إجابة مراجعة نهاية الفصل 2026م

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف الحادي عشر العام ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الثالث ⇦ حلول ⇦ الملف
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المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية: ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس
إعداد: سوجا باراكوناثو

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر العام					
صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر العام والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث	
1	مراجعة نهاية الفصل 2026م غير محلول
2	إجابة مراجعة نهاية الفصل 2026م
3	هيكل الامتحان أسئلة وتدريبات 2026م
4	Complete Revision Booklet - Grade 11 General الوزاري الهيكل وفق 2026
5	درس كتابة مقال عن الكوكب تحت الضغط

مجمع زايد التعليمي
الخوانيج

BE READY

END OF TERM 3 REVISION

ENGLISH GRADE 10ADV/11 GEN

ANSWERS

COMPILED BY
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1.1 Vocabulary List:

Theme: Live and Learn! | Life on Campus, Lecture: Science Literacy - Connected Learning			
Word	**Meaning in English**	**المعنى بالعربي**	**Example Sentence**
identification	An official document that proves who you are	بطاقة هوية / إثبات الهوية	Students must show their identification before entering the exam hall.
for short	An abbreviation or shorter way of saying something	اختصارًا	My name is Alexander, but Alex for short.
major	The main subject a student studies at university	التخصص الدراسي	Her major is Computer Science.
works out	Is successful or develops well	ينجح / يسير بشكل جيد	Everything worked out well in the end.
dormitory	A building where students live	سكن الطلاب	Many first-year students stay in a dormitory.
fill out	To complete a form by writing information	يملأ (استمارة)	Please fill out the application form carefully.
rush	To do something very quickly	يسرع	Don't rush your homework; check your answers first.
pretty well	Quite well; fairly successfully	بشكل جيد إلى حد ما	She speaks English pretty well.
appealing	Attractive or interesting	جذاب	The new student center has an appealing design.
approach	A way of dealing with something	أسلوب / طريقة	The teacher used a different approach to explain the lesson.
complex	Not simple; difficult to understand	معقد	The problem was too complex for the younger students.
concept	An idea or principle	مفهوم	Students learned the concept of sustainability.
conduct	To carry out or organize	يجري / ينفذ	Scientists conduct experiments to test their ideas.
focus	To pay close attention to something	يركز	You should focus on your studies before the exam.
memorize	To learn something so that you can remember it	يحفظ	Students often memorize vocabulary before a test.
observe	To watch carefully	يلاحظ / يراقب	We observed the animals in their natural habitat.
process	A series of actions taken to achieve a result	عملية	Learning a language is a gradual process.
symbol	A sign, shape, or object that represents something	رمز	The dove is a symbol of peace.

Theme: Bright Lights, Big City | Student Housing, Phone Etiquette, Requesting and Giving Directions			
Word	**Meaning in English**	**المعنى بالعربي**	**Example Sentence**
accommodate	To provide space for someone or something	يستوعب / يوفر مكانًا لـ	The dormitory can accommodate 300 students.
budget	A plan for spending money	ميزانية	Students should create a budget to manage their expenses.
calculate	To find an amount using mathematics	يحسب	We need to calculate the total cost of the trip.
commute	To travel regularly between home and work or school	يتنقل يوميًا	Many students commute to university by bus.
cramped	Too small and crowded	ضيق ومزدحم	The apartment felt cramped because four people lived there.
expenses	The money spent on things	مصروفات / نفقات	Housing and food are major student expenses.
facilities	Buildings, services, or equipment provided for a purpose	مرافق	The campus has excellent sports facilities.
pros and cons	Advantages and disadvantages	الإيجابيات والسلبيات	We discussed the pros and cons of living on campus.
tenant	A person who rents a property	مستأجر	The tenant pays rent at the beginning of each month.
furnished	Provided with furniture	مفروش	The apartment is fully furnished with beds and tables.
secure building	A building that is safe and protected	مبنى آمن	Students prefer living in a secure building with security cameras.
leaking	Allowing liquid to escape accidentally	يتسرب	The landlord fixed the leaking pipe in the kitchen.
repair	To fix something that is broken	يصلح	The manager promised to repair the broken door.
repairs	Actions taken to fix something	إصلاحات	Several repairs were needed after the storm.
rent	Money paid for using a property	إيجار	She pays her rent on the first day of each month.
utilities	Services such as water, electricity, and gas	المرافق (الكهرباء، الماء، الغاز)	The monthly bill includes all utilities.
intersection	A place where two roads meet	تقاطع	Turn left at the next intersection.
corner	The point where two streets or lines meet	زاوية / ركن	The café is on the corner of Main Street.
opposite	Facing or across from something	مقابل	The bank is opposite the supermarket.
across from	On the other side of something	على الجهة المقابلة من	The library is across from the student center.

Academic Year 2025-2026: End of Term 3 Exam Test Specifications:
Grade 11 GLG - Grade 10 Advanced/11 General/11 Applied – Stage 7 - B1.2-B2.1

Grade Level Goal	Grade 11 GLG	Learning Continuum Stage	7
Class	10 Advanced / 11 General / 11 Applied	CEFR	B1.2-2.1

Language Domain	Reading & Viewing	Total Marks	100
		Platform	SwiftAssess

Part	Level	Theme	Vocabulary	
Part 1: Vocabulary	Towards Grade Level Goal	**Live and Learn!** | Life on Campus, Lecture: Science Literacy - Connected Learning	identification, for short, major, works out, dormitory, fill out, rush, pretty well, appealing, approach, complex, concept, conduct, focus, memorize, observe, process, symbol	
		Bright Lights, Big City | Student Housing, Phone Etiquette, Requesting and Giving Directions	accommodate, budget, calculate, commute, cramped, expenses, facilities, pros and cons, tenant, furnished, secure building, leaking, repair, repairs, rent, utilities, intersection, corner, opposite, across from	
		Task Description	**Learning Outcomes**	**Construct Limits**
		Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose **A**, **B** or **C**.	**Reading Strategies** ENG.07.RV.S.3.3: Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, the main message, overall organisation, structure and word choices, adjusting reading rate, skimming, scanning and reading on to understand and interpret extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.	▪ 5 sentences with a gap ▪ 3 options, one of which is the correct answer, two are distractors ▪ 2 marks each (total: 10)

Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill

Read the sentences and choose the correct word(s) to complete each gap. Choose **A, B, or C**.

1.Sarah studied hard for the exam, so she felt very _____ before the test began.

A. confident B. careless C. noisy

Answer:_____

2. The museum was closed, _____ we decided to visit the park instead.

A. because B. so C. although

3. My brother enjoys reading books _____ science and technology.

A. about B. during C. across

4. The weather forecast said it might rain, so we took an _____ with us.

A. umbrella B. bicycle C. suitcase

5. If you want to improve your English, you should practice _____ every day.

A. speaking B. sleeping C. drawing

Academic Year 2025-2026: End of Term 3 Exam Test Specifications:
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Grade Level Goal	Grade 11 GLG	Learning Continuum Stage	7
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Language Domain	Reading & Viewing	Total Marks	100
		Platform	SwiftAssess

Part	Level	Theme	Vocabulary	
Part 1: Vocabulary	Towards Grade Level Goal	**Live and Learn!** | Life on Campus, Lecture: Science Literacy - Connected Learning	identification, for short, major, works out, dormitory, fill out, rush, pretty well, appealing, approach, complex, concept, conduct, focus, memorize, observe, process, symbol	
		Bright Lights, Big City | Student Housing, Phone Etiquette, Requesting and Giving Directions	accommodate, budget, calculate, commute, cramped, expenses, facilities, pros and cons, tenant, furnished, secure building, leaking, repair, repairs, rent, utilities, intersection, corner, opposite, across from	
		Task Description	**Learning Outcomes**	**Construct Limits**
		Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose **A**, **B** or **C**.	**Reading Strategies** ENG.07.RV.S.3.3: Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, the main message, overall organisation, structure and word choices, adjusting reading rate, skimming, scanning and reading on to understand and interpret extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.	▪ 5 sentences with a gap ▪ 3 options, one of which is the correct answer, two are distractors ▪ 2 marks each (total: 10)

Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill

1.Students must show their _____ before entering the examination hall.

A. identification B. concept C. focus

Answer: _____

2.The university is often called "Uni" _____.

