

أوراق عمل مراجعة الوحدة الأولى Talks Money



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-10-25 00:13:45

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة وشاح

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

قائمة مفردات الوحدة الأولى والثانية

1

تدريبات قواعد مع الحل

2

نموذج اختبار حسب الهيكل

3

دليل تقييم مهارات لنهاية الفصل

4

قائمة مصطلحات الوحدة الأولى والثانية

5

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)



UNIT 1

Money... Talks!

Grade 11 Advanced — Revision Booklet

Unit one revision: vocab, reading, grammar & writing

Listening & Speaking • Reading & Writing • EOT-Style Practice

Prepared by the English Department

Student Name: _____

Class: 11 _____ Term 1 — 2026/2027

Grade: 11 Adv
Subject: English



Name: _____
Date: _____

Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.S.3.3) Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including using context and word choices, to understand and interpret texts.

(ENG.09.RV.CS.4.1) Infer meaning using contextual clues when reading texts on concrete and some abstract topics.

Objectives	• Understand idioms and vocabulary about money and budgets. • Use the new vocabulary accurately in context.
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Listening 1 — Borrowing Money: Vocabulary in Context

A- Choose the correct answer.

- Rent in the city center costs _____; few students can afford it.
A. an arm and a leg B. a piece of cake C. a helping hand
- With rising prices, many families struggle to make _____ meet.
A. costs B. points C. ends
- I spent all my money on the trip, so now I'm _____.
A. broke B. wealthy C. generous
- We're on a _____ budget, so we only buy what we need.
A. heavy B. tight C. loose
- His part-time job gives him a monthly _____ of \$900.
A. expense B. budget C. income

B- Match the word with its meaning.

Word	Meaning
1. earn	a. to take money that you will pay back
2. drop out	b. to receive money for work
3. expenses	c. to give money that will be paid back
4. borrow	d. to leave without finishing
5. lend	e. money that you spend on things

C- Fill in the gaps. Use: afford, bills, lend, savings, loan, rent (one word is extra)

- Could you _____ me \$200 until the end of the month?
- After paying the _____ for the apartment, I had little money left.
- I can't _____ a new guitar right now.
- She keeps her _____ in the bank for emergencies.
- Electricity and water _____ are higher in summer.

D- Circle the correct word.

- Jeff's (expenses / income) are larger than his income.
- You shouldn't spend more than you (owe / earn).
- Maybe I should (make out / drop out) of school and work full-time.
- Everything (pays / costs) an arm and a leg around here.



Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.CS.2.1) Read and identify specific information in texts on concrete and some abstract topics.

(Functional Language) Ask for and give advice; recognize reduced forms and the stress of can / can't.

Objectives

- Identify expressions used to ask for and give advice.
- Match reduced spoken forms to their full forms.

Listening 1 — Asking for and Giving Advice: Stress and Reductions

Broke Again!

Jeff: Hi, Dad. I'm broke again. Could you lend me \$200 till the end of the month?

Dad: Broke again? This is the third time you've asked me for help!

Jeff: My old guitar broke, and I had to buy a new one. What do you think I ought to do?

Dad: Well, first of all, I think you'd better go on a budget. Make a list of your income and expenses, and don't spend more than you earn.

Jeff: But my expenses are much larger than my income.

Dad: Then maybe you should work more hours at the store.

Jeff: I already work fifteen hours a week! Maybe I should just drop out of school and work full-time.

Dad: I wouldn't do that if I were you. Why don't you think about this very carefully and call me back in a few days?

A- Choose the correct answer.

1. How many times has Jeff asked his father for help?

- A. one time B. two times C. three times

2. Why did Jeff need money this time?

- A. a car repair B. a new guitar C. his rent

3. Which sentence ASKS for advice?

- A. Why don't you go? B. You'd better stop. C. What should I do?

4. "I wouldn't do that if I were you" shows that the father...

- A. disagrees B. is unsure C. agrees

5. How does Jeff probably feel at the end?

- A. satisfied B. frustrated C. calm

B- What is the full form of each reduced word?

1. "Whaddaya think I oughta do?" oughta =

- A. ought a B. ought to C. out to

2. "I hadta buy a new one." hadta =

- A. had to B. had a C. hated

3. "If I could do it, why cantchu?" cantchu =

- A. catch you B. can you C. can't you

C- Circle the correct answer about can / can't.

