

حل مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة خليفة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

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

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة خليفة

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

مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة خليفة

1

حل مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة ابن تيمية

2

مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة ابن تيمية

3

حل مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة ابن سينا

4

مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة ابن سينا

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KHALIFA SECONDARY SCHOOL

Grade 11 First Term

English Department
2025-2026

Module 3 Vocabulary

Phrase	Translation	Phrase	Translation
on behalf of	نيابة عن / بالنيابة عن	in a hurry	على عجلة من أمره
on display	معروض	in a mess	في فوضى
on fire	يشتعل / يحترق	in cash	نقدًا
on good terms	على علاقة جيدة	in charge of	مسؤول عن
on holiday	في إجازة	in debt	مدين
on purpose	عن قصد	in particular	بشكل خاص / خصوصًا
on sale	في التخفيضات	in public	علنًا / أمام الناس
on second thoughts	بعد إعادة التفكير / بعد تردد	in somebody's interest	في مصلحة شخص ما
on the phone	يجري مكالمة هاتفية	in tears	والدموع في عينيه / باكيًا
on the run	مستعجل / ع السريع	in the future	في المستقبل
on the verge of	على وشك / على حافة	in the long run	على المدى الطويل
on tour	في جولة	in the meantime,	في هذه الأثناء
		in the mood for	في مزاج مناسب لـ
		In trouble	في ورطه / في مشكله

- I accepted the prize _____ my team.
(a) on display (b) on behalf of (c) on the run
- The house was _____ when firefighters arrived.
(a) on fire (b) on tour (c) on holiday
- I'm still _____ with my old classmates.
(a) on purpose (b) on good terms (c) on second thoughts
- My parents are _____ in Turkey.
(a) in tears (b) on holiday (c) on the phone
- He broke the glass _____.
(a) on purpose (b) on sale (c) in tears
- _____, I won't buy that car.
(a) On tour (b) On second thoughts (c) On display
- She's _____ with her mother.
(a) on the phone (b) on the run (c) on the verge of
- She was _____ tears.
(a) on fire (b) on the verge of (c) on the phone
- He left _____ and forgot his keys.
(a) in a hurry (b) in cash (c) in trouble
- Learning how to deal with others will help you _____.
(a) in public (b) in a mess (c) in the long run

Phrasal verb	Arabic Translation		
get away	يهرب / يفر	take after	يشبه أحد الوالدين أو الأقارب
get along with	ينسجم مع / يتفاهم مع	take off	يقلع (للطائرة) / يخلع (ملابس)
get by	يدبر أموره / يعيش بإمكانيات محدودة	take down	ينزل شيء من أعلى
get through to	يوصل فكرة إلى / يتصل بالتليفون	take over	يتولى / يستلم المسؤولية
get around to	يجد وقتاً لعمل شيء	take on	يتحدى / يقبل مسؤولية أو مهمة

11. I wish I could _____ from the city and spend a few days in the countryside.

- a) get along with b) get rough to **c) get away** d) get by

12. He finds it easy to _____ his colleagues because he is very easygoing.

- a) get by **b) get along with** c) get away d) get through to

13. The protesters tried to _____ the banner after the rally had ended.

- a) take down** b) take over c) look for d) take on

14. After the CEO retired, his son was ready to _____ the business.

- a) look for **b) take over** c) take down d) take on

15. I think John _____ his father. They are both very adventurous.

- a) get by b) get over **c) take after** d) take off

16. It was hard to _____ him and make him understand my feelings.

- a) get through to** b) get away c) take after d) take off

17. I didn't _____ finishing my project last night because I was tired.

- a) get by **b) get around to** c) get through to d) take off

18. He doesn't earn much money, but he manages to _____.

- a) get away **b) get by** c) take on d) get through to

19. The plane will _____ at 7:30 in the morning.

- a) take after b) take down **c) take off** d) take

1. Module 4

marine	متعلق بالبحر	food chain	سلسلة غذائية
delicate	رقيق - هش - ضعيف	predator	مفترس
ecosystem	نظام بيئي	prey	فريسة
biodiversity	التنوع البيولوجي	pose	يسبب
food chain	سلسلة غذائية		

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

(marine – delicate – chain – predator – prey – pose)

- These **delicate** glass ornaments can easily break if not handled carefully.
- Climate change **poses** threat to many endangered species around the world.
- The small rabbit became easy **prey** for the hungry fox.
- Oil spills can destroy **marine** habitats and harm many sea animals.
- In a food **chain**, plants are eaten by herbivores, which are eaten by carnivores.

