

مراجعة شاملة لاختبار منتصف الفصل مع الإجابات



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2025-10-21 12:58:34

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب المستوى الحادي عشر



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

أوراق عمل إثرائية منتصف الفصل غير مجابة من مدرسة عمر بن الخطاب

1

كتيب مراجعة شاملة لاختبار منتصف الفصل من مدرسة ابن تيمية

2

نموذج إجابة تدريبات شاملة لاختبار منتصف الفصل من مدرسة مسعيد

3

أوراق عمل إثرائية لاختبار منتصف الفصل غير مجابة

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مراجعة شاملة لاختبار منتصف الفصل غير مجابة

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Answered copy

The Sword

Grade 11 - 1st report 2025\2026
Modules 1 & 2

2025-2026

Vocabulary – Grammar- Writing -Reading

Dream Job
Opinion Essay
Announcement

Reading-Main purpose
Closest meaning

Vocab-Idioms-Compound noun
Preposition



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Vocabulary Modules 1&2

English word	Arabic meaning	Example / Explanation
employ	يوظف	A company employs many workers.
employees	الموظفون	The employees work hard every day.
staff	طاقم العمل	The hotel staff are very helpful.
trainee	متدرب	The trainee is learning new skills.
intern	متدرب / مستجد	The intern helps in the office for experience.
holding a meeting	يعقد اجتماع	The manager is holding a meeting now.
salary	راتب شهري	He gets his salary at the end of the month.
wages	أجور (أسبوعية/يومية)	Workers get their wages every Friday.
job cuts	تخفيض العمالة / فصل من العمل	The company announced job cuts.
unemployed	عاطل عن العمل	Many people are unemployed these days.
on benefits	يحصل على دعم مالي	He is unemployed and on benefits.
get fired	يُفصل من العمل	He was late many times, so he got fired.
out of work	بلا عمل	After the company closed, he was out of work.
make ends meet	يوفر ضروريات الحياة	It is hard to make ends meet with low wages.

Fill in the Gaps:

- The company decided to _____ 50 new workers in order to increase production.
a) **employ** b) fire c) unemployed d) out of work
- All the _____ must attend the training course.
a) salary b) **employees** c) wages d) benefits
- The hotel _____ were very polite and helpful.
a) trainee b) **staff** c) unemployed d) meeting
- The young _____ is learning how to do the job.
a) **intern** b) employee c) salary d) benefits
- The manager is _____ to discuss new plans.
a) **holding a meeting** b) unemployed c) get fired d) wages
- He receives his monthly _____ on the 30th of each month.
a) job cuts b) intern c) **salary** d) staff
- The workers get their weekly _____ every Friday.
a) **wages** b) benefits c) trainee d) salary
- Because of the crisis, the company announced _____.
a) staff b) **job cuts** c) fired d) employees
- After losing his job, he is now _____.
a) employed b) **unemployed** c) trainee d) staff
- He is _____ because he lost his job but gets some money from the government.
a) out of work b) **on benefits** c) staff d) meeting



11. Many people find it hard to _____ with low wages.
 a) out of work b) on benefits c) make ends meet d) staff

Fill in the gap:

intern / get fired / wages / unemployed / make ends meet / employees / salary / out of work / job cuts / trainee / employ / on benefits / staff / holding a meeting

12. The hotel **staff** were very polite and always helped the guests.
 13. Because of the financial crisis, many workers became **unemployed**.
 14. He is still young, but the company decided to **employ** him as a designer.
 15. The new **trainee** is learning how to use the computer system this week.
 16. Our manager is **holding a meeting** right now to discuss the new project.
 17. She receives her monthly **salary** on the last day of each month.
 18. Some workers get their daily **wages** at the end of every shift.
 19. After several delays at work, he was afraid he might **get fired**.
 20. The government supports people who are **on benefits** by giving them money.
 21. Many families find it hard to **make ends meet** with rising prices.
 22. The university student is working as an **intern** to gain real experience.
 23. The factory announced several **job cuts** to reduce costs.
 24. The airline **employees** were praised for their excellent service.
 25. He lost his job last month and has been **out of work** ever since.

Verb	Collocations	Meaning / Explanation	Example Sentence
win	a race, a game, a match	To be the best in a competition	She trained hard and won the race.
earn	money, a salary, one's living	To get money for work	He earns a good salary as an engineer.
gain	speed, access, weight, experience	To obtain or increase something	She gained valuable experience during her internship.

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions Choose the correct answer:

- The football team worked hard to _____ the match.
 a) win b) earn c) gain d) take
- My father _____ his living as a teacher.
 a) wins b) earns c) gains d) pays
- During the internship, she managed to _____ a lot of experience.
 a) win b) earn c) gain d) take
- The car began to _____ speed on the highway.
 a) win b) gain c) earn d) lose



5. He was happy to _____ access to the library's digital resources.
 a) win b) gain c) earn d) get

Part 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct verb

(win / earn / gain)

1. ☐ She trained very hard to **win** the race last year.
2. ☐ Doctors usually **earn** a high salary for their work.
3. ☐ He is studying hard so he can **earn** a good living in the future.
4. ☐ The player was excited to **win** the game after extra time.
5. ☐ Students can **gain** access to online classes through the school portal.
6. ☐ He started exercising less and began to **gain** weight.

Word / Phrase	Meaning in Arabic	Example Sentence
Creative	مبدع	She is very creative and always finds new ways to solve problems.
Team player	لاعب فريق	John is a team player; he always helps his colleagues.
Good communication skills	مهارات تواصل جيدة	Maria has good communication skills, which make her a great manager.
Enthusiastic	متحمس	He is enthusiastic about learning new technologies.
Confident	واثق من نفسه	She is confident during presentations in front of clients.
Flexible	مرن	A flexible employee can adapt to changing work conditions.
Contact	تواصل / جهة اتصال	For more information, please contact Mr. Ali.
CV (Curriculum Vitae)	السيرة الذاتية	A CV is important when applying for a job.

1. Sarah always helps her colleagues and works well with everyone. She is a ...
 a) **Team player** b) Enthusiastic c) Creative d) Contact
2. Ahmed speaks clearly and can explain his ideas well. He has _____
 a) **Good communication skills** b) Flexible c) Confident d) Team player
3. I am very excited about starting my new job. I feel _____
 a) Flexible b) Creative c) **Enthusiastic** d) Contact
4. During the meeting, I was sure of myself and presented my ideas without fear. I was _____
 a) **Confident** b) Creative c) Team player d) Enthusiastic
5. A worker who can adapt to changes in the workplace is _____
 a) **Flexible** b) Confident c) Team player d) Creative
6. If you want more information, you should _____ your teacher .
 a) **Contact** b) Confident c) Creative d) Flexible



English word / phrase	Arabic meaning	Example Sentence
self-employed	يعمل لحسابه الخاص	Many people prefer to be self-employed instead of working for a company.
take off	يحقق نجاحًا سريعًا	The new café really took off after the first month.
set up	يؤسس / ينشئ	He decided to set up his own business in IT.
entrepreneur / ɒntrəprəʊˈnɜː/	رائد أعمال / صاحب مشروع	An entrepreneur needs to take risks to succeed. on·truh·pruh·nuh
line of work	مجال العمل	Teaching is a very rewarding line of work.
grant	منحة / دعم مالي	The government gave him a grant to start his business.
your own boss	أن تكون مدير نفسك	If you run your own shop, you are your own boss.
run a business	يدير مشروعًا / شركة	She runs a business that sells handmade clothes.
private enterprise	شركة خاصة / مشروع خاص	The private enterprise expanded quickly in two years.
good head for business	لديه موهبة ورؤية جيدة في التجارة	She has a good head for business and always makes profit.
have a good head for figures	ماهر في الحسابات / الرياضيات	Accountants must have a good head for figures.