1. In "You can buy it," the word can is (stressed / reduced).

2. In "You can't buy it," the word can't is (stressed / reduced).

3. In "You can buy it," the main verb buy is (stressed / unstressed).





Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.S.3.3) Apply reading strategies, including using context and word choices, to understand and interpret texts.
(ENG.09.WR.P.1.1) Produce clear, detailed texts where meaning is clear.

Objectives	• Understand vocabulary used to describe entrepreneurs. • Form adjectives from nouns that describe personal characteristics.
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Listening 2 — Entrepreneurs: Vocabulary and Word Forms

A- Choose the correct answer.

- To set up or start a company is to _____ it.
A. found B. employ C. identify
- The company plans to _____ fifty new workers next year.
A. lift B. invent C. hire
- Entrepreneurs often need to _____ capital from investors.
A. take B. raise C. pay
- A good leader has the _____ to plan for the future.
A. vision B. risk C. quantity
- Successful entrepreneurs are willing to take _____.
A. breaks B. risks C. notes

B- Match the word with its meaning.

Word	Meaning
1. highly	a. to recognize
2. identify	b. deserving to be noticed
3. in common	c. an amount that can be measured
4. quantity	d. very much
5. remarkable	e. with similar characteristics

C- Write the adjective form of each noun.

- creativity → _____
- confidence → _____
- ambition → _____
- curiosity → _____
- passion → _____

D- Circle the correct word form.

- Entrepreneurs are usually very (creativity / creative).
- Her (determined / determination) helped her succeed.
- He is (highly / high) motivated to start his own company.
- Taking (risky / risks) is part of running a business.



Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.CS.2.1) Read and identify specific information in texts on concrete and some abstract topics.

(ENG.09.RV.S.2.1) Identify and analyse the organisation and structure of a text, including sequence.

Objectives

- Read a lecture script for main ideas and examples.
- Put the steps of the entrepreneurial process in order.

Listening 2 — Entrepreneurs: Reading a Lecture and Outlining

Entrepreneurs

Good morning. Today's topic is entrepreneurs. Think of Bill Gates, who founded Microsoft with a friend and became one of the richest people in the world. An entrepreneur is someone who identifies a need, starts a business to meet it, and takes the risk of failing.

What do successful entrepreneurs have in common? First, they have vision: they see opportunities that others miss. Second, they are willing to take risks. Anita Roddick, for example, opened her first Body Shop store with very little money. Interestingly, entrepreneurs come from very different backgrounds. Some are highly educated, while others dropped out of college; some were born rich and others poor. Many start young – Jerry Yang co-founded Yahoo while he was still a student.

So how does the entrepreneurial process work? First, you identify a problem. Next, you come up with a solution – a product or service. Then you write a business plan and raise capital from banks or investors. After that, you hire employees and launch the business. Finally, you evaluate the results and improve.

A- Choose the correct answer.

1. According to the lecture, an entrepreneur is...

- A. a business founder B. a factory worker C. a bank manager

2. What do successful entrepreneurs have in common?

- A. university degrees B. vision and risk-taking C. wealthy families

3. The example of Anita Roddick shows...

- A. taking a risk B. hiring friends C. studying hard

4. What does the lecture say about their backgrounds?

- A. All are graduates. B. All are rich. C. They vary widely.

5. Jerry Yang started Yahoo while he was...

- A. retired B. a student C. a banker

B- Put the steps of the entrepreneurial process in order (1–6).

_____ Hire employees and launch the business.

_____ Identify a problem.

_____ Write a business plan.

_____ Evaluate the results and improve.

_____ Come up with a solution.

_____ Raise capital from banks or investors.

Grade: 11 Adv
Subject: English



Name: _____
Date: _____

Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.S.3.3) Apply reading strategies, including using context, to understand texts on concrete topics.
(ENG.09.RV.CS.2.1) Read and identify specific information, including numbers, in texts and documents.

Objectives	• Use banking vocabulary accurately. • Distinguish teens and tens and scan a bank statement for figures.
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Listening 3 — Checking Your Bank Account: Vocabulary and Numbers

A- Choose the correct answer.

1. My sister and I share a _____ account.
A. single B. double C. joint
2. You can't take out \$300 when your _____ is only \$150.
A. balance B. interest C. deposit
3. Always keep the _____ when you buy something expensive.
A. account B. withdrawal C. receipt
4. My employer _____ my salary into my account every month.
A. borrows B. deposits C. withdraws
5. The monthly bank _____ lists all your transactions.
A. statement B. deposit C. grocery

B- Teens and tens: choose the correct answer.