Phrase	Arabic Translation		
advantage of	فائدة / ميزة من	impact on	تأثير على
importance of	أهمية / مدى أهمية	effect on	تأثير على
decrease in	انخفاض في / تراجع في	feed on	يتغذى على
increase in	زيادة في / ارتفاع في	damage to	ضرر بـ / أذى لـ
need for	حاجة إلى / احتياج لـ	solution to	حل لـ
reason for	سبب لـ	threat to	خطر على

- The main _____ learning English is communicating with people worldwide.
a) reason for b) effect on c) damage to
- There has been a big _____ unemployment this year.
a) threat to b) need for c) increase in
- Teachers always stress the _____ reading regularly.
a) advantage of b) importance of c) decrease in
- Pollution is a serious _____ the environment.
a) threat to b) reason for c) solution to

5. The storm caused heavy _____ the houses near the coast.
a) impact b) effect c) damage to
6. We noticed a sharp _____ the prices of food.
a) increase in b) effect on c) advantage of
7. What's the best _____ this problem?
a) solution to b) importance of c) reason for
8. Lack of exercise has a bad _____ your body.
a) impact on b) feed on c) decrease in
9. Cows and sheep usually _____ grass.
a) take on b) feed on c) depend in
10. The lecture was about the _____ of pollution on our lives.
a) decrease b) effect c) need
11. People keep telling me there's a(n) _____ for change, but I think everything is fine just the way it is.
a) decrease b) effect c) need

Prefixes: "Over-" and "Under-" (p.55)

Word Pair	Arabic Translation		
over achieve under achieve	يتفوق أكثر من المتوقع لا يحقق النجاح المتوقع	over feed under feed	يطعم بإفراط يطعم أقل من اللازم
over pay under pay	يدفع أكثر من اللازم يدفع أجرًا منخفضًا	over estimate under estimate	يبالغ في التقدير يقلل من شأن
over charge under charge	يطلب سعرًا مرتفعًا يطلب سعرًا منخفضًا	over rate under rate	يبالغ في التقدير يقلل من القيمة
over cook under cook	زيادة في الطهي غير مطهي جيدًا - شبه ني	Over use under use	يفرط في الاستخدام استخدام خفيف - لا يستخدم كثيرًا

1. **She** always tries to _____ and get the highest marks in her class.
a) **under**achieve b) **over**achieve c) **over**cook d) **under**rate
2. He is smart but often _____ because he doesn't study enough.
a) **over**achieves b) **under**achieves c) **over**feeds d) **under**feeds
3. We _____ for that jacket; it wasn't worth the price.
a) **under**paid b) **under**charged c) **over**paid d) **over**used
4. The company _____ its employees; they deserve higher salaries.
a) **over**pays b) **under**pays c) **under**rates d) **under**feeds
5. The shop tried to _____ tourists by adding extra costs.
a) **under**charge b) **over**charge c) **over**use d) **under**estimate
6. The waiter accidentally _____ us, so we paid less than the real price.
a) **over**charged b) **under**charged c) **over**paid d) **under**rated
7. Don't _____ the meat; it will be too dry.
a) **over**cook b) **under**cook c) **over**pay d) **over**use

Part A – ‘-ed’ and ‘-ing’ adjectives

- **-ed adjectives** → describe how people feel.
Example: He was **surprised** to find he had been upgraded to first class.
- **-ing adjectives** → describe things or situations.
Example: Being upgraded to first class is **surprising**.

Practice: Choose the correct word

1. The film was really (**excited** / **exciting**).
2. We were (**amazed** / **amazing**) by the magician's tricks.
3. The teacher's speech was (**inspired** / **inspiring**).
4. My little brother feels (**tired** / **tiring**) after school.
5. The traffic was so (**annoyed** / **annoying**)!
6. I'm (**frightening** / **frightened**) of spiders.
7. It's (**confused** / **confusing**) when people speak too fast.
8. Everyone was (**shocked** / **shocking**) by the sudden storm.