Choose the Correct Answer

- My uncle is **self-employed**; he doesn't work for a company, he works for himself.
a) **self-employed** b) unemployed c) intern d) trainee
- The new restaurant really **took off** after getting good reviews.
a) set up b) **took off** c) ran d) employed
- She decided to **set up** her own online clothing store.
a) run b) grant c) **set up** d) win
- An **entrepreneur** often starts small businesses and takes risks.
a) **entrepreneur** b) employee c) intern d) staff
- He chose teaching as his **line of work** because he loves children.
a) salary b) **line of work** c) grant d) figure
- The government gave him **a grant** to study abroad.
a) business b) **grant** c) salary d) job cut
- If you own your own shop, you are **your own boss**.
a) **your own boss** b) out of work c) an employee d) a trainee
- She wants to **run** a business selling organic food.
a) **run** b) set up c) gain d) win
- He has **a good head for business** and always makes good investments.
a) grant b) **good head for business** c) staff d) salary

Fill-in-the-Gap

grant – self-employed – line of work – have a good head for figures – private enterprise – your own boss – took off – entrepreneur – set up – run – good head for business

- My cousin is **self-employed**; he works as a freelance designer.
- The singer's career really **took off** after her first album.
- They want to **set up** a new café in the city center.
- A successful **entrepreneur** must be creative and hard-working.
- Medicine is a very demanding **line of work**.
- The university gave her a **grant** to continue her studies abroad.



7. When you own your company, you are **your own boss**.
8. He decided to **run** a business in tourism.
9. The **private enterprise** grew very fast and opened two new branches.
10. She has a **good head for business** and knows how to make money.
11. To work in banking, you need to **have a good head for figures**.

English Word	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
company	شركة	The company hired five new employees this month.
corporation	شركة كبيرة / مؤسسة ضخمة	Apple is a multinational corporation.
business	عمل / مشروع	He runs a small family business.
split	يقسم / يشق	We decided to split the tasks between us.
divide	يصنف / يقسم	The teacher will divide the students into groups.
personnel	الموظفون	The personnel department manages recruitment.
staff	طاقم العمل	The hotel staff were very helpful during our stay.
amount	كمية	A large amount of money was donated to charity.
number	رقم	Please write your phone number here.
quality	جودة	This product is famous for its high quality.
skill	مهارة	She has excellent communication skills.
full-time	دوام كامل	He works full-time as a software developer.
permanent	دائم	She got a permanent position after one year of probation.

personnel / split / full-time

1. Only **full-time** employees are entitled to health insurance benefits.
2. The teacher will **split** the students into two groups for the project.
3. She works **full-time** as a software engineer in a multinational firm.

staff / permanent / company

1. The hotel **staff** were very helpful during our stay.
2. After six months of probation, he was offered a **permanent** position.
3. The new café is a small **company** owned by three friends.

divided / number / business

1. The project was carefully **divided** into three stages to make it manageable.
2. The **number** of attendees at the seminar exceeded expectations.
3. Her family runs a small catering **business** in the city center.

skills / amount / corporation

1. He learned new communication **skills** at the training workshop.
2. A large **amount** of money was donated to the charity event.
3. The multinational **corporation** announced a new branch in South America.



Word	Meaning	Arabic Meaning
criticise	to say something is bad	ينتقد
blame for	to say someone is responsible for something wrong	يلوم على
accuse of	to say someone did something bad	يتهم
Share food	to use something with someone at the same time	يشارك
Divide into	to cut or make into parts	يقسم
distribute	to give something to many people	يوزع
Reward	something given for good work or behaviour	مكافأة
prize	something given to the winner of a competition first prize	جائزة
medal	a round piece of metal given for winning or bravery gold-silver	ميدالية
competition	hold a competition to find the best	مسابقة
game	an activity played with rules for fun computer game	لعبة
race	a competition to be the fastest bike race -	سباق
Leisure time	free time for fun	وقت الفراغ
occupation	the work or activity you do regularly	مهنة / عمل
pastime	an activity you do for fun	هواية
fan	a person who admires someone big fan	مشجع / معجب
spectator	a person who watches an event, especially sports	متفرج
audience	people who watch a show, concert, or speech	جمهور

accused of – blamed for – divided into – focus on – share – distribute – reward – medal – prize competition – race – leisure – pastime – spectators – occupation – fan – audience.

1. The class was **divided into** three groups for the science project.
2. She was **accused of** breaking the vase in the living room.
3. Students should **focus on** learning new skills.
4. The volunteers helped to **distribute** food to the homeless.
5. He received a **gold medal** for winning the marathon.
6. Reading books is my favorite **leisure** activity on weekends.
7. Thousands of **spectators** cheered as the athletes ran the race.
8. He is a devoted **fan** of his local basketball team.
9. He received a special **reward** for helping the community.



Prefixes

refundable	non refundable	غير قابل للإسترداد	decisive	in decisive	متردد-غير حاسم
smoking	non smoking	غير المدخنين	formal	in formal	غير رسمي
stop	non stop	مستمر - متواصل	experienced	in experienced	ليس لديه خبرة
fair	un fair	غير عادل	expected	un expected	غير متوقع

- 1- The ticket is _____, so you can get your money back.
a) nonrefundable b) refundable c) unexpected d) unfair
- 2- Ahmed is very _____; he cannot decide easily.
a) decisive b) unfair c) indecisive d) informal
- 3- The flight was _____, and we arrived earlier than expected.
a) nonstop b) nonrefundable c) informal d) inexperienced
- 4- Smoking is not allowed here; it's a _____ area.
a) smoking b) nonsmoking c) unfair d) unexpected
- 5- This hotel only has _____ smoking rooms, so smokers need to go outside.
A) dis_ B) non_ C) in_ D) un_
- 6- It seemed completely _____ fair that the hardworking team lost the match.
A) dis_ B) non_ C) in_ D) un_
- 7- Layla was _____ decisive when choosing her outfit; she couldn't decide what to wear.
A) dis_ B) non_ C) in_ D) un_

GRAMMAR

القواعد

The present simple tense

يتكون زمن المضارع البسيط من

المصدر بدون أي إضافات مع:

المصدر + (s-es) مع:

I - we - you - they

He - she - it

*I play tennis every Friday.

