

Make Yourself at Home Vocabulary and Exercises



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف التاسع المتقدم ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

Multicultural Communities: Updated Reading Worksheet + Differentiated Exam Practice

1

Indirect Questions and Adverbs of Sequencing

2

English Time Revision محلول غير

3

Revision Time English حلول

4

Final Exam Training Booklet

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Make Yourself at Home

Accommodation	إقامة	Bus line	خط الحافلة
Landlord	صاحب المكان	Security deposit	تأمين
Require	يتطلب	Be located	وقع - استقر
Available	متاح	On-site	في الموقع
Refundable	واجب السداد	Unfurnished	غير مفروش
Dorms	المهاجع	Co-op	التعاونية
Meal plan	خطة وجبات	Shared facilities	المرافق المشتركة
Single room	غرفة لشخص واحد	Triple room	غرفة ثلاثية
On campus	في الحرم الجامعي	Off campus	خارج الحرم الجامعي
Privacy	الخصوصية	Downside	الجانب السلبي
Request	طلب	Problem	مشكلة
Manager	مدير	Fix	يصلح
Possible	ممكن	Sorry	أسف
Afraid	خائف	Mind	عقل - يمانع
Idea	فكرة	Impossible	مستحيل

Choose the correct answer from a, b, or c.

1- The students looked for cheap _____ near the university.

- a) accommodation
- b) privacy
- c) manager

2- I take the _____ every morning to school.

- a) security deposit
- b) bus line
- c) downside

3- Before renting the apartment, the tenant paid a ____.

- a) landlord
- b) meal plan
- c) security deposit

4- Some universities ____ students to stay in the dorms during the first year.

- a) require
- b) request
- c) fix

5- The new café is ____ near the shopping mall.

- a) available
- b) located
- c) refundable

6- There are still a few rooms ____ for new students.

- a) available
- b) impossible
- c) privacy

7- The school provides doctors and nurses ____ for students.

- a) on-site
- b) triple room
- c) downside

8- If you cancel early, the payment is fully ____.

- a) unfurnished
- b) refundable
- c) afraid

9- The apartment was cheap because it was ____.

- a) available
- b) unfurnished
- c) privacy

10- Many college students live in _____ with shared bathrooms.

- a) dorms
- b) landlords
- c) managers

11- A housing _____ allows students to share responsibilities together.

- a) co-op
- b) request
- c) fix

12- Students with a _____ can eat in the cafeteria every day.

- a) security deposit
- b) meal plan
- c) single room

13- In some apartments, people use _____ like kitchens and laundry rooms.

- a) shared facilities
- b) privacy
- c) downside

14- Ahmed prefers a _____ because he likes living alone.

- a) triple room
- b) single room
- c) bus line

15- Three students can stay together in a _____.

- a) manager
- b) triple room
- c) accommodation

16- My brother studies in a university and lives _____.

- a) on campus
- b) impossible
- c) refundable

17- Apartments _____ are usually more expensive near universities.

- a) downside
- b) off campus
- c) meal plan

18- Some students like _____ because they do not want roommates.

- a) privacy
- b) dorms
- c) co-op

19- One _____ of living far from school is spending more time on transportation.

- a) downside
- b) idea
- c) manager

20- The student sent a _____ to change his room.

- a) request
- b) mind
- c) landlord

21- There was a _____ with the air conditioner in the apartment.

- a) problem
- b) privacy
- c) refundable

22- The building _____ helped the tenants solve their issues.

- a) manager
- b) downside
- c) dorms

23- The worker came to _____ the broken window.

- a) fix
- b) require
- c) request

24- Is it _____ to move into the new apartment next week?

- a) possible
- b) impossible
- c) afraid

25- The receptionist said, "I'm _____, but there are no empty rooms."

- a) sorry
- b) available
- c) located

26- Mona was _____ to stay alone in the old house.

- a) afraid
- b) refundable
- c) on-site

27- I don't _____ sharing my room with my cousin.

- a) mind
- b) require
- c) locate

28- Sara had a great _____ for decorating the dorm room.

