

سلسلة

# The Star

في اللغة الإنجليزية

**GRADE 11**

**FIRST TERM 2024/2025**

## **Units 3&4&5**

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**ANSWER**

Student Name: -----

**PRACTICE**  
makes perfect!

# Unit 3

### 3.A Vocabulary

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<b>in</b>		<b>on</b>	
<b>in trouble</b>	في ورطة / في مشكلة	<b>on holiday</b>	في اجازة
<b>in the future</b>	في المستقبل	<b>on tour</b>	في جولة
<b>in the mood for</b>	في مزاج مناسب ل...	<b>on purpose</b>	عن قصد / متعمد
<b>in a hurry</b>	في عجلة من أمره	<b>on the run</b>	في عجلة / هارباً من
<b>in a mess</b>	فيفوضى	<b>on good terms</b>	على علاقة جيدة / على وفاق
<b>in cash</b>	نقداً / كاش	<b>on fire</b>	يحرق
<b>in charge of</b>	مسؤول عن	<b>on display</b>	في العرض / معروض
<b>in debt</b>	مدين / غارق في الديون	<b>on sale</b>	للبيع
<b>in particular</b>	على وجه الخصوص	<b>on second thoughts</b>	بعد إعادة التفكير
<b>in public</b>	علناً / أمام الناس	<b>on the phone</b>	على الهاتف / معه مكالمة
<b>in one's interest</b>	لأجل مصلحتك	<b>on behalf of</b>	بالنيابة عن
<b>in tears</b>	غارق في الدموع	<b>on the verge of</b>	على وشك / على حافة
<b>in the long run</b>	على المدى البعيد		
<b>in the meantime</b>	في نفس التوقيت		

Fill in the gaps with words from the list below. (There is **one extra** word)

## verge / behalf / mood / charge / thoughts

1. On second **thoughts**, I'll come with you. I'd like to see Yousef.
2. You're in **charge** of the kids while we are away this weekend.
3. I'm not really in the **mood** for pizza tonight. Let's have something else.
4. What did you say to her? She was on the **verge** of crying.

## long run / fire / sale / a hurry / purpose

5. I'm sorry. I didn't do it on purpose. It was an accident.

6. If we do it this way, I think it'll be better in the long run.

7. Call 999! The house is on fire!

8. I'd love to stay and chat but I'm in a hurry. I have a train to catch.

## Complete the sentences with the prepositions in or on.

1. The scientist is on the verge of making an important discovery.
2. We can't afford to go on holiday because we are in debt.
3. My father is a busy man and is always in a hurry.
4. I'm not really in the mood for shopping, so I think I'll stay at home.
5. Ron spoke on behalf of all of us.
6. Natasha was in tears after she got fired.
7. I don't think you should invite both Sally and Brenda. They're not on good terms.
8. I'll buy it. No, on second thoughts, I'll wait for the sales.
9. The instructors who are in charge of the training are all highly experienced.
10. There is a wide range of clothes on sale in our shop.
11. We will go on a holiday next month if you want to come with us.
12. Of course, in the future you can start your own business.
13. Kevin is here on behalf of his brother, Frank.
14. Jenny is on the phone with Hakim at the moment.
15. Doctors always do what is in the best interest of their patients.
16. Haya is on good terms with all her neighbours.
17. Farouk got in trouble because he broke the vase on purpose.

take		get	
<b>take after</b>	يشبه	<b>get away</b>	يهرب
<b>take off</b>	يقلع	<b>get along with</b>	ينسجم / يتعالج
<b>take over</b>	يتولى مسؤولية / سلطة	<b>get by</b>	يسير أمواله / يتجاوز
<b>take on</b>	يقبل / يتحدى / يقبل التحدي	<b>get around to</b>	يجد وقت للعودة لفعل شيء ما
<b>take down</b>	ينزل	<b>get through to sb.</b>	يتصل بالهاتف

**Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.**

## off / over / down / after / on

1. She was ready to take on new responsibilities at work.
2. Sandra takes after her father.
3. She turned up twenty minutes before the plane took off.
4. I suppose she was anxious about taking over her father's business.
5. I saw the book on the shelf and took it down.

