

## أوراق عمل اثرائية نهاية الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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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 التاسع



صفحة المناهج  
القطرية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

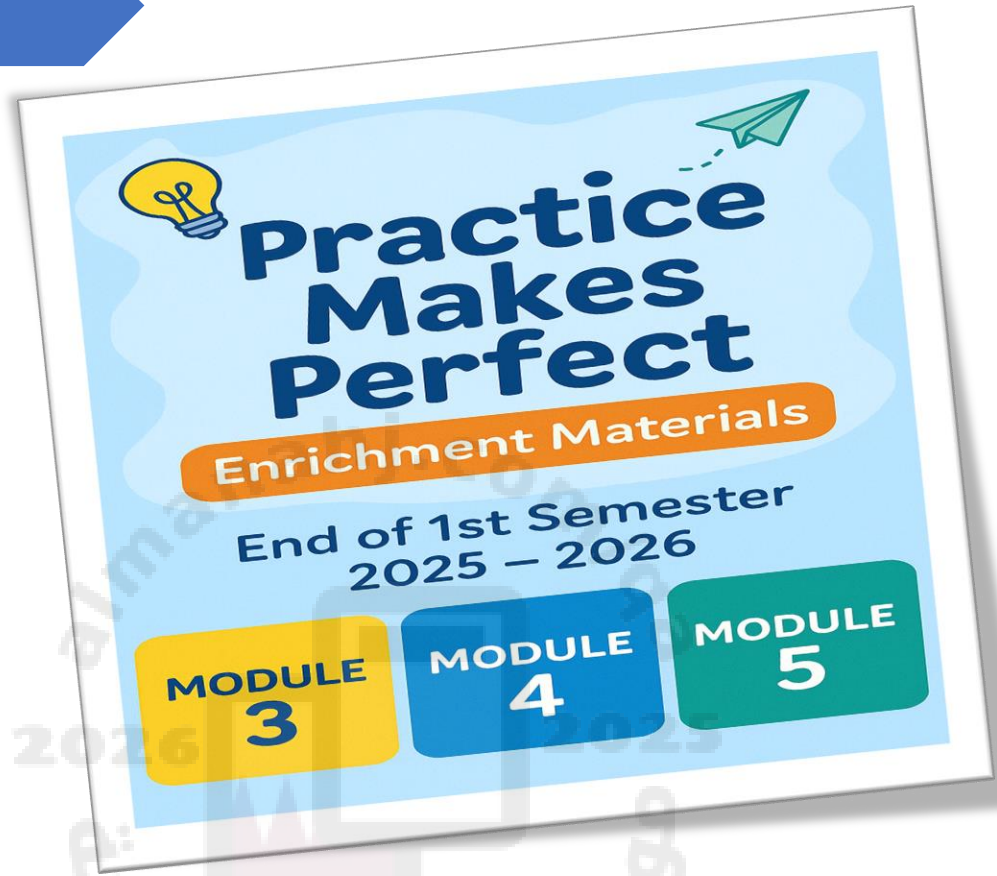
اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

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**These enrichment sheets are only for extra practice. They don't replace the textbook.**

هذه الأوراق لا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي فهي أوراق للتدريبات الاثرانية فقط

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Class/.....

## Language Functions

Read and choose the correct response.

1. A: How was your trip to Turkey?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Not bad.

B. I will do it.

C. Never mind.

D. Nice to meet you.

2. A: I had a terrible day.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Well done.

B. That's interesting.

C. Oh no, how I can help

D. Happy to see you here.

3. A: Guess what! I found a new job.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. This is tasty.

B. What a pity!

C. What a surprise!

D. That's a good a place.

4. A: I'm feeling really tired today.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Poor you!

B. How dare you?

C. Mind your own business!

D. Sorry, I'm going to the cinema.

5. A: By the way, how did you find the food?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. It is my fault.

B. It was delicious

C. What a surprise!

D. You should watch out.

6. A: We haven't met for long time.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. It's great.

B. That's fine.

C. Oh, my God.

D. Long time no see!

7. A: How about meeting friends tonight?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I've just woken up.

B. Sorry for your bad news!

C. I am reading a book now.

D. Sorry, I'm going to the theater.

8. A: How did you feel during your stay in Paris?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I'm not a big fan.

B. I spent a nice time

C. It was nice to see you.

D. Mind your own business!

9. A: How is it going with you?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Not bad.

B. I will do it.

C. Never mind.

D. Nice to meet you.

10. A: I believe that reading every day is important.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. It's just so-so.