Part B – Noun Formation

(-ment / -ion / -ation)

-ment		-ion-ation			
measure	measurement	introduce	introduction	explain	explanation
disappoint	disappointment	describe	description	apply	application
achieve	achievement	decide	decision	satisfy	satisfaction
announce	announcement	fascinate	fascination	realise	realisation
adjust	adjustment	connect	connection	expect	expectation
develop	development	reflect	reflection	cancel	cancellation
		prevent	prevention	imagine	imagination
		motivate	motivation	inspire	inspiration
		invent	invention	inform	information
				relax	relaxation

Complete with the correct form of the words in bold

1. The team's loss in the final match was a great **disappointment** for their fans. (**disappoint**)
2. We still haven't received a **cancellation** email for our flight reservation. (**cancel**)
3. Was it my **imagination**, or did I just see someone standing by the window? (**imagine**)
4. The writer found **inspiration** for her new book while traveling in Italy. (**inspire**)
5. Low salaries often lead to a lack of **motivation** among employees. (**motivate**)
6. Starting my own company has been my biggest **achievement** so far. (**achieve**)
7. The hotel offers free Wi-Fi, but the **connection** is very weak. (**connect**)
8. Regular exercise is one of the best ways for the **prevention** of many illnesses. (**prevent**)

Base Word	New Form	(Arabic)	Base Word	New Form	(Arabic)
health	healthy	صحي	benefit	beneficial	مفيد
dirt	dirty	متسخ	predict	predictable	متوقع
risk	risky	محفوف بالمخاطر	finance	financial	له علاقة بالمال -الفلوس
dust	dusty	مغبر	education	educational	تعليمي
wealth	wealthy	غني	advise	advisable	من باب النصح
intense	intensive	مكثف / شديد	globe	global	عالمي
decide	decisive	حاسم	environment	environmental	بيئي
cooperate	cooperative	متعاون	space	spacious	واسع
protect	protective	وقائي / حامي	humour	humorous	فكاهي / مضحك
act	active	نشط / فعال	adventure	adventurous	مغامر
access	accessible	سهل الوصول إليه	fury	furious	غاضب جداً
			fame	famous	مشهور

1. The old castle has a **mysterious** story behind it. (*mystery*)
2. Children enjoy **educational** activities more than boring lessons. (*educate*)
3. Pollution is a major **environmental** problem in big cities. (*environment*)
4. The conference discussed some important **global** issues(*globe*)
5. Climbing mountains is too **risky** for me. (*risk*)
6. She wore a **protective** jacket to protect herself from the cold. (*protect*)
7. He's very **active**; he never stops moving! (*act*)

Grammar

The Past Simple Tense V2

V2 يتكون زمن الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل

AFFIRMATIVE الإثبات

NEGATIVE النفي

I/You/He/She/It/We/They
Omar **watched** the movie yesterday.
I **went** to school yesterday.

..... + مصدر الفعل + didn't + الفاعل
Omar **did not watch** the movie yesterday.
I **didn't go** to school yesterday.

Question السؤال

Did Omar **watch** TV yesterday?

Did you **go** to school yesterday ?

عبارات تستخدم مع الماضي البسيط: expressions used with the past simple:

Last + (Friday, week, month, year, weekend,-----)- when I was young
Yesterday, 3 days **ago**, in the past, in 2011- in the old days- in the ancient time-

Choose the correct answer.

1. We _____ football in the garden yesterday.
a) plays b) played c) play d) playing
2. 4. My uncle _____ a new car last week.
a) buy b) buys c) bought d) buying

Correct the verb :

1. We..... (watch) TV. Last night

يتكون زمن الماضي المستمر من (V to be) في الماضي أي (was-were) متبوعاً بالمصدر مضافاً إليه (ing)

I -he she -it

We- you- they

was + V + ing + باقي الجملة
were

الاستخدامات

1 ← يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في وقت معين في الماضي:

***Last night at 6 p.m., I was eating dinner.**

***I was washing the dishes at ten o'clock yesterday.**

2 ← يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر (منعه من التكملة) و هنا الحدث الذي كان مستمراً يكون في الماضي المستمر أما الحدث الذي قطعه فيكون في زمن الماضي البسيط:

_____ ماضي بسيط V2 _____ → _____ was\ were +V+ ing _____ While (as)

While I was doing my homework, the lights went out.

