

## مراجعة نهائية الوحدة الرابعة غير مجابة



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج القطرية ⇨ الصف الحادي عشر ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 17:23:20 2025-12-07

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب 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

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



صفحة المناهج  
القطرية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

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## Module 4

# Word formation

Word الكلمة	Meaning المعنى	Derivative المشتق	Meaning المعنى
CONSERVATION(n)	المحافظة (على البيئة)	Conservationist(n)	الشخص المحافظ
RECENT (adj)	حديث - معاصر	Recently (adv)	في الآونة الأخيرة
CAPTIVE (adj)	الأسير (حيوانات في أقفاص)	Captivity (n)	الأسر
DEVELOP (v)	ينمو - يتطور	Development (n)	تنمية - تطور
DRAMATIC (adj)	مفاجئ - مثير	Dramatically (adv)	بشكل مفاجئ أو مثير
ALARM (n)	منبه - تحذير	Alarming (adj)	منذر - يدعو للتنبيه
DANGER (n)	خطر	Endangered (adj)	معرض لخطر الانقراض
AWARE (adj)	مدرك - واع	Awareness (n)	الادراك - الوعي

## PRACTICE

Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- \_\_\_\_\_ have expressed their concern about illegal logging and deforestation. **CONSERVATION**
- Abdulrahman has \_\_\_\_\_ started studying law at Hamad Bin Khalifa University. **RECENT**
- I believe that people shouldn't keep wildlife in \_\_\_\_\_, either in zoos or in theme parks. **CAPTIVE**
- One of Qatar's goals is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tourism industry. **DEVELOP**
- The job market in the capital city has changed \_\_\_\_\_ in the last two years. **DRAMATIC**
- In his speech, Mr Jones explained that he found the lack of facilities in his town \_\_\_\_\_. **ALARM**
- Qatar is making a great effort to protect \_\_\_\_\_ species, like turtles and whale sharks. **DANGER**
- After my visit to the National Museum of Qatar, I have greater \_\_\_\_\_ of the Qatari people's history. **AWARE**

## NOUNS + Prepositions

Impact on...	تأثير على .....	Effect on....	تأثير على.....
Need for...(change)	حاجة لـ.....	Decrease in.....	نقص في.....
Increase in .....	زيادة في.....	(the) advantage of...	ميزة الـ.....
Reason for....	مبرر / تفسير لـ.....	(a) threat to.....	تهديد لـ.....

(the) importance of...	أهمية.....	Damage to.....	ضرر / أذى لـ....
Solution to....	حل لـ....		

# PRACTICE

## ❖ Choose the correct answer.

1. The lecture was about the \_\_\_\_\_ pollution has on our lives.

A. effect	B. need	C. decrease	D. advantage
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2. People keep telling me there's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for change, but I think everything is fine just the way it is.

A. effect	B. need	C. decrease	D. advantage
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3. There has been a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the number of people using their cars to get to work.

More and more people are using public transport or their bikes.

A. effect	B. need	C. decrease	D. advantage
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4. My house has the \_\_\_\_\_ of being close to the station. It's very convenient.

A. effect	B. need	C. decrease	D. advantage
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5. My boss was so pleased with the \_\_\_\_\_ in sales that he decided to give me a pay rise.

A. increase	B. need	C. decrease	D. advantage
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6. The main \_\_\_\_\_ for inviting you all here today is to thank you for your support.

A. effect	B. need	C. reason	D. advantage
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7. The biggest \_\_\_\_\_ to these birds' habitat is the destruction of the forest for farming.

A. effect	B. threat	C. decrease	D. advantage
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8. I would like to point out the \_\_\_\_\_ of recycling.

A. effect	B. need	C. decrease	D. importance
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9. Did the storm do much \_\_\_\_\_ to your roof?

A. reason	B. damage	C. decrease	D. advantage
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10. Jassim believes he has found a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to your problem.

A. effect	B. solution	C. reason	D. advantage
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11. Despite the dramatic \_\_\_\_\_ hunting had the size of the population, the animals have made a remarkable comeback...

A. impact	B. solution	C. reason	D. advantage
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## ➤ Complete with the correct prepositions.