B. I think so, too.

C. I'm not so sure I can.

D. Sorry, I am afraid I am busy tonight.

## Reading

**Read the passage and answer the following questions.**

- 1)** Adham had been looking forward to the school's annual sports day. As one of the volunteers, he was responsible for opening the equipment room early in the morning. When he reached into his pocket to take out the key, his heart sank—it wasn't there. He clearly remembered putting it in his pocket the night before.
- 2)** A feeling of **frustration** washed over him. Without that key, no one could set up the cones, balls, or nets for the games. Adham searched his backpack, his jacket, and even the path he had walked, but the key was nowhere to be found. He worried that the whole event might be delayed because of him.
- 3)** Just as he was about to give up, Adham remembered stopping by the school garden the previous afternoon to water the plants. He hurried there, hoping he might find something. After a few minutes of searching, he spotted a small metal object half-buried in the dirt. When he pulled it out, he felt a wave of relief—it was the missing key.
- 4)** Adham ran back to the equipment room and unlocked it just in time. The teachers thanked him for his effort, and the sports day started smoothly. Later, he realized the incident had taught him to double-check his belongings. Although the morning had been stressful, it ended with a lesson he wouldn't forget.

1. What is the text MAINLY about?

- A. Adham learns to be more responsible after losing a key.
- B. The teachers cancel sports day due to bad weather.
- C. Adham decides he no longer wants to volunteer.
- D. Adham wins first place in the sports day races.

2. Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word "frustration" in paragraph (2)?

- A. strength
- B. calmness
- C. confidence
- D. disappointment

3. According to the first paragraph, what was Adham responsible for on sports day??

He was responsible for opening the equipment room early in the morning.

---

4. According to the second paragraph, why was the missing key a serious problem?

Because without the key, no one could set up the equipment for the games, and the event might be delayed.

---

5. According to the third paragraph, where did Adham finally find the key?

He found it half-buried in the dirt in the school garden.

---

6. According to the last paragraph, what important lesson did Adham learn?

He learned to double-check his belongings and be more careful.

---

## Vocabulary

Read and choose the correct answer.

1. From an early age, Ali wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ the amazon forests on foot.  
A. load  
B. gather  
C. explore  
D. discover
2. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ a cave while they were camping.  
A. buried  
B. pulled  
C. ordered  
D. discovered
3. The salad tastes \_\_\_\_\_. I think you put too much lemon on it.  
A. bitter  
B. fresh  
C. crispy  
D. sweet
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ some old clothes as I was cleaning the attic.  
A. looked up  
B. came from  
C. worked out  
D. came across
5. The sandwich is too \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like oil so much.  
A. greasy  
B. crispy  
C. spicy  
D. salty
6. All the passengers were \_\_\_\_\_ in the plane at 8:00p.m.  
A. landed  
B. took off  
C. boarded  
D. travelled
7. Thomas Edison \_\_\_\_\_ the light bulb years ago.  
A. found  
B. explored  
C. invented  
D. discovered

8. The car got a \_\_\_\_\_ tyre on my way home!

- A. flat
- B. belt
- C. boot
- D. engine

9. When the earthquake hit, the building \_\_\_\_\_ in a few seconds.

- A. shook
- B. trapped
- C. rescued
- D. collapsed

10. The firefighters \_\_\_\_\_ the fire in minutes.

- A. put out
- B. broke out
- C. stepped on
- D. knocked over

11. The food at the restaurant was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. disappoint
- B. disappointed
- C. disappointing
- D. disappointingly

12. He was \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw the snake.

- A. frighten
- B. frightened
- C. frightening
- D. frighteningly

13. The kids have \_\_\_\_\_ the age when they can care for themselves.

- A. arrived
- B. reached
- C. managed
- D. succeeded

14. This summer, we are going to a beach \_\_\_\_\_ for our holiday.

- A. train
- B. resort
- C. station
- D. agency



15. If you go to Egypt, don't forget to visit the Pyramids and enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ view.

- A. elderly
- B. suitable
- C. colourful
- D. breathtaking

16. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ in winning first place in the competition.