1. In "seventy", the stress is on...
A. the last syllable B. the first syllable C. both syllables
2. In "fourteen", the stress is on...
A. the first syllable B. neither syllable C. the last syllable
3. The "t" in "seventy" sounds similar to...
A. /d/ B. /θ/ C. /t/

October Statement (extract)

10/01 Deposit \$1,000.00 – Balance \$1,000.00
10/01 Deposit \$1,000.00 – Balance \$2,000.00
10/01 Withdrawal (rent) \$1,300.00 – Balance \$700.00
10/03 Withdrawal (utilities) \$250.00 – Balance \$450.00
10/05 Withdrawal (groceries) \$103.56 – Balance \$346.44

C- Scan the statement and complete.

1. The largest withdrawal was \$_____.
2. The utilities payment was made on _____.
3. After the groceries, the balance was \$_____.

Grade: 11 Adv
Subject: English



Name: _____
Date: _____

Standards:

(Functional Language) Ask for, give, accept and reject advice appropriately.

(Grammar – Stage 8) Use suggest and recommend with a gerund or with that + subject + base verb.

Objectives

- Choose suitable expressions for asking for, giving, accepting and rejecting advice.
- Use the correct verb form after suggest and recommend.

Speaking 1 — Good Advice: Suggesting and Recommending

A- Choose the best answer.

1. Which expression ASKS for advice?

- A. I advise you to... B. I'd think about it. C. What should I do?

2. Which expression GIVES advice?

- A. If I were you, I'd... B. Can you help me? C. Thanks for the advice.

3. Which expression ACCEPTS advice?

- A. What do you suggest? B. That's a great idea. C. I'm not so sure.

4. Which expression REJECTS advice politely?

- A. You're right. B. I'll try doing that. C. I appreciate it, but...

5. "Why don't you...?" is used to...

- A. accept advice B. give advice C. refuse help

B- Choose the correct verb form.

1. The professor recommends _____ notes during the lecture.

- A. taking B. took C. to take

2. I suggest that you _____ your blue suit to the interview.

- A. wearing B. wear C. to wear

3. The agent recommended that we _____ a taxi to the airport.

- A. took B. to take C. take

4. Our neighbor suggested _____ at the farmers' market.

- A. shopping B. to shop C. shops

C- Fill in the gaps. Use: put aside, tuition fees, wages, alternatively, scholarship, student loan (one is extra)

1. _____ at private universities can be very high.

2. With excellent grades, she won a _____ to study abroad.

3. He has _____ \$50 a month for his summer trip.

4. If you can't get a grant, you could apply for a _____.

5. She works in a café and saves a third of her _____.



Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.S.3.3) Apply reading strategies, including using context, to understand and interpret texts.

(ENG.09.WR.P.2.1) Express ideas and opinions, giving reasons and explanations.

Objectives	• Understand vocabulary about motivation at work and in study. • Define key concepts such as autonomy, mastery and purpose.
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Speaking 2 — Does Money Talk? Motivation Vocabulary

A- Choose the correct answer.

1. She was _____ to finish the marathon, even in the heat.
A. surprising B. determined C. daily
2. The best workers are _____ by interesting challenges.
A. borrowed B. delayed C. motivated
3. He felt great _____ when his team won the award.
A. vision B. pride C. motive
4. The talk was _____ about creativity, not money.
A. primarily B. successfully C. independently
5. A bonus is a _____ for excellent work.
A. debt B. penalty C. reward

B- Match the concept with its definition.

Word	Meaning
1. autonomy	a. getting better and better at a skill
2. mastery	b. a meaningful reason for doing something
3. purpose	c. the freedom to make your own decisions
4. accomplishment	d. analyzing ideas carefully before judging
5. critical thinking	e. pride after reaching a difficult goal

C- Fill in the gaps. Use: surprising, successfully, pride, motivate, creativity, independently (one is extra)

1. Good managers know how to _____ their teams.
2. The results were _____: money was not the main motivator.
3. Many employees prefer to work _____, without constant supervision.
4. The project was completed _____ and on time.
5. Jobs that encourage _____ help people invent new ideas.

