

# Al-Furqan School

## Grade 11 F

### UNIT : 3

### GRAMMAR

### WRITING & READING

*Best Wishes*  
Mr.Abdallah Salah

30 31 8 77 9

Name:.....

### Unit 3 The Environment

Environment	البيئة	essential for	أساسي
coral reefs	الشعاب المرجانية	biodiversity	التنوع البيولوجي
wild animals	الحيوانات البرية	species	متنوع - أنواع
mountains	الجبال	greenhouse gas	غازات الدفيئة
birds	الطيور	atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي
a river	نهر	coastlines	السواحل
the ocean	المحيط	economic benefit	فائدة اقتصادية
a lake	بحيرة	communities	مجتمعات
a forest	غابة	levels	المستويات
a desert	الصحراء	contain	يحتوي
a waterfall	شلال	creatures	المخلوقات
provide	تزود - يمد	diversity	تنوع
cover	يغطي	inspire	إلهام
lack	قلة - نقص	skeletons	الهياكل العظمية
shelter	مأوى	build	بناء // يبني
areas	المناطق	damage	يتلف / يدمر
drop	قطرة - يسقط	vanish	تلاشى
insects	الحشرات	surrounds	يحيط
get rid of	تخلص من	survival	نجا
useful	مفيد	tourism	السياحة
find	يجد	life-saving	المنقذة للحياة
save	يحفظ	poorer	أفقر
Protecting	حماية	barrier	حاجز
Extinction	انقراض	lack of	نقص
endangered species	أنواع مهددة بالانقراض	According to	بالنسبة إلى
organisations	المنظمات	full of	مليء بـ
Pollution	التلوث	live in	يعيش في
		without a doubt	بدون شك

#### Phrasal verbs: BRING

1.3.1-2 Choose the correct particle. Check in the Word List.

- 1 His new book will be brought **about/out** this May. (be published)
- 2 Environmentalists helped to bring **about/round** a change in the law. (cause)
- 3 She managed to bring **out/up** her three children on her own. (raise)
- 4 He fainted, but the doctor brought him **about/round**. (regain consciousness)



**A- Present Simple المضارع البسيط****\* Formation ; التكوين**

يتكون المضارع البسيط من :

الفعل في المصدر بدون اضافات مع الجمع (I-We-you-they)

ويضاف للفعل ( s / es ) مع المفرد ( he , she , it ) أو اسم مفرد

جمع	I , You , We ,they	→	eat / run / walk / sing
مفرد	He , She , It	→	eats / runs / walks / sings

- They **go** to school by car.- He **reads** a nice story.

ملاحظات عند إضافة ( s ) للفعل :

عندما ينتهي الفعل بـ x / o / ss / ch / sh نضيف للفعل es للمفرد فقط

I, You, We, they	→	wash / watch / cross / go / mix
He, She, It	→	washes / watches / crosses / goes / mixes

يستعمل المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن :

1- الحقائق Facts أى الحقائق العلمية الغير قابلة للجدل :

- The sun **rises** in the east.

2- العادات Habits أى أفعال متكررة الحدوث - مع الكلمات والظروف الآتية الدالة عليه :

- Always دائما - usually عادة - often غالبا - sometimes احيانا

- never ابدا - every كل (day-week-year)

**don't / doesn't + infinitive****Negation عند النفي**

نضع ( don't ) مع الجمع :

\* I **play** football on Friday.- I **don't** **play** football on Friday.

نضع ( doesn't ) مع المفرد وتحذف ( s / es ) :

\* He **reads** many novels every night.- He **doesn't** **read** many novels every night.

عند الاستفهام :

Do

Does + فاعل + المصدر ؟

Do you play tennis?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't

**We use the present simple for:**

1• daily routines/habits (especially with adverbs of frequency:  
*often, usually, always, .....).*

*They usually go to school by bus.*

2• repeated actions.