## through / by / around / along / away

6. She used her savings to get by until she found a new job.

7. She was tired of stressful city life and dreamt of getting away from it all and going to live in the countryside.

8. Try to get along with each other; you're going to be sharing the same flat for a week.

9. Sorry I didn't get around to calling you until today. I've been really busy.

10. Do you know where Boshra is? I've been trying to get through to her all morning.

## Choose the correct answer.

1. I think Khaled \_\_\_\_\_ his father. They are both very adventurous and love exploring new places.

A. **takes after**      B. **gets along with**      C. **takes up**      D. **gets away**

2. We sat in our seats and waited for the plane to take \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. **off**      B. **with**      C. **up**      D. **down**

3. Work is more pleasant when you get \_\_\_\_\_ with your colleagues.  
A. **around**      B. **along**      C. **away**      D. **through**

4. Bill takes \_\_\_\_\_ his uncle, Joe. They both love sports.  
A. **after**      B. **on**      C. **down**      D. **over**

5. Can you help me take \_\_\_\_\_ this suitcase, please?  
A. **after**      B. **on**      C. **down**      D. **over**

6. I don't understand how you can get \_\_\_\_\_ on such a low salary.  
A. **around**      B. **along**      C. **through**      D. **by**

# Past simple & Past Progressive

Past simple	ماضي بسيط	Past progressive	ماضي مستمر
V2		was were	V+ ing
حدث مكتمل في الماضي والوقت محدد أو مذكور	لوصف سلسلة من الأحداث حدثت واحداً تلو الآخر في الماضي	حدث كان مستمراً عند نقطة زمنية محددة في الماضي	لوصف فعلين كانوا مستمراً في نفس الوقت في الماضي
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My family and I <b>went</b> on a cruise <b>last month</b>.</li> <li>She <b>bought</b> a new car <b>yesterday</b>.</li> <li>Ali <b>travelled</b> to Turkey <b>3 days ago</b>.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This time yesterday, he <b>was playing</b> in the street.</li> <li>Mum <b>was making</b> dinner at four o'clock <b>yesterday afternoon</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While Mom <b>was cooking</b>, Sara <b>was sleeping</b>.</li> <li>As Sally <b>was making</b> pizza, Ali <b>was watching</b> TV.</li> </ul>
لوصف عادات قديمة، أو أحداث متكررة في الماضي	لوصف حالات دائمة في الماضي	لوصف فعل كان مستمراً في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر.	لوصف فعل كان يتكرر بشكل متزوج في الماضي
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salem <b>got</b> up at eight o'clock, <b>had</b> breakfast and <b>left</b> for school.</li> <li>Sara <b>finished</b> school, <b>packed</b> her bag and then she <b>went</b> home.</li> <li>Rashid <b>went</b> camping every summer <b>when he was younger</b>.</li> <li>I always <b>helped</b> mom <b>when I was young</b>.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While my dad <b>was washing</b> the car, it <b>started to rain</b>.</li> <li>When dad <b>arrived</b>, we <b>were watching</b> a movie.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My cousins <b>were always fighting</b> when they were young.</li> <li>The sun <b>was shining</b>, and the birds <b>were singing</b> as we <b>were having</b> a picnic.</li> </ul>
yesterday, ago, last (week / night, etc...) , once, in 2021		while / as / when	this time yesterday / at 9 p.m. yesterday

## Choose the correct answer

### 1. Read the following:

While I \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar, my sister was singing a beautiful song.

- play
- will play
- was playing
- has been playing

2. While I \_\_\_\_\_ in the park, I saw a beautiful bird.

- walk
- walked
- was walking
- has been walking

3. When she \_\_\_\_\_, we were having dinner.

- arrive
- arrived
- will arrive
- was arriving

4. As they \_\_\_\_\_ the movie, they were eating popcorn.

- watch
- watched
- will watch
- were watching

5. Mounir \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema **yesterday** with his friends.

- go
- went
- will go
- is going

6. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ my toys without permission when we were kids.