_____ ماضي بسيط V2 _____ → _____ was\ were +V+ ing _____ When

***when the lights went out, I was doing my homework**

3 ← يستخدم للتعبير حدثين كانا مستمران في الماضي معاً ولم يقطع حدث آخر (While/ as):

_____ was\ were +V+ ing _____ → _____ was\ were +V+ ing _____ While (as)

I was studying while he was making dinner.*

It was raining (rain) **when** she **arrived** at station.

While it **was raining** (rain) , she arrived at the station.

حدث قطع الحدث

While it **was raining** (rain) , she was eating her lunch.

الحدث لم يقطع الحدث

Correct the verbs:

1. The weather **was raining**..... (**rain**) **when** he **arrived** in Paris.
2. They **...were having**..... (**have**) coffee when the teacher came.
3. I **.....studied**..... (**study**) at the University of Qatar last year.
4. She **...was watching**..... (**watch**) the game while feeding the baby.
5. The company **...built...** (**build**) an office in that tall building 3 years ago.
6. While I **...was writing**..... (**write**) a letter she was cooking.

Used to- & Would

Used to		Would
المعنى	عادة أو حالة كانت صحيحة في الماضي ولم تعد صحيحة الآن.	عادة متكررة في الماضي (أفعال فقط، مش حالات).
الاستخدام	مع (be, have, like, know...) وأفعال الحالة	ليس مع أفعال (فقط مع الأفعال المتكررة الحالة).

Choose the correct answer:

1. When I was younger, I spend my holidays at my grandparents' house in the countryside.
a) will **b) used to** c) use to d) was
2. Every evening, my father(tell) us stories before we went to bed.
a) would b) use to c) is used to d) don't use to
3. They (not/play) outside when it was raining.
a) will b) used to c) use to **d) did not use to**

Rewrite the sentences using the words given :

1. When I was young, I usually played football but now I don't. (**used to**)
— **When I was young, I used to play football.**
- 2 Sara always ate junk food, but now she follows a healthy diet. (**used to**)
— **Sara used to eat junk food.**

1. Was/Were Going To + Base Verb

Form: Subject + was/were + going to + base verb

- Used to talk about **actions someone intended to do in the past**, but probably didn't.
- للتحدث عن نية أو خطة في الماضي كان الشخص يريد فعلها، ولكن غالباً لم تحدث

She **was going to** **buy** (المصدر) a new phone, **but** she **changed** her mind.
كانت ستشتري هاتفاً جديداً، لكنها غيرت رأيها.

They were going to travel to London, but the flight was cancelled.

Exercise 1 – Choose the correct answer

Rewrite or complete each sentence using **was/were going to + base verb**.

I planned to visit my friend, but I changed my mind.

→ _____

Past Perfect –

الماضي التام

1. Usage – الاستخدام

The **Past Perfect** is used to show that an action **happened before another past action** or **before a specific time in the past**.

يُستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن فعل حدث قبل فعل آخر في الماضي أو قبل وقت محدد في الماضي.

- By the time we arrived at the port, the ferry **had already left**.
- The shops **close** by 6:00 p.m.

V3 = Past participle (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

Examples: go → **gone**, eat → **eaten**, write → **written**

Common Time Expressions

- before** – قبل
- after** – بعد
- by / by the time** – بحلول الوقت

Examples –

- I had **already eaten** breakfast when he called.
- She had **never visited** Paris before 2015.

Past Simple & Past Perfect – العلاقة مع الماضي البسيط

Sequence	Structure	Example
After	Past Perfect → Past Simple	After I had done my homework, I went out with friends.
Before / By the time	Past Simple → Past Perfect	Before I went out, I had done my homework.
Because	Past Simple + Past Perfect	I was tired because I had played all day.

A. correct the verb:

1. By the time we arrived at the station, the train **had left** (leave).
2. She **had finished** (finish) her homework before dinner.
3. I couldn't call Ahmed because he **had gone** (go) out.
1. Tom **watched** (watch) a documentary after he had eaten

Module 4 – Clauses (Reason, Concession, Result, Purpose)**1. Clauses of Reason – جمل السبب****Use /** To explain the reason for something.**Structure****1. because / as / since + subject + verb**

- I stayed at home **because** it was raining.

2. because of / due to + noun / -ing form

- The match was canceled **because of** the heavy rain..
- The flight was delayed **due to** technical problems.. تأخر الرحلة بسبب مشاكل فنية.