- a) idea
- b) downside
- c) landlord

29- Without enough money, renting that apartment is _____.

- a) impossible
- b) refundable
- c) available

30 The _____ asked the tenants to pay the rent on time.

- a) landlord
- b) bus line
- c) privacy



Impression	انطباع	Amazed	مذهول
Leftovers	بقايا الطعام	Air conditioning	تكييف الهواء
Surprised	مندهش	Cultural norms	الأعراف الثقافية
Adapt	يتأقلم	Behave	يتصرف
Formal	رسمي	Informal	غير رسمي
Custom	عادة	Napkin	منديل ورق - مفرش
Silverware	أنية المائدة الفضية	Utensil	وعاء - اناء
Handle	مقبض	Serve	يقدم - يخدم
Set the table	يرتب الطاولة		

Choose the correct answer from a, b, or c.

1. **The guests made a good _____ after speaking politely to everyone.**
a) impression
b) napkin
c) utensil
2. **We put the _____ in the fridge after dinner so nothing would be wasted.**
a) leftovers
b) custom
c) silverware
3. **I was very _____ when my friends prepared a birthday party for me.**
a) surprised
b) formal
c) handle
4. **When people move to another country, they must _____ to the new lifestyle.**
a) adapt
b) serve
c) napkin
5. **The students wore _____ clothes during the graduation ceremony.**
a) formal
b) informal
c) amazed
6. **In some countries, removing shoes before entering a house is a common _____.**
a) custom
b) utensil
c) leftovers
7. **The restaurant uses expensive _____ made of silver and steel.**
a) silverware
b) air conditioning
c) cultural norms
8. **She knows how to _____ difficult situations calmly.**
a) handle
b) set the table
c) serve
9. **Before the guests arrived, my sister helped _____ for dinner.**
a) set the table
b) adapt
c) behave
10. **The children were _____ when they saw the huge fireworks display.**
a) amazed
b) informal
c) napkin
11. **The classroom became cooler after the _____ was turned on.**
a) air conditioning
b) silverware
c) leftovers

12. **Different countries have different _____ about greetings and respect.**
 - a) cultural norms
 - b) utensils
 - c) impression
13. **Children should _____ politely when visiting other people's homes.**
 - a) behave
 - b) adapt
 - c) serve
14. **At family gatherings, people usually wear _____ clothes and relax together.**
 - a) informal
 - b) formal
 - c) custom
15. **Please place the _____ on your lap before eating.**
 - a) napkin
 - b) leftover
 - c) impression
16. **A spoon is a common kitchen _____ used for eating soup.**
 - a) utensil
 - b) custom
 - c) air conditioning
17. **The waiter will _____ the food in a few minutes.**
 - a) serve
 - b) handle
 - c) amazed

Passive Forms

The Present Simple

First Participle

.. am / is / are + P.P

Keywords

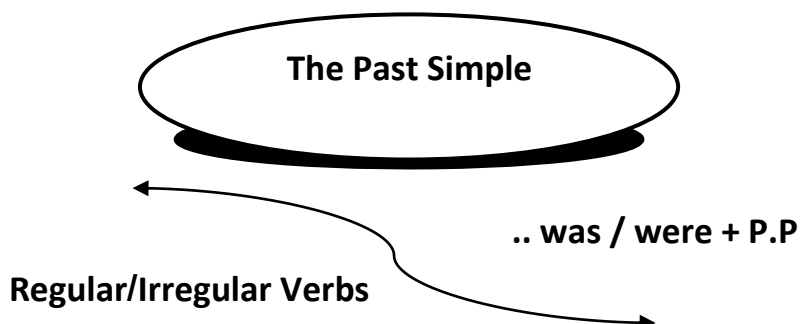
always / usually / sometimes / often / occasionally / never / ever / rarely =
 hardly = seldom / every (week / month ..) / on (Saturday ..) / in (January ..) /
 in the (morning ..) / at (night / noon) / in (summer ..) / once a (week ..)

- **We see the international space station in the sky every night.**

The international space station is seen in the sky every night.

- She always does her shopping on Fridays.

.....



