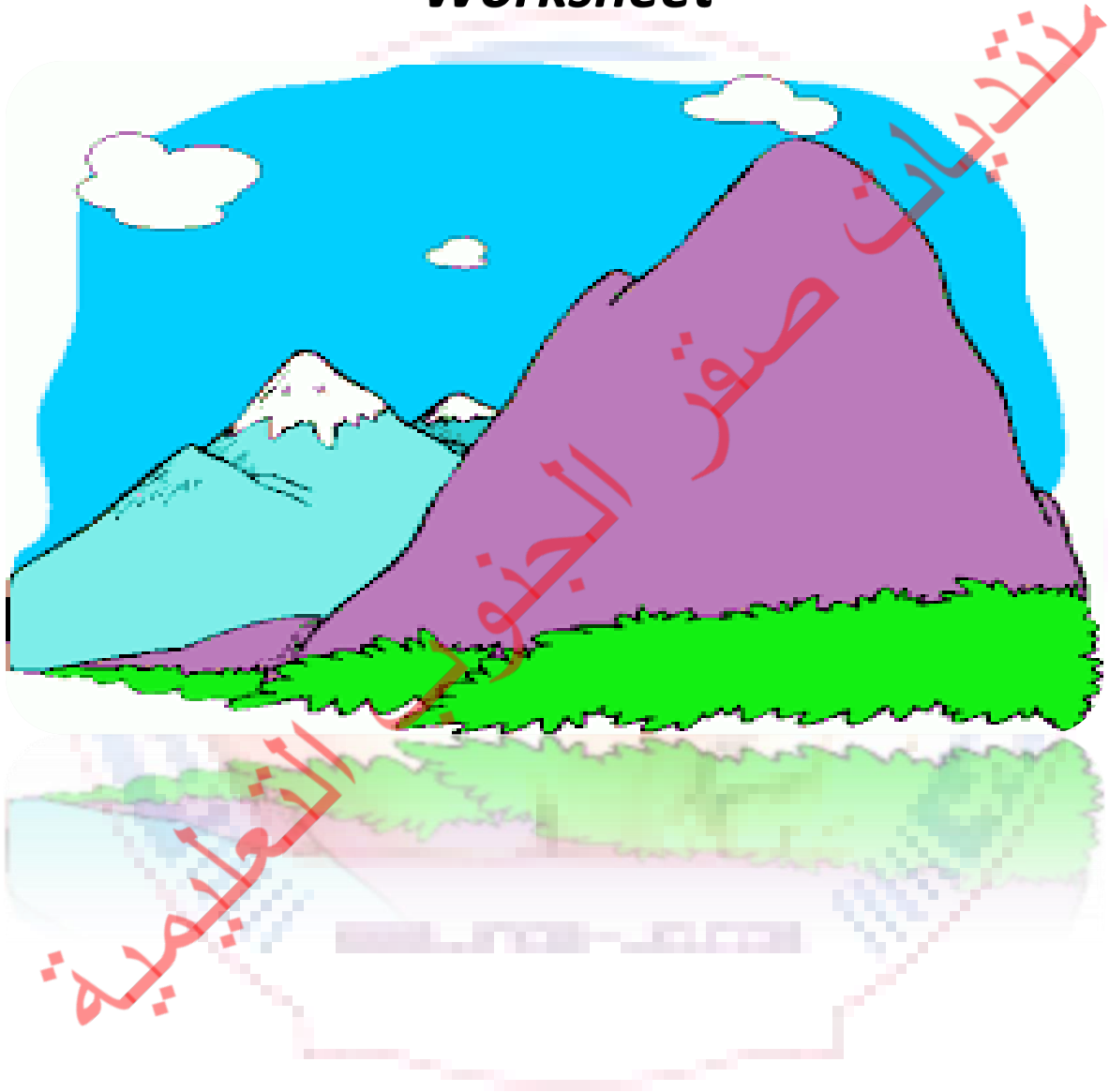


English World 5th Grade

In the Mountain - unit 2

Worksheet



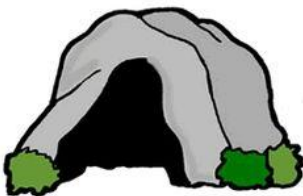
New Words :

Vocabulary	Type	Arabic Meaning	English Meaning
fail	Verb	يفشل	To not pass
cliff	Noun	جرف	A very high steep wall



Massive	Adj	كبير جدا	Very big
Shut	Adj	مغلق	Not open – close

Cave	Noun	كهف	a large natural hole in the side of a cliff or hill.
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Calm	Adj	هادئ	and quiet,relaxed
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Water fall	Noun	شلال	a place where water from a river or stream falls down over a cliff or rock
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Guide	Noun	دليل	something that provides information and helps you
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Use these words in meaningful sentences :

Cave : -----

Fail : -----

Water fall : -----

Have to (objective obligation) :

We often use **have to**, to say that something is obligatory, for example:

- Children **have to** go to school.