A. major B. for short C. pretty well

Answer: _____

3. Emma's _____ is Biology, but she also enjoys taking art classes.

A. process B. approach C. major

Answer: _____

4. Jake usually _____ at the gym three times a week.

A. works out B. fills out C. rushes

Answer: _____

5. Many first-year students live in a _____ on campus.

A. dormitory B. symbol C. concept

Answer: _____

6. Please _____ this application form before the deadline.

A. conduct B. fill out C. observe

Answer: _____

Academic Year 2025-2026: End of Term 3 Exam Test Specifications:
Grade 11 GLG - Grade 10 Advanced/11 General/11 Applied – Stage 7 - B1.2-B2.1

Grade Level Goal	Grade 11 GLG	Learning Continuum Stage	7
Class	10 Advanced / 11 General / 11 Applied	CEFR	B1.2-2.1

Language Domain	Reading & Viewing	Total Marks	100
		Platform	SwiftAssess

Part	Level	Theme	Vocabulary	
Part 1: Vocabulary	Towards Grade Level Goal	**Live and Learn!** | Life on Campus, Lecture: Science Literacy - Connected Learning	identification, for short, major, works out, dormitory, fill out, rush, pretty well, appealing, approach, complex, concept, conduct, focus, memorize, observe, process, symbol	
		Bright Lights, Big City | Student Housing, Phone Etiquette, Requesting and Giving Directions	accommodate, budget, calculate, commute, cramped, expenses, facilities, pros and cons, tenant, furnished, secure building, leaking, repair, repairs, rent, utilities, intersection, corner, opposite, across from	
		Task Description	**Learning Outcomes**	**Construct Limits**
		Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose **A**, **B** or **C**.	**Reading Strategies** ENG.07.RV.S.3.3: Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, the main message, overall organisation, structure and word choices, adjusting reading rate, skimming, scanning and reading on to understand and interpret extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.	▪ 5 sentences with a gap ▪ 3 options, one of which is the correct answer, two are distractors ▪ 2 marks each (total: 10)

1.We had to _____ to catch the last bus home.
A. focus B. memorize C. rush
Answer: _____

2. Maria speaks Spanish _____ because she practiced it for several years.
A. pretty well B. for short C. major
Answer: _____

3. The colorful advertisement looked very _____ to potential customers.
A. complex B. appealing C. symbolic
Answer: _____

4. The teacher's _____ to learning encourages students to think independently.
A. approach B. identification C. dormitory
Answer: _____

5. Solving this puzzle is difficult because it is quite _____.
A. appealing B. complex C. major
Answer: _____

6. The idea of gravity is an important scientific _____.
A. concept B. symbol C. rush

1. Vocabulary Practice:

Theme: Live and Learn! | Life on Campus, Lecture: Science Literacy - Connected Learning

1. Students must show their _____ before entering the science laboratory.
A. identification B. process C. concept
2. My friend studies Engineering, but for _____, everyone calls it "Eng."
A. focus B. major C. for short
3. Sarah's _____ is Biology because she enjoys studying living organisms.
A. major B. symbol C. approach
4. If everything _____, our research project will be completed by Friday.
A. fills out B. works out C. memorizes
5. Many first -year students live in a university _____ near the campus.
A. concept B. dormitory C. process
6. Please _____ the registration form before attending the lecture.
A. observe B. fill out C. conduct
7. Don't _____ through the experiment; follow each step carefully.
A. rush B. focus C. memorize
8. Ahmed speaks English _____, so he can communicate easily with international students.
A. pretty well B. for short C. complex
9. The professor gave an _____ presentation that kept students interested.
A. appealing B. cramped C. leaking
10. The teacher used a new _____ to explain the difficult topic.
A. approach B. symbol C. focus
11. Climate change is a _____ issue that requires scientific understanding.
A. appealing B. complex C. pretty well
12. The lecture introduced the _____ of connected learning.
A. concept B. dormitory C. rush
13. Scientists _____ experiments to test their ideas and theories.
A. conduct B. fill out C. work out
14. Students should _____ on the speaker during the science lecture.
A. observe B. focus C. symbolize
15. It is not enough to _____ facts; students should understand them too.
A. memorize B. rush C. conduct

16. During the field trip, students will _____ how plants grow in different environments.
A. observe B. fill out C. focus
17. Learning is a continuous _____ that takes time and effort.
A. symbol B. process C. dormitory
18. A microscope is often a _____ of scientific discovery and research.
A. symbol B. major C. rush
19. Students need to bring their _____ card when borrowing books from the library.
A. concept B. identification C. process
20. The student newspaper is called "The Campus Voice," or "TCV" _____.
A. pretty well B. for short C. works out
21. Her _____ is Environmental Science because she wants to study climate issues.
A. symbol B. focus C. major
22. The group project _____ because everyone completed their tasks on time.
A. works out B. fills out C. rushes
23. The university built a new _____ to house international students.
A. approach B. dormitory C. concept
24. Before joining the science club, students must _____ an application form.
A. conduct B. observe C. fill out
25. If you _____ through the lab activity, you may make mistakes.
A. rush B. focus C. observe
26. Maria understands the lecture _____ and rarely needs extra help.
A. pretty well B. complex C. for short
27. The professor used an _____ example from daily life to explain the topic.
A. appealing B. memorized C. symbolic
28. The scientist suggested a different _____ to solving the problem.
A. approach B. process C. symbol
29. Understanding genetics can be _____ for students who are new to biology.
A. appealing B. complex C. pretty well
30. The _____ of scientific literacy includes evaluating information carefully.
A. concept B. dormitory C. rush
31. Researchers _____ surveys to collect information from students.
A. conduct B. observe C. memorize

32. To improve your grades, you should _____ on the most important ideas.
A. symbolize B. focus C. fill out
33. Some students try to _____ formulas before understanding their meaning.
A. memorize B. conduct C. work out
34. During the experiment, students were asked to _____ the color changes carefully.
A. observe B. rush C. focus
35. Writing a research paper is a long _____ that requires several steps.
A. process B. major C. symbol
36. The graduation cap is a _____ of academic achievement.
A. symbol B. concept C. approach

Theme: Bright Lights, Big City | Student Housing, Phone Etiquette, Requesting and Giving Directions

1. The new residence hall can _____ more than 800 students each year.
A. commute B. accommodate C. repair
2. Before renting an apartment, students should prepare a monthly _____.
A. budget B. facility C. intersection
3. You should _____ your transportation costs before choosing housing.
A. furnish B. calculate C. repair
4. Many students _____ from nearby towns to attend university classes.
A. commute B. accommodate C. leak
5. The apartment felt _____ because four students shared one bedroom.
A. furnished B. secure C. cramped
6. Food, transportation, and rent are common student _____.
A. expenses B. repairs C. facilities
7. The campus offers excellent sports and study _____ for students.
A. budgets B. facilities C. corners
8. Before moving off campus, students should consider the _____ of apartment living.
A. pros and cons B. utilities C. intersections
9. The _____ called the landlord about the broken heater.
A. tenant B. manager C. commuter
10. The apartment is fully _____, so students do not need to buy furniture.
A. leaking B. furnished C. cramped

11. International students often prefer a _____ with security guards and cameras.
A. secure building B. facility C. corner
12. The kitchen ceiling was _____ after the heavy rainstorm.
A. furnished B. leaking C. opposite
13. The landlord agreed to _____ the broken window immediately.
A. rent B. calculate C. repair
14. Several _____ were completed before students moved into the dormitory.
A. budgets B. repairs C. expenses
15. The monthly _____ for the apartment increased this year.
A. rent B. utility C. facility
16. Water, electricity, and internet are examples of _____.
A. repairs B. utilities C. expenses
17. When giving directions, tell the visitor to turn right at the next _____.
A. intersection B. tenant C. facility
18. The coffee shop is on the _____ of Main Street and King Road.
A. budget B. corner C. repair
19. The bookstore is _____ the library, so it is easy to find.
A. opposite B. commute C. leaking
20. The student center is _____ the science building.
A. calculate B. furnished C. across from
21. The university plans to _____ more students in the new housing complex.
A. accommodate B. calculate C. repair
22. Having a monthly _____ helps students avoid spending too much money.
A. facility B. budget C. utility
23. Before signing the lease, Maria decided to _____ her living expenses.
A. calculate B. furnish C. commute
24. Some students _____ for over an hour to reach campus each day.
A. repair B. accommodate C. commute
25. The room looked _____ because it contained too much furniture.
A. secure B. cramped C. opposite
26. Transportation and food are among the largest student _____.
A. facilities B. expenses C. repairs
27. The dormitory provides modern _____ such as study rooms and gyms.
A. facilities B. budgets C. corners

28. We discussed the _____ of sharing an apartment with roommates.
A. utilities B. rent C. pros and cons
29. The _____ reported a leaking faucet to the landlord.
A. tenant B. commuter C. manager
30. The apartment came fully _____, including a sofa and a dining table.
A. leaking B. furnished C. secure
31. Parents felt comfortable because their children lived in a _____.
A. secure building B. utility C. corner
32. The ceiling became wet because of a _____ roof.
A. furnished B. opposite C. leaking
33. The manager promised to _____ the elevator before the weekend.
A. repair B. calculate C. rent
34. Several important _____ were completed during the summer break.
A. facilities B. repairs C. expenses
35. The student saved money to pay the first month's _____.
A. rent B. utility C. budget
36. Internet, water, and electricity are basic _____ in most apartments.
A. repairs B. expenses C. utilities
37. Walk straight ahead until you reach the traffic _____.
A. tenant B. intersection C. facility
38. The pharmacy is located on the _____ near the bus station.
A. corner B. utility C. budget
39. The hotel is _____ the shopping mall on the other side of the street.
A. opposite B. commute C. repair
40. The bank is _____ the post office, making it easy to find.
A. furnished B. leaking C. across from

Part	Level	Theme	Grammar	
Part 2: Grammar	At Grade Level Goal	**Live and Learn!** | How to Avoid Plagiarism	G.2.4 Adverbs (adverbial linkers) G.8.1 Modal verbs (present) G.1.2 Adjectives (comparative) G.5.2 First Conditional G.19.2 Verb forms ((verb + to + infinitive; verb + infinitive; verb + '-ing') G.13.3 Present time (present perfect simple) G.5.3 Second Conditional G.17.4 (Questions) Indirect questions	
		Task Description	**Learning Outcomes**	**Construct Limits**
		Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose **A**, **B** or **C**.	**Reading Strategies** 5 x ENG.07.RV.S.3.3: Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, the main message, overall organisation, structure and word choices, adjusting reading rate, skimming, scanning and reading on to understand and interpret extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.	▪ 1 narrative text (B1.2-B2.1) of 160 words (10% either way) with 5 gaps ▪ 3 options, one of which is the correct answer ▪ Items require: Multiple words (e.g., *is going, has been playing, if it were me*) ▪ 2 marks each (total 10)

A narrative paragraph of 160 words about a topic. It has 5 gaps, where you have 3 options to choose from. Students will choose the correct option based on the grammatical rule.
6 Grammar rules are targeted in this part of exam.