*She exercises at the gym every afternoon.*

3• permanent states.

*She works as a teacher.*

4• timetables/schedules (future meaning).

*The concert begins at 9 pm.*

5• general truths and laws of nature.

*The sun rises in the east.*

6• reviews/sports commentaries/narrations.

*Julia Roberts acts brilliantly in this film.*

**1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1. I **plays** / **play** tennis every afternoon.
2. My parents live / **lives** in Doha.
3. Tom **listens** / **listen** to the radio in the morning.
4. We **eat** / **eats** eggs for breakfast every morning.
5. My dog always **barks** / **bark** at night.
6. Mrs. Gold **sweep** / **sweeps** the stairs once a week.
7. My brother never **watches** / **watch** television.
8. My family **go** / **goes** to the beach together in the summer.
9. I often **eat** / **eats** dinner at my grandmother's house.
10. Ali doesn't **do** / **does** his homework regularly.
11. They **takes** / **take** a bath daily.
12. You don't **listen** / **listens** in the park.
13. Dana and Tom **goes** / **go** to the swimming pool every afternoon.
14. I never **hurt** / **hurts** my cat.
15. He never **finish** / **finishes** his work on time.

**Present Simple****Use the verb in brackets to fill the gaps.****Affirmative sentences.**

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ in Godella.( live)
- 2 Daisy \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate.( love)
- 3 Andy \_\_\_\_\_ too fast.( drive)
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at two.( have)
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ great.( look)

**Negative sentences.**

- 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ much.( say)
- 7 Charlie \_\_\_\_\_ golf.( play)
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers.( like)
- 9 Samy and I \_\_\_\_\_ much TV.( watch)
- 10 It \_\_\_\_\_ very often in Valencia.( rain)

**Questions.**

- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ you play tennis?
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ Carol drive?
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ they do the shopping together?
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ dogs eat fish?
- 15 What \_\_\_\_\_ it do?

**The Third Person S Exercise****Fill the gaps with one of the words in brackets.**

- 1 Jenny really \_\_\_\_\_ Sammy. (like/likes)
- 2 Does Sammy \_\_\_\_\_ Jenny? (like/likes)
- 3 Sadly, Sammy doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ anyone except himself. (like/likes)
- 4 They absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ swing music. (love/loves)
- 5 We always \_\_\_\_\_ a swim in the river before lunch. (has/have)
- 6 All the critics \_\_\_\_\_ that film is rubbish. (say/says)
- 7 Juli doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the city centre anymore. (live/lives)

## Clauses of Result

روابط النتيجة : تعبر عن نتيجة حدوث الشيء :

ولذلك

• *as a result / therefore / consequently / as a consequence / So*

• *I got high marks so / as a result I was very happy.*

• **so + ( adjective صفة ) that** ..... **جدا لدرجة ان**

• **so + (adverb □□□ ) that** ..... **جدا لدرجة ان**

-The test was so easy صفة **that** I answer it quickly.

-Ahmed spoke so quickly حال **that** we couldn't understand him.

• **so + ( اسم جمع + many كثير ) + ... that**

• **so + ( اسم جمع + few قليل ) + ... that**

**جدا لدرجة ان**

-We took so many photographs **that** we bought a new photo album.

-There were so few pens **that** we couldn't write the answers.

**such ( اسم مفرد + صفة + a / an ) that**

**جدا لدرجة أن**

-It was such a beautiful dress **that** Mona bought it.

• **such ( اسم جمع + صفة ) that** **جدا لدرجة أن**

-They were such good flowers **that** mona bought them all.

-He packed such a lot of clothes **that** he couldn't close his suitcase.

-There were such a lot of people **that** it took me ages to find Mum.

**Join the sentences using the words in brackets. Workbook**

1 The robbers were making noise. She heard them and called the police. **(so much ... that)**

*The robbers were making so much noise that she heard them and called the police.*

2 The fire was serious. It took the firefighters three hours to put it out. **(so ... that)**

.....