1. People need to understand the importance \_\_\_\_\_ protecting the environment.

2. There has been an increase \_\_\_\_\_ the levels of pollution in the earth's atmosphere.

3. Which is the biggest threat \_\_\_\_\_ humanity?

4. Pollution has a very negative effect \_\_\_\_\_ both people's health and the environment.
5. One of the advantages \_\_\_\_\_ recycling is that it reduces the amount of rubbish you create.
6. There is a great need \_\_\_\_\_ action against illegal hunting.
7. Many people believe that the increasing use of technology will have a negative impact \_\_\_\_\_ our lives.
8. What are your reasons \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a volunteer?
9. Acid rain causes a lot of damage \_\_\_\_\_ buildings.
10. I'm sure we can find a solution \_\_\_\_\_ our problem if we calm down.

## Prefixes

<b>Over-</b>	أكثر من المطلوب أو المسموح به	<b>Under-</b>	أقل من المطلوب أو المسموح به
<b>Overhunted</b>	يتم صيده بأعداد كبيرة	<b>Undercooked</b>	غير مطهو بالقدر الكافي
<b>Overcharge</b>	يأخذ رسوم زائدة	<b>Underfed</b>	لا يحصل على الغذاء الكافي
<b>Overrated</b>	واخذ أكثر من حجمه (لا يستحق كل هذا التقدير)	<b>Underestimate</b>	لا يُقدّر قيمته أو وقته بشكل صحيح
<b>Overcook</b>	يطهو أكثر من اللازم	<b>Underachieve</b>	لا ينجز المهام بالقدر الكافي
<b>Overspeed</b>	يتجاوز السرعة المطلوبة	<b>Underuse</b>	لا يستخدم بالقدر الكافي
<b>Overestimate</b>	يعطيه وقت أو قيمة أكثر من اللازم	<b>Underpaid</b>	لا يحصل على الأجر الكافي

## PRACTICE

### ❖ Choose the correct answer.

1. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ her abilities. She's faster than she looks.

<b>A. undercook</b>	<b>B. underestimate</b>	<b>C. overcharge</b>	<b>D. overeat</b>
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2. The poor boy looks \_\_\_\_\_. Let's buy him something to eat.

<b>A. undercooked</b>	<b>B. underfed</b>	<b>C. overcharged</b>	<b>D. overeaten</b>
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3. Mark used to be the best student in class, but something has changed, and he is \_\_\_\_ now.

<b>A. undercooking</b>	<b>B. underachieving</b>	<b>C. overcharging</b>	<b>D. overeating</b>
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4. Students sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ certain words and phrases because they don't have a wide enough range of vocabulary.

<b>A. undercooked</b>	<b>B. underfed</b>	<b>C. overuse</b>	<b>D. overrate</b>
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5. I think that the taxi driver \_\_\_\_\_ me. I usually pay less to go into the city centre.

<b>A. underpaid</b>	<b>B. underachieved</b>	<b>C. overcharged</b>	<b>D. overrated</b>
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6. The school has a modern library, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ because students don't visit it much.

<b>A. underpaid</b>	<b>B. underused</b>	<b>C. overcharging</b>	<b>D. overeating</b>
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7. You must be careful not to \_\_\_\_\_ the spaghetti. If you cook it for more than 10

minutes, you will ruin it.

A. undercook	B. underachieving	C. overcharging	D. overcook
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8. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ the time it would take us to get to the shopping centre, so we arrived even before the doors opened.

A. undercooked	B. underestimated	C. overestimated	D. overcooked
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9. Robert thinks that he is \_\_\_\_\_ for the work he does and he is going to ask for a rise.

A. underpaid	B. underachieved	C. overpaid	D. overfed
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10. Don't take the steaks off the grill yet. If you \_\_\_\_\_ them, no one will eat them.

A. undercook	B. underfeed	C. overcharging	D. overeat
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11. We realised we had \_\_\_\_\_ for our house when the roof collapsed as soon as we moved in.

A. underpaid	B. underachieved	C. overpaid	D. overfed
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❖ **Complete the sentences with words from the list. (There is an extra word).**

**underfed - underachieves - underestimated - undercooked - overcharged**

1. She was in such a hurry to prepare the meal that the pasta was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. That cat looks \_\_\_\_\_. Do you have any food with you we can give it?
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of money they would need to finish the project.
4. This bill is too high. I think she has \_\_\_\_\_ us for the meal.