Structure of Have to

Have to is often grouped with modal auxiliary verbs for convenience, but in fact it is **not** a modal verb. It is not even an auxiliary verb. In the **have to** structure, "have" is a **main verb**. The structure is: subject + auxiliary verb + **have** + infinitive (with **to**)
Look at these examples in the simple tense:

	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb <i>have</i>	infinitive (with <i>to</i>)	
+	She		has	to work.	
-	I	do not	have	to see	the doctor.
?	Did	you	have	to go	to school?

Use of Have to

In general, **have to** expresses **impersonal** obligation. The subject of **have to** is obliged or forced to act by a separate, external power (for example, the Law or school rules). **Have to** is **objective**. Look at these examples:

- In France, you **have to** drive on the right.
- In England, most schoolchildren **have to** wear a uniform.
- John **has to** wear a tie at work.

In each of the above cases, the obligation is not the subject's opinion or idea. The obligation is imposed from outside.
 We can use **have to** in **all tenses**, and also with modal auxiliaries.
 We conjugate it just like any other main verb. Here are some examples:

	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb <i>have</i>	infinitive	
past simple	I		had	to work	yesterday.
present simple	I		have	to work	today.
future simple	I	will	have	to work	tomorrow.
present continuous	She	is	having	to wait.	
present perfect	We	have	had	to change	the time.
modal (may)	They	may	have	to do	

Must (subjective obligation):

We often use **must** to say that something is essential or necessary, for example:

- I **must** go.

Structure of Must

Must is a modal auxiliary verb. It is followed by a main verb. The structure is:

subject + **must** + main verb

The main verb is the base verb (infinitive without "to").

Look at these examples:

subject	auxiliary <i>must</i>	main verb
I	must	go home.
You	must	visit us.
We	must	stop now.

Use of Must

In general, **must** expresses **personal** obligation. **Must** expresses what the **speaker** thinks is necessary. **Must** is **subjective**. Look at these examples:

- I **must** stop smoking.
- You **must** visit us soon.
- He **must** work harder.

In each of the above cases, the "obligation" is the opinion or idea of the person speaking. In fact, it is not a real obligation. It is not imposed from outside.

We can use **must** to talk about the **present** or the **future**. Look at these examples:

- I **must** go now. (present)
- I **must** call my mother tomorrow. (future)

It is sometimes possible to use **must** for real obligation, for example a rule or a law. But generally we use **have to** for this.

We cannot use **must** to talk about the **past**. We use **have to** to talk about the past.

Must not, Mustn't (prohibition)

We use **must not** to say that something is not permitted or allowed, for example:

- Passengers **must not** talk to the driver.

Use of Must not

Must not expresses prohibition - something that is **not permitted, not allowed**. The prohibition can be subjective (the speaker's opinion) or objective (a real law or rule). Look at these examples:

- I **mustn't** eat so much sugar. (subjective)
- You **mustn't** watch so much television. (subjective)
- Students **must not** leave bicycles here. (objective)
- Policemen **must not** drink on duty. (objective)

We can use **must not** to talk about the **present** or the **future**:

- Visitors **must not** smoke. (present)
- I **mustn't** forget Tara's birthday. (future)

We cannot use **must not** to talk about the **past**. We use other structures to talk about the past, for example:

- We **were not** allowed to enter.
- I **couldn't** park outside the shop.

Fill In The Blanks :

1. Yesterday I _____ my Geography project.
2. She will _____ wait in line like everyone else.

3. All employees _____ on time for work.
4. We _____ forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.
5. If you are under 13 you _____ to get your parents' permission.
6. Your daughter may _____ try on a few different sizes.
7. The doctor _____ get here as soon as he can.
8. Do you _____ work next weekend?
9. Bicyclists _____ must remember to signal when they turn.
10. Angela, you _____ leave your clothes all over the floor like this.

Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of (have, has, had, will have)

1. Jack fun at the party last Saturday.
2. I'm sorry, but I to go now.
3. you ever been to Canada?
4. Dave passed his driving test.
5. Can we the bill, please?
6. The match already started when we arrived.
7. They breakfast at 6:30 this morning.
8. Do you a brother?

Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of "Will have to / be able to" :

11. I think you read the book if you want to understand the story.
1. I make a cake if I have all the ingredients.
2. They go there .They're too tired.
3. I'm so sad! I laugh.
4. I want to go to bed but I can't because I do my homework if I want to have good marks.
5. He drive if he's ill.
6. She work if she wants to have money.
7. If you don't study your mathematics, you do the exercises.
8. You believe what he says.
9. She tell her parents, she can't lie to them any more.
10. If you are ill, you call a doctor.

Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of "Do , does , did" :

1. you like fish ?
2. she come to work yesterday ?
3. she usually come to work on time ?
4. the shops usually close at six in your town ?
5. you see this film a year ago ?
6. Helen say she was sorry ?
7. we need the receipt now ?
8. they leave without saying good-bye last night ?
9. the shop close earlier last weekend ?
10. they like the fish you prepared for them ?

The End,



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