3 There were no witnesses to the theft. The police had no leads. **(therefore)**

.....

4 There was heavy rain last night. The streets were flooded. **(consequently)**

.....

5 He was a clever criminal. He escaped from prison twice. **(such ... that)**

.....

6 There was hardly any evidence. The police couldn't charge him. **(so little ... that)**

.....

7 A lot of gold and diamonds were stolen from the jewellery shop. It had to close down.

**( as a result )**

.....

8 Emma has a lot of expensive electronics in her house. She has installed a burglar alarm.

**( therefore )**

.....

9 John was walking alone at night time. Two people mugged him. **(as a consequence)**

.....

## Persuasive essays المقال الإقناعي

### Persuasive essays:

are essays in which we present our **personal opinion** رأينا الشخصي **on a particular topic**. Our opinion must be stated clearly and supported by justifications.

يتكون من: The persuasive essay consists of:

**1- An introduction:** مقدمة : للموضوع ونوضح بها رأينا الشخصي  
in which we introduce the subject and state our opinion clearly.

**2 - A main body:** العرض  
consisting of three paragraphs : ثلاث فقرات تعرض وجهات النظر مع الشرح والامثلة  
(each presenting a separate viewpoint supported by reasons / examples).

**3- A conclusion:** الخاتمة : نعيد كتابة رأينا بطريقة مختلفة  
in which we restate our opinion using different words.

We use:

1- **present tenses.** أزمنة المضارع

2- **passive forms .** المبني للمجهول

3- **formal style** : الأسلوب الرسمي

we should n't use short forms . لا يجب استخدام اختصارات

**Topic sentence**

الجملة الرئيسية للفقرة

**Supporting sentences**

لجمل الشارحة / المدعمة

The main body paragraphs should begin with a **topic sentence**.

**A topic sentence** introduces or summarises the main idea of a paragraph, telling the reader what the paragraph is about. Each topic sentence should be **followed by** :

**supporting sentences** which provide examples, results, reasons and justifications in support of the topic sentence.



## الروابط Linkers

### 1-To introduce opinions تقديم نقاط

- In my opinion, As far as I'm concerned , To my mind, I believe (that)...

### 2- Listing points: إضافة نقاط

- First of all, Second, Lastly,

### 3-Giving reasons: اعطاء اسباب

- For this reasons , That is why, because/since/as

### 4-Giving examples: اعطاء امثلة

- For example, For instance, In particular ...

### 5-Expressing results; التعبير عن النتيجة

- As a result, Consequently, Therefore

### 6-Expressing opinion: التعبير عن الرأي

- In my opinion/view, I think/believe that ...

### 7-Concluding; الخاتمة

- To conclude, To sum up, All in all,

## Features of Discourse Cohesion

### Reference:

الإشارة الى

refer to

- action of mentioning or referring إشارة to something.

*he, she, their, that, those, these, such as, etc*

**Ellipsis:**

حذف كلمات لأنها فهمت من سياق الكلام

*There are more people than [there are] chairs.***Substitution:**

احلال / استبدال

*1-Is John in a meeting?**\*I think so. [I think John is in a meeting.];**2-Are you going to Rome or Paris?**\* I'm going to the latter. [I'm going to Paris]***Enumeration:**

التعداد

*firstly, secondly, finally, etc***Linking conjunctions:**

الروابط

- for sameness (in other words, that is to say, etc);
- for contrast -(however, although, etc);
- for continuation (another, also, furthermore, etc);
- for cause and effect (therefore, consequently, etc);