*He plays tennis every Friday.

*I **don't** play tennis. النفي*He **doesn't** play tennis. النفي

*Do you play tennis? السؤال

*Does he play tennis? السؤال

Play - wash - fix - don't - do

plays - passes - washes - doesn't - does - studies

1. مع he - she - it جميع الأفعال التي تنتهي ب (ss - sh - ch - o - z - x) نضيف لها مع المفرد (es) أما باقي الأفعال فإننا نضيف إليها (s) فقط:

Pass	passes	Go	goes
Wish	wishes	Quiz	quizzes
Watch	watches	fix	fixes

*She **wishes** her friend good luck.*He **teaches** his students to be polite.*He **doesn't** fix the chair himself.*She **goes** to school by bus.*She **brushes** her teeth every night.*He **watches** TV at night.

عند النفي فإننا نستخدم الفعل المساعد (do-does) مع كل الأفعال عدا (am-is-are) ثم نضع بعدهم كلمة (not) ثم نضع الفعل بدون إضافات:

⇒ They **play** football.⇒ They **don't play** football.⇒ She **likes** cats.⇒ She **doesn't like** cats.⇒ He **is** hungry.⇒ He **isn't** hungry.

*** عند تكوين السؤال من زمن المضارع البسيط فإننا نستخدم الفعل المساعد (do-does) مع كل الأفعال عدا (am-is-are) ثم نضع الفعل بدون إضافات:

They **play** football.**Do** they **play** football?**What do** they **play**?She **likes** cats.**Does** she **like** cats?**What does** she **like**?He **is** a teacher.**Is** he a teacher?

KEY WORDS

Always	دائما	rarely	نادرا
usually, normally	عادة	7:30 -	المواعيد الثابتة
frequently, regularly	بشكل متكرر	once a day, twice a week, three times a month,	
Often	غالبا	Every day-week- month-year	التعجب! hey!
Sometimes	أحيانا	in the morning, at the weekend, on Mondays	
Never	ابدا	متى نستخدم المضارع البسيط؟	

Facts

1. يستعمل زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن قوانين علمية وحقائق عامة:

⇒ The earth **rotates** around the sun.
⇒ The sun **rises** in the east.⇒ The earth **goes** round the sun.
⇒ The sun **sets** in the west.**permanent situations**

2. وصف المواقف الدائمة

⇒ Hamad **lives** in Doha with his family. ⇒ I **work** for a big food company.**habits**

3. وصف عادات وتصرفات شخصية متكررة:

⇒ Omar **eats** meat for lunch **every afternoon**.He studies **at 7:00 pm**.⇒ She **goes** to school by bus **every day**.She goes to the gym **on Mondays**.**Mondays.**

4. الحديث عن أحداث مستقبلية وفق جدول وضع سابقاً (مواعيد البرامج - الأفلام - القطارات - المباريات - الامتحانات ...):

time table and schedules

فاعل غير عاقل مع ذكر وقت محدد

⇒ Saif's train leaves tomorrow at **6p.m**. ⇒ The flight from London arrives at **9.15**.⇒ The plane arrives at **18.00 tomorrow**.⇒ Rinad has a yoga class **tomorrow morning**.**Exclamatory**

6. التعبير عن التعجب

Off / Hey, look! / Here / There / Oh, no / Great, here

⇒ **Oh, no!** There **goes** my train.**Choose the correct answer :**

1. Nora four languages.

a. speak**b. speaks**

2. Mudi is a teacher. She French.

a. teach**b. teaches**

3. When the kettle, will you make some tea?

a. boil**b. boils**

4. I always the window at night because it is cold.

a. close**b. closes**

5. Those shoes too much.

a. cost**b. costs**

6. We have time to do that on the way home.

a. doesn't**b. don't**

7. My son like skiing. He likes snowboarding now.

a. doesn't**b. don't****Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form (present**1- He usually **goes** (go) to school by bus.2- she always **drinks** (drink) coffee in the afternoon.3- I never **study** (study) after dawn.4- Muslims **pray** (pray) 5 times a day.5- Yousef **goes** to school every morning. (go)6-They **don't watch** television regularly. (not, watch)7- It **doesn't rain** every afternoon in the hot season. (rain)

The Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense

يتكون زمن المضارع المستمر من (Verb to be) في المضارع أي (am-is-are) + الفعل (ing)

I.....am

He- she- it.....Is

We- you – they.....are

+ V + ing + باقي الجملة

eating now

I am smiling-----

-----I am not smiling ----

-----Are you smiling?

He is smiling

he isn't smiling

Is he smiling?

You are smiling.

you are not smiling .

Are you smiling?

الجملة

النفي

السؤال

1. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (e) يتم حذفها قبل إضافة الـ (ing) أما إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (ee) لا نحذف أي منهما:

write	writing	take	taking	be	being	agree	agreeing
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2. إذا كان الحرف الأخير ساكناً وما قبله متحركاً فإبنا نضاعف الحرف الأخير قبل الـ (ing):

put	Putting	cut	cutting	sit	sitting	Hit	hitting
-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------

3. الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (ie) يجب أن تحول إلى (y) قبل إضافة الـ (ing):

die

lie

tie

dying

lying

tying

3. يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية:

Now	at present	at the moment	currently
at this moment	today	at the present time	Look! Listen!
these days	this week	this year	tonight
Tomorrow	Next (week – month – Friday – holidayetc.)		

Look! The children are playing.

Listen! The bird is singing.

He is playing tennis now.

Look! It is raining.

←←← الاستخدامات →→→

1. يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يقع الآن أو في هذه اللحظة:

→ You are learning English now.

→ You are not swimming at present.

→ What are you doing?

→ I'm writing at the moment.

→ I can't talk right now; I'm driving.

→ My sister is washing the dishes right now.

Temporary situations

2. يستخدم للتعبير عن موقف مؤقت (فترة وينتهي)

→ I'm taking an intensive German course this month.
too much.

→ You're smoking

3. يستخدم لوصف موقف يتغير ويتطور في الوقت الحالي:

→ Air pollution is increasing in our country.

→ Fortunately, recycling is becoming more and more popular nowadays.

4 ← حدث مستقبلي تم التجهيز له (booked - reserved - bought ticket- arranged) وخاصة مع أفعال السفر والزيارة والزواج لأنها يجب التجهيز لها من قبل: (شرط أن يكون الفاعل عاقل)

- I'm **meeting** my brother for lunch tomorrow. I have **booked the table**
- We are visiting Mexico with some friends **next summer**.
- I'm spending my next summer holidays in Australia. I **have bought the tickets**.
- 1- **It's arranged**. We are going to the Red Sea **this summer**.