2. Clauses of Concession – جمل الاستدراك / التضاد**Use / الاستخدام:** To show contrast or opposition.**1. although / even though + subject + verb**

- **Although** it was raining, we went for a walk. بالرغم من المطر، ذهبنا في نزهة.

2. in spite of / despite + noun / -ing form

- **In spite of** the rain, they played football.. بالرغم من المطر، لعبوا كرة القدم.

3. Clauses of Result – جمل النتيجة**Use:** To show the result or conclusion of an action.**1. so + adjective/adverb + (that) + clause**

- He was **so** tired **that** he fell asleep immediately.. كان متعباً جداً لدرجة أنه غط في النوم فوراً.

2. such + (a/an +) (adjective +) noun + (that) + clauseIt was **such a beautiful day that** we went to the park. كان يوماً جميلاً جداً لدرجة أننا ذهبنا إلى الحديقة.**4. Clauses of Purpose – جمل الهدف****Use / الاستخدام:** To show the purpose of an action.**1. to / so as (not) to / in order (not) to + base form**

- I studied hard **to** pass the exam.. درست بجد لأجتاز الامتحان.

2. so that + subject + can / may / will (present/future)I explained everything clearly **so that everyone can** understand.. شرحت كل شيء بوضوح حتى يتمكن الجميع من الفهم.**so that + subject + could / might / would (past reference)**

✓ It was a beautiful day. We went to the beach.

👉 It was **such a beautiful day that** we went to the beach.

Choose the correct answer:

1 _____-they trained hard, they didn't win the match.

(a) Because

(b) Since

(c) Although

d-So

2-He missed the train..... he arrived late.

(a) because

(b) although

(c) so

d-despite

3-He learned Englishhe could get a job

(a) to

(b) so that

(c) therefore

d-because

4-the building wasimpressive that millions of tourists visit it every year.

(a) so

(b) such

(c) so that

d-therefoe

Usage	Modal Verbs	Example	Replaced with
Obligation necessity الالزام	must / have to has to	You must obey your parents.	You are obliged to ... It is obligatory to ...
absence of necessity غياب الضرورة	don't have to don't need to needn't didn't have to didn't need to	You don't have to bring anything for the event. You didn't have to add salt I already added	It isn't necessary ... It wasn't necessary to
Prohibition التحريم	mustn't Can't	You mustn't talk during the lesson. You can't park here	You are not allowed to .. It is prohibited to
advice النصيحة	should / ought to \ had better	You should do your homework daily. You had better study, or I will tell your father.	It is advisable to ... It is a good idea to ..
Probability الاحتمالية	may + v1 Perhaps will	He may buy a new car.	It is probable ..
Ability القدرة	can مضارع could ماضى	Now I can drive cars. When I was ten, I could drive cars.	am/is/are + able to .. was/were + able to .. He managed to ...

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. You're not allowed to park here.

mustn't

You __mustn't park__ here.

2. It's not necessary to take an umbrella, because it won't rain today.

need

You __don't need to take __an umbrella, because it won't rain today

3. You're not allowed to bring your cat into the house.

can't

You _can't bring your cat__into the house.

4. It is necessary to wear a uniform in this job.

- must

You__must wear a uniform in this job .

5. It's a good idea to go on a dhow cruise while you're in Qatar.

should

You _should go on a dhow cruise while you're in Qata

Future**المستقبل**

I (expect / predict / think / hope / guess/ believe) the match **will** be very exciting. - حقائق المستقبل - وعد- تهديد - قرار سريع-تنبؤ بدون دليل - عرض خدمة -

I (planned / intended / decided) I am going to study engineering نية -خط-قرار

I just read the weather report. It's going to be sunny. تنبؤ+دليل

(Watch out! Be careful! Pay attention! Look out!) you are going to fall

تحذير مبني ع الرؤية

My plane **leaves** at **7.30** in the morning.
this afternoon.

My lesson **finishes** at four o'clock

I'm flying to London next summer, I have bought the tickets. خطط مستقبلية

At 7 o'clock tomorrow\ This time tomorrow, I **will be watching** a movie in the cinema.