❖ **Complete the sentences with words from the list. (There is an extra word).**

**underpaid - underachieves - overrated - undercooked - underused**

1. He's very clever. It's a pity he \_\_\_\_\_ at school because of his attitude.
2. Unfortunately, the new sports centre is \_\_\_\_\_. More students should sign up.
3. The employees work too many hours and are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He's \_\_\_\_\_ as an actor. I think he's one of the worst ever.

➤ **Complete the sentences below with *under* or *over* to form compound words.**

1. I think the book is \_\_\_\_\_ rated. To me, the story is nothing new.
2. I don't think that some football players should be earning so much money. They are \_\_\_\_\_ paid for the work they do.
3. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ estimate how much time you need to get there. You mustn't be late.
4. In Britain, many people tend to \_\_\_\_\_ use the words 'please' and 'thank you.'
5. The vegetables are \_\_\_\_\_ cooked. They are too soft.

6. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ charge people. You offer a very good service that is worth paying for.

## Grammar PAST PERFECT TENSE

في النفي **hadn't + V3** + فاعل / في الاثبات **had + V3** + فاعل

● أولاً: الجمل التي تحتوي على فعل واحد: (حدث تم وانتهى قبل وقت محدد في الماضي)

By Before until	+	(8 o'clock) yesterday Last..... 2011	+	فاعل + had(not) + V3
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- By 5 o'clock yesterday, I **had done** my homework.
- Before the 1980s, scientists **had made** many new discoveries.
- Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century nobody **had known** mobile phones.

● ثانياً: الجمل التي تحتوي على فعلين حدثا في الماضي: (الحدث الأول ماضي تام والحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط)

After As soon as Because	بعد بمجرد أن لأن	+	الحدث الأول ماضي تام had + V3	+	الحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط V2
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الحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط V2	+	After As soon as Because	+	الحدث الأول ماضي تام had + V3
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- After my dad **had come** back home, we **had** lunch.
- I **called** the police as soon as I **(saw) / (had seen)** the accident. كلاهما صحيح
- I **could** watch the match because I **had finished** my work early.

Before By the time	+	الحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط V2	+	الحدث الأول ماضي تام had + V3
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الحدث الأول ماضي تام had + V3	+	Before By the time	قبل قبل	+	الحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط V2
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- Before the fire **started**, everybody **had left** the building.
- My mother **had prepared** lunch by the time my father **came back** home.

الحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط غالباً منفى V2	+	until till حتى / إلى أن	+	الحدث الأول ماضي تام had + V3
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➤ We **didn't start** the match until rain **had stopped**.

When لما - عندما	+	الحدث الأول ماضي تام أو ماضي بسيط had + V3	+	الحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط V2
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➤ When I **saw / had seen** Omar, I **told** him the news. (I saw him first, then I told him)

When لما - عندما	+	الحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط V2	+	الحدث الأول ماضي تام had+V3
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➤ When I **arrived** at the station, the train **had left**. (it left first, then I arrived).

❖ ثالثاً: الجمل التي تحتوي على 3 أفعال حدثت في الماضي: (الحدث الأول ماضي تام والحدثان التاليان ماضي بسيط)

When لما عندما -	+	ماضي بسيط V2	+	realised knew noticed understood etc., .....	+	الحدث الأول ماضي تام had+V3
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➤ When I **saw** Salah, I **remembered** that we **had met** before.

❖ عند التعامل مع الجمل المقالية عليك تحديد الحدث الأول ووضع في الماضي التام مع الرابط المناسب وترك الفعل الثاني كما هو ماضي بسيط

➤ First, I **watched** the match, then I **went** to bed. (after) (before)

الحدث الأول (ماضي تام)

الحدث الثاني (ماضي بسيط كما هو)

➤ After I **had watched** the match, I **went** to bed.

➤ I **had watched** the match before I **went** to bed.

## PRACTICE

❖ Choose the correct answer.

1. By the time she arrived, I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

A. had finished	B. was finishing	C. finished	D. finish
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2. After he \_\_\_\_\_ the movie, he called me.



A. had watched	B. watched	C. was watching	D. watches
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3. Before they \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting, they prepared the agenda.

A. had started	B. started	C. were starting	D. start
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4. By the time we got to the party, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ already.