- A. get
- B. reach
- C. manage
- D. succeed

17. The soup had no flavor at all. It was really \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tasteless
- B. crispy
- C. juicy
- D. fresh

18. The chips were \_\_\_\_\_ that we couldn't wait to eat them.

- A. spicy
- B. bland
- C. crispy
- D. mouth-watering

19. Did you know that Messi \_\_\_\_\_ Argentina.

- A. looked up
- B. came from
- C. came across
- D. kept up with

20. You should always wear your \_\_\_\_\_ when the car is moving.

- A. boot
- B. engine
- C. seat belt
- D. steering wheel

21. The driver looks through the \_\_\_\_\_ to see the road ahead.

- A. number plate
- B. windscreen
- C. spare tyre
- D. boot

**A) Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable words.**

**luggage - rescue – peaceful – broke out – embarrassed**

1. A fire **broke out** in the park yesterday morning.
2. The village where I live is so **peaceful**.
3. Firefighters are still trying to **rescue** the cat of Mrs. Dorthey from the tree.
4. The boy was **embarrassed** when everyone laughed at him.

**B) Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable words.**

**invitation - ideal – travel – historic – supplies - exhausted**

1. I visited many **historic** sites Like Eiffel Tower in France.
2. A computer game is the **ideal** present for him. He loves computer games.
3. I bought the plane ticket from a **travel** agency.
4. We bought some **supplies** for our camping trip.
5. I was **exhausted** and ready to sleep after the trip.

**C) Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable words.**

**managed – invented– souvenir – destination – wagon – unforgettable–attendant**

1. The Wright brothers **invented** the first airplane, making air travel possible.
2. He **managed** to catch his flight even though he was running late.
3. The flight **attendant** brought drinks and snacks to the passengers.
4. He bought a small airplane model as a **souvenir** from his trip.
5. Their **destination** was a busy city on the other side of the world.
6. The view of the sunrise from the airplane window was **unforgettable**.

**D) Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable words.**

**embarrassing – put out – damage – amazed – aftershocks – authorities – disappointing**

1. The local **authorities** warned people to stay away from the affected area.
2. The earthquake caused a lot of **damage** to buildings and roads.
3. Firefighters worked hard to **put out** the fire caused by the quake.
4. People were still frightened by the **aftershocks** that followed the main earthquake.
5. I was **amazed** by how quickly she solved the problem
6. It was really **embarrassing** to spill coffee on my teacher

**E) Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable words.**

**tourist – unique – set off – unbearable – hospitable – ski – agency**

1. It was an **unbearable** heat that made everyone feel dizzy and tired.
2. The explorers decided to **set off** early in the morning before it got too hot.
3. Each handmade necklace in the shop was **unique**, with its own special design and color.
4. The local people were very **hospitable**, welcoming visitors with warm smiles and delicious food.
5. The **tourist** asked for directions to the nearest museum so he could learn more about the country's history.
6. I booked my holiday through a travel **agency** which helped arrange flights, hotels, and sightseeing tours.

## Module Three

### Quantifiers

#### some / any / no

• **some + uncountable / plural countable** nouns in affirmative sentences and in questions when we offer something or ask for something politely.

-Sophie has gone to buy some books.

-Do you want some help with that?

-Can you bring me some water, please?

• **any + uncountable / plural countable** nouns in questions and negative sentences.

-Are there any children in the playground?

-There isn't any milk left for your tea.

• **no (= not any) + uncountable / plural** countable nouns in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.

-There are no trees in the desert. =

T-here aren't any trees in the desert.

#### many / much / a lot (of) / lots (of)

• **many + plural countable nouns**

-How many people were at the meeting yesterday?

-I didn't see many people from work there.

• **much + uncountable nouns**

-How much sugar do you need?

-I didn't manage to learn much information from him.

• **a lot (of) / lots (of) + uncountable / plural** countable nouns mainly in affirmative sentences.

-There were a lot of people at the meeting.

Have some more food. There's lots of pasta left.

• **(a) little + uncountable nouns: a little** has a **positive** meaning (not much but enough) whereas **little** has a **negative** meaning (not enough).

*There's still a little cake left. Have some.*

*There's very little time left. Hurry!*

• **For emphasis we can use:**

- **very, so, too + little / few**

*There's very little milk in my coffee.*

- **only + a little / a few**

*He has only a few friends.*

• **some, any, much, many, a little, a few, a lot, lots** can also be used without nouns, as pronouns.