Correct the verbs in brackets . (mixed future)

1. This time tomorrow, Mohamed **will be driving**..... (**drive**) to Al-Shamal.
2. I think Al-Saad**will lose**..... (**lose**) tomorrow.
3. This time tomorrow , I...**I will be watching**..... (**watch**) my new 3D TV.
4. I think she ...**will take**..... (**take**) the project home to do some work tonight.
5. It is cold . I...**I will close**..... (**close**) the window.
6. Look out ! you ...**are going to fall down**..... . (**fall down**).

Choose the correct answer:

1. Can you believe it? This time tomorrow wein the crystal-clear waters of Panari Island .

a) will swim

b) will be swimming

c) are swimming

d) will have been swimming

2. I know. It's too good to be true. But tell me, Peter ,whenyour bags?

a) are you going to pack

b) are you about to pack

c) do you pack

d) you pack

3. Iwithout you.

a) will have been leaving

b) will have left

c) will be leaving

d) will leave

READING

Directions: Read the following then answer questions 10 to 13.

Advantages and Disadvantages of E-commerce (Argumentative)

1. In today's economy, business moves at a rapid pace and shows no sign of slowing down. Many of the pioneering changes that have taken place are due to electronic commerce, commonly known as E-commerce. As a matter of fact, the introduction of mobile communication devices and wireless technologies into the workplace has brought about multiple changes and almost unlimited possibilities for traders. These new technologies offer many advantages for businesses, but there are disadvantages as well.

2. To start with, E-commerce increases the speed in which transactions take place. This means that customers no longer have to wait in line to buy items but can now securely complete transactions online. Similarly, customers do not have to travel to pick up their merchandise. Instead, they can have it shipped directly to them. Also, customers are offered plenty of choices, which reduces face-to-face interaction, thus saving precious time.

3. Another important benefit of E-commerce is that shipping companies provide adequate information online so that customers can place their own orders and trace them from their homes or offices. This is very likely to reduce costs and errors while also engaging the consumer. For example, Fed-Ex was a pioneer in the use of online follow-up. They allowed customers to enter a code number on the Fed-Ex web site to monitor their packages. This removed the operator from the transaction, cut expenses, and satisfied the customer.

4. On the other hand, E-commerce has also several risks too. Firstly, there are hidden costs that come along with online operations. For instance, online purchases are often accompanied by high shipping and restocking fees, a lack of warranty coverage, and unacceptable delivery times. The online purchases must be shipped, and the shipping charges are often high. In fact, many E-commerce companies have developed a reputation of overcharging for shipping and handling. According to NPD Group Inc., "excessive shipping fees constitute one of the major obstacles for online customers when deciding whether to buy online or at a traditional store."

5. Another major problem of E-commerce is network unreliability and lack of security. Indeed, one of the main roadblocks to the wide acceptance of E-commerce by both businesses and consumers is the clear lack of adequate security for online transactions. This has led consumers to be increasingly cautious about providing credit card information over the Internet. For instance, in the first quarter of 2001, Amazon.com announced that customer credit card information was stolen from one of its branches. Also, with a user population of 4.39 billion worldwide, the Internet is a very busy information highway. In other words, when an e-commerce website cannot serve its customers because its Internet connection is down, it is very likely to lose sales, credibility, and even customers.

6. In conclusion, E-commerce has known a remarkable development and success over the last years. I personally believe that despite the numerous examples of its successful growth, there are many examples where E-commerce failed to succeed. It is very important that people intending to do business online take all the factors that lead to success into consideration and figure out all the dangers that may lead to failure.

What is the writer's MAIN PURPOSE in this text?

- A. to discuss two sides of E- commerce**
- B. to suggest ways to improve E- commerce
- C. to warn against the dangers of E- commerce
- D. to help people make an E-commerce website

Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word "monitor" in paragraph (3)?

- A. pay
- B. track**
- C. weigh
- D. receive

Read the text again and decide if the statements are true, false or not Given . Write T, F, or nG.

E-commerce decreases the speed in which transactions take place	<u>F</u>
customers can follow their orders from their homes or offices.	<u>T</u>

Based on paragraph (2), how can E-commerce increase the speed in which transactions happen? Mention THREE aspects.

1st aspect:	customers no longer have to wait in line to buy items
2nd aspect:	customers do not have to travel to pick up their merchandise
3rd aspect:	customers are offered plenty of choices, which reduces face-to-face interaction, thus saving precious time.

From paragraph (4), mention THREE examples of hidden costs that come along online operations.