Note the following:
All Grammar interactive links will be on LMS – Useful Links
Practice – Grammar. You can watch the videos and practice the Grammar rules.

مجمع زايد التعليمي
الخوانيج

2. Grammar Rules:
1. Adverbs (Adverbial Linkers)
1. What are Adverbial Linkers?

Adverbial linkers are words or phrases that connect ideas, sentences, or paragraphs.

They help readers understand:

- the order of ideas
- reasons and results
- contrasts
- additional information

They are very common in essays, reports, presentations, and reading texts.

Types of Adverbial Linkers

A. Adding Information

Linker	Meaning
Furthermore	In addition
Moreover	Also
In addition	Also
Besides	Also

Examples

- The dormitory is affordable. Furthermore , it is close to campus.
- Students learn in class. In addition , they learn from experience.

B. Showing Contrast

Linker	Meaning
However	But
Nevertheless	Despite that
On the other hand	In contrast

Examples

- Living on campus is convenient. However , it can be expensive.
- The apartment was small. Nevertheless , it was comfortable.

C. Showing Cause and Effect

Linker	Meaning
Therefore	For this reason
As a result	Because of this
Consequently	Therefore

Examples
- The bus was late. As a result , students missed the lecture.
- Housing costs increased. Therefore , many students shared apartments.

D. Giving Examples

Linker	Meaning
For example	Example
For instance	Example
Such as	Like

Examples
- Many facilities are available on campus. For example , students can use the library.
- Some utilities, such as electricity and water, are included in the rent.

E. Sequencing Ideas

Linker	Meaning
First	Beginning
Next	Following
Then	After that
Finally	Last

Examples
- First , fill out the application.
- Next , submit your identification.
- Finally , pay the registration fee.

مجمع زايد التعليمي الخوانيج

Exercise 1: Multiple Choice

1. The apartment is affordable. _____, it is close to public transportation.
A. However B. Furthermore C. Therefore
2. The room was small. _____, it was very comfortable.
A. Nevertheless B. First C. For example
3. The student forgot his identification card. _____, he could not enter the exam room.
A. For instance B. As a result C. Moreover
4. Many students live off campus. _____, they rent apartments nearby.
A. For example B. However C. Therefore
5.The rent was expensive. _____, several students shared the apartment.
A. Consequently B. For example C. Besides
6. Living in a dormitory is convenient. _____, some students prefer apartments.
A. However B. Therefore C. Furthermore
7. The university offers many facilities. _____, there is a modern gym.
A. For instance B. Nevertheless C. Therefore
8. The lecture was difficult. _____, students asked many questions.
A. As a result B. Besides C. First
9. _____, students attended the orientation session.
A. First B. However C. Therefore
10. _____, they received their dormitory keys.
A. Finally B. However C. For example

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blank

Use: however – therefore – furthermore – for example – as a result

1. The building is safe. Furthermore, it has security cameras.
2. The student arrived late. Therefore, he missed the first part of the lecture.
3. Many students choose science majors. For example, Biology is very popular.
4. The apartment was expensive. As a result, the students decided to share it.
5. The dormitory is convenient. However, some students prefer living off campus.

Exercise 3: Choose the Best Linker

1. The room was fully furnished. _____, the rent was affordable.
A. Therefore B. However C. Moreover

2. The bus was delayed. _____, many students arrived late.
A. As a result B. For example C. Besides

3. The science lecture was interesting. _____, students remained focused.
A. However B. Therefore C. For instance

4. Many campus facilities are free. _____, students can use the library without charge.
A. For example B. Consequently C. Nevertheless

5. The apartment was close to campus. _____, it was noisy at night.
A. However B. Therefore C. Besides

Modals (Present)

What Are Modals?

Modal verbs are helping verbs that express:

- Ability
- Possibility
- Permission
- Advice
- Obligation
- Necessity

Structure

Subject + Modal + Base Verb

Correct:

- Students must wear identification cards.
- You should study regularly.
- She can speak English.

Incorrect:

- She can speaks English.
- Students must wearing uniforms.

Common Present Modals

Modal	Function	Example
can	ability, permission	I can swim.
could	possibility, polite request	Could you help me?
may	possibility, permission	It may rain today.
might	possibility	She might arrive late.
should	advice	You should revise for exams.
must	strong obligation	Students must wear ID cards.
have to	necessity	I have to submit my assignment.
mustn't	prohibition	You mustn't cheat in exams.

Examples

Can
- Students can use the library after class.
- Sara can solve difficult problems.

Could
- Could you explain the concept again?
- The experiment could produce different results.

May / Might
- The lecture may start late.
- We might need more time.

Should
- You should focus during lectures.
- Students should complete their homework.

Must
- Students must attend the orientation session.
- You must wear safety glasses in the lab.

Have to
- Students have to fill out the registration form.
- I have to commute to campus every day.

Mustn't
- Students mustn't use phones during exams.
- You mustn't enter the laboratory without permission.

Exercise 1: Multiple Choice

1. Students _____ wear identification cards on campus.
A. might B. must C. could
2. You _____ ask questions if you do not understand the lesson.
A. can B. mustn't C. might
3. The professor _____ arrive late because of traffic.
A. must B. should C. might
4. You _____ study regularly to improve your grades.
A. should B. may C. can
5. _____ you help me carry these books?
A. Must B. Could C. Have to
6. Students _____ bring calculators to the math exam.
A. have to B. might C. could
7. You _____ make noise in the library.
A. can B. should C. mustn't
8. The experiment _____ provide useful results.
A. might B. must C. have to
9. Students _____ complete the online registration before classes begin.
A. may B. have to C. could
10. You _____ use the university gym after registration.
A. can B. mustn't C. should

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blank

Use: can – could – may – might – should – must – have to

1. Students must arrive on time for lectures.
2. You should improve your English by reading every day.
3. The bus might be delayed during bad weather.
4. Could you tell me where the library is?
5. Students have to submit assignments before the deadline.
6. You should review your notes before the exam.
7. The teacher may give a quiz tomorrow.
8. Students can borrow books from the library.

Exercise 3: Error Correction

1. Students must studying for the final exam.
Students must study for the final exam.
2. She can speaks three languages.
She can speak three languages.
3. You should to complete the form.
You should complete the form.
4. Students mustn't to use phones during tests.
Students mustn't use phones during tests.
5. He might goes to the lecture later.
He might go to the lecture later.

Exercise 4: Fill the Gap

1. Students _____ wear safety equipment in the laboratory.
A. may B. must C. could
2. The lecture _____ start later than usual.
A. should B. might C. have to
3. You _____ visit the writing center for extra help.
A. should B. mustn't C. might
4. _____ I borrow your notes from yesterday?
A. Must B. Could C. Have to
5. Students _____ park in staff -only areas.
A. can B. should C. mustn't

3- Adjectives (Comparatives)

What Are Comparative Adjectives?

We use comparative adjectives to compare two people, places, things, or ideas .

Examples

- A dormitory is cheaper than an apartment.
- This lecture is more interesting than the last one.
- My room is bigger than yours.

Forming Comparatives

1. Short Adjectives (1 syllable) **adjective + er + than**

Adjective	Comparative
tall	taller
small	smaller
fast	faster
cheap	cheaper

Examples

- The new dormitory is larger than the old one.
- Walking is slower than cycling.

2. Adjectives Ending in -y **y ⟶ ier**

Adjective	Comparative
happy	happier
easy	easier
busy	busier

Examples

- Online registration is easier than paper registration.
- Student life is busier than school life.

3. Long Adjectives (2+ syllables) **more + adjective + than**

Adjective	Comparative
expensive	more expensive
comfortable	more comfortable
interesting	more interesting

Examples
- Apartments are more expensive than dormitories.
- This project is more interesting than the last one.

Irregular Comparatives

Adjective	Comparative
good	better
bad	worse
far	farther / further

Examples
- The new library is better than the old one.
- Today's weather is worse than yesterday's.

Exercise 1: Multiple Choice

1. A single room is usually _____ than a triple room.
A. quieter B. quietest C. quiet
2. Living on campus is often _____ than commuting every day.
A. convenient B. more convenient C. most convenient
3. This science project is _____ than the previous one.
A. interesting B. more interesting C. most interesting
4. My new apartment is _____ than my old apartment.
A. bigger B. biggest C. big
5. A bus ride is usually _____ than walking.
A. faster B. fastest C. fast
6. This textbook is _____ than the one we used last semester.
A. expensive B. more expensive C. most expensive
7. The new dormitory is _____ than the old one.
A. modern B. more modern C. most modern
8. Today's lecture was _____ than yesterday's lecture.
A. good B. better C. best
9. The exam was _____ than students expected.
A. difficult B. more difficult C. most difficult
10. My room is _____ than my brother's room.
A. tidy B. tidier C. tidiest

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blank
Use the comparative form.
1. A house is usually larger (large) than an apartment.
2. This lesson is easier (easy) than the previous one.
3. Living with roommates is cheaper (cheap) than living alone.
4. The new student center is more modern (modern) than the old building.
5. The library is quieter (quiet) than the cafeteria.
6. This assignment is more interesting (interesting) than the last one.
7. My grades this semester are better (good) than last semester.
8. The traffic today is worse (bad) than yesterday.