- always took
- is always taking
- was always taking
- has been always taking

7. Salma always \_\_\_\_\_ her mother make dinner when I was younger.

- help
- helped
- was helping
- has helped

## Correct the verb between brackets:

1. While we were waiting (wait) for the bus, it started to rain.
2. When they reached (reach) the station, the train was leaving.
3. While I was doing (do) my homework, my brother was watching TV.
4. When Ali opened (open) the door, the cat ran out.
5. While I was searching (search) for my keys, I found an old photograph.
6. Ali was running when he tripped (trip) over a rock.
7. Sarah was reading (read) a book while her brother was playing games.
8. I was writing a letter when the phone rang (ring).
9. The workers were building (build) a new road when the storm hit.
10. I always helped (help) my dad wash the car when I was younger.
11. We went (go) to the zoo last weekend.
12. When the firefighters arrived (arrive), they started putting out the fire.
13. When my friends and I were younger, we often shared (share) our toys.
14. We lived (live) in a small apartment when we first moved to the city.
15. The teacher asked me a question because I was talking (talk) during the lesson.
16. The cat was sleeping on the couch while the dog was barking (bark) outside.
17. We were exploring the cave when we found (find) a hidden passage.
18. As they were hiking (hike) up the mountain, they saw an eagle.
19. I was taking (take) a nap when the doorbell rang.
20. As soon as we got (get) to the park, we started playing soccer.
21. While Omar was driving to the store, he saw (see) an accident.
22. Last week, the Johnsons sold their house and moved (move) to a new city.
23. Layla was practising (practice) yoga when her phone buzzed.
24. While the kids were drawing pictures, their mother was baking (bake) cookies.
25. Ahmed arrived (arrive) just as I was leaving home.
26. My brother was always taking (always / take) my snacks without asking when we were kids.
27. Ahmed opened the window and looked (look) outside.
28. This time last year, I was studying (study) for my final exams.
29. I visited (visit) my grandparents in the countryside last summer.
30. Mom got up early, prepared (prepare) breakfast, and then she left for work.
31. The bus stopped (stop) suddenly and immediately broke down.
32. As soon as the train arrived (arrive), the passengers boarded quickly.

## used to + v

## would + v

(I/he/she/we/you/they) <b>used to play</b> football.	(I/he/she/we/you/they) <b>would play</b> football.
(I/he/she/we...) <b>didn't use to play</b> football.	(I/he/she/we...) <b>wouldn't play</b> football. غير شائع.
<b>Did</b> (he/she/you...) <b>use to play</b> football?	<b>would</b> (he/she/you...) <b>play</b> football? غير شائع
• لوصف عادات قديمة في الماضي	• لوصف عادات قديمة في الماضي
➤ Ali <b>used to play</b> football, <i>but now he plays tennis.</i>	➤ Ali <b>would always play</b> football, <i>when he was at high school.</i> وغالباً مع ظروف التكرار { <b>always / usually / often / sometimes / never</b> }
• لوصف أفعال كانت متكررة في الماضي	• لوصف تصرفات كانت متكررة في الماضي
➤ We <b>used to eat</b> out <i>every Thursday, but we don't anymore.</i>	➤ We <b>would eat</b> out <i>every Thursday when we were young.</i>
• لوصف حالة كانت دائمة في الماضي	
➤ I <b>used to have</b> curly hair <i>when I was younger</i>	
➤ My grandfather <b>used to be</b> very good at tennis <i>when he was young.</i>	
➤ They <b>used to live</b> in a small apartment <i>before buying a house.</i>	

**was**  
**were**

+ going to +

مصدر

لل الحديث عن فعل كان شخص ما يخطط للقيام به في الماضي، ولكن ربما لم ينفذها

- I **was going to visit** my cousins over the weekend, *but they came to visit me instead.*
- We **were going to go** hiking on Saturday, *but it started raining.*
- They **were going to watch** a movie last night, *but the power went out.*

Choose the correct answer:

1. She used to \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach every summer when she was young.
 

A. **go**      B. **goes**      C. **going**      D. **went**
2. When my cousin was at university, he used to \_\_\_\_\_ hard for his lessons.
 

A. **studied**      B. **studies**      C. **has studied**      D. **study**
3. I used to \_\_\_\_\_ my mom in the kitchen when I was young.
 

A. **helps**      B. **help**      C. **helping**      D. **helped**

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ soccer every day after school **but now I play tennis.**  
 A. will play      B. used to play      C. was playing      D. play

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ travel around France, but then I got sick and cancelled my trip.  
 A. used to      B. was going to      C. would      D. went to

6. We \_\_\_\_\_ camping **every summer when we were young.**  
 A. used to go      B. are going      C. will go      D. go

7. They \_\_\_\_\_ eat out at the weekend, but they cancelled it because of the rain.  
 A. would      B. used to      C. were going to      D. want to

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ a pack of cigarettes a day **but he stopped.**  
 A. may smoke      B. has smoked      C. used to smoke      D. smokes

9. She \_\_\_\_\_ **never** eat vegetables when she was younger.  
 A. would      B. used to      C. is going to      D. want to

10. We \_\_\_\_\_ **live** in a small town before moving here.  
 A. were      B. used to      C. prefer      D. would

**Do as shown in brackets:**

1. When Jabr was a little boy, he always enjoyed watching animations. **(used to)**  
 -- When Jabr was a little boy, he used to enjoy watching animations.