A. had left	B. was leaving	C. leaves	D. left
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5. When I \_\_\_\_\_ to the store, it had already closed.

A. went	B. go	C. had gone	D. was going
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6. Until she \_\_\_\_\_ her exams, she was very stressed.

A. was taking	B. had taken	C. took	D. takes
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7. Because he \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions, he made a mistake.

A. had misunderstood	B. was misunderstanding	C. misunderstood	D. misunderstands
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8. As soon as they \_\_\_\_\_ the news, they called us.

A. hearing	B. were hearing	C. had heard	D. hear
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9. By the time I \_\_\_\_\_ home, everybody had been asleep.

A. had gotten	B. got	C. was getting	D. get
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10. After she \_\_\_\_\_ the book, she wrote a review.

A. finished	B. finishes	C. had finished	D. was finishing
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11. Before we \_\_\_\_\_ the trip, we had saved a lot of money.

A. took	B. had taken	C. were taking	D. take
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12. By the time he \_\_\_\_\_ the answer, the question had changed.

A. was finding	B. finds	C. found	D. had found
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13. When they heard the concert, they realised that they \_\_\_\_\_ it before.

A. had attended	B. attended	C. were attending	D. attend
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14. I couldn't leave the house until I \_\_\_\_\_ my keys.

A. found	B. was finding	C. had found	D. find
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15. She submitted her project late , because she \_\_\_\_\_ the deadline.

A. had missed	B. was missing	C. missed	D. has missed
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➤ **Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. By the time she arrived, we \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) dinner.

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (never/see) the ocean before his trip to Hawaii.

3. After they \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the project, they celebrated their success.

4. She was upset because she \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) his birthday.

5. When I got to the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_ (already/leave).



6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**not/meet**) the new manager until last week.
7. By the time I called, he \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) home.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**read**) the book before the movie came out.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**not/know**) about the meeting until yesterday.
10. He realized that he \_\_\_\_\_ (**lose**) his wallet when he got home.

➤ **Use the words in brackets to join the sentences.**

1. First, she finished her work, then she left the office. (**after**)
- 
2. They missed the bus. That's why they arrived late. (**because**)
- 
3. Everyone arrived. After that we began the meeting. (**before**)
- 
4. As soon as he had known the results of the exams, he told his family. (**when**)
- 
5. They moved to a new city after they had found new jobs. (**by the time**)
- 

**CLAUSES OF REASON**

<b>Because</b> لأن <b>Since</b> <b>As</b> <b>Due to the fact that</b>	+	جملة السبب فعل + فاعل	+	جملة النتيجة فعل + فاعل
جملة النتيجة فعل + فاعل	+	<b>because</b> لأن <b>since</b> <b>as</b> <b>Due to the fact that</b>	+	جملة السبب فعل + فاعل

- **Because** it was raining, we decided not to go for a swim.
- Ahmed didn't join as **since** he has no free time. (تعني لأن في هذه الجملة وليس منذ **since**)
- They didn't hire him **due to the fact that** he had no previous experience.

<b>Due to</b> بسبب <b>Because of</b> <b>Owing to</b>	+	شبه جملة السبب + فعل / اسم ing	+	جملة النتيجة فعل + فاعل
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- We didn't go out because of rain.
- Due to having no free time, Ahmed didn't join us.

## CLAUSES OF CONTRAST

<b>Although</b> على الرغم من <b>(Even) though</b> <b>Despite the fact that</b> <b>In spite of the fact that</b>	+	الجملة الرئيسية فعل + فاعل	+	الجملة غير المتوقعة فعل + فاعل
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الجملة غير المتوقعة فعل + فاعل	+	<b>Although</b> على الرغم من <b>(Even) though</b> <b>Despite the fact that</b> <b>In spite of the fact that</b>	+	الجملة الرئيسية فعل + فاعل
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- Although he was hungry, he didn't take the last piece of cake.
- Mr. Elkhoully went on working despite the fact that he was very tired.