Keywords

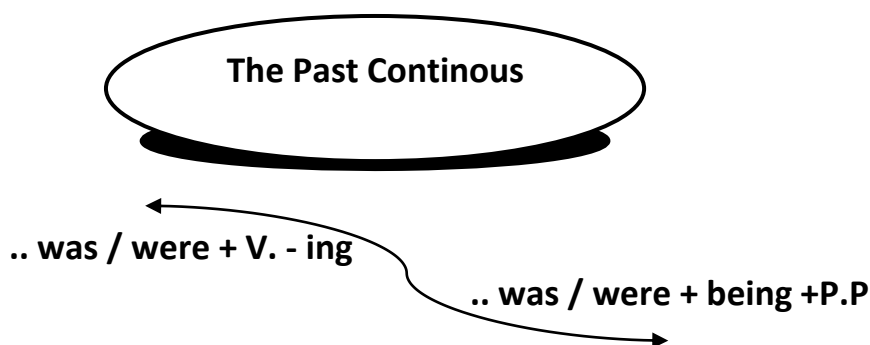
yesterday – last – ago – in the past - in the ancient times – in 2000 - once -
once upon a time - one day - from 2000 to 2004 – the other day منذ بضعة أيام

- They built the High Dam thirty years ago.

The High Dam was built thirty years ago.

- The government built new hospitals in the countryside last year.

.....



Keywords

while = as = just as / during / when

- My mother was cleaning the house when I arrived.

The house was being cleaned when I arrived.

- They were decorating my classroom all day yesterday.

.....

The Future Simple

.. will + inf.

.. will + be + P.P

Keywords

next (year / month ..) / in the future / soon / in a (year / month ..) / tomorrow /
this time next week / this time tomorrow

- The teachers will mark the exams tomorrow.

The exams will be marked tomorrow.

- He will tell us the truth.
-

The Present Perfect

.. have / has + P.P

.. have / has + been +P.P

Keywords

just / already / yet / so far / up till now / ever / never / lately / recently / since /
for / How long ..? / It's the first time ..

- Hasan is very polite. His parents have brought him well.

Hasan is very polite. He has been brought up well.

- Actors have used the hotel in many famous films.
-

The Past Perfect

.. had + P.P

.. had + been + P.P

Keywords

after / as soon as / when / before = by the time / till = until / no sooner =
hardly = scarcely = barely

- He had checked his email before turning off the computer.

His email had been checked before turning off the computer.

- Mother had not made the bread when we went to bed.
-

The Future Perfect

.. will + have + P.P

.. will + have + been + P.P

Keywords

by = before (next week – 2050) / by the time he is forty / by this time (next week) / by the end of (this week) / in another 4 weeks / in a week's time

- The workers will have examined the equipment by the deadline.

The equipment will have been examined by the deadline.

- I will have finished the report.
-

Reported Speech

- ♣ He said, "Where will you park your car?"

He asked where I would park my car.

- ♣ Mona said to Ahmed, "When will your father visit my father?"

Mona asked Ahmed when his father would visit her father.

- ♣ The teacher said to us, "Why are you making so much noise?"

.....

- ♣ He said to him, "Have you finished reading this book?"

He asked him if he had finished reading that book.

- ♣ The secretary said to the manager, "Do you want us to check the e-mails?"

She asked him if he wanted them to check the e-mails.

- ♣ She said, "Have you enjoyed the journey?"

She wanted to know if / whether I had enjoyed the journey.

- ♣ Ahmed said to me, "Is the service in this restaurant good?"

.....

wh- questions

Can you tell me what the time is?

~~Can you tell me what is the time?~~

I'd like to know where the cinema is?

~~I'd like to know where is the cinema?~~

Do you know which one you want?

~~Do you know which one do you want?~~

Yes-No questions

I was wondering if you are hungry.

~~I was wondering if are you hungry.~~

Could you tell me whether you like pizza?

~~Could you tell me whether do you like pizza?~~

Examples of introductory phrases

Do you know...?

I wonder / was wondering...

Can / Could you tell me...?

Do you happen to know...?

I'd like to know...

Would you mind telling me...?