2. Mahmoud often went to work by bus, but now he has a car. **(would)**  
 -- Mahmoud would often go to work by bus, but now he has a car.

3. Mustafa planned to play golf, but it rained heavily. **(going to)**  
 -- Mustafa was going to play golf, but it rained heavily.

4. When I was young, I regularly spent my afternoons on the beach. **(would)**  
 -- When I was young, I would spend my afternoons on the beach.

5. I was planning to go windsurfing, but the wind wasn't strong enough. **(going)**  
 -- I was going to go windsurfing, but the wind wasn't strong enough.

6. When I was young, I went jogging every morning. **(used)**  
 -- When I was young, I used to go jogging every morning.

7. My family and I always travelled to Europe when we could afford it. **(would)**  
 -- My family and I would travel to Europe when we could afford it.

8. I wanted to travel around France, but then I got sick and cancelled my trip. **(going)**  
 -- I was going to travel around France, but then I got sick and cancelled my trip.

9. I was afraid of flying until I read an article about the safety of planes. **(used)**  
 -- I used to be afraid of flying until I read an article about the safety of planes. -----

10. When I was young, I always risked my life doing extreme sports. **(would)**  
 -- When I was young, I would always risk my life doing extreme sports. -----

11. I was afraid of flying until I read an article about the safety of planes. **(used)**  
 -- I used to be afraid of flying until I read an article about the safety of planes. -----

12. I always thought that trips to the countryside were boring until I went to visit my aunt in Oxfordshire by train. **(used)**  
 -- I used to think that trips to the countryside were boring until I went to visit my aunt in Oxfordshire by train. -----

13. I planned to visit my friend Wendy this afternoon, but she had to work overtime. **(going)**  
 -- I was going to visit my friend Wendy this afternoon, but she had to work overtime. -----

14. My mother always made chicken soup for me when I was sick. **(would)**  
 -- My mother would make chicken soup for me when I was sick. -----

15. They wanted to go to the Italian restaurant but it was closed, so they went to a Chinese one. **(going)**  
 -- They were going to go to the Italian restaurant but it was closed, so they went to a Chinese one. -----

16. My brother and I regularly went swimming in the lake near our house when we were young. **(use)**  
 -- My brother and I used to go swimming in the lake near our house when we were young. -----

17. Ted went everywhere on his bicycle, but now he drives. **(used)**  
 -- Ted used to go everywhere on his bicycle, but now he drives. -----

18. We were planning to take a tour of the island, but my wife got sick and we had to cancel it. **(going)**  
 -- We were going to take a tour of the island, but my wife got sick and we had to cancel it -----

19. They wanted to get a visa on Monday, but they didn't have all the documents and had to go back the following day. **(going)**  
 -- They were going to get a visa on Monday, but they didn't have all the documents and had to go back the following day. -----

## Unit 4

## 4.A Vocabulary

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marine	بحري	delicate	ضعيف / رقيق
ecosystem	نظام بيئي	food chain	سلسلة الغذاء
biodiversity	تنوع حيوي	predator	مفترس
pose a threat	يسبب تهديد	prey	فريسة

Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

ecosystem / chain / delicate / prey / marine

1. Marine life is diverse and includes creatures like dolphins, sharks and whales.
2. The flowers in the garden were delicate and needed gentle care.
3. The rainforest is a very complex ecosystem where many different species depend on each other for survival, creating a balanced and interconnected environment.
4. Small fish are an important part of the food chain for larger predators.

predators / prey / chain / threat / biodiversity

5. The Amazon rainforest is known for its incredible biodiversity.
6. Predators often hunt weaker or sick animals.
7. Overfishing poses a threat to marine biodiversity.
8. The deer is common prey for wolves.

Choose the correct answer.