<b>Despite</b> على الرغم من <b>In spite of</b>	+	شبه الجملة الرئيسية + فعل / اسم ing	+	الجملة غير المتوقعة فعل + فاعل
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- Despite the heavy rain, it was very hot.
- Omar went on the roller coaster in spite of feeling afraid.
- Despite what you may think, that's not the case. (هنا شبه جملة وليس جملة كاملة)

## CLAUSES OF RESULT

جملة كاملة + **that** + ظرف / صفة + **so** + فعل + فاعل

جملة كاملة + **that** + اسم موصوف مفرد + ظرف / صفة + **such + a/an** + فعل + فاعل

جملة كاملة + **that** + اسم موصوف جمع / اسم غير معدود + ظرف / صفة + **such** + فعل + فاعل

- Hussein is so clever that he can answer any question.
- Hussein is such a clever student that he can answer any question.
- They are so helpful that they can help at any time.
- They are such helpful people that they can help at any time. (لأن الموصوف جمع لا نستخدم a/ an)

# CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

جملة كاملة	+	لكي / من أجل to so as to in order to	+	مصدر الفعل	في الاثبات
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➤ Yazan studies hard because he wants to get top marks. (so as to)

➤ Yazan studies hard so as to get top marks.

جملة كاملة	+	لكي / من أجل not to so as not to in order not to	+	مصدر الفعل	في الاثبات
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➤ Sara doesn't eat much junk food as she doesn't want to become fat. (in order not to)

➤ Sara doesn't eat much junk food in order not to become fat.

جملة كاملة	+	لكي / من أجل so that in order that	+	فاعل + will (not) may (not) can (not)	مصدر ساده +	في المضارع والمستقبل اثبات ونفي
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جملة كاملة	+	لكي / من أجل so that in order that	+	فاعل + would (not) might (not) could (not)	مصدر ساده +	في الماضي اثبات ونفي
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✿ من الأفضل دائماً استخدام will / would

➤ Yazan studies hard so that he will / may / can get top marks.

➤ She took an umbrella because she didn't want to get wet. (so that)

➤ She took an umbrella so that she wouldn't get wet.

ملحوظة :

نستخدم so many / so much  
ولكن نستخدم such a lot of

## PRACTICE

❖ Choose the correct answer.

1. She decided to leave early \_\_\_\_\_ she was feeling unwell.

A. because	B. due to	C. because of	D. despite
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2. The event was canceled \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain.

A. because	B. because of	C. due	D. as
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3. \_\_\_\_\_ he had a meeting in the morning, he couldn't stay out late.

A. So that	B. Because of	C. Although	D. finish
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4. The roads were closed \_\_\_\_\_ the accident on the highway.

A. because	B. since	C. as	D. due to
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5. He missed the train \_\_\_\_\_ he woke up late.

A. due to	B. due to the fact that	C. because of	D. as a result of
-----------	-------------------------	---------------	-------------------

6. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining, we decided to go for a hike.

A. Although	B. Despite	C. In spite of	D. In spite
-------------	------------	----------------	-------------

7. He went to the party \_\_\_\_\_ he wasn't feeling well.

A. in spite of	B. since	C. despite	D. despite the fact that
----------------	----------	------------	--------------------------

8. \_\_\_\_\_ her busy schedule, she always finds time to help others.

A. Despite of	B. Even though	C. In spite of	D. Although
---------------	----------------	----------------	-------------

9. They enjoyed the picnic \_\_\_\_\_ the chilly weather.

A. despite	B. in spite	C. although	D. due to
------------	-------------	-------------	-----------

10. \_\_\_\_\_ he studied hard, he didn't pass the exam.

A. Despite	B. Even though	C. In spite of	D. Because
------------	----------------	----------------	------------

11. The movie was \_\_\_\_\_ interesting that I watched it twice.

A. so	B. such	C. too	D. very
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12. She is \_\_\_\_\_ talented that she won the competition easily.

A. such	B. very	C. so	D. really
---------	---------	-------	-----------

13. He studied hard \_\_\_\_\_ he could pass the exam.

A. so as to	B. in order that	C. such as to	D. so
-------------	------------------	---------------	-------

14. They left early \_\_\_\_\_ avoid traffic on the way to the airport.

A. so	B. such	C. in order to	D. so that
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15. It was \_\_\_\_\_ a long journey that we arrived late.

A. so	B. such	C. in order to	D. so that
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✿ Do as shown in brackets.

1. Although George didn't study much, he passed the exam. (Despite)  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. There was a tall man in front of me and I couldn't see the parade. (because of)  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Barney had a nap, but he still felt tired. (in spite of)  
\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Despite the cold, the children continued to play outside. (although)  
\_\_\_\_\_.