*Have you got any money? No, I haven't got any.*

*We didn't buy any bread. We have a lot.*

#### Relative pronouns

**(who, which, that, whose) Relative adverb (where)**

PRONOUNS	
PEOPLE	<b>who/that</b> <i>The athlete who/that came first in the race is my brother's friend.</i> <i>The writer (who/that) I told you about has written a new book.</i>
THINGS ANIMALS IDEAS	<b>which/that</b> <i>The bag which/that is on the table is mine.</i> <i>The bike (which/that) my cousin bought was very expensive.</i>
POSSESSION	<b>whose</b> <i>That's the man whose son works at the bank.</i>
ADVERB	
PLACE	<b>where</b> <i>The park where the event was held is very big.</i>

• We do not use prepositions after **where**. When we use **which/that** to refer to places, the verb is followed by a preposition.

*-That's the factory where my father works.*

*-That's the factory (which/that) my father works at.*

(a) few / (a) little

• **(a) few + plural countable nouns: a few** has a **positive** meaning (not many, but enough)

whereas **few** has a **negative** meaning (not enough) .

*-I need a few more things from the supermarket.*

*-Very few people agreed with him.*



## Module Four

### We use the Past Progressive:

- for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past.  
*Was your dad painting your room at 3.00 yesterday afternoon?*
- to describe background scenes to a story.  
*It was snowing heavily and the cars were moving slowly.*
- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case we usually use **while**.  
*Her mother wasn't hoovering the carpet while the baby was sleeping.*

### Past Progressive

#### AFFIRMATIVE

I/He/She/It	was running
We/You/They	were running

#### NEGATIVE

I/He/She/It	wasn't running
We/You/They	weren't running

#### QUESTIONS

Was	I/he/she/it	running?
Were	we/you/they	running?

### Past Simple vs Past Progressive

#### Time Clauses

##### (when, while, as, as soon as)

We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action interrupted another in the past. We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action. In this case we usually use **while/as** or **when**.  
*As/While I was talking on the phone, the baby started crying.*

#### Note:

We use **as soon as** with the **Past Simple**.

*As soon as he got home, he had a shower and went to bed.  
She was cooking dinner when they arrived.*

## Module Five:

### Past Perfect Simple

#### AFFIRMATIVE

I/He/She/It	had worked/written
We/You/They	

#### NEGATIVE

I/He/She/It	had not worked/written
We/You/They	

#### QUESTIONS

Had	I	he/she/it	worked/written?
		we/you/they	

We use the **Past Perfect Simple** for an action which took place before a specific point of time or another action in the past. The second action is in the **Past Simple**.

*-She had finished her homework by eight o'clock.*

*-The train had left by the time we arrived at the station.*

*-She didn't start cleaning the house until the children had left for school.*

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS

before + point in time

by + point in time

before, after, when, until, by the time

## Modal verbs

### can / could / may / will / would

- We use **Can I..?**, **Could I..?**, **May I..?** to ask for permission.  
*Can/Could/May I use the car, please?*  
*Yes, you can/may.*  
*No, you can't.*
- We use **Can I..?**, **Could I..?**, **May I..?** to offer help and make requests.  
*Can/Could/May I carry your bag for you?*  
*Can/Could/May I have a glass of orange juice, please?*
- We use **Can / Could / Will / Would you..?** to make polite requests and ask for a favour.  
**Could** and **Would** are more polite.  
*Can/Could/Will/Would you get me some milk, please when you go to the supermarket?*

## Giving advice

### should / ought to

We use **should / ought to + base form of the verb** to:

- ask for and give advice.  
*What should I do? Should I see a doctor?*
- express an opinion.  
*I think she ought to tell her mum about it.*
- make a suggestion.  
*We should go to the park. It's a beautiful day.*

#### NOTE

**should / ought to + base form of the verb** refers to the present or future.

## had better

We use **had better + base form of the verb** to give strong advice. It often expresses **threat** or **warning** and it's stronger than *should*. It refers to the present or future, not the past. Its negative form is **had better not**. In spoken English the short form is commonly used (*I'd better, you'd better, etc.*).  
*You'd better ask a doctor about it.*  
*You'd better not lie to me again.*



Look at the list of irregular verbs.