1. The butterfly's wings are very \_\_\_\_\_ and weak.  
A. delicate      B. prey      C. marine      D. ecosystem
2. In the food \_\_\_\_\_, small fish are eaten by bigger fish.  
A. prey      B. chain      C. threat      D. marine
3. The rainforest has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ with many different species.  
A. biodiversity      B. threat      C. marine      D. delicate
4. A lion is a \_\_\_\_\_ that hunts other animals for food.  
A. prey      B. chain      C. threat      D. predator
5. Pollution can pose a \_\_\_\_\_ to clean water.  
A. biodiversity      B. threat      C. marine      D. delicate
6. Rabbits are common \_\_\_\_\_ for foxes.  
A. prey      B. chain      C. threat      D. predator

## 4.A Vocabulary

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effect ... on	تأثير ... على	threat to	تهديد لـ
decrease in	نقص في	damage to	ضرر لـ
increase in	زيادة في	solution to	حل لـ
the advantage of	miracle	the reason for	سبب لـ
the importance of	أهمية	need for	حاجة لـ

Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

decrease / advantage / need / increase / effect

1. The lecture was about the effect pollution has **on** our lives.
2. People keep telling me there's a(n) need **for** change, but I think everything is fine just the way it is.
3. There has been a(n) decrease **in** the number of people using their cars to get to work. More and more people are using public transport or their bikes.
4. My house has the advantage **of** being close to the station. It's very convenient.
5. My boss was so pleased with the increase **in** sales that he decided to give me a pay rise.

importance / damage / threat / solution / reason

8. The main reason **for** inviting you all here today is to thank you for your support.
9. The biggest threat **to** these birds' habitat is the destruction of the forest for farming.
10. I would like to point out the importance **of** recycling.
11. Did the storm do much damage **to** your roof?
12. Jassim believes he has found a(n) solution **to** your problem.

Complete with the correct prepositions.

1. People need to understand the **importance** of protecting the environment.
2. There has been an **increase** in the levels of pollution in the earth's atmosphere.
3. Which is the biggest **threat** to humanity?
4. Pollution has a very negative **effect** on both people's health and the environment.
5. One of the **advantages** of recycling is that it reduces the amount of rubbish you create.
6. There is a great **need** for action against illegal hunting.
7. What are your **reasons** for becoming a volunteer?
8. Acid rain causes a lot of **damage** to buildings.
9. I'm sure we can find a **solution** to our problem if we calm down.

## 4.A Vocabulary

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<b>overcooked</b>	مطهو أكثر من اللازم (مستوى)	<b>undercooked</b>	نيء / غير مطبوخ جيداً
<b>overfed</b>	أكل أكثر من اللازم / يفطر في الطعام	<b>underfed</b>	نقص في التغذية
<b>overcharged</b>	طالب بسعر عالي / أكثر من اللازم	<b>undercharged</b>	تقاضى سعر أقل من المعتاد
<b>overachieve</b>	متفوق في التحصيل الدراسي	<b>underachieve</b>	ضعف في التحصيل الدراسي
<b>overused</b>	يفطر في استعمال	<b>underused</b>	غير مستعمل كثيراً
<b>overpaid</b>	دفع أجر أكثر مما يستحق	<b>underpaid</b>	دفع أجر بسيط / زهيد
<b>overrated</b>	بالغ في التقدير (سمعة / قيمة)	<b>underrated</b>	يقلل من قيمة ...
<b>overestimated</b>	بالغ في التقدير (تحمين / توقع)	<b>underestimated</b>	يستهين ب... / يستخف ب

Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

**underfed / overcharged / overrated / underestimated / undercooked**

- She was in such a hurry to prepare the meal that the pasta was undercooked.
- That cat looks underfed. Do you have any food with you we can give it?
- They underestimated the amount of money they would need to finish the project.
- This bill is too high. I think she has overcharged us for the meal.

**underused / overrated / underpaid / underachieves / overfed**

- He's very clever. It's a pity he underachieves at school because of his attitude.
- Unfortunately, the new sports centre is underused. More students should sign up.
- The employees work too many hours and are underpaid.
- He's overrated as an actor. I think he's one of the worst ever

**overuse / undercharge / overcooked / overpaid / underestimate / overrated**

- I think the book is overrated. To me, the story is nothing new.
- I don't think that some football players should be earning so much money. They are overpaid for the work they do.
- Don't underestimate how much time you need to get there. You mustn't be late.
- In Britain, many people tend to overuse the words 'please' and 'thank you.'
- The vegetables are overcooked. They are too soft.
- You shouldn't undercharge people. You offer a very good service that is worth paying for.

Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

**overcharged / underestimate / overuse / underfed**

1. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ **underestimate** \_\_\_\_\_ her abilities. She's faster than she looks.
2. The poor boy looks \_\_\_\_\_ **underfed** \_\_\_\_\_. Let's buy him something to eat.
3. Students sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ **overuse** \_\_\_\_\_ certain words and phrases because they don't have a wide enough range of vocabulary.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ **overcharged** \_\_\_\_\_ us. These clothes aren't worth that much

**overcook / overestimated / underused / overcharged**

5. I think that the taxi driver \_\_\_\_\_ **overcharged** \_\_\_\_\_ me. I usually pay less to go into the city centre.
6. The school has a modern library, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ **underused** \_\_\_\_\_ because students don't visit it much.
7. You must be careful not to \_\_\_\_\_ **overcook** \_\_\_\_\_ the spaghetti. If you cook it for more than 10 minutes, you will ruin it.
8. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ **overestimated** \_\_\_\_\_ the time it would take us to get to the shopping centre, so we arrived even before the doors opened.

**overpaid / underachieving / underpaid / undercooked**

9. Robert thinks that he is \_\_\_\_\_ **underpaid** \_\_\_\_\_ for the work he does and he is going to ask for a rise.
10. Don't take the steaks off the grill yet. If you \_\_\_\_\_ **undercook** \_\_\_\_\_ them, no one will eat them.
11. We realised we had \_\_\_\_\_ **overpaid** \_\_\_\_\_ for our house when the roof collapsed as soon as we moved in.
12. Mark used to be the best student in class, but something has changed, and he is \_\_\_\_\_ **underachieving** \_\_\_\_\_ now.

# Past Perfect

## Past perfect

ماضي تام

had + V.3

فعل حدث وانتهى قبل فعل آخر في الماضي.

After she **had finished** her homework, she **went** to bed.

Before we **arrived**, the movie **had** already **started**.

After		
As soon as	<b>had + V3</b>	<b>V2</b>
Because		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After she <b>had finished</b> her homework, she <b>went</b> to bed.</li> <li>As soon as he <b>had completed</b> the project, he <b>submitted</b> it to his boss.</li> <li>They <b>won</b> the match <b>because</b> they <b>had trained</b> very hard.</li> </ul>		

Before		
By the time	<b>had + V3</b>	<b>V2</b>
When		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before they <b>left</b> the house, they <b>had checked</b> all the windows.</li> <li>By the time she <b>arrived</b>, the meeting <b>had</b> already <b>started</b>.</li> <li>he <b>had finished</b> his homework <b>when</b> his father <b>arrived</b>.</li> </ul>		

فعل حدث واتكمل قبل نقطة زمنية محددة في الماضي.

I **had finished** my homework **by** eight o'clock.

He **had repaired** the car **by** Saturday afternoon.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Read the following:

As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ the news, I called my family.

- hear
- will hear
- had heard**
- am hearing

2. Read the following:

After they \_\_\_\_\_ the plan, they decided to start the project.

- discuss
- will discuss
- had discussed**
- are discussing

## 3. Read the following:

Before she \_\_\_\_\_ to New York, she had lived in Boston.

- moved**
- will move
- is moving
- had moved

## 4. Read the following:

By the time he \_\_\_\_\_ the book, the library had closed.

- finishes
- finished**
- will finish
- is finishing

## 5. Read the following:

After he \_\_\_\_\_ the letter, he felt relieved.

- read
- reads
- will read
- had read**

## Correct the verb between brackets:

1. Tamim \_\_\_\_\_ **had finished** \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his work **before** he went playing.
2. **After** I \_\_\_\_\_ **had read** \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book, I watched the movie.
3. **As soon as** I had put the phone down, it \_\_\_\_\_ **rang** \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) again.
4. He had already eaten **by the time** I \_\_\_\_\_ **arrived** \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the restaurant.
5. **Before** she \_\_\_\_\_ **left** \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the office, she had completed all her tasks.
6. **After** they \_\_\_\_\_ **had finished** \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) dinner, they went for a walk.
7. **As soon as** he had finished homework, he \_\_\_\_\_ **went** \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out to play.
8. **By the time** we \_\_\_\_\_ **got** \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the station, the train had already departed.
9. **When** she \_\_\_\_\_ **arrived** \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home, they had already left.
10. He was tired **because** he \_\_\_\_\_ **had played** \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football.
11. Sara had finished her homework **before** she \_\_\_\_\_ **went** \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out to play.
12. **After** we \_\_\_\_\_ **had cleaned** \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the house, we relaxed with a cup of tea.
13. **As soon as** I \_\_\_\_\_ **had locked** \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) the door, I realized I had forgotten my keys.
14. They had already left **by the time** we \_\_\_\_\_ **arrived** \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the party.
15. **Before** he went to bed, he \_\_\_\_\_ **had brushed** \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) his teeth.