Exercises

1- Where is the bank?

♣ Could you tell me

2- Do you want a coffee?

♣ I was wondering

3- What time is it?

♣ Would you mind telling me

4- How much does this cost?

♣ Would you mind telling me

5- Can you finish the project by tomorrow?

♣ I'd like to know

Adverbs of Sequence

We use adverbs of sequence to describe the order in which things happen:

Before
First/Firstly
Second/Secondly
Third/Thirdly
Then
Next
After (that)
Finally

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Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree are used to describe the intensity of something:

Adverb of degree	Modifying	Example
very	adjective	The student is very smart.
incredibly	adjective	The view is incredibly beautiful.
extremely	adjective	Be careful, the coffee is extremely hot.
just	verb	I just woke up.
almost	verb	I almost fell over.
nearly	verb	She has nearly finished her homework.
very	adverb	He finished the exam very quickly.
too	adverb	They are working too slowly.
enough	adverb	They are not working fast enough .

Common mistakes:

Often **too** is confused with **very**.

too – used to say something is excessive (negative thing)

very – used to make an adjective or adverb stronger

~~**This movie is too good.**~~

This movie is very good.

~~**The painting is too beautiful.**~~

The painting is very beautiful.

- تستخدم الظروف التالية مع الصفات العادية

quite – fairly – very – rather – extremely – really.

- Ernest Hemingway's childhood was quite **ordinary**.
- Ernest Hemingway was a very **talented** American writer.
- Although they are sisters, they are extremely **different**.

- تستخدم الظروف التالية مع الصفات القوية.

absolutely – terribly – awfully – totally - pretty – completely – really

- Heba was absolutely **exhausted** after she cleaned the house all day.
- I'm completely **furious**.

Exercises

- 1- The weather is (**absolutely – entirely – very**) hot today.
- 2- The film was (**really – far – a bit**) amazing! I loved it.
- 3- My teacher was (**absolutely – very – completely**) kind to me.
- 4- The exam is (**extremely – quiet – quite**) easy. I think I am going to pass it.
- 5- Father was (**great – greatness – greatly**) respected by those who worked with him.
- 6- The ancient Egyptians were (**fantastic – incredibly – amazing**) clever.
- 7- The man who has been robbed is (**very – quiet – completely**) furious now.
- 8- We like our English teacher. He is (**quite – never – hardly**) a good person.
- 9- He couldn't buy the suit because it was (**rather – never – hardly**) expensive.
- 10-Sama didn't come to school today because she had a/an (**very – completely – utterly**) bad headache.
- 11-The weather is (**completely – entirely – very**) hot today.
- 12-Mr. Mahmoud is an (**absolutely – absent-minded – absently**) amazing teacher. We all love him.
- 13-He is (**very – complete – absolutely**) exhausted after this tough match.

Comparatives

short adjective-er than

more/less long adj. than

1. This system is (**easier – easy – the easiest**) than the last one we had.
2. We are (**lucky – luckier – luckiest**) than our grandparents.
3. This hotel is cheap, but that one over there is (**cheap – cheaper – cheapest**).
4. Are cats (**intelligent than – more intelligent than – the most intelligent**) dogs?
5. Skiing is a dangerous hobby. Parachuting is (**as dangerous - more dangerous – most dangerous**) than skiing.

6. The weather today is good but (**many – least – less**) perfect than yesterday.
7. This story is (**good – better – the best**) than the one I have.
8. I think peppers are (**bad – badder – worse**) than tomatoes.
9. The online news is (**quick – quicker – quickest**) to read than newspapers.
10. I'd prefer to go fishing (**as – good – better**) than go jogging.
11. Switching to renewable energy is (**effectiver - more effective – most effective**) than relying on temporary fixes.
12. My results this year are (**good - better - best**) than last year.

Reading Comprehension

Text 1

When people visit another country, they often notice different customs and ways of living. Some families are very formal with guests, while others prefer a relaxed atmosphere and tell visitors to “make yourself at home.” This expression means that guests should feel comfortable and behave as if they are in their own house.