1st example:	high shipping fees
2nd example:	restocking fees
3rd example:	lack of warranty coverage-unacceptable delivery times

Choose only ONE topic:

Topic A

Write a **STORY** describing a memorable experience that taught you a lesson for life.

OR

Topic B

Write a **Discussion Essay** about the **advantages** and the **disadvantages** of fast food

Topic B

Write a **Discussion Essay** about the **advantages** and the **disadvantages** of video games.

1. The Missed Bus

It was a cold, foggy morning, and the streets were almost empty. I was running late for school because I had stayed up too late studying for an exam. I grabbed my bag, skipped breakfast, and rushed outside. When I turned the corner, I saw the bus already moving away. I shouted and waved, but it didn't stop. My heart sank as I watched it disappear into the distance.

I felt frustrated and angry. "Why today of all days?" I thought. I started walking, kicking small stones along the road. As I walked, I noticed an old man trying to carry heavy grocery bags. Without thinking, I ran to help him. He smiled gratefully, and we chatted as I helped him cross the street.

When I finally arrived at school, everyone was standing outside the gate, whispering nervously. I asked what happened. "The school bus broke down on the highway," one student said. "It could have been dangerous." My anger quickly turned into relief.

That moment taught me something unforgettable — missing the bus wasn't bad luck at all.

2. The Lost Wallet

It was a bright afternoon when I noticed a small brown wallet lying on the sidewalk. I looked around, but no one seemed to notice it. Out of curiosity, I picked it up and opened it. Inside, there were several cards, a driver's license, and a thick pile of money. My heart beat faster. I could buy so many things with that money — but I also felt uneasy.

I sat on a bench, thinking hard. Should I take it to the police or just leave it there? When I looked again, I saw a photo of a smiling family — a father, a mother, and two kids. At that moment, I knew what I had to do. I took the wallet to the nearest police station and explained where I found it.

The next day, I got a call from the owner. When I met him, he thanked me again and again. He said he was planning to buy his son's birthday gift with that money. He offered me a reward, but I politely refused. Seeing his gratitude was enough.

3. The Sea Was Angry

Last summer, my family went on a trip to the beach. The weather was beautiful — the sun was shining, and the sea looked calm. My brother and I ran to the water with our surfboards, excited to play.

After a while, dark clouds appeared. The waves grew stronger, but I didn't notice how far I had gone. Suddenly, a giant wave hit me and pulled me away from the shore. I screamed for help, but no one could hear me clearly. My board slipped away, and I started to panic.

Then I saw a lifeguard running toward the water. He swam quickly and pulled me to safety. I was shaking and crying, but safe in his arms. When I reached the sand, my family hugged me tightly.

1. A day to remember

It was a beautiful morning last summer when my dad and I went to the beach to spend a nice day. The boat moved slowly in the water. After two hours, we reached our favorite bay. We put on our masks and dived into warm water. There were fish everywhere.

Suddenly, the sky became dark, and a strong wind started blowing. We were swimming back to the boat; a large wave came and hit my dad against a rock. I swam towards him and grabbed him under my arms. It was difficult, but I got him back on the boat. I was scared, but I had to save my dad. I used the boat's radio to call for help.

The police arrived and an ambulance was waiting. My dad had a broken shoulder and a lot of cuts, but he recovered quickly. I was glad that I saved him, but it was the most frightening moment in my life. I learned to be brave and help people as much as I can.

Argumentative Essay Pros and Con of.....

“Everything we have in life has two sides.” This is a great saying to begin my essay. Most people believe that (اسم الموضوع) has many advantages, while others think that it has several disadvantages. I am writing this essay to present both the pros and cons of (اسم الموضوع).

To begin with, there are many advantages. First, (الميزة الأولى). For example, (شرح ومثال على الميزة الأولى). Another advantage is (الميزة الثانية). It is a fact that (شرح ومثال على الميزة الثانية).

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages. Firstly (السلبية الأولى). This is because (شرح ومثال على السلبية الأولى). Also, (السلبية الثانية). For example, (شرح ومثال على السلبية الثانية).

To sum up, there are strong points both for and against (اسم الموضوع). I believe that (اسم الموضوع) can be positive or negative, depending on how it is used. Therefore, one should carefully weigh the advantages and disadvantages before making a judgment.