# Conjunctions

because  
since  
as

فاعل + فعل + تكملة الجملة

جملة كاملة

- We decided not to go out **because it was raining**.
- **As he was tired**, he decided to take a nap.

because of  
due to

( Noun اسم )

or

(V+ing)

- We decided not to go out **due to the rain**. (noun اسم)
- **Because of being tired**, he decided to take a nap. (V + ing)

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. We cancelled the picnic because it was too hot. (because of)  
— We cancelled the picnic because of the heat.
2. She took an umbrella because it was raining heavily. (due to)  
— She took an umbrella due to the heavy rain.
3. He got the full mark as he studied hard. (due to)  
— He got the full mark due to his hard studying.
4. Since he loves cooking, he decided to become a chef. (because of)  
— He decided to become a chef because of his love for cooking.

although  
even though

فاعل + فعل + تكملة الجملة

جملة كاملة

- **Although he saved money**, he couldn't buy the car.
- **Even though they trained hard**, they didn't win the match.

despite  
in spite of

( Noun اسم )

or

(V+ing)

- **Despite saving money**, he couldn't buy the car.
- **In spite of training hard**, they didn't win the match.

1. Although she took the medicine, she didn't feel better. (despite)  
— Despite taking the medicine, she didn't feel better.
2. Even though he woke up early, he missed the bus. (in spite of)  
— In spite of waking up early, he missed the bus.
3. Although he read the instructions, he couldn't assemble the furniture. (despite)  
— Despite reading the instructions, he couldn't assemble the furniture.
4. Even though he cleaned the house, it still looked messy. (in spite of)  
— In spite of cleaning the house, it still looked messy.

so ---- that

so + حال / صفة + that

- The book was so interesting that he read it in one sitting.
- The movie was so scary that I had to close my eyes.

such ---- that

such + a صفة + اسم + that

- It was such an interesting book that he read it in one sitting.
- This was such a scary movie that I had to close my eyes.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. The cake was so delicious that it was gone in minutes. (such)

— It was such a delicious cake that it was gone in minutes.

2. The room was so hot that we had to open all the windows. (such)

— It was such a hot room that we had to open all the windows.

3. It was such a beautiful painting that it took my breath away. (so)

— The painting was so beautiful that it took my breath away.

4. This was such an intense game that we were on the edge of our seats. (so)

— The game was so intense that we were on the edge of our seats.

to

in order (not) to

so as (not) to

ال فعل في المصدر (بدون اضافات)

➤ He studies hard in order to pass the exam.

➤ She wore sunglasses so as to protect her eyes from the sun.

➤ He exercised regularly to stay fit.

so that

+

can / will / may

(في المضارع أو المستقبل)

could / would / might

(في الماضي)

➤ He studies hard so that he can pass the exam.

➤ She wore sunglasses so that she could protect her eyes from the sun.

➤ He exercised regularly so that he could stay fit.

1. He worked overtime in order to complete the project on time. (so that)

— He worked overtime so that he could complete the project on time.

2. She arrived early so as to get a good seat. (so that)

— She arrived early so that she could get a good seat.

## Choose the correct answer:

1. She was \_\_\_\_\_ tired that she fell asleep on the couch.

**so**     such     although     because

2. This was \_\_\_\_\_ a boring lecture that I almost fell asleep.

so     **such**     although     because

3. \_\_\_\_\_ they tried their best, they didn't complete the project on time.

As     Because of     **Although**     Despite

4. \_\_\_\_\_ wearing warm clothes, she still felt cold.

Since     Because     **Despite**     Even though

5. I wore a jacket \_\_\_\_\_ it was cold outside.

in order to     **because**     due to     in spite of

## Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

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1. The village was so isolated that it took us two days on foot to reach it. **(such)**  
The village was such an isolated place that it took us two days on foot to reach it.

2. You must study for many years if you want to become a vet. **(order)**  
You must study for many years in order to become a vet.

3. He was very careful not to fall when he was climbing the tree. **(so as)**  
He was very careful so as not to fall when he was climbing the tree

4. It was such an impressive view that everybody stopped to admire it. **(so)**  
The view was so impressive that everybody stopped to admire it.

5. I brought extra clothes because I didn't want to get cold at night. **(so that)**  
I brought extra clothes so that I wouldn't get cold at night.

6. Although George didn't study much, he passed the exam. **(Despite)**  
Despite not studying much, George passed the exam.

7. Despite the cold, the children continued to play outside. **(although)**  
Although it was cold, the children continued to play outside.