5. As it was a nice day, we decided to have a picnic. (since)
6. My flight was cancelled because of a heavy rainstorm. (due)
7. In spite of having a big lunch, Barry was still hungry. (even though)
8. The village was so isolated that it took us two days on foot to reach it. (such)
9. You must study for many years if you want to become a vet. (order)
10. He was very careful not to fall when he was climbing the tree. (so as)
11. It was such an impressive view that everybody stopped to admire it. (so)
12. I brought extra clothes because I didn't want to get cold at night. (so that)

## Writing

### مقال عن السبب والنتيجة A Cause and Effect Essay

✿ هذا النوع من المقالات يتحدث عن مشكلة، أسبابها ونتائجها

<p><b>Introduction</b> المقدمة</p>	<p>□ يتم تقديم المشكلة وتعريفها وملخص للأسباب وتحديد ما سنقوم به في هذا المقال</p> <p>In recent years, <b>اسم المشكلة</b> has become a cause for great concern. The reason is that <b>السبب الرئيسي</b>. To make matters worse, there is growing evidence that <b>اسم المشكلة</b> is speeding up. To better understand this problem and the impact that it is having, we need to examine the main causes and consequences. <b>عواقب</b></p>
<p><b>Main Part</b> الجزء الرئيسي (فقرتين)</p>	<p>➤ <b>Causes</b> أسباب المشكلة</p> <p>The main cause of <b>المشكلة</b> is <b>سبب المشكلة الأول</b>. For example, <b>شرح السبب</b></p>

	<p>Another main cause that leads to this problem is ____ <b>سبب</b> ____.</p> <p>This is really true because ____ <b>تفسير وشرح السبب</b> ____.</p> <p>➤ <b>Consequences</b> <b>العواقب المترتبة على المشكلة</b></p> <p>The consequences of <b>اسم المشكلة</b> are destructive. Firstly, it is leading to <b>النتيجة الأولى</b>. This causes not only a loss of human life but also damage to the environment and man-made structures. Secondly, <b>النتيجة الثانية</b> <b>اسم المشكلة</b> is. This is leading ..... because .....</p>
<b>Conclusion</b> <b>الخاتمة</b>	<p>To sum up, <b>اسم المشكلة</b> clearly poses a significant threat both to everyone and everything. It is evident that we need to take effective measures to deal with this problem. If we do not, the bad results we are experiencing now will become even worse in the future. The question is, how much worse do things need to get before we decide to take action?</p>

Pollution is a pressing global issue that affects the environment, human health, and the economy. It arises from various sources, including industrial activities, transportation, and agricultural practices. Understanding the causes and effects of pollution is necessary for developing effective strategies to combat this environmental crisis.

One of the main causes of pollution is industrialization. Factories emit large quantities of pollutants, including carbon dioxide, and particulate matter, into the air and water. These emissions are often the result of burning fossil fuels and improper waste disposal.

Another significant cause of pollution is transportation. The reliance on vehicles powered by gasoline and diesel fuels produces exhaust emissions that contain harmful substances. Additionally, the shipping industry contributes to ocean pollution through oil spills and the discharge of waste water.

The effects of pollution on human health are clear. Air pollution is linked to respiratory diseases. According to the World Health Organization, millions of people die each year due to air quality-related illnesses. Additionally, water pollution can lead to waterborne diseases, affecting helpless populations and causing widespread health crises.

In conclusion, pollution is a complex issue rooted in industrialization, transportation, and agricultural practices. Its effects are felt not only in human health and but also in economic stability. Addressing pollution requires many things to do, including stricter regulations, the promotion of sustainable practices, and increased public awareness.

**Use of Language (SR)****A. Vocabulary:****2. Read the following.**

I think this movie is \_\_\_\_\_. It is nothing special.

**Which of the following best fits the above gap?**

- A. underrated
- B. overrated
- C. underfed
- D. overfed

**3. Read the following.**

Lions and tigers are \_\_\_\_\_. They hunt other animals.

**Which of the following best fits the above gap?**

- A. preys
- B. marines
- C. predators
- D. biodiversity

**4. Read the following.**

There is no \_\_\_\_\_ for leaving early. We still have plenty of time.