(Present continuous)

- 1- Sharifa(**write**) a letter of application **at the moment**.
- 2- Sara(**fly**) to New York for a business meeting **this week**.
- 3- I(**prepare**) for final exams **nowadays**.
- 4- Today, we..... (**have**) lunch on the beach. **ملخص الدرس**

present Simple	Present Continuous
Water boils at 100 degrees.	The water is boiling now, so you can put in the pasta.
Julie lives in London.	*Julie is living in Paris for a few months (usually she lives in London). *I'm getting better and better at speaking English.
I drink coffee every morning.	I'm drinking too much coffee these days because I'm so busy at work. My flat mate is always leaving the kitchen in a mess!
Oh, no! he goes to the cinema.. → I often go to the cinema. ⇒ They don't play football. → She doesn't like cats. always - sometimes - usually - normally - frequently - generally - rarely - never - often - at 5:00 pm - every (week - month - Friday - holiday ...etc.)	زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يقع الآن - عن موقف مؤقت (فترة وينتهي) - حدث مزعج ⇒ James is working at home today. → You are learning now Now - at present - at the moment - currently - at this moment - today - at the present time - Look! - Listen! - these days - this week - this year - tonight - tomorrow - next (week - month - Friday - holiday...etc.)



Use present simple or present continuous :

- Every year, Aljory **spends** the summer in London, but this year, she **is staying** in Doha.
- I **work** as a secretary, but this summer I **am studying** French at a language school in Paris.
- Ali **visits** his old mother every week. He **is visiting** her this evening.
- Noor and Latifa **are going** to school now. They **go** to school every morning at 7 o'clock.

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer.

1. My father usually _____ to work by car.
a) go b) goes c) is going d) going
2. Listen! The birds _____ in the garden.
a) sing b) sings c) are singing d) singing
3. She _____ tennis every Friday, but today she _____ volleyball.
a) plays / is playing b) play / plays c) is playing / plays d) plays / play
4. Right now, I _____ a cup of tea.
a) drink b) drinks c) am drinking d) drinking
5. My brothers _____ TV in the evening, but now they _____ football outside.
a) watch / play b) watches / plays c) watch / are playing d) are watching / play
6. The train always _____ at 6:00, but today it _____ late.
a) leaves / is leaving b) leave / leaves c) leaves / leave d) is leaving / leaves
7. He _____ Spanish, but he _____ English at the moment.
a) speaks / is learning b) speak / learns c) is speaking / learns d) speaks / learns
8. We _____ our homework now. We usually _____ it in the evening.
a) are doing / do b) do / do c) does / are doing d) are doing / does
9. Look! The children _____ in the playground.
a) play b) are playing c) plays d) playing
10. My father usually _____ coffee in the morning, but today he _____ tea.
a) drinks / is drinking b) drink / drinks c) is drinking / drinks d) drinks / drink

Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Every summer, Fatimah **travels** to Turkey, but this summer she **is staying** in Qatar.
2. Huda **does not like** fish. She usually **eats** chicken.
3. Be quiet! The teacher **is explaining** the lesson now.
4. My parents usually **watch** TV in the evening, but today they **are visiting** my uncle.
5. Look! It **is raining**. We usually **go** for a walk, but today we **are staying** home.



أفعال الحالة Stative verbs عكس Action verbs

أفعال الحالة : وهي الأفعال التي تصف حاله معينة لا تصف حركة (وهي أفعال لا يمكن استخدامها في زمن المضارع المستمر .
(ing)

The following verbs are not normally used in progressive tenses: (they are used in the simple tenses instead.)

1. Verbs of the senses: الحواس see, feel, hear, smell, taste, look etc.

- The food (tastes) delicious.

2. Verbs of emotions and preferences: العاطفة

like, love, hate, dislike, want, need, prefer, mind, admire, wish, fear, etc.

- I (need) to book for my next vacation.

3. Verbs of perception, belief, knowledge and opinion: الإدراك والرأي

know, agree, find, think (= believe), believe, understand, remember, forget, hope, mean, imagine, appear, seem, notice, etc.

- We (think) that our teachers are helpful.

- Look! It (seems) that it is going to rain.

4. Verbs of ownership: الملكية have (= possess), own, belong, possess, etc.

- This car (belongs) to my father.

5. Other verbs which describe permanent states: be, cost, exist, weigh, consist, etc.

- My bag (weighs) about 10 kgs. Itis.. (be) very heavy.



إذا تحول معنى الفعل من حالة الى حركة يسمح ب **Ing**

Note: Certain stative verbs can be used in progressive tenses when they express actions rather than states but with a difference in meaning:

معنى حالة

معنى حركي

think **think/ thinks** (that) (am-is-are) **thinking** of - (about)

➔ I **think** it is an exciting

See يشوف **see/ sees** (a bird- a flower -....) (am-is-are) **seeing** (my brother- the doctor- friend)

➔ It is dark. I can't **see** well. ➔ I am **seeing** Ali tomorrow. يقابل

Have noun **have/ has** (a car- a family -....) (am-is-are) **having** (dinner- a shower- coffee)

يمتلك ➔ I **have** a car. ➔ We are **having** lunch.

يسوي drink, eat, take)

taste noun **taste/ tastes** (good- nice - delicious -....) (am-is-are) **tasting** (the soup- salt- food)

شيء ➔ The food **tastes** delicious. شخص ➔ She is **tasting** the food.

feel noun **feel/ feels** (smooth- nice - hard -....) (am-is-are) **feeling** (the baby - his head - temperature)

➔ A baby's skin **feels** soft. ➔ He is **feeling** his pocket for his wallet.

شعر - ملمسه **smell** noun **smell/ smells** (nice - wonderful -....) (am-is-are) **smelling** (the flower - the smoke)

➔ The rose **smells** wonderful. ➔ Dad is **smelling** the soup to see if it is fresh.

1. thinking of (= consider)

think that = opinion

I **am thinking** (think) of buying a car **nowadays**.

- He **is thinking** (think) of his parents **now**.

- He **thinks** (think) that **Traveling** is impossible these days.

2. seeing (= meet, visit) يقابل

يشوف see

- They **are seeing** (see) the doctor **later today**.

- They **see** (see) that **picture** clearly.

3. having (= drink, eat, take) يسوي

have -has يمتلك

- Glenn **is having** (have) lunch at the café **at the moment**.

- We **are having** (have) an exam **now**.

- Ali **has** (have) a **big house**.

4. tasting\ smelling (= try food)

taste=sense of طعمه - ريحته

She **is tasting** (taste) the food to make sure it's not too spicy.

- The food **tastes** (taste) delicious.

5. feeling (= touch) يلمس و يتحسس

feels (يشعر)

- Ahmad **is feeling** (feel) the packet to find out what's inside.

Ahmad **feels** (feel) happy at the moment.

Note: The verbs (see, hear, smell, taste and feel) are commonly used with can indicate an action happening now.

- I **can hear** a strange noise coming from the kitchen.

- We **can smell** (smell) the food burning.

- She **can see** (see) what is happening in the street.

Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb in the box

1. Hamad **is tasting** the dish to see if it is spicy. **taste**
2. The **piece of chocolate** **tastes** strange.
3. I **am thinking** of spending the term abroad, but I haven't decided yet. **think**
4. Lula **thinks** that **travelling** is a great way to learn new things.
5. Mohamed **is seeing** his cousins **this weekend**. **see**
6. We **see** Ghalia waiting at the bus stop **every morning**.
7. Amna **has** a **house** with a beautiful garden. **have**
8. DARA **is having** **breakfast** in the kitchen right now.
9. Khalid **has been** in Chicago for a few months now , but he still **feels** homesick **feel**
10. Latifa **is feeling** her **pockets** to see if she has any money on her .

Choose the present simple or present continuous (these verbs are sometimes stative):

1. She **has** (have) a bath **every** evening.
2. My husband **is always tasting** (always / taste) the food while I'm cooking! It's **very annoying**.
3. A: Where's Luke?
B: He **is seeing** (see) the doctor **now**. (meet)
4. I **don't think** (not / think) that's a good idea.
5. He **is having** (have) a party **at the weekend**.
6. **This coffee** **doesn't taste** (not / taste) right.
7. We **are seeing** (see) John and Susie **next weekend**.
8. What **do you think** (you / think) about the war in Iraq? (opinion=stative)
9. She **has** (have) a headache.
10. It **is** (be) cold today.
11. They **don't have** (not / have) a car.
12. I **don't see** (not / see) anything, I can't work the telescope.
13. The waiter **is tasting** (taste) the soup **now**.
14. She **isn't** (not / be) a doctor.
15. A: What **is that child doing** (that child / do)?
B: He **is/is being** (be) silly.
16. **Are you** (you / be) hungry? **Do you want** (you / want) a sandwich?
17. A: What **are you doing** (you / do)?
B: I **am thinking** (think) **about** my mother.
18. I **am having** (have) fun **today**!
19. I **see** (see) Julie **every** Tuesday.
20. I **have** (have) an idea!



1. The cake.....good, and I can't wait to taste it.

- a) smell b) smells c) is smelling d) smelled

2. I can't go to the bakery right now. It.....heavily.

- a) rain b) rains c) is raining d) rained

3. Leo.....a French course these days because he wants to work in Paris starting next year.

- a) took b) is taking c) stays d) has stayed

4. Shedinner, so she can't answer the phone right now.

- a) prepare b) is preparing c) prepares d) was preparing

5. You.....so worried today . Is there anything bothering you?

- a) seem b) will seem c) seems d) are seeming

6. He.....science at the moment.

- a) study b) is studying c) studies d) has studied

7. The fire burnt everything . That's why the whole place.....awful.

- a) smells b) is smelling c) smell d) has smelled

8. Mona's hair.....smooth and is completely free of tangles.

- a) feel b) is feeling c) feels d) has felt

9. Jassim usually.....his cousins on the weekends.

- a) visit b) is visiting c) visits d) has visited

Choose the correct answer :

Right now, my brother _____ TV in the living room.

- a) Watches b) watch c) watching d) is watching

Salma is in her room. She _____ her homework.

- a) Do b) does c) is doing d) Are doing

I'm hungry! I _____ to eat lunch at the cafeteria.

- a) Want b) wants c) am wanting d) is wanting

_____ they _____ the story about the space aliens?

- a) Do / believe b) Does / believe c) Are/ believing d) Is / believing

They worked hard and saved their money and now they _____ their home.

- a) Own b) owns c) are owning d) is owning

I was bored, so now I _____ the dictionary!

- a) Read b) reads c) am reading d) is reading

My sister lives in New York. She _____ New York a lot.

- a) Like b) likes c) liking d) is liking

It's a beautiful day today. It's sunny and the birds _____

- a) is singing b) are singing c) sing d) sings

(A) What's Tom doing?

(B) He _____ the food you cooked.

- a) taste b) tastes c) is tasting d) is tasting

The kids are outside. They _____ in the snow.

- a) plays b) play c) are playing d) playing



Thank you for the flowers. I'm _____ them **right now**.

- a) **smell** b) **smells** c) **am smelling** d) **smelling**

(A) Can you remember his name?

(B) No, I _____ his name.

- a) **am forgetting** b) **is forgetting** c) **forget** d) **forgets**

(A) Do you like the food?

(B) Yes, it _____ wonderful!

- a) **tasting** b) **is tasting** c) **taste** d) **tastes**

It is eight o'clock and I _____ to work. I hope I can arrive on time.

- a) **was driving** b) **am driving** c) **drive** d) **drives**

Most cats don't like to swim. In fact, they _____ the water.

- a) **hate** b) **hates** c) **is hating** d) **are hating**

Put the verbs into the correct tense (present simple OR present continuous:

- (1) The train **always** **leaves** (**leave**) on time.
- (2) "What's the matter? Why **are you** **crying** (**cry**)?"
- (3) That's strange. **They** **aren't watching** (**not / watch**) TV.
- (4) **He** **doesn't speak** (**not / speak**) very good English.
- (5) **Please be quiet!** I **am doing** (**do**) my homework.
- (6) Where **do they** **live** (**live**)?
- (7) **Listen!** John **is playing** music! (**play**)
- (8) I **often** **go** (**go**) to the swimming pool.
- (9) **Ahmad** **is having** (**have**) lunch **at the moment**.
- (10) **He** **thinks** (**think**) that Engineering is easy.
- (11) **The plane** **leaves** (**leave**) **at 5 pm**.
- (12) I **am** **watching** (**watch**) a reality show on TV **now**.
- (13) Our parents **are** (**be**) very kind.
- (14) **Look!** Some people **are cooking** (**cook**) dinner on the beach.



The Present perfect Tense:

المضارع التام

(have-has)+ التصريف الثالث (pp)

يتكون زمن المضارع التام من (Verb to have) في المضارع أي

I-We- you – they..... have

He- she- it..... has

+ pp التصريف ثالث (played – written) باقي الجملة

He/She/It has eaten. He/She/It hasn't eaten.

I/ We/You/They have eaten. I/ We/You/They haven't eaten

←←← الاستخدامات →→→

1. يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في وقت سابق وما زال يؤثر في الحاضر (يعبر عن مضارع):

I lost it yesterday. Now I can't buy food. I've lost all my money.

The floor is still wet. I've just mopped the floor.

2 ← يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث في الماضي ولكن لم يذكر وقت محدد في الجملة

I've visited London.

He has bought a new car.

3 ← يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى منذ وقت قليل مع حالاً / توأ (just) بالفعل (already)

He has just drunk his coffee. his cup of the coffee is still warm. It isn't clean.

We are waiting for the meal to arrive. We have just ordered our meal.

4 ← يستخدم مع صفات التفضيل (the most / est) ومع تعبيرات مثل (the only/ first/second)

→ It's the first time I've played rugby. → This is the tallest man I've ever

met.

→ It's the second time I've played rugby.

→ This is the worst film I have

ever seen.

→ This is the only time I have been to the Philippines.