Exercise 3: Error Correction
1. This room is more smaller than that room.
This room is smaller than that room.
2. The exam was difficulter than expected.
The exam was more difficult than expected.
3. My apartment is more cheaper than yours.
My apartment is cheaper than yours.

4. The new building is moderner than the old one.
The new building is more modern than the old one.
5. Today's lecture was gooder than yesterday's.
Today's lecture was better than yesterday's.

Exercise 4: Gap -Fill MCQs
1. The university gym is _____ than the old sports hall.
A. modern B. more modern C. most modern
2. Dormitory life is often _____ than living alone.
A. exciting B. more exciting C. most exciting
3. This route to campus is _____ than the other one.
A. short B. shorter C. shortest
4. The science lecture was _____ than I expected.
A. interesting B. more interesting C. most interesting
5. My new laptop is _____ than my old one.
A. good B. better C. best

4- First Conditional

What is the First Conditional?

We use the First Conditional to talk about:

A real or possible future situation and its result.

Structure

If + Present Simple, will + base verb

or

Will + base verb + if + Present Simple

Formula

If-clause + Result Clause

If + Present Simple, will + verb

Examples

- If I study hard, I will pass the exam.
- If it rains, we will stay indoors.
- If students arrive early, they will get good seats.

Important Rule

Incorrect:

- If I will study , I will pass.

Correct:

- If I study , I will pass.

The if-clause always uses the Present Simple , not will.

Examples Related to Campus Life

- If you fill out the form, you will receive a student ID.
- If students focus during lectures, they will understand the concepts better.
- If you live in the dormitory, you will save commuting time.
- If the tenant reports the problem, the landlord will repair it.

Signal Words

Common words used with the First Conditional:

- if
- unless
- when
- as soon as
- after
- before

Examples

- If you study, you will improve.
- Unless you hurry, you will miss the bus.
- When the lecture starts, students will take notes.

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الخوانيج

Exercise 1: Multiple Choice

1. If you study regularly, you _____ better grades.
A. get B. will get C. got

2. If students arrive late, they _____ the introduction.
A. will miss B. miss C. missed

3. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ indoors.
A. stay B. stayed C. will stay

4. If you _____ your ID card, you will not enter the exam room.
A. forget B. will forget C. forgot

5. If the apartment is available, we _____ it.
A. rent B. will rent C. rented

6. If students use the library, they _____ more effectively.
A. will learn B. learned C. learn

7. If the tenant reports the issue, the landlord _____ it.
A. repaired B. repairs C. will repair

8.If I finish my homework early, I _____ the lecture online.
A. will watch B. watched C. watch

9.If you _____ attention, you will understand the experiment.
A. pay B. paid C. will pay

10. If we leave now, we _____ on time.
A. arrive B. will arrive C. arrived

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blank

Complete the sentences using the correct form.

1. If students study (study), they **will pass** the test.
2. If I finish (finish) early, I **will call** you.
3. If the weather **is** good, we will go (go) on a field trip.
4. If she does not hurry (not hurry), she **will miss** the bus.
5. If you **save** money, you will buy (buy) a new laptop.
6. If the lecture **starts** late, we will wait (wait).
7. If students focus (focus), they **will understand** the lesson.
8. If the landlord **repairs** the apartment, the tenant will move (move) in.

5- Verb Forms
(Verb + To -Infinitive | Verb + Infinitive | Verb + -ing)
English verbs are often followed by different verb forms. Some verbs are followed by:
1. to + infinitive
2. bare infinitive (without to)
3. verb + -ing

1. Verb + To -Infinitive
Structure
Verb + to + base verb
Common Verbs

Verb	Example
want	I want to study.
decide	She decided to apply.
hope	We hope to graduate.
plan	They plan to move.
need	Students need to register.
agree	He agreed to help.
learn	I learned to drive.
promise	She promised to call.

Examples
- I want to live on campus.
- Students need to complete the form.
- We hope to finish the project soon.

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2. Verb + Infinitive (Bare Infinitive)
Structure
Modal Verb + Base Verb
(no to)
Common Modals

Modal	Example
can	can study
could	could help
should	should focus
must	must wear
may	may arrive
might	might come
will	will attend

Examples
- Students must wear identification cards.
- You should focus during lectures.
- We can use the library.

3. Verb + -ing
Structure
Verb + Verb -ing
Common Verbs

Verb	Example
enjoy	enjoy studying
avoid	avoid rushing
finish	finish writing
practice	practice speaking
consider	consider moving
suggest	suggest studying
keep	keep trying
mind	mind helping

Examples
- I enjoy studying science.
- Students practice speaking English.
- She finished writing the report.

Exercise 1: Multiple Choice

1. I decided _____ in the dormitory.
A. live B. to live C. living
2. Students must _____ their assignments on time.
A. submit B. to submit C. submitting
3. She enjoys _____ science documentaries.
A. watch B. to watch C. watching
4. We hope _____ the project this week.
A. finishing B. finish C. to finish
5. You should _____ during the lecture.
A. focus B. focusing C. to focus
6. The students finished _____ the experiment.
A. conduct B. conducting C. to conduct
7. I want _____ Environmental Science.
A. studying B. study C. to study
8. They can _____ the library after class.
A. use B. using C. to use
9. He avoids _____ during exams.
A. rushing B. rush C. to rush
10. The professor agreed _____ the concept again.
A. explain B. explaining C. to explain

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blank

Use the correct verb form.

1. I enjoy reading (read) science articles.
2. Students need to complete (complete) the form.
3. You should focus (focus) on the experiment.
4. She finished writing (write) her report.
5. We hope to graduate (graduate) next year.
6. Students can use (use) the online platform.
7. The teacher suggested studying (study) together.
8. He decided to major (major) in Biology.

Exercise 3: Choose the Correct Form

1. The student plans _____ on campus.
A. living B. to live C. live
2. You must _____ your identification card.
A. carrying B. carry C. to carry
3. Many students enjoy _____ in the dormitory.
A. living B. live C. to live
4. She hopes _____ a scholarship.
A. getting B. get C. to get
5. We should _____ the instructions carefully.
A. reading B. read C. to read

6- Present Perfect Simple (Present Time)
What is the Present Perfect Simple?
We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about:
Experiences in life
Actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past
Actions that started in the past and continue until now
Recent actions with a result in the present

Form

Subject + have/has + Past Participle (V3)

Subject	Auxiliary	Example
I / You / We / They	have	have studied
He / She / It	has	has studied

Examples
- I have finished my homework.
- She has completed the application form.
- They have moved into the dormitory.

1. Life Experiences
We often use:
- ever
- never

Examples
- Have you ever visited a university campus?
- I have never lived in a dormitory.

2. Actions with Present Results
Examples
- The landlord has repaired the leaking pipe.

(The pipe works now.)
- I have lost my identification card.

(I don't have it now.)

3. Actions That Continue Until Now
Often used with:
- for
- since

Examples
- I have studied English for five years.
- She has lived in Sharjah since 2022.

4. Time Expressions

Present Perfect	Meaning
already	earlier than expected
just	a short time ago
yet	until now
ever	at any time
never	at no time
for	duration
since	starting point

Examples

- I have already submitted my assignment.
- She has just arrived .
- Have you finished yet?
- We have lived here for three years.
- He has studied here since September.

Exercise 1: Multiple Choice

1. I _____ my assignment already.
A. have submitted B. submitted C. am submitting
2. She _____ in the dormitory since September.
A. lived B. has lived C. lives
3. Have you _____ visited another country?
A. ever B. yet C. since
4. The students _____ the project.
A. have completed B. completed C. complete
5. He _____ his identification card.
A. has lost B. lost C. loses
6. We _____ English for six years.
A. studied B. have studied C. study
7. The professor _____ the lecture notes yet.
A. hasn't uploaded B. don't upload C. doesn't upload
8. They _____ moved into their new apartment.
A. just have B. have just C. had just
9. She _____ finished her research paper.
A. has already B. already has C. has
10. I _____ seen that documentary before.
A. have B. has C. had

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blank

Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1. I have finished (finish) my homework.
2. She has lived (live) here for two years.
3. We have not completed (not complete) the project yet.
4. The students have submitted (submit) their forms.
5. He has just arrived (just arrive).
6. They have studied (study) English since Grade 5.
7. The university has opened (open) a new library.
8. I have never visited (never visit) that city.

Exercise 3: Choose the Correct Answer

1.The students _____ their registration forms.

A. have submitted B. submitted C. submit

2. She _____ in the same apartment since 2023.

A. lives B. has lived C. lived

3. I _____ finished my project yet.

A. haven't B. didn't C. don't

4. Have you _____ stayed in a dormitory?

A. ever B. never C. since

5. The landlord _____ repaired the leaking pipe.

A. already has B. has already C. has

Exercise 5: Rewrite Using Present Perfect

1. I finished my homework. (result now)

I have finished my homework.

---

2. She moved to Dubai in 2022 and still lives there.

She has lived in Dubai since 2022.

3. The students submitted the forms.

The students have submitted the forms.

4. We didn't visit Japan before.

We haven’t visited Japan before.

5. He arrived a few minutes ago.

He has arrived a few minutes ago.

7- Second Conditional

What is the Second Conditional?