**Which of the following best fits the gap above?**

- A. need
- B. effect
- C. solution
- D. decrease



**B. Grammar:**

**5. Read the following.**

By midday yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ most of the project.

**Which of the following best fits the above gap?**

- A. did
- B. had done
- C. were doing
- D. had been doing

**6. Read the following.**

When I saw Omar, I \_\_\_\_\_ him the news.

**Which of the following best fits the above gap?**

- A. tell
- B. told
- C. had told
- D. was telling

**Use of Language (CR)**

2

**Answer the following questions:**

**A. Vocabulary:**

❖ **Complete with words from the list. (There is an extra word)**

**endangered – importance – solution - awareness**

1. We are trying to find a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to this crucial problem.
2. Governments should pass laws to protect \_\_\_\_\_ species of animals.
3. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of doing sport?

❖ **Do as shown between brackets:**

**1. Read the following.**

After I **(do)** \_\_\_\_\_ my homework, I went to bed.

**Correct the verb between brackets**

**2. Read the following.**

Before he (leave) \_\_\_\_\_, he had received a call.

**Correct the verb between brackets**

**3. Read the following.**

We didn't play the match because it was raining. (Use: **because of**)

**Answer:** .....

**4. Read the following.**

In spite of having a lot of money, he doesn't spend much. (Use: **although**)

**Answer:** .....

**5. Read the following.**

Ayman ran so as to catch the bus. (Use: **so that**)

**Answer:** .....

## Reading

### Job-sharing

(1) Job-sharing is a concept that first appeared as a trendy idea in the fifties and basically means two people sharing one job. Previously, people either worked full-time or part-time with no other options and little flexibility to move between the two. But more recently, opportunities have begun to appear for alternatives as our working lives have become more complex, expensive or stressful and as we demand more.

(2) This issue has arisen mainly because of the nature of the female worker. Although forty five percent of Australian workforce is female, only thirty-five percent of women work fulltime, since employers have been against switching from fulltime to part-time in high level jobs. In 1998, The Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission made a landmark decision when they found in favour of a woman who accused her employers of discrimination when they did not allow her to return to work on a part-time basis after having a child.

(3) Job-sharing has been seen as a cure for such economic problems as unemployment, under-employment and under utilisation of talent in workhouse. The rewards for the employees are the promise of a better work/family balance, the freedom to return to studies or flexibility to deal with issues related to health. It is especially popular with women nearing the end of their pregnancies, people returning to work after an absence or nearing retirement. For the employer, the organisation still gets the full-time position covered but simply by two people rather than one. This is different from a part-time job, where the role of the position within the company has changed. The quality of the work being done does not have to suffer because it is still being done on a full-time basis.

(4) Job-sharing is not found in all areas of employment, but it has flourished in the financial services industry, airline industry and the independent schooling system. Indeed, the school system has played a pioneering role with regard to flexible work practices. Since **it** is a female-dominated profession (almost seventy percent of the Independent Education Union's members are women), and many women demand flexibility from their employers,

many schools have successfully introduced a number of schemes, including other work policies such as career's leave and part-time work, in addition to job-sharing.

**1. What is the MAIN idea of the text?**

- ☐ Job-sharing is one of the obstacles that face work industries.
- ☐ Job-sharing is a suitable way out for many employees' problems.
- ☐ Job-sharing leads to several financial concerns in the work industries.
- ☐ Job-sharing directs employers to misuse power against their employees.

**2. In paragraph 4, what does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?**

- ☐ job-sharing
- ☐ employment
- ☐ flexible work
- ☐ school system

**3. Based on paragraph 1, how does the writer describe our working lives? Give THREE descriptions.**

Description 1:	
Description 2:	
Description 3:	

**4. State whether the following statements are True (T) False (F) or Not Mentioned (NM)**

A. Women's work was the ultimate reason behind the idea of job-sharing.	
B. A female doctor, as a high-level job, can easily move to job-sharing.	

**5. Based on the text, what are the benefits that the employees get when starting job-sharing?**

Benefit 1:	
Benefit 2:	
Benefit 3:	

**Writing Prompt**

Write an essay in which you discuss the possible causes and effects of an environmental problem.

**Write your essay here.**

[illegible]