## Techniques of persuasive essay

### الأساليب المستخدمة

1.rhetorical question	سؤال بلاغي
2.facts	حقائق
3.Compare and contrast	المقارنة والتناقض
4.giving examples	اعطاء أمثلة
5.reason	أسباب
6.statistics and numbers	احصائيات وارقام
7.repetition	تكرار
8.expert's opinion	رأى الخبراء
9.evidence/ proof	دليل
10.quotations	اقتباسات
11.Emotive language	لغة بيانية
12.exaggeration	مبالغة
13.anecdotes	قصة / موقف شخصي يحكى
14. cause and effect	سبب وتأثير
15.study and researches	دراسة وابحاث
16.exaggeration	مبالغة
17.addressing the reader directly	مخاطبة القارئ مباشرة

# Writing

## Persuasive Essay

**\*Read the prompt. Plan your essay. Make brief notes below.**

1-Your local newspaper is asking readers to write **an article** giving their opinion on the following statement **The internet is very important.** Write your article (120-180 words).

# PLANNING

TOPIC/OPINION

Viewpoint 1

Viewpoint 2

Viewpoint 3

Examples/Reasons

Examples/Reasons

Examples/Reasons

SUMMARY OF POINTS/  
RESTATE OPINION

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**Reading****Smoking**

1 Why do you continue smoking despite knowing it is harmful? Maybe you do it because you haven't really become conscious about all the effects that smoking has. There are a lot of reasons why you shouldn't smoke. Some of them are that smoking affects your health, that you spend a lot of money on cigarettes, and that when you smoke you are not respecting people around you.

2 The first reason why you shouldn't smoke is that smoking affects your health. If you smoke, your physical condition will be negatively affected, so it will be very difficult for you to succeed in sports. Also, smoking produces lethal diseases like cancer and reduces the length and quality of your life. Maybe you don't notice all the physical effects of smoking immediately, but you surely will be sorry one day.

3 The second reason why you shouldn't smoke is because of all the money that you spend on it. Maybe you start smoking only when someone offers you a cigarette, but there will be a day when you will feel the need of a cigarette. By this time, you will pay whatever to smoke, and each time you will smoke more, so you will spend more money. All the money you would spend on cigars could have been spent in something better, don't you think?

4 The last reason why you shouldn't smoke is out of respect for the people around you. When you smoke, you not only harm yourself, but you also harm all the people around you. So you mustn't be selfish; you should at least avoid smoking in front of people who don't smoke. Also, many people don't like the cigarette's smell, so they won't enjoy your company. Would you like that?

5 I have said just some reasons of why you shouldn't smoke, so I hope that now those of you who smoke are able to think a little and try to make a smart decision. In addition to all the reasons I've said, I would like you to think about how much you love yourself and then whether you want to continue harming yourself. Think also

about all the people who love you, like your family who doesn't want to see you suffering or sick. If you decide to continue smoking, what a pity! But if you decide to stop smoking, congratulations! Remember that "If you can dream it, you can do it."

1. What is the main purpose of the text?
  - A. to tell a story
  - B. to discuss a problem
  - C. to give information about a subject
  - D. to persuade the reader of doing something

2. Read the following sentence from paragraph ( 2 ):

**Also**, smoking produces lethal diseases like cancer and reduces the length and quality of your life.

Which linker **best** replaces the underlined word?

- A. Moreover
  - B. In spite of
  - C. As a result
  - D. Consequently
3. Which of following is **NOT mentioned** as a reason for readers to stop smoking?
  - A. money
  - B. health problems
  - C. respecting others
  - D. environmental problems
4. In which paragraph does the writer use **EMOTIVE LANGUAGE** most?
  - A. in paragraph ( 1 )
  - B. in paragraph ( 2 )
  - C. in paragraph ( 4 )
  - D. in paragraph ( 5 )

5. What **PERSUASIVE TECHNIQUES** does the writer use in the text?  
Mention at least one technique with an example from the text.

Technique:	
Example:	

6. According to the text, how is a smoker **NOT** respectful for others?  
- Support your answer with pieces of evidence:

How :	
Example :	

انتظروا باذن المراجعة النهائية الشاملة  
على الفصل الدراسي الاول  
لا تنسونا من صالح الدعاء