## Irregular Verbs

IRREGULAR VERBS					
Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	lend	lent	lent
beat	beat	beaten	let	let	let
become	became	become	lie	lay	lain
begin	began	begun	light	lit	lit
bite	bit	bitten	lose	lost	lost
bleed	bled	bled	make	made	made
blow	blew	blown	mean	meant	meant
break	broke	broken	meet	met	met
bring	brought	brought	mow	mowed	mowed/mown
build	built	built	pay	paid	paid
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	put	put	put
buy	bought	bought	read	read	read
catch	caught	caught	ride	rode	ridden
choose	chose	chosen	ring	rang	rung
come	came	come	rise	rose	risen
cost	cost	cost	run	ran	run
cut	cut	cut	say	said	said
deal	dealt	dealt	see	saw	seen
do	did	done	sell	sold	sold
draw	drew	drawn	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	set	set	set
drive	drove	driven	shake	shook	shaken
eat	ate	eaten	shine	shone	shone
fall	fell	fallen	shoot	shot	shot
feed	fed	fed	show	showed	shown
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fight	fought	fought	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgotten	spell	spelled/spelt	spelled/spelt
freeze	froze	frozen	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt
give	gave	given	stand	stood	stood
go	went	gone	steal	stole	stolen
grow	grew	grown	sting	stung	stung
hang	hung	hung	swim	swam	swum
have	had	had	take	took	taken
hear	heard	heard	teach	taught	taught
hide	hid	hidden	tell	told	told
hit	hit	hit	think	thought	thought
hold	held	held	throw	threw	thrown
hurt	hurt	hurt	understand	understood	understood
keep	kept	kept	wake	woke	woken
know	knew	known	wear	wore	worn
lead	led	led	win	won	won
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
leave	left	left	write	wrote	written

## Grammar

Read and choose the correct answer.

1. After I \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes, I watched TV.  
A. do  
B. did  
**C. had done**  
D. am doing
2. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ juice with your meal?  
A. a few  
B. much  
**C. some**  
D. many
3. While I \_\_\_\_\_ My hair, the lights went off.  
A. wash  
B. washed  
C. will wash  
**D. was washing**
4. After we \_\_\_\_\_ our homework, we went to the mall.  
A. do  
B. are doing  
**C. had done**  
D. have done
5. I can't remember the flat \_\_\_\_\_ he lives. I think it's on the third floor.  
A. who  
B. which  
C. whose  
**D. where**
6. While I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, I cut my finger.  
**A. was making**  
B. am making  
C. makes  
D. make
7. I know the man \_\_\_\_\_ jacket is black.  
A. who  
B. which  
C. where  
**D. whose**

8. When I \_\_\_\_\_ at the station, he was fixing his car.

- A. arrive
- B. arrived**
- C. will arrive
- D. had arrived

9. By the time I arrived at the station, the bus \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. left
- B. leave
- C. had left**
- D. have left

10. We have \_\_\_\_\_ work to do tomorrow. Make sure you wake up early!

- A. no
- B. any
- C. little
- D. lots of**

11. You \_\_\_\_\_ waste too much time on playing video games. Exams are approaching.

- A. shouldn't**
- B. should
- C. would
- D. could

12. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ information about the new hotel, but we can ask.

- A. any**
- B. few
- C. a lot
- D. many

13. \_\_\_\_\_ you help me? Of course.

- A. May
- B. Might
- C. Would**
- D. Ought to

14. The weather looks bad. You \_\_\_\_\_ bring an umbrella, or you might get wet.

- A. could
- B. would
- C. shouldn't**
- D. had better

Do as shown between the brackets.

1. I do not have any milk in my refrigerator. ( Rewrite using “no”. )  
**I have no milk in my refrigerator.**
2. My friend feels sick, and he has a fever. (Give advice using “should”.)  
**You should see a doctor** \_\_\_\_\_
3. While we **were driving** (drive) home, we saw a terrible accident. (Correct the verb.)
4. That’s the woman. Her son went skydiving In Australia. (Join using ‘whose’.)  
**That’s the woman whose son went skydiving in Australia.**
5. That’s the neighbour. I met him at my house last month. (Join using ‘who’.)  
**That’s the neighbour who I met at my house last month.**
6. This is the restaurant. I usually eat my favourite pizza there. (Join using ‘where’.)  
**This is the restaurant where I usually eat my favourite pizza.**
7. Don’t eat that food because it’s expired. (Rewrite using ‘had better’.)  
**You had better not eat food because it’s expired.**
8. Fred has got little spare time. (Rewrite using 'much'.)  
**Fred hasn’t got much spare time.**
9. I ate dinner. Then Betty came home. (Rewrite using 'by the time'.)  
**By the time Betty came home, I had eaten dinner.**
10. He **was walking** (walk) along the beach when it rained. (Correct the verb.)
11. After the students **had completed** (complete) their projects, they gave them to the teacher.