We use the Second Conditional to talk about:

- Imaginary situations
- Unlikely situations
- Dreams and hypothetical situations
- Giving advice or expressing opinions

These situations are not real now or are unlikely to happen .

Structure

If + Past Simple, would + Base Verb

or

Would + Base Verb + if + Past Simple

Formula
If + Subject + Past Simple, Subject + would + Verb
Examples
- If I had more money, I would buy a bigger apartment.
- If she lived on campus, she would save time.
- If we had a car, we would commute more easily.

Important Rule
Use the Past Simple after "if"
If I will have money, I would buy a house.
If I had money, I would buy a house.

Using "Were" Instead of "Was"
In formal English:
If I were...
If he were...
If she were...
Examples
- If I were the manager, I would improve the facilities.
- If she were here, she would help us.

Common Uses
1. Imaginary Situations
- If I lived in New York, I would take the subway every day.
- If I owned a house, I would decorate it differently.

2. Dreams and Wishes
- If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world.
- If I had more free time, I would learn another language.

3. Giving Advice
- If I were you, I would study harder.
- If I were you, I would apply for the scholarship.

Comparison

First Conditional	Second Conditional
Real possibility	Imaginary / unlikely
If + Present, will	If + Past, would
If it rains, I'll stay home.	If it rained, I would stay home.

Exercise 1: Multiple Choice

1. If I had more money, I _____ a larger apartment.
A. buy B. would buy C. will buy
2. If students lived on campus, they _____ less time commuting.
A. save B. saved C. would save
3. If I _____ the manager, I would improve the dormitory.
A. am B. were C. will be
4. If she spoke English fluently, she _____ for an international company.
A. works B. would work C. will work
5. If we had more facilities, students _____ happier.
A. would be B. are C. were
6. If I won a scholarship, I _____ abroad.
A. study B. would study C. studied
7. If the apartment were cheaper, we _____ it.
A. rent B. rented C. would rent
8. If I _____ more free time, I would join the science club.
A. had B. have C. will have
9. If she were more organized, she _____ her assignments on time.
A. submits B. would submit C. submitted
10. If I were you, I _____ the professor for help.
A. ask B. would ask C. asked

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blank

1. If I _____ (have) a car, I would commute more easily.
If I had (have) a car, I would commute more easily.
2. If students lived on campus, they _____ (save) time.
If students lived on campus, they would save (save) time.

3. If she _____ (be) the class president, she would organize more events.

If she were (be) the class president, she would organize more events.
4. If we had a larger budget, we _____ (build) a new dormitory.
If we had a larger budget, we would build (build) a new dormitory.
5. If I _____ (know) the answer, I would tell you.
If I knew (know) the answer, I would tell you.
6. If he were more careful, he _____ (avoid) mistakes.
If he were more careful, he would avoid (avoid) mistakes.
7. If the rent were lower, more students _____ (move) there.

If the rent were lower, more students would move (move) there.
8. If I _____ (win) the competition, I would celebrate.
- If I won (win) the competition, I would celebrate.

Exercise 3: Error Correction

1. If I would have more money, I would buy a house.
. If I had more money, I would buy a house.
2. If she were rich, she will travel the world.
If she were rich, she would travel the world.
3. If students study harder, they would get better grades.
If students studied harder, they would get better grades.
4. If I was you, I would apply for the scholarship.
If I were you, I would apply for the scholarship.
5. If he had more time, he would joined the club.
If he had more time, he would join the club.

8- Indirect Questions

What Are Indirect Questions?

Indirect questions are a more polite way of asking questions.

They are often used when:

- talking to teachers, managers, or strangers
- making requests politely
- asking for information formally

Direct vs Indirect Questions

Direct Question	Indirect Question
Where is the library?	Could you tell me where the library is?
What time does the lecture start?	Do you know what time the lecture starts?
Where can I find the dormitory?	Could you tell me where I can find the dormitory?

Structure

Introductory Phrase + Statement Word Order

Common Introductory Phrases

- Could you tell me...
- Do you know...
- Can you tell me...
- Would you mind telling me...
- I wonder...
- Do you happen to know...

Rule 1: No Question Word Order

Direct Question

Where is the library?

Indirect Question

Could you tell me where the library is?

Could you tell me where is the library? ✖

Direct Question
What time does the lecture start?
Indirect Question
Do you know what time the lecture starts ?
Do you know what time does the lecture start? ✖

Rule 2: Remove Do/Does/Did
Direct Question
Where does she live?
Indirect Question
Do you know where she lives ?

Direct Question
When did the class begin?
Indirect Question
Could you tell me when the class began ?

Yes/No Questions
Use if or whether
Direct Question
Is the apartment furnished?
Indirect Question
Do you know if the apartment is furnished?

Direct Question
Has the bus arrived?
Indirect Question
Could you tell me whether the bus has arrived?

Examples
Campus Life
- Could you tell me where the dormitory is?
- Do you know when the registration deadline is?
- Can you tell me how much the rent costs?
- Would you mind telling me if the library is open?

Exercise 1: Multiple Choice

1.Could you tell me where the student center _____?
A. is B. are C. be

2. Do you know what time the lecture _____?
A. start B. starts C. starting

3.Can you tell me where the dormitory _____?
A. located B. is located C. locate

4. Would you mind telling me if the cafeteria _____ open?
A. is B. are C. be

5. Do you know how much the rent _____?
A. cost B. costs C. costing

6. Could you tell me when the bus _____?
A. arrive B. arrives C. arriving

7. Can you tell me whether the apartment _____ furnished?
A. is B. are C. be

8. Do you know why the lecture _____ cancelled?
A. was B. were C. is

9. Could you tell me where students _____ their ID cards?
A. get B. gets C. getting

10. Do you know if the library _____ on weekends?
A. opens B. open C. opening

Exercise 2: Change Direct Questions to Indirect Questions

1. Where is the library?

Could you tell me where the library is?

2. What time does the lecture start?

Do you know what time the lecture starts?

3. Where can I find the student housing office?

Could you tell me where I can find the student housing office?

4. Is the dormitory available?

Do you know if the dormitory is available?

5. How much does the apartment cost?

Could you tell me how much the apartment costs?

6. When does the science lecture begin?

Do you know when the science lecture begins?

7. Why was the meeting cancelled?

Do you know why the meeting was cancelled?

8. Can students use the laboratory after class?

Could you tell me whether students can use the laboratory after class?

Exercise 3: Fill in the Blank

Choose the correct answer.

1. Could you tell me where the science lab _____?

A. is B. are C. be

2. Do you know when the registration period _____?

A. end B. ends C. ending

3. Can you tell me how students _____ for housing?

A. apply B. applies C. applying

4. Would you mind telling me if the gym _____ open today?

A. is B. are C. be

5. Do you know why the bus _____ late?

A. was B. were C. be

Exam Practice: Narrative Texts with Mixed Grammar Rules (B1.2 -B2.1)

Text 1 : Understanding the Consequences of Plagiarism

Last semester, Omar started his first research project at university. At first, he found academic writing difficult because many sources contained complex information and unfamiliar ideas. One day, he copied a few sentences from a website without mentioning the source. Later, his professor explained that plagiarism
was a serious academic issue and showed students how to avoid it. The professor suggested (1) _____
careful notes while reading and recording sources correctly.
Since then, Omar has worked hard to improve his writing skills. He learned that if students use information
from books or websites, they (2) _____ proper credit to the original author. He also discovered that
successful students often keep detailed notes instead of trying to memorize entire paragraphs.
Furthermore, students must (3) _____ the university's academic honesty policy at all times.
Omar followed this advice, and his work improved significantly. If he (4) _____ the professor's
guidance, he would probably make the same mistakes again. Recently, his final project (5) _____ by
the faculty and received positive feedback. As a result, he has become more confident and responsible.

1. A take B to take C taking
2. A will give B would give C gave
3. A follow B following C to follow
4. A ignores B ignored C will ignore
5. A reviewed B was reviewed C has reviewing

Text 2: Working Together the Right Way

Aisha was excited when her teacher assigned a group research project. She believed the task would be easy because everyone could contribute ideas and information. However, one team member copied paragraphs from a website and added them to the report withou t giving credit. When the teacher reviewed the draft, she explained that plagiarism was a serious academic problem. She recommended (1) _____ original notes and recording sources carefully.

After that, the group became more responsible. Aisha learned that if students use someone else's ideas, they (2) _____ the source correctly. Moreover, students should (3) _____ information from different sources instead of copying it directly. The team spent extra time checking references and improving the quality of their work.

In the end, the project was successful. If the group (4) _____ the teacher's advice, they would probably lose marks. Fortunately, the final report (5) _____ by the teacher and received excellent feedback. As a result, Aisha became more careful in her academic work.

1. A keeping B keep C to keep
2. A gave B will give C would give
3. A summarize B summarized C summarizing
4. A ignore B will ignore C ignored
5. A reviewed B was reviewed C has reviewed

Text 3: Learning the Value of Proper Citation

When Hassan started writing essays at university, he believed that copying information from reliable websites was acceptable. One day, his professor noticed that several sentences were identical to an online article. Instead of punishing him immediately, t he professor suggested (1) _____ more about referencing and citation styles.

Since then, Hassan has improved his writing skills significantly. He learned that if students borrow ideas from books or articles, they (2) _____ proper references. Furthermore, students must (3) _____ university guidelines when completing assignments. By following these rules, students can avoid academic misconduct and improve their writing.

Today, Hassan feels much more confident. If he (4) _____ how serious plagiarism was, he would continue making the same mistakes. Recently, one of his essays (5) _____ as an example of excellent academic writing. Now, he often helps classmates create accurate reference lists. As a result, many students seek his advice.