Time Expressions

علامات الزمن

already	بالفعل	I have already finished my homework.
Just	حالا	She has just left the office.
Yet	ليس بعد	He hasn't eaten yet. Have you finished your project yet?
So far	حتى الآن	We have watched three movies so far.
Since	منذ	I have lived here since 2011.
For	منذ	They have been married for 5 years.
Lately	حديثاً	I haven't seen him lately.
recently	مؤخراً	She has visited London recently.
once	مرة	I have been to the museum once.
Twice	مرتين	He has traveled abroad twice this year.
Up till now	حتى الآن	We haven't heard any news up till now.
Ever	سابق أبداً	Have you ever eaten sushi?
Never	أبداً (لا)	I have never seen the pyramids.
Before	قبل	I have met her before.

have gone to

ذهب وما زال هناك

He's gone to the shops.

(He's at the shops now.)

have been to

ذهب وعاد

He's been to the shops

(There's food in the fridge)



Multiple Choice (10 Questions)

1. My brother _____ the new game yet.
a) hasn't played b) didn't play c) don't play d) doesn't play
2. She _____ to the dentist twice this month.
a) has gone b) have gone c) goes d) going
3. I _____ him since last summer.
a) didn't see b) haven't seen c) don't see d) hasn't seen
4. They _____ just finished their homework.
a) have b) has c) having d) had
5. _____ you ever been to Egypt?
a) Did b) Have c) Do d) Hasn't
6. We _____ in this house for ten years.
a) live b) lives c) have lived d) living
7. She _____ already written the report.
a) has b) have c) is d) was
8. He _____ never tried sushi before.
a) have b) has c) having d) had
9. They _____ many new friends at school.
a) has made b) have made c) makes d) making
10. I _____ my keys! I can't find them anywhere.
a) lose b) have lost c) loses d) losing

Rewrite using ever / never / already / yet.

1. I ate pizza. (already)
I have already eaten pizza.
2. Have you seen a ghost? (ever)
Have you ever seen a ghost?
3. I didn't finish my homework. (yet)
I haven't finished my homework yet.
4. He didn't eat sushi. (never) **He has never eaten sushi.**



Each sentence has a mistake. Write the correct form.

1. She **have finished** her homework. has finished
2. They **has gone** to the park. have gone
3. He **have wrote** three books. has written
4. She **hasn't eaten** breakfast yet.
5. **Has he ever played** tennis?
6. I **have met** her many times.
7. He **has just left** the office.
8. She **hasn't called** her mother yet.
9. She **has already finished** her project.
10. He **has bought** a new car recently.

MIXED SENTENCES

1. Read the following.

He likes (like) to watch football matches.

Put the verb between brackets in the correct form.

He is in his office. He (write) is writing - some reports.

Put the verb between brackets in the correct form.

Read the following.

We haven't seen him since 1990.

Put the verb between brackets in the correct form.



Adjectives

الصفات

1	2	3
Positive صفة الدرجة الأولى	Comparative المقارنة (الدرجة الثانية)	Superlative التفضيل (الدرجة الثالثة)
tall fine happy big	taller than finer than happier than bigger than	the tallest the finest the happiest the biggest
beautiful terrifying expensive	more beautiful than more terrifying than less expensive than	the most beautiful the most terrifying the least expensive
good / well bad / badly much/many/some little far	better than worse than more than less than farther/ further than	the best the worst the most the least the farthest/ furthest
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
الصفة في الدرجة الأولى تستخدم للتشبيه مع: as _____ as not as _____ as not so _____ as Omar is as tall / beautiful/ good as Ali. less _____ than the least _____ It is the least expensive car .	far, much, rather, a lot, a little, a bit, slightly, even This shirt is much nicer than the one I bought. عند وجود كلمة (any) Ali is taller than any boy in the class. Nour is more beautiful than any girl in the class.	The Nile is the longest river in the world. عند وجود كلمة (one of) Hamad is one of the tallest boys in the class. (بفرق شاسع): (by far) The museum is by far the most popular attraction in the city. :(ever) This is the most expensive car I have ever driven.
تسبق الصفة بـ (the) وهنا تعني الجمع: The rich should help the poor.	•the + comparative, the + comparative The faster you walk, the earlier you'll get there. •comparative + and + comparative (continual change) The situation seems to be getting worse and worse by the day. The weather is getting hotter and hotter.	



Comparative & Superlative Practice

1. This exercise isn't as _____ as the one we did yesterday.
a) **difficult** b) more difficult c) most difficult d) the most difficult
2. Lions are _____ than tigers.
a) strong as b) **stronger** c) strongest d) the stronger
3. This book is _____ than the movie.
a) **more interesting** b) most interesting c) as interesting d) interesting
4. That was the _____ speech I have ever heard.
a) inspiring b) inspired c) **most inspiring** d) more inspiring
5. Today is _____ than last week. It's the ____ day of the month.
a) hot / hotter b) **hotter / hottest** c) hottest / hotter d) hotter / hot
6. She's the _____ student in her class.
a) clever b) cleverer c) **cleverest** d) the cleverest
7. This phone is _____ expensive than mine.
a) **more** b) the most c) much d) most
8. Of all the mountains I've climbed, Everest was the _____.
a) tall b) taller c) **tallest** d) the tallest
9. He is the _____ popular singer in the country.
a) more b) **most** c) much d) many
10. The shop is _____ busier than it usually is.
a) many b) **much** c) more d) most
11. That movie was the _____ film I've ever watched
a) boring b) more boring c) **most boring** d) the most boring
12. Ahmed is _____ his brother in football.
a) **better than** b) good than c) best d) well
13. This winter is much _____ than last winter.
a) **colder** b) cold c) coldest d) most
14. The faster you run, the _____ you will get tired.
a) soon b) **sooner** c) soonest d) as soon

Correct the word between brackets using the appropriate form.

- 1.- My sister is _____ **more intelligent than** _____ my brother. (intelligent)
- 2.- The blue whale is _____ **the biggest** _____ animal. (big)
- 3.- Iceland is _____ **colder than** _____ Spain (cold)
- 4.- This is _____ **the best** _____ book I've ever read. (good)
- 5.- My neighbour is _____ **the luckiest** _____ person I know (lucky)
- 6.- Friday is the _____ **busiest** _____ day of the week. (busy)
- 7.- These trainers are much _____ **cheaper than** _____ those. (cheap)
- 8.- Frank works _____ **harder than** _____ most people. (hard)



9.- I'm better at English **than** you. (**good**)

10.- Today has been the hottest day of the year. (**hot**)

11.- This is the worst CD I've ever listened. (**bad**)

12.- English is easier than Japanese. (**easy**)

13.- Which Mountain is the highest in the world. (**high**)

14.- John is cleverer than \ more clever than his brother. (**clever**)

15.- English is more useful than Latin. (**useful**)

Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets.

Learning English is more beneficial than doing a sport. **as**

1 **Learning English is as beneficial as doing a sport.**

As I studied harder, the work became easier to understand.

2 **The harder I studied, the easier the work became** to understand.

She is the most intelligent (intelligent) girl **in** the class.

Mo. Salah is is better (good) than any other player in the world.