Last summer, Adam traveled from the UAE to stay with a family in England for two weeks. At first, he felt nervous because the customs were different from those in his country. For example, the family usually ate dinner at 6 p.m., which was earlier than Adam’s normal dinner time. They also used different silverware during meals, and Adam was not sure which utensil to use first.

However, the family was kind and helped him adapt quickly. They explained their cultural norms and showed him how to set the table properly. Adam was surprised that everyone helped clean the dishes after dinner, including the children. In his host family’s home, everyone shared responsibilities.

One day, Adam forgot to place his napkin on the table before eating, but nobody became angry. Instead, they politely explained the custom to him. Soon, Adam became more confident and comfortable. By the end of his stay, he had made a very good impression on the family.

Adam learned that understanding different customs can help people communicate better and enjoy new experiences.

True / False / Not Given

1. Adam stayed with a family in England for one month.

2. Adam found it easy to understand all the customs immediately.
3. The family helped Adam learn their cultural norms.
4. Adam's host family never ate dinner together.
5. Adam was surprised that children helped clean the dishes.
6. The family became angry when Adam forgot his napkin.
7. Adam improved his understanding of different customs.
8. Adam visited London during his stay.

Text 2

Multicultural communities are places where people from different countries, cultures, and traditions live together. These communities can be found in many cities around the world, including in the UAE, where people from different nationalities work and study together. Living in a multicultural environment helps people learn about cultural norms, traditions, and new ways of thinking.

In multicultural communities, people often celebrate different festivals, eat a variety of foods, and speak multiple languages. For example, a neighbor might celebrate a traditional holiday from India, while another family celebrates a national day from Egypt or the Philippines. This creates a rich and interesting environment for everyone.

However, living in a multicultural community also requires people to behave respectfully and understand differences. What is considered polite in one culture may be seen as informal or unusual in another. For this reason, people need to adapt and try to understand others instead of judging them quickly.

Schools in multicultural areas also play an important role. Students from different backgrounds work together, share ideas, and sometimes face challenges in communication. Teachers help students set the table for success by encouraging teamwork, respect, and understanding. Over time, students learn how to serve each other as classmates by supporting and helping one another.

Although there may be small misunderstandings, multicultural communities teach people important life skills. They help individuals become more open-minded and improve their ability to live and work with others from different backgrounds. This experience prepares young people for a global future.

True / False / Not Given

1. Multicultural communities include people from different countries.
2. Everyone in multicultural communities speaks the same language.
3. People in multicultural communities celebrate different festivals.
4. All cultural traditions are the same in every country.

5. Respect is important in multicultural communities.
6. Students in multicultural schools never face communication problems.
7. Teachers help students work together and cooperate.
8. Multicultural communities help people become more open-minded.

Text 3

A multicultural city is a place where people from different countries, languages, and traditions live and work together. In cities like Dubai, Abu Dhabi, and other global urban areas, it is common to meet people from many nationalities in schools, shops, and workplaces. This creates a lively environment full of different ideas and experiences.

In such cities, people often need to adapt to different cultural norms. For example, greetings may vary from one culture to another. Some people prefer a handshake, while others may greet with a smile or a slight bow. Although these differences may seem small, they are important for making a good impression and showing respect.

Schools in multicultural cities also reflect this diversity. Students often work in groups with classmates from different backgrounds. They may have to set the table for classroom activities, share materials, or serve as team leaders during projects. These activities help students learn how to behave respectfully and cooperate with others.

However, misunderstandings can sometimes happen. A word or gesture that is normal in one culture may be considered informal or even rude in another. When this happens, people usually explain their customs and try to help others understand. Over time, most people learn to adapt quickly and feel more comfortable.

Living in a multicultural city helps people develop important skills such as communication, empathy, and flexibility. It also prepares them for a future where they may work with people from all over the world.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Read and identify specific information

Where are multicultural cities commonly found according to the text?

- a) Only in Europe
- b) In global urban areas like Dubai and Abu Dhabi
- c) Only in small villages

2. Read and identify details

What is one example of cultural differences mentioned in greetings?