1. A learn B learning C to learn
2. A will include B included C would include
3. A following B follow C followed
4. A knows B knew C didn't know
5. A selected B was selected C has selected

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Text 4: Developing Academic Honesty Skills

Noura enjoyed researching different topics for her assignments. During her first semester, she copied several ideas from an online article without mentioning the original author. Later, her instructor explained the importance of academic honesty and suggested (1) _____ detailed records of all sources used in research.

Since that conversation, Noura has become more careful. She understands that if students use information from another writer, they (2) _____ proper credit. In addition, students must (3) _____ plagiarism by writing in their own words whenever possible. These habits help students develop stronger academic skills and become more independent learners.

Looking back, Noura realizes how much she has learned. If she (4) _____ the instructor's advice, she would still struggle with academic writing today. Recently, one of her research projects (5) _____ during a student exhibition and received praise from visitors. As a result, she has become a role model for responsible research.

1. A keeping B keep C to keep
2. A gave B will give C would give
3. A avoid B avoiding C avoided
4. A ignored B ignores C will ignore
5. A displayed B has displayed C was displayed

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Part	Level	Theme		
		Bright Lights, Big City | Planet Under Stress		
		Task Description	**Learning Outcomes**	**Construct Limits**
Part 3A: Reading	**Towards Grade Level Goal**	True, False, Not Given ——— Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose **True, False** or **Not Given.**	**Comprehension Skills** Specific Information 1 x ENG.07.RV.CS.2.1: Read and identify specific information in extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Details 3 x ENG.07.RV.CS.5.1: Read and identify details in extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Inference 1 x ENG.03.RV.CS.4.1: Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context and knowledge of word parts (prefixes, suffixes, etc.) when reading extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Main Points 1 x ENG.07.RV.CS.6.1: Read and identify the main points of extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.	▪ 1 expository text (B1.1) of 250-270 words (10% either way) ▪ 6 statements with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 24) ▪ Ensure one of each: True (supported), False (contradicted), Not Given (no evidence)

Reading 1: A Text of 250-270 words about a topic related to chapter 6 (Bright lights, big cities) with 6 statements and 3 options (True, False, Not given) . Each question is 4 marks each.
The following part has different samples of reading Comprehensions about the same topic.
The more you practice, the better you get.

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How to Know if a Statement is True, False, or Not Given in Reading Comprehension ?

1. TRUE ✅

A statement is True when the information in the statement matches the text.

Example

Text:

“Sara lives in a small apartment near her university.”

Statement:

“Sara lives close to her university.”

✅ TRUE

(“near” = “close to”)

2. FALSE ❌

A statement is False when the information in the statement contradicts the text.

Example

Text:

“Sara lives in a small apartment near her university.”

Statement:

“Sara lives far from her university.”

❌ FALSE

(The text says “near,” not “far.”)

3. NOT GIVEN ❓

A statement is Not Given when the text does not mention the information.

Example

Text:

“Sara lives in a small apartment near her university.”

Statement:

“Sara shares the apartment with her sister.”

❓ NOT GIVEN

(The text never says who lives with Sara.)

Easy Strategy :

Step 1 Read the statement carefully.

Step 2 Find the related part in the text.

Step 3 : Ask yourself:

Same meaning? → TRUE ✅

Opposite meaning? → FALSE ❌

No information? → NOT GIVEN ❓

Reading Comprehension: Multicultural Communities & Architecture

Text 1 | Planet Under Stress: The Challenge of Plastic Pollution

Plastic pollution has become one of the most serious environmental problems facing our planet today. Every year, millions of tons of plastic waste enter rivers, lakes, and oceans. Unlike paper, wood, or food
waste, plastic takes a very long time to break d own naturally. Some plastic products can remain in the environment for hundreds of years, causing long -term damage to ecosystems and wildlife.

Many animals are affected by plastic pollution. Sea turtles sometimes mistake plastic bags for jellyfish and eat them. Birds may swallow small pieces of plastic while searching for food, while marine animals can become trapped in discarded fishing nets and other waste. As a result, many animals become sick, injured, or even die. Scientists have also found tiny pieces of plastic, known as microplastics, in fish, drinking water, soil, and even the air we breathe. Researchers are still studying the long -term e ffects of these particles on human health.

Governments, businesses, and individuals are working together to reduce plastic waste. Some countries have banned certain single -use plastic products, such as plastic straws and shopping bags. Many companies are developing reusable or biodegradable alterna tives to traditional plastic products. In addition, communities around the world organize clean -up campaigns to remove litter from beaches, parks, and waterways.

Although progress has been made, experts believe that reducing plastic pollution will require long -term effort and international cooperation. People can help by recycling, reusing items whenever possible, and choosing products with less packaging. Small ac tions taken by millions of people can make a significant difference in protecting the environment for future generations.

1. Scientists have found that plastic pollution affects the academic performance of students.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

(The text mentions effects on animals, ecosystems, and possible human health impacts — nothing about students' academic performance.)

2. Sea turtles sometimes eat plastic because they mistake it for jellyfish.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text clearly states this.

3. Clean -up campaigns are organized only by governments.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text says communities around the world organize them — not only governments.

4. Plastic waste can remain in the environment for hundreds of years.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

This is explicitly stated.

5. All plastic products break down quickly in nature.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text says the opposite — plastic takes a very long time to break down.

Text 2 | Planet Under Stress: Deforestation and Wildlife

Forests cover about one -third of the Earth's land surface and play a vital role in supporting life on our planet. They provide habitats for millions of plant and animal species, help regulate the climate, improve air quality, and absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. However, forests around the world are disappearing at an alarming rate because of human activities such as agriculture, construction, logging, and mining.

Deforestation occurs when large areas of forest are cleared and the land is used for other purposes. As forests disappear, many animals lose their natural habitats and food sources. Some species are forced to migrate to new areas, while others become endan gered because they cannot adapt to the changing environment. In addition, fewer trees mean that less carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere, which may contribute to climate change.

Many governments, environmental organizations, and local communities are working to protect forests. Some countries have created national parks and protected areas where trees and wildlife are preserved. Others support tree -planting programs and encourage sustainable farming practices that reduce damage to

forests. Scientists believe that protecting forests is essential for maintaining biodiversity and ensuring a healthy environment for future generations.

Although progress has been made in some regions, deforestation remains a global concern. Experts continue to emphasize the importance of conservation efforts and responsible land use.

1. Some governments have created protected areas to help forests.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text states that some countries have created national parks and protected areas.

2. All animals successfully adapt when forests are destroyed.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text says some animals migrate, but others become endangered because they *cannot* adapt.

3. The text states that forests cover half of the Earth's land surface.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

It says forests cover **one-third**, not half.

4. A tree -planting program was introduced in every country.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text mentions that *some* countries support tree-planting programs, not all.

5. Forests help absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

This is clearly stated in the first paragraph.

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Text 3: Planet Under Stress: Water Shortages Around the World

Fresh water is one of the most important natural resources on Earth. People need it for drinking, agriculture, industry, and daily activities. However, many regions around the world are experiencing water shortages due to population growth, climate change, pollution, and increased demand for water resources.

In some areas, rivers and lakes are shrinking because of long periods of drought and reduced rainfall. Farmers may struggle to grow crops, and communities may have difficulty accessing clean drinking water.

Water scarcity can also affect local economies an d ecosystems. Scientists warn that if current trends continue, water shortages could become even more serious in the future.

Governments and environmental organizations are working to address this challenge through various solutions. Some cities have introduced programs that encourage residents to reduce water consumption.

Others invest in water -saving technologies, improved irr igation systems, and public awareness campaigns.

Individuals can also contribute by fixing leaking taps, reducing unnecessary water use, and supporting conservation efforts.

Although significant progress has been made in some places, experts believe that long - term planning and cooperation are necessary to ensure sustainable water supplies.

Protecting water resources will be essential
for supporting future generations and maint aining healthy communities around the world.

1. Population growth is one factor contributing to water shortages.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text lists population growth as one of the causes.

2. Every country currently experiences severe water shortages.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text says *many regions*, not every country.

3. Some cities encourage residents to use less water.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text states that some cities have introduced programs to reduce water consumption.

4. The text says that bottled water companies are the main cause of water shortages.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

Bottled water companies are never mentioned.

5. Rivers and lakes may shrink during long droughts.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text clearly states this.

Text 4: Planet Under Stress: Air Pollution in Cities

Air pollution is a growing environmental challenge in many cities around the world. It occurs when harmful substances enter the atmosphere and reduce air quality. Common sources of pollution include vehicle emissions, factory activities, construction work, and the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas.

Poor air quality can have serious effects on human health. People who are exposed to polluted air may experience breathing difficulties, allergies, and other respiratory problems. Children, older adults, and individuals with existing health conditions are often more vulnerable to these effects. Air pollution can also damage ecosystems, buildings, and historical landmarks.

To reduce pollution, many cities have introduced environmental policies and public awareness campaigns.

Some governments have improved public transportation systems to reduce the number of private vehicles on the road. Others encourage the use of bicycles, electric vehicles, and renewable energy sources. These efforts can help lower pollution levels and improve overall quality of life.

Although challenges remain, experts believe that cooperation between governments, businesses, and citizens can lead to significant improvements. By making sustainable choices and supporting environmental initiatives, communities can contribute to cleaner a nd healthier urban environments.