Answer:



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 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>it increases the speed (paragraph 2).</u>	<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:	They do not have to travel to pick up their merchandise.
3rd aspect:	They can complete transactions online quickly and securely.

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

1st example:	High shipping and restocking fees.
2nd example:	Lack of warranty coverage.
3rd example:	Unacceptable delivery times.



Reading 2

1. Your life today is essentially the sum of your habits. How in shape or out of shape you are? How happy or unhappy you are? How successful or unsuccessful you are? All are results of your habits. What you repeatedly do eventually from the person you are, the things you believe, and the personality that you portray. But what if you want to improve? What if you want to form new habits? How would you go about it? There's a helpful framework that can make it easier to stick to new habits so that you can improve your health, your, and your life in general. The process of building a habit can be divided into four simple four steps: clue, desire, response and reward. Breaking it down into these essential parts can help us understand what a habit is, how it works, and how to improve.

2. First, there is the clue. The clue activates your brain to start a behaviour. It is a bit of information that predicts a reward. Our prehistoric ancestors were concentrating on clues that signaled the location of primary rewards like food and water. Today, we spend most of our time learning clues that predict secondary rewards like money and fame, power and status, or a sense of personal satisfaction. Your internal and external environment for hints of where rewards are located. Because the clue is the first indication that we're close to a reward, it naturally leads to a desire.

3. Desires are the second step of the habit circle, and they are the motivational force behind every habit. Without some level of motivation or desire, we have no reason to act. What you need is not the habit itself but the change in state it delivers. You are not motivated by brushing your teeth but rather by feeling of a clean mouth. Every desire is linked to an appeal to change your internal state.

4. The third is the response. The response is the actual habit you perform, which can take the form of a thought or an action. Whether a response occurs depends on how motivated you are and how much resistance is associated with the behaviour. If a particular action requires more physical or mental effort than you are willing to expend, then you won't do it. Your response also depends on your ability. It sounds simple, but a habit can occur only if you are capable of doing it.

5. Finally, the response delivers a reward. Rewards are the end goal of every habit. The clue is about noticing the reward. The desire is about wanting the reward. The response is about obtaining the reward. We chase rewards because they serve two purposes: they satisfy us by providing benefits like food and water which deliver energy to survive. Also, they teach us how to get a promotion that more and respect.

Choose the correct answer :

1- Which of the following BEST summarises the MAIN idea of the article ?

- ☐ Habits cannot be acquired easily .
- ☒ Obtaining habits passes in four major stages .
- ☐ Certain habits can only affect a person's lifestyle .
- ☐ There are only two reasons behind gaining new habits .



2- Which of the following BEST describe the writer's opinion .

- A habit can prevent an action from happening .
- Goals need a lot of time and effort to be achieved .
- Certain habits are sometimes difficult to be obtained .
- Human brain only examines a person's internal environment .

3- According to paragraph 2 ,what is the difference between the past and present prediction of rewards ? Give example from paragraph .

Difference :	In the past, people looked for clues leading to <i>basic needs</i> (like food and water), but today people look for clues that lead to <i>secondary rewards</i> (like money, fame, and status).
Examples :	Past: "Clues that signaled the location of food and water." Present: "Clues that predict rewards like money and fame, power and status."

4- According to paragraph 5 , what are two factors that cause response to occur?

Factor 1:	Motivation — how much you want to do the action.
Factor 2:	Ability — whether you are capable of doing it.

5- Read the texts again and decide if the statements are True , False or NOT Mentioned . Write T , F , or NM .

Sticking to new habits can improve your personality .	T
The change in state caused by a habit is less important than the habit itself . the <i>change in state</i> is what truly motivates you, not the habit itself.	F



Reading Comprehension- ChatGPT

ChatGPT is an advanced language model developed by OpenAI. It uses artificial intelligence to generate human-like text responses based on user input. People use ChatGPT for various purposes, such as writing essays, coding assistance, language translation, and creative storytelling. Its ability to understand context and provide detailed answers has made it popular among students, professionals, and content creators.

One of ChatGPT's strengths is its versatility. For instance, students can use it to brainstorm ideas, summarize texts, or practice conversations in different languages. Writers can seek inspiration, while programmers can get instant code explanations. However, ChatGPT has limitations. Misinformation Risk, outdated information, and limited Memory. since it lacks real-time knowledge and depends on the data it was trained on. Users should verify its responses before relying on them fully.

Despite these challenges, ChatGPT is considered a valuable tool for improving productivity and learning. Users should combine its benefits with critical thinking to ensure accuracy and reliability.

1. What is the MAIN idea of the text?

A. How ChatGPT writes essays.

B. The strengths and limitations of ChatGPT.

C. ChatGPT's role in language translation.

D. Why students should use ChatGPT.

2. According to the text, what is one use of ChatGPT for students?

A. Solving math problems.

B. Practicing conversation in different languages.

C. Writing books without effort.

D. Grading essays automatically.



3. Read the text again and decide if the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Mentioned (NM):

A. ChatGPT is popular among content creators. _____	T
B. ChatGPT provides real-time news updates. _____ <i>lacks real-time knowledge.</i>	F

4. Mention two ways ChatGPT can help professionals.

Way 1	Writing or generating ideas for projects or documents.
Way 2	Providing quick explanations or assistance with coding or tasks.

5. What are the limitation of ChatGPT , mention two?

Limitation 1	Misinformation risk (it may give incorrect answers).
Limitation 2	Outdated information and limited memory (it lacks real-time knowledge).



Writing " Garde 11 \ 1st report

Dream Job

"You do your best work if you do a job that makes you happy." Bob Ros. This is the best quotation to begin my essay as I am writing about my dream job which is _____. I think it will help me to have experiences, meet new people and get paid well for it. We only live once, so why not live a dream life?

Working hard is my cup of tea. It was the starting point when I decided to be a _____. Of course, I should have good communication skills and good knowledge of foreign languages. Also, I should be sociable and able to adapt to different environments. I should train well to have the skills to be a successful _____

I think this job would suit me because I'm an imaginative, sociable, responsible and hard working person . In fact, I've been training for the last three years. I find it easy to communicate with people. Also, I pick up languages easily.

In a nutshell, it's the perfect job for me. I will work hard to achieve my goal. One day, I'm going to be a professional _____. I believe that I can make my dream come true!

Dream Job 1: Pilot



"You do your best work if you do a job that makes you happy." – Bob Ros. This is the best quotation to start my essay because my dream job is to be a pilot. I want this job because I can travel, meet new people, and earn money.

I like working hard. I decided to be a pilot because I enjoy airplanes and flying. I need to be responsible, focused, and calm. I also need good knowledge and training to be a successful pilot.

This job suits me because I am adventurous, hardworking, and like new experiences. One day, I hope to be a professional pilot and make my dream come true.



Dream Job 2: Teacher

“You do your best work if you do a job that makes you happy.” .
My dream job is to be **a teacher**. I want to help students learn, meet new people, and share knowledge.