Grade: 11 Adv
Subject: English



Name: _____
Date: _____

Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.S.3.3) Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including using context and abbreviations, to understand texts.
(ENG.09.RV.CS.4.1) Infer meaning using contextual clues and parts of speech.

Objectives

- Use vocabulary about business and social entrepreneurship accurately.
- Understand abbreviations (e.g., i.e.) and work out meaning from context.

Reading 1 — Making a Profit and Helping People: Vocabulary

A- Choose the correct answer.

1. Money given to help a charity is a _____.
A. budget B. donation C. profit
2. Only students with good grades are _____ for the scholarship.
A. eligible B. generous C. sustainable
3. The company's _____ is to provide clean energy for all.
A. industry B. start-up C. mission
4. _____ children often lack access to good education.
A. Profitable B. Underprivileged C. Wealthy
5. Thanks for the money – I promise I'll _____ you tomorrow.
A. pay out B. pay in C. pay back

B- Abbreviations and meaning from context: choose the correct answer.

1. "i.e." means...
A. for example B. that is C. and so on
2. "e.g." means...
A. that is B. in fact C. for example
3. "...gives people grants rather than loans." A grant...
A. isn't paid back B. must be repaid C. is a bank fee
4. "...some strange compulsion – some irrational desire." compulsion =
A. a bank loan B. a strong urge C. a careful plan
5. "...lift themselves out of poverty." lift is a...
A. verb B. noun C. adjective

C- Fill in the gaps. Use: profit, invest, industry, entrepreneur, sustainable, start-up (one is extra)

1. Their small _____ grew into a global company.
2. The music _____ supports many charity concerts.
3. A _____ business can continue for years without donations.
4. To make a bigger _____, they must reduce their costs.
5. Sarah became an _____ when she opened her own store.



Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.CS.2.1) Read and identify specific information in texts on concrete and some abstract topics.

(ENG.09.RV.CS.4.1) Make inferences supported by evidence from the text.

Objectives

- Distinguish entrepreneurs from social entrepreneurs.
- Make inferences about microlending and social entrepreneurship.

Reading 1 — Social Entrepreneurship: Reading for Details and Inference

Making a Profit and Helping People

A An entrepreneur is someone who starts a business selling a product or a service. The most successful ones change the way an industry works. For example, Pierre Omidyar and Jeff Skoll changed how people shop when they created eBay, a start-up website that let people buy and sell items online. Today, eBay has more than 162 million users.

B Social entrepreneurs also want to change how things work, but their mission is to help people. Their ideas must be sustainable, i.e. they must last without depending on donations, so social entrepreneurs find ways to make a profit and use their business skills to solve social problems.

C One well-known example is microlending: giving small loans to underprivileged people who are not eligible for normal bank loans. Muhammad Yunus, an economist from Bangladesh, founded the Grameen Bank, which lent between \$27 and \$500 to poor people, mostly women. Many people expected borrowers not to pay back their loans, but most do so on time. In 2006, Yunus won the Nobel Peace Prize for this work.

D Today, many top business schools offer courses in social entrepreneurship because, as one expert says, students want to know how to change the world.

A- Choose the correct answer.

- What is the main difference between the two kinds of entrepreneurs?
A. their mission B. their age C. their country
- Why must social businesses make a profit?
A. to pay donors B. to last long C. to get famous
- Who benefits from microlending?
A. rich investors B. large banks C. the underprivileged
- What did many people wrongly believe?
A. Loans wouldn't be repaid. B. Women couldn't borrow.
C. Banks would close.
- Paragraph D suggests that business students...
A. dislike business B. avoid university C. want to help society

B- Can you infer this from the text? Write ✓ or X.

- eBay changed the way many people shop. _____
- Microlending has proved to be sustainable. _____
- Social entrepreneurs depend mainly on donations. _____
- The Grameen Bank lent money only to men. _____



Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.S.3.3) Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including using context, the main message and word choices, to understand extended texts.

Objectives	• Choose topic vocabulary using context in an extended text. • Identify what pronouns refer to in a text.
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Reading 2 — Consumerism and the Human Brain: Exam-Style Vocabulary

A- Read the text and choose the correct word for each gap.