- a) Handshake, smile, or bow
- b) Eating habits
- c) Clothing styles

3. Read and identify overall meaning

What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Cities are crowded and noisy
- b) Multicultural cities help people learn and grow through diversity
- c) Schools are difficult places

4. Infer the meaning of unknown words

In the text, the word “adapt” most likely means:

- a) To refuse change
- b) To change and adjust to new situations
- c) To travel far away

5. Make connections

Which situation is similar to the idea in the text?

- a) A student refusing to work with others
- b) A person learning to respect different traditions at school
- c) A child staying only at home

6. Make inferences or predictions

What will most likely happen to students who live in multicultural cities for a long time?

- a) They will avoid other cultures
- b) They will struggle more with communication
- c) They will develop better communication and understanding skills

Text 4

Homes have changed a lot over time. In the past, people built houses using natural materials such as mud, wood, and stone. These homes were simple and often had only one or two rooms. Families usually lived together in small spaces, and there were no modern facilities like electricity or air conditioning.

As time passed, people began to build stronger and more comfortable homes. In the 19th and 20th centuries, bricks and cement became common building materials. Houses started to include separate rooms for sleeping, cooking, and living. This change made daily life more organized and comfortable.

Today, modern homes are designed with technology and comfort in mind. Many houses include air conditioning, heating systems, and smart devices that control lights and security. Some homes are very large, while others are small apartments in tall buildings. People can choose different styles depending on their needs and lifestyle.

However, some people still prefer traditional homes because they feel more connected to nature and culture. In some countries, traditional houses are kept as part of history and tourism. These homes help people understand how life was in the past.

Looking to the future, homes may become even more advanced. Scientists and engineers are designing eco-friendly houses that save energy and use renewable resources. These future homes may help protect the environment and improve the way people live.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Read and identify specific information

What materials were used to build homes in the past?

- a) Glass and steel
- b) Mud, wood, and stone
- c) Plastic and metal

2. Read and identify details

What change happened in the 19th and 20th centuries?

- a) Homes became smaller
- b) Houses stopped having rooms
- c) Bricks and cement became common materials

3. Read and identify overall meaning

What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Homes have stayed the same over time
- b) Homes have changed from simple to modern and may continue to develop
- c) All homes are traditional

4. Infer the meaning of unknown words

In the text, the word “eco-friendly” most likely means:

- a) Harmful to the environment
- b) Designed to help and protect the environment
- c) Very expensive homes

5. Make connections

Which example is similar to traditional homes described in the text?

- a) A smart home with automatic lights
- b) A mud house in a village
- c) A skyscraper apartment

6. Make inferences or predictions

What might future homes include according to the passage?

- a) No rooms at all
- b) Less technology than today
- c) More energy-saving and environmentally friendly designs

Answer Key

- 1. accommodation
- 2. bus line
- 3. security deposit
- 4. require
- 5. located
- 6. available
- 7. on-site
- 8. refundable
- 9. unfurnished
- 10. dorms
- 11. co-op
- 12. meal plan
- 13. shared facilities
- 14. single room
- 15. triple room
- 16. on campus

17. off campus
18. privacy
19. downside
20. request
21. problem
22. manager
23. fix
24. possible
25. sorry
26. afraid
27. mind
28. idea
29. impossible
30. landlord

Answer key

1. impression
2. leftovers
3. surprised
4. adapt
5. formal
6. custom
7. silverware
8. handle
9. set the table
10. amazed
11. air conditioning
12. cultural norms
13. behave
14. informal
15. napkin
16. utensil
17. serve

Answer Key

- 1- very
- 2- really
- 3- very
- 4- extremely
- 5- greatly
- 6- incredibly
- 7- completely
- 8- quite
- 9- rather
- 10- very
- 11- very
- 12- absolutely
- 13- absolutely

Answer Key

- 1- easier
- 2- luckier
- 3- cheaper
- 4- more intelligent than
- 5- more dangerous
- 6- less
- 7- better
- 8- worse
- 9- quicker
- 10- better

- 11- more effective
- 12- better

Answer Key

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. Not Given

Answer Key

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. True

Answer Key

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. c

Answer Key

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. c