I like working hard. I decided to be **a teacher** because I am patient and enjoy helping others. I need good communication skills and creativity to explain things well.

This job suits me because I am kind, responsible, and hardworking. One day, I hope to be a professional **teacher** and help many students.

Dream Job

Easy Sample

My dream job

Having a dream job is not only possible, but it also makes sense, helps you to meet new people, and to get paid well. That is always my word “I live once, I should have my dream job.”

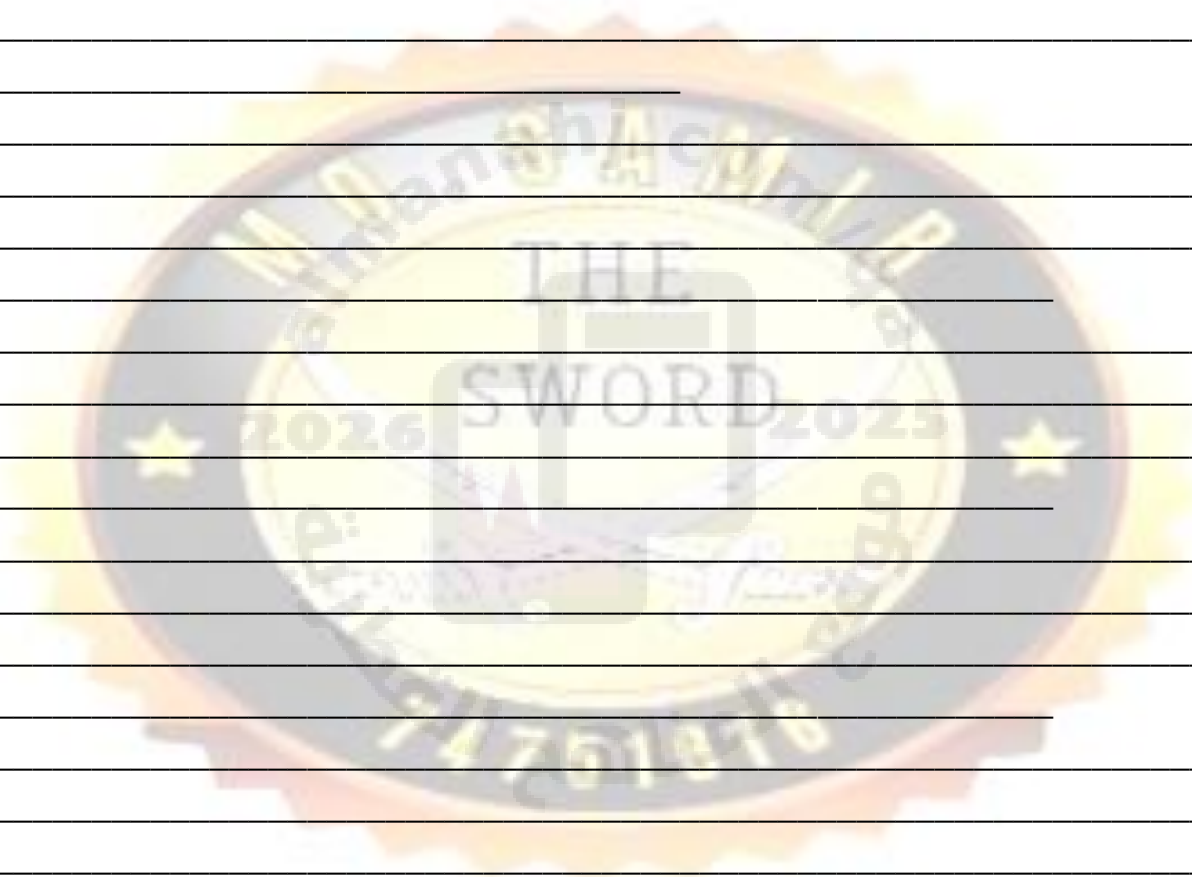
It was the start point when I decided to be a **اسم الوظيفة**.
Of course, there are many skills to face this challenging job, like being smart and sociable to be a successful **اسم الوظيفة**.

I think this job is the most suitable for me because I am sociable and strong. I also have good communication skills.

All in all, it is the perfect job for me. My next step is to work hard to achieve my goal. Then, my dream will come true.



Write an **ARTICLE** describing your **Dream job.**



Write an Announcement

3- Write an announcement to be put on the school noticeboard requiring telling students about a fund-raising event.

Have you ever joined a wonderful event?

Now is your chance! You are invited to take part in an amazing
_____.

When?

The event will start at 12:00 p.m. Please arrive before 11:00 a.m.

Where?

It will take place at the school.

Important Notes

- Be on time, don't come late.
- Bring everything you may need.
- Support your team and help them to be the best.

What you get

- Free transport
- Pocket money

For more information

Call: 7475****

Email: MS@gmail.com



Write an Announcement to ask students to attend a **Drama club** at the school

Have you ever dreamed of joining an unforgettable event?

Now you can! We are excited to invite you to take part in a special **Drama club** that you will remember for a long time.

When?

The event will take place in the school. We will start at **12:00 p.m.**, but all participants must arrive by **11:00 a.m.** to get ready.

Where?

The event will be held at **the school** in the main hall

What to Remember

- Arrive on time – don't be late.
- Bring all the things you might need (water, notebook, sportswear, etc.).
- Take part actively, and don't forget to support your team.
- Show respect, teamwork, and good spirit during the event.

Benefits of Joining

Free transportation will be available.

Pocket money will be given to all participants.

A chance to gain new experiences, learn new skills, and enjoy the day.

Certificates and small rewards for active participants.

Need More Information?

If you have any questions, feel free to contact us:

Phone: **7475****

Email: **MS@gmail.com**



base Form	V1	Past Simple	V2	Past Participle	V3	Translation (Arabic)
see		saw		Seen		يرى
go		went		Gone		يذهب
eat		ate		Eaten		يأكل
drink		drank		Drunk		يشرب
take		took		Taken		يأخذ
write		wrote		Written		يكتب
break		broke		broken		يكسر
speak		spoke		spoken		يتحدث
give		gave		given		يعطي
drive		drove		driven		يقود
fly		flew		flown		يطير
know		knew		known		يعرف
grow		grew		grown		ينمو
throw		threw		thrown		يرمي
choose		chose		chosen		يختار
begin		began		begun		يبدأ
sing		sang		sung		يغني
ring		rang		rung		يرن
swim		swam		swum		يسبح
run		ran		run		يجري

Opinion essay “Internet is very important “

I am writing this essay to present my point of view and express my opinion that we should use internet because it is very important for many reasons.

The first reason is internet makes life easier. **it is a fact that** we can communicate with our family and friends easily. **For example,** we can use many programs to call them free.

The second reason is Having fun. **According to the last related research, 90% of people** use internet to chat, play games and watch movies.

The third reason is learning online. **it is believed that** learning online is very important in these days specially after the issue of COVID-19.

To sum up, for all these reasons we should use internet to have a better life. because (reasons 1,2&3)