Every day we act as (1) _____: we buy products and services, from coffee to smartphones. In fact, the world (2) _____ depends on people spending money. Today we have greater (3) _____ than ever before to thousands of brands, many of them almost (4) _____. So why do we choose one instead of another? Marketers study psychology and the human brain to (5) _____ us to buy more and more. Some adverts target our fears, such as the fear of bad breath, even though dentists say that simple dental (6) _____ is enough. Others sell us an exciting self-image. Scientists have even found that a pleasant smell can make us prefer one product over an identical one. Most of us believe that we are reasonable, independent thinkers, but an (7) _____ desire can sometimes control our choices more than we realize.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. consumers | B. producers | C. investors |
| 2. A. ecology | B. history | C. economy |
| 3. A. excess | B. access | C. success |
| 4. A. different | B. expensive | C. identical |
| 5. A. persuade | B. prevent | C. forbid |
| 6. A. disease | B. hygiene | C. surgery |
| 7. A. irrational | B. reasonable | C. independent |

B- What does each pronoun refer to?

- | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| 1. "Dentists say mouthwash is unnecessary; they explain..." they = | | |
| A. consumers | B. dentists | C. advertisers |
| 2. "Most SUV buyers never leave the city. They spend..." They = | | |
| A. advertisers | B. volunteers | C. SUV buyers |
| 3. "...our decision to buy it." it = | | |
| A. our opinion | B. the product | C. the smell |
| 4. "...he sprayed one of the rooms..." he = | | |
| A. Dr. Hirsch | B. a marketer | C. a volunteer |



Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.CS.2.1) Read and identify specific information in extended texts.

(ENG.09.RV.CS.1.1) Identify the topic and main idea of each paragraph.

Objectives

- Identify the topic and main idea of paragraphs.
- Recognize the psychological techniques used in advertising.

Reading 2 — Consumerism and the Human Brain: Topics and Main Ideas

How Advertisers Persuade Us

A Advertisers know our weaknesses. One method is to target our fears. Ads persuade us that without their mouthwash we will have bad breath and offend people, although dentists say that brushing and flossing are enough. Our fear outweighs our dentists' logic.

B Advertisers also use our desire for a good self-image. SUVs are expensive, use more fuel and take up more space than most cars, yet TV commercials show them climbing mountains. Most SUV owners never leave the city, but they are persuaded that they lead exciting lives.

C Smell can influence us too. Dr. Alan Hirsch placed identical sneakers in two identical rooms and sprayed one room with a floral scent. Eighty-four percent of the volunteers preferred the sneakers in the room that smelled of flowers.

D Finally, there are self-fulfilling prophecies, when people's belief makes a prediction come true. If an ad says a diet pill will make you less hungry, people who believe it start eating less – and lose weight.

E We like to think we are independent thinkers, but marketers may have more power over us than we realize.

A- Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the topic of paragraph A?

- A. fresh breath B. dental health C. fear in advertising

2. Why do people buy SUVs, according to the text?

- A. small size B. an exciting image C. low prices

3. What did Dr. Hirsch's study show?

- A. Smell affects choice. B. Color affects choice. C. Price affects choice.

4. Why do people who take the diet pill lose weight?

- A. They exercise. B. The pill works. C. They eat less.

5. What is the main idea of paragraph E?

- A. Marketers influence us. B. We think logically. C. Ads are harmless.

B- Which technique does each advert use? Write F (fear), S (self-image) or P (self-fulfilling prophecy).

1. "Use our shampoo or people will notice your dandruff." _____

2. "Drive our car and live a life of adventure." _____

3. "Believe in this energy drink and you'll study harder." _____

4. "Our deodorant stops embarrassing smells." _____



Standards:

(Grammar – Stage 8) Use modals of advice (should, ought to, had better) and If I were you... accurately.
(ENG.09.RV.S.3.3) Use context and word choices to complete an extended text.

Objectives

- Choose the correct verb forms after advice structures in a 7-gap text.
- Use suggest / recommend and conditionals correctly.

Grammar — Giving Advice: Modals, Conditionals and Suggest (Exam-Style Practice)

A- Read the text and choose the correct answer for each gap.

For many college students, managing money can be (1) _____. Rent, books and transport all cost an arm and a leg, and part-time wages are low. Financial advisers recommend (2) _____ a monthly budget as the first step. If you (3) _____ a list of your income and expenses, you will quickly see where your money goes. You (4) _____ better not spend more than you earn, or you will end up broke before the end of the month. "If I were you, I (5) _____ put aside a small amount every week," says one adviser, "even if it's only ten dollars." Experts also suggest that students (6) _____ for scholarships and grants before they consider taking a (7) _____ loan, because loans must be paid back with interest.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. challenge | B. challenging | C. challenged |
| 2. A. making | B. to make | C. made |
| 3. A. will make | B. make | C. made |
| 4. A. should | B. have | C. had |
| 5. A. would | B. did | C. will |
| 6. A. applying | B. to apply | C. apply |
| 7. A. study | B. student | C. learner |

B- Circle the correct answer.