1. Vehicle emissions are one source of air pollution.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text lists vehicle emissions as a common source.

2. Air pollution only affects people with existing health conditions.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text says *children, older adults,* and people with health conditions are **more vulnerable**, not the only ones affected.

3. Some cities encourage people to use bicycles.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text states that some cities encourage bicycle use.

4. The text states that electric vehicles completely eliminate air pollution.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

Electric vehicles are mentioned, but the text does **not** claim they eliminate pollution completely.

5. Children are often less vulnerable to polluted air than adults.

A. True B. False C. Not Given

The text says children are **more** vulnerable.

Part	Level	Theme		
		Live and Learn! | The Role of Online Education		
		Task Description	**Learning Outcomes**	**Construct Limits**
Part 3B: Reading	**At Grade Level Goal**	Multiple-Choice Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose **A**, **B** or **C**.	**Comprehension Skills** Specific Information 1 x ENG.07.RV.CS.2.1: Read and identify specific information in extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Details 2 x ENG.07.RV.CS.5.1: Read and identify details in extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Inference 2 x ENG.03.RV.CS.4.1: Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context and knowledge of word parts (prefixes, suffixes, etc.) when reading extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Mood and Tone 1 x ENG.07.RV.CS.7.1: Identify mood, tone or attitude when reading extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Overall Meaning 1 x ENG.07.RV.CS.1.1: Read and identify the overall meaning of extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.	▪ 1 expository text (B1.2-2.1) of 270-300 words (10% either way) ▪ 7 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 28)

Reading 2: A Text of 250-270 words about a topic related to chapter 5 (Live and Learn!) with 7 questions and 3 options.
Each question is 4 marks each. The following part has different samples of reading Comprehensions about the same topic.
The more you practice, the better you get.

مجمع زايد التعليمي
الخوانيج

Text 1: The Role of Online Education

Online education has become an important part of modern learning. Over the last decade, advances in technology have allowed students to access educational resources from almost anywhere in the world. Through computers, tablets, and smartphones, learners ca n attend virtual classes, submit assignments, and communicate with teachers without being physically present in a classroom. As a result, online education has expanded rapidly in schools, universities, and training programs.

One of the main benefits of online learning is flexibility. Students can often choose when and where they study, making it easier to balance education with work, family responsibilities, or other commitments. In addition, online platforms provide access to a wide range of courses that may not be available in local institutions. This can help learners develop new skills and explore different subjects.

However, online education also presents challenges. Some students find it difficult to stay motivated when studying independently. Others may experience technical problems, such as unreliable internet connections or limited access to digital devices. Furth ermore, certain subjects that require practical activities, such as laboratory experiments, may be harder to teach completely online.

Despite these challenges, many educators believe that online education will continue to play a significant role in the future. Rather than replacing traditional classrooms entirely, it is likely to complement them through blended learning models. This appr oach combines face -to-face teaching with online instruction, allowing students to benefit from both methods.

1. What has helped online education expand rapidly in recent years?
A. Advances in technology
B. Smaller class sizes
C. Lower university fees

2. Why is online learning convenient for many students?
A. It removes all examinations.
B. It allows flexible study schedules.
C. It guarantees academic success.

3. Which challenge of online learning is mentioned in the text?
A. Lack of available courses
B. Excessive homework
C. Difficulty staying motivated

4. The word "expanded" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:
A. decreased
B. grown
C. delayed

5. The word "complement" in paragraph 4 most likely means:
A. work together with
B. replace completely
C. compete against

6. What is the author's attitude toward online education?
A. Completely negative
B. Balanced and positive
C. Uninterested

7. What is the overall message of the text?
A. Online education should replace traditional schools.
B. Technology has made classrooms unnecessary.
C. Online education offers benefits and challenges and will likely remain important.

Text 2: Online Education in Rural Areas

Online education has opened new opportunities for students living in rural and remote communities. In the past, many learners had limited access to specialized subjects because local schools often lacked qualified teachers or advanced educational resources . As internet access has improved in many regions, students can now participate in online courses offered by schools, universities, and educational organizations located far from their homes.

One important advantage of online education is that it helps reduce geographical barriers. Students who live in isolated areas can attend virtual classes, communicate with teachers, and access digital libraries without traveling long distances. In some cas es, online learning provides courses in science, technology, or foreign languages that may not be available locally. This allows students to explore a wider range of academic and career opportunities.

Despite these benefits, challenges remain. Some rural communities still experience unreliable internet connections, making it difficult for students to join live lessons or submit assignments on time. In addition, not all families can afford computers or t ablets. These limitations can affect students' ability to participate fully in online learning.

Many governments and educational organizations are working to improve access to technology and internet services in rural areas. Experts believe that online education can play a key role in reducing educational inequalities. Although it may not solve every problem, it offers valuable opportunities for learners who might otherwise have limited educational choices.

1. Why did some rural students have limited access to specialized subjects in the past?
A. Local schools often lacked qualified teachers and resources.
B. Students preferred traditional learning.
C. Universities refused to offer online courses.

2. What is one benefit of online education mentioned in the text?
A. It eliminates the need for teachers.
B. It allows students to access digital libraries.
C. It guarantees employment after graduation.

3. Which challenge do some rural communities still face?
A. Too many online courses.
B. Excessive classroom space.
C. Unreliable internet connections.

4. The word "isolated" in paragraph 2 most likely means:
A. far from other places
B. overcrowded
C. highly developed

5. The word "inequalities" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:
A. achievements
B. differences in opportunities
C. teaching methods

6. What is the author's tone toward online education in rural areas?
A. Supportive but realistic
B. Angry and critical
C. Uncertain and confused

7. What is the overall meaning of the text?
A. Online education has completely solved educational problems in rural areas.
B. Rural students should study only online.
C. Online education provides important opportunities, although challenges still exist.

Text 3: Online Education and Lifelong Learning

Education is no longer limited to childhood or university years. Today, many adults continue learning throughout their lives to improve professional skills, change careers, or explore personal interests. This concept is known as lifelong learning. Online e ducation has become an important tool for lifelong learning because it allows people to access educational opportunities regardless of their age or location.

One reason online learning is popular among adults is convenience. Many learners have jobs, families, and other responsibilities that make it difficult to attend traditional classes. Online courses allow them to study at times that fit their schedules. In addition, learners can choose from a wide variety of subjects, including business, technology, health, and languages. Some courses even provide certificates that may help individuals advance in their careers.

However, online learning requires commitment and self -discipline. Without regular classroom meetings, some learners struggle to manage their time effectively. Others may lose motivation if they do not receive enough support or interaction. For this reason, successful online learners often create study plans and set clear goals.

Experts predict that lifelong learning will become even more important in the future because technology and workplaces continue to change rapidly. As new skills become necessary, online education will likely help people adapt to changing demands and remain competitive in the job market.

1. Why do many adults participate in lifelong learning?
A. To avoid working full -time
B. To improve skills or change careers
C. To reduce their use of technology

2. Why is online learning convenient for many adults?
A. It offers flexible study schedules.
B. It eliminates all assessments.
C. It guarantees professional success.

3. What challenge do some online learners face?
A. A lack of available courses.
B. Difficulty managing their time.
C. Too much face -to-face interaction.

4. The word "commitment" in paragraph 3 most likely means:
A. a willingness to dedicate time and effort
B. a type of educational technology
C. a short online activity

5. The word "competitive" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:
A. relaxed
B. expensive
C. able to compete successfully

6. What is the author's tone toward lifelong learning?
A. Negative and doubtful
B. Positive and encouraging
C. Uninterested and neutral

7. What is the overall meaning of the text?
A. Lifelong learning is unnecessary in modern society.
B. Online learning should replace all traditional education.
C. Online education supports lifelong learning and helps people adapt to change.

Text 4: The Future of Online Education

As technology continues to evolve, many experts believe that online education will play an even greater role in the future. New digital tools are changing the way students learn, communicate, and access information. Innovations such as artificial intellige nce, virtual reality, and adaptive learning systems are already being introduced into educational environments around the world.

Artificial intelligence can help personalize learning by adjusting lessons to meet individual students' needs. For example, if a learner struggles with a particular topic, the system can provide additional explanations and practice activities. Virtual real ity allows students to explore places and experiences that would otherwise be difficult to access, such as historical sites, scientific laboratories, or even distant planets. These technologies can make learning more interactive and engaging.

However, many educators emphasize that technology alone cannot guarantee educational success. Teachers continue to play a vital role in guiding students, providing feedback, and encouraging critical thinking. Human interaction remains an important part of the learning process, especially when students need support or motivation.

Many experts predict that future classrooms will combine traditional teaching methods with advanced digital resources. This blended approach may help students develop both academic knowledge and technological skills. As educational technology becomes more accessible, online learning is expected to provide new opportunities for learners of all ages and backgrounds.

1. Which technologies are mentioned in the text?
A. Artificial intelligence and virtual reality
B. Printed textbooks and radio broadcasts
C. Traditional blackboards and maps

2. How can artificial intelligence support students?
A. By replacing teachers completely
B. By adjusting lessons to students' needs
C. By reducing the number of subjects taught

3. What does virtual reality allow students to do?
A. Avoid assignments
B. Graduate earlier
C. Explore places and experiences that are difficult to access

4. The word "personalize" in paragraph 2 most likely means:
A. design for individual needs
B. make more expensive
C. simplify completely

5. The word "accessible" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:
A. expensive
B. available and easy to use
C. outdated

6. What is the author's attitude toward the future of online education?
A. Negative and worried
B. Balanced and hopeful
C. Uncertain and confused

7. What is the overall meaning of the text?
A. Teachers will become unnecessary in the future.
B. Traditional classrooms will disappear completely.
C. Technology and traditional teaching are likely to work together in future education.