(Correct the verb.)

**Do as shown between the brackets.**

1. This is the monkey. It broke the window.

(Join using 'which'.)

**This the monkey which broke the window.**

2. My friend eats much fast food.

(Give advice using 'should'.)

**You should eat healthy food. / You should eat more vegetables.**

3. It's not a good idea to exercise when your back hurts.

(Rewrite using 'shouldn't'.)

**You shouldn't exercise when your back hurts.**

4. We have to leave now because we're going to miss our flight.

(Rewrite using 'had better'.)

**We had better leave now because we're going to miss our flight.**

5. I **had eaten** (eat) my dinner before Ali came home. (Correct the verb.)

6. That's the park. We used to play there.

(Rewrite using 'where'.)

**That's the park where we used to play.**

7. Everyone was sleeping when the fire **broke** (break) out.

(Correct the verb.)

8. While I was looking for my wallet, I **found** (find) an old watch. (Correct the verb.)

9. Why don't you ask the teacher to explain the exercise to you?

(Rewrite using 'ought to'.)

**You ought to ask the teacher to explain the exercise to you.**

## Writing

***Write a description of a place you have visited.***

### **Helping ideas:**

- general information (name, where it is, most interesting features)
- some of the sights
- what visitors can do
- your general opinion of the place

### Plan

*An article describing a place*

#### INTRODUCTION

Give some general information about the place (name, location, most interesting features).

#### MAIN PART (2 PARAGRAPHS)

**1** Mention some of the sights but don't just list them. Try to give some information about each sight. Use phrases like:

- One of the most interesting/well-known places in... is...
- You can... there because...
- There's also...
- Another place worth visiting is...
- ... also attracts many tourists.
- ... is another top attraction.
- You can also visit...
- Don't forget to visit...

**2** Mention what visitors can do there. Use phrases like:

- You can...
- Don't leave without...
- Another thing you can do is...
- You should also...

#### CONCLUSION

Give your general opinion of this place.



## Description of a place /city

Doha is the capital city of Qatar. It is a modern city with tall buildings and beautiful streets.

The city is next to the sea, so you can see the blue water and enjoy the fresh air. Many people like to walk on the Corniche, which is a long road beside the sea. From there, you can see the skyline of Doha and take nice photos.

There are many interesting places to visit in Doha. You can go to Souq Waqif, a traditional market where you find clothes, spices, and souvenirs. It is a good place to walk, shop, and eat local food. Another famous place is the Museum of Islamic Art. The building is very special, and inside you can see old art and history from many countries.

In Doha, you can also enjoy modern activities. There are big shopping malls where you can buy many things and watch movies. You can go to Katara Cultural Village to see art, music, and theater. If you like sports, you can visit stadiums or play football with friends. Doha is a city where you can enjoy culture, shopping, and fun by the sea.

## B) Write an informal email/letter to your friend giving him your latest news.

### These phrases may help you

:

- **\_Dear .....,**
- **How are things?**
- **Guess what!**
- **I've recently .....Can you believe it?**
- **Wait for your reply.**

Greeting: on the left-hand side of the page. Put a comma after the name.

Paragraphing: write in blocked paragraphs leaving a blank line in between the paragraphs.

Signing off: on the left-hand side of the page. Use your first name.

Dear Eileen,

Hope to see you soon,  
Karen

Dear Ali,

I hope you are fine. I want to tell you my latest news. Last week I started a new job in a small office near my house. The people there are very kind, and they help me a lot. I feel happy because the work is not too hard, and I can learn new things every day. I also like that the office is close, so I do not spend much time on the bus. It makes my mornings easier, and I arrive home early in the evening.

Another good thing is that I joined a sports club. I go there two times a week to play football. It is fun, and I meet new friends. Playing football helps me feel strong and healthy. Sometimes we win, sometimes we lose, but we always laugh together. I think this is very good for me because I can relax after work. I also started reading a new book in English. It is simple, but it helps me practice.

Finally, I want to tell you that my family is doing well. My brother passed his exam, and we are proud of him. My parents are happy and healthy. We had a small family dinner last weekend, and it was very nice. I hope you can visit us soon. Please write back and tell me your news. I miss you and want to hear from you.

Your friend,  
Ahmad