1. You (should / shouldn't) spend money you don't have.
2. I recommend (to keep / keeping) all your receipts.
3. If I (were / am) you, I'd look for a scholarship.
4. My dad suggested that I (call / called) him back in a few days.

Standards:

(ENG.09.RV.S.2.1) Identify and analyse how a writer expresses and supports opinions.

(ENG.09.WR.P.2.1) Express opinions, giving reasons, facts and examples.

Objectives

- Distinguish opinions, facts, examples and questions in a text.
- Use expressions of opinion and common collocations.

Writing — Your Opinion: Facts, Opinions and Collocations

The Ups and Downs of Entrepreneurship

Some young people dream of a 9-to-5 office job that offers security. Others prefer adventure. In my view, the biggest advantage of entrepreneurship is the chance to be your own boss: you decide how to run your company. Although entrepreneurs often work longer hours, I think the work is more fulfilling. Each day brings new challenges, and your income depends directly on your effort – the more you work, the more you earn. Is entrepreneurship for everyone? Certainly not. However, if you are adventurous and get bored easily, I believe you could become a successful entrepreneur.

A- Is each sentence an Opinion (O), a Fact (F) or a Question (Q)?

1. "In my view, the biggest advantage is the chance to be your own boss." _____
2. "Is entrepreneurship for everyone?" _____
3. "Some young people dream of a 9-to-5 office job." _____
4. "I think the work is more fulfilling." _____

B- Choose the correct answer.

- Which phrase introduces an opinion?
A. In 2006,
B. In my view,
C. For example,
- Why do writers ask questions in opinion texts?
A. to involve the reader
B. to give statistics
C. to list examples
- Which is a correct collocation?
A. do capital
B. raise capital
C. make capital
- Which verb goes with "a budget"?
A. drop out
B. pay back
C. stick to
- A good opinion text supports views with...
A. reasons and facts
B. maps and charts
C. jokes and stories

C- Complete the collocations. Use: profit, plan, debt, living, risks, own (one is extra)

1. Entrepreneurs must be willing to take _____.
2. Before you start, you need a clear business _____.
3. Working for yourself means being your _____ boss.
4. The company made a large _____ last year.
5. Many artists find it hard to make a _____.



Standards:

(ENG.09.WR.P.2.1) Express ideas, opinions and personal perspectives, giving detailed reasons and explanations.

(ENG.09.WR.P.9.1 / ENG.09.WR.S.5.1) Produce structured texts with topic sentences, supporting details and cohesive devices.

Objectives

- Summarize two points of view in your own words.
- Write a structured opinion essay of at least 200 words.

Writing — Advertising to Children: Opinion Essay (Exam Practice)

Should Advertising Aimed at Children Be Banned?

Many parents and teachers believe that advertising aimed at children should be banned. Young children, they argue, cannot tell the difference between entertainment and persuasion, so they believe everything they see. Adverts for sugary snacks and expensive toys encourage unhealthy habits and put pressure on families with tight budgets. Some countries, such as Sweden and Norway, already restrict TV adverts for young children, and supporters say others should follow.

Others believe that a complete ban would go too far. Advertising pays for many children's programs, websites and free apps, and without it these services might disappear. Moreover, adverts can inform children about new products and even promote healthy food or good causes. Instead of banning ads, they suggest, parents and schools should teach children to think critically about the messages they see, so that they grow into smart consumers.

Both sides want to protect children; they simply disagree about the best way to do it.

4.1 Read the text carefully. What are the two different points of view presented in the text? Summarize them in your own words.

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Useful language

Giving opinion: *In my view, ... / I believe that ... / I would be unwilling to ...*

Supporting opinion: *For example, ... / This is because ... / Research shows that ...*

Contrasting: *whereas, while, however, on the other hand*

4.2 Read the text again.

- Compare the two points of view about advertising to children.
- Explain which point of view you agree with and why.
- Support your opinion with evidence from the text. Write at least 200 words (continue on the back if you need more space).

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