Part	Level	Theme		
		Bright Lights, Big City | A City That's Doing Something Right		
		Task Description	**Learning Outcomes**	**Construct Limits**
Part 3C: Reading	**Beyond Grade Level Goal**	Multiple-Choice Read the text. Choose the correct answer. Choose **A**, **B** or **C**.	**Comprehension Skills** Details: 2 x ENG.07.RV.CS.5.1: Read and identify details in extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Inference 2 x ENG.03.RV.CS.4.1: Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context and knowledge of word parts (prefixes, suffixes, etc.) when reading extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Predictions 1 x ENG.07.RV.CS.4.2: Make inferences or predictions about text content, line of argumentation, and the meaning of sections of text, using whole text comprehension, and text features and organisation when reading extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Mood and Tone 1 x ENG.07.RV.CS.7.1: Identify mood, tone or attitude when reading extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions. Overall Meaning 1 x ENG.07.RV.CS.1.1: Read and identify the overall meaning of extended written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics that are clearly structured and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.	▪ 1 expository text (B2.1) of 270-300 words (10% either way) ▪ 7 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (4 marks each, total: 28)

Reading 2: An expository Text of 250-270 words about a topic related to chapter 6 (Bright Lights, Big city) with 7 questions and 3 options. Each question is 4 marks each. The following part has different samples of reading Comprehensions about the same topic. The more you practice, the better you get.

مجمع زايد التعليمي
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Text 1: A City That's Doing Something Right

Many cities around the world face environmental challenges such as traffic congestion, air pollution, and increasing amounts of waste. However, some cities have taken creative steps to improve the quality of life for their residents. One example is Curitib a, a city in Brazil that is often recognized for its innovative approach to urban planning and sustainability.

Several decades ago, city leaders realized that rapid population growth could create serious problems if no action was taken. Instead of building expensive underground transportation systems, they developed an efficient bus network that could move large nu mbers of people quickly. Today, many residents use public transportation, which helps reduce traffic and air pollution. The city has also invested in parks and green spaces that improve the environment and provide areas for recreation.

Another successful initiative involves waste management. Curitiba introduced programs that encourage residents to recycle household waste. In some neighborhoods, people can exchange recyclable materials for food or public transportation tickets. These prog rams have increased participation in recycling efforts and helped keep the city cleaner.

The city's success has attracted attention from urban planners around the world. Although Curitiba still faces challenges, its experience demonstrates how long -term planning and community involvement can make a positive difference. Experts believe that oth er cities may benefit from adopting similar strategies. As environmental concerns continue to grow, Curitiba's example suggests that practical and sustainable solutions can improve urban life without requiring enormous financial resources.

1. Which action helped reduce traffic and air pollution in Curitiba?
A. Building underground trains
B. Developing an efficient bus network
C. Limiting population growth

2. What can residents exchange recyclable materials for in some neighborhoods?
A. Food or transportation tickets
B. Free housing
C. New electronic devices

3. The word "innovative" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:
A. traditional
B. expensive
C. creative and original

4. The word "initiative" in paragraph 3 most likely means:
A. a new plan or program
B. a type of transportation
C. a public building

5. Based on the text, what will probably happen if other cities adopt similar strategies?
A. Public transportation will disappear.
B. They may improve environmental conditions and quality of life.
C. Population growth will stop completely.

6. What is the author's tone toward Curitiba's efforts?
A. Critical and negative
B. Supportive and optimistic
C. Uncertain and confused

7. What is the overall meaning of the text?
A. Cities should focus only on transportation projects.
B. Environmental problems cannot be solved without large budgets.
C. Careful planning and community participation can help cities become more sustainable.

Text 2: Singapore's Green Vision

Singapore is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, yet it is often praised for its clean environment and efficient urban planning. Over the years, the city -state has introduced policies that balance economic growth with environmental pr otection. As a result, Singapore is frequently considered a model for sustainable urban development.

One of the city's most successful initiatives is its investment in green spaces. Despite limited land, Singapore has created parks, rooftop gardens, and tree -lined streets throughout the city. These areas help improve air quality, reduce temperatures, and provide residents with places to relax. The government has also encouraged the construction of environmentally friendly buildings that use energy and water more efficiently.

Public transportation plays another important role in the city's success. Singapore has developed an extensive network of buses and trains that allows people to travel conveniently without relying heavily on private cars. This helps reduce traffic congesti on and air pollution. In addition, strict regulations discourage excessive car ownership.

Although challenges remain, city planners continue to explore innovative solutions. Experts believe that Singapore's commitment to sustainability will help it adapt to future environmental pressures. Its experience demonstrates that careful planning and lo ng-term investment can create a cleaner and more livable urban environment.

1. What has Singapore created despite having limited land?
A. Underground cities
B. Large industrial zones
C. Parks, rooftop gardens, and tree -lined streets

2. How does Singapore reduce traffic congestion?
A. By encouraging excessive car ownership
B. By developing an extensive public transportation network
C. By closing city roads

3. The word "dense" in paragraph 1 most likely means:
A. having many people in a small area
B. environmentally friendly
C. financially successful

4. The word "extensive" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:
A. limited
B. large and well -developed
C. expensive

5. Based on the text, what will likely happen if Singapore continues its sustainability efforts?
A. Environmental conditions may continue to improve.
B. Public transportation will disappear.
C. Green spaces will be removed.

6. What is the author's tone?
A. Critical
B. Supportive and positive
C. Humorous

7. What is the overall meaning of the text?
A. Cities should stop economic development.
B. Public transportation is the only solution to environmental problems.
C. Sustainable planning can improve urban life even in densely populated cities.

Text 3: Copenhagen's Cycling Culture

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is often recognized as one of the world's most bicycle -friendly cities. For many years, city leaders have invested in cycling infrastructure as a way to reduce pollution, improve public health, and create a more sustaina ble transportation system.

Today, hundreds of kilometers of bicycle lanes connect different parts of the city. Many residents choose to cycle to work, school, or shops because it is convenient and affordable. The city has also designed traffic systems that give priority to cyclists in certain areas. As a result, cycling has become a normal part of daily life for many people.

The benefits extend beyond transportation. Increased cycling helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encourages physical activity. This can improve public health and lower healthcare costs over time. Furthermore, fewer cars on the road often lead to less traffic congestion and quieter neighborhoods.

Although Copenhagen still faces environmental challenges, its commitment to cycling has attracted international attention. Urban planners from many countries study the city's approach and consider how similar strategies might work elsewhere. Copenhagen's e xperience suggests that investing in sustainable transportation can produce long -term benefits for both people and the environment.

1. Why did city leaders invest in cycling infrastructure?
A. To increase car ownership
B. To reduce pollution and improve public health
C. To attract tourists only

2. What gives cyclists priority in some areas?
A. Traffic systems
B. Police officers
C. Parking lots

3. The word "infrastructure" most likely means:
A. transportation and public systems
B. environmental problems
C. business profits

4. The word "emissions" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:
A. parks
B. buildings
C. gases released into the air

5. Based on the text, what might happen if more cities invest in cycling infrastructure?
A. Traffic and pollution may decrease.
B. Public transportation will end.
C. Residents will stop walking.

6. What is the author's attitude toward Copenhagen?
A. Doubtful
B. Appreciative and positive
C. Negative

7. What is the overall meaning of the text?
A. Cycling is only useful for exercise.
B. Sustainable transportation can benefit both cities and residents.
C. Cars should be banned completely.

Text 4: Freiburg's Renewable Energy Success

Freiburg, a city in Germany, is widely known for its commitment to renewable energy and environmental protection. Over the past several decades, local leaders have encouraged the use of solar power and energy -efficient technologies. Their efforts have help ed Freiburg become a leading example of sustainable urban development.

One important feature of the city is its extensive use of solar panels. Many homes, schools, and public buildings generate electricity from sunlight. In addition, Freiburg has promoted energy -efficient housing projects that reduce energy consumption. These measures help lower carbon emissions and support environmental goals.

The city has also invested in public transportation and cycling infrastructure. Residents are encouraged to choose alternatives to private cars whenever possible. As a result, Freiburg has reduced some of the environmental impacts associated with transport ation.

Experts believe Freiburg's approach offers valuable lessons for other cities. Although every city faces different challenges, the success of renewable energy projects in Freiburg suggests that long -term planning can contribute to a cleaner future. The city demonstrates how local action can have a positive impact on environmental sustainability.

1. What energy source is widely used in Freiburg?
A. Coal
B. Solar power
C. Nuclear energy

2. What do energy -efficient housing projects help reduce?
A. Energy consumption
B. Population growth
C. Tourism

3. The word "renewable" most likely means:
A. able to be replaced naturally
B. very expensive
C. difficult to use

4. The word "consumption" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
A. production
B. use
C. transportation

5. Based on the text, what may happen if other cities follow Freiburg's example?
A. Environmental sustainability may improve.
B. Renewable energy will become unnecessary.
C. Public transportation will disappear.

6. What is the author's tone?
A. Critical
B. Supportive and optimistic
C. Uncertain

7. What is the overall meaning of the text?
A. Renewable energy and careful planning can help create more sustainable cities.
B. Solar power is the only solution to environmental problems.
C. Environmental protection is too expensive for cities.

THANK YOU