8. As it was a nice day, we decided to have a picnic. **(since)**  
Since it was a nice day, we decided to have a picnic

9. My flight was cancelled because of a heavy rainstorm. **(due)**  
My flight was cancelled due to a heavy rainstorm.

10. In spite of having a big lunch, Barry was still hungry. **(Although)**  
Although Barry had a big lunch, he was still hungry.

## Unit 5

## 5.A Vocabulary

S.B. Page 70

exactly	بالضبط / تماماً	memorise	يحفظ
literally	حرفيًا	remember	يتذكر
actually	في الحقيقة / الواقع / حقًا	remind	يذكر
combine	يجمع / يمزج / يضم	unique	فريد من نوعه / ليس له مثيل
connect	يوصل / يربط	single	واحد / فردي
match	يتطابق / يتماشى مع	rare	نادر
<b>in case of</b>	في حالة	scenario	جري الاحاديث / موقف
<b>in the event of...</b>	في حالة / فيما لو	situation	موقف

Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

**exactly / literally / actually**

1. I can't believe she \_\_\_\_\_ actually \_\_\_\_\_ finished the marathon.
2. I know \_\_\_\_\_ exactly \_\_\_\_\_ what you mean.
3. He was joking, but she took his words \_\_\_\_\_ literally \_\_\_\_\_.

**scenario / situation / case / event**

4. In \_\_\_\_\_ case \_\_\_\_\_ of fire, use the stairs instead of the elevator.
5. In the \_\_\_\_\_ event \_\_\_\_\_ of snow, the meeting will be rescheduled.
6. He found himself in a tricky \_\_\_\_\_ situation \_\_\_\_\_.
7. One possible \_\_\_\_\_ scenario \_\_\_\_\_ is that the project will be delayed.

**memorise / remembered / remind**

8. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ remind \_\_\_\_\_ me of the appointment time?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Memorise \_\_\_\_\_ your password; don't share it with anyone.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ remembered \_\_\_\_\_ him from the conference last year.

**unique / single / rare**

11. Their team lost the game by a \_\_\_\_\_ single \_\_\_\_\_ point.
12. He suffers from a \_\_\_\_\_ rare \_\_\_\_\_ disease.
13. These dresses are expensive because each one is \_\_\_\_\_ unique \_\_\_\_\_.

**combine / connect / match**

14. Those shoes don't \_\_\_\_\_ match \_\_\_\_\_ your dress.
15. She is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ combine \_\_\_\_\_ her studies with a part-time job.
16. The new bridge will \_\_\_\_\_ connect \_\_\_\_\_ the two towns.

1. Be careful what you say to him. He takes everything \_\_\_\_\_, so it's very easy to upset him.

A. actually      B. exactly      C. literally      D. really

2. Black rhinos are a very \_\_\_\_\_ sight these days.

A. rare      B. single      C. unique      D. limited

3. Leave it to me. This \_\_\_\_\_ requires someone who can stay calm.

A. comment      B. situation      C. event      D. scenario

4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ these two wires here, you will have electricity.

A. combine      B. connect      C. match      D. mix

5. I had \_\_\_\_\_ the whole book, so the exam was easy.

A. memorised      B. remembered      C. reminded      D. considered

## 5.A Vocabulary

S.B. Page 70

appall <i>ing</i>	مروع / مرعب	appalled	مرعوب / مفروع
pleas <i>ing</i>	سار / مرضي / ممتع	pleased	مسرور / راض
disgusting <i>ing</i>	مقرف / مقزز	disgusted	مشمئز / متقرز
alarm <i>ing</i>	مثير للقلق / مرعب	alarmed	منزعج
disappoint <i>ing</i>	مُخيب للآمال / محبط	disappointed	محبط / خاب أمله
embarrass <i>ing</i>	محرج	embarrassed	مرتبط / محرج
confus <i>ing</i>	مربيك / محير	confused	حائر / مشوش
depress <i>ing</i>	محزن / كئيب	depressed	مكتئب / حزين

Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

**disgusting / alarmed / pleasing / appalled**

- Jennifer was \_\_\_\_\_ appalled \_\_\_\_\_ that the children behaved so badly.
- I woke up to the \_\_\_\_\_ pleasing \_\_\_\_\_ sound of singing birds.
- What is that \_\_\_\_\_ disgusting \_\_\_\_\_ smell?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Alarmed \_\_\_\_\_ residents left their houses when they saw the flood waters rising.

**embarrassing / depressed / confused / disappointed**

- Don't be disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ that you didn't pass. A lot of people fail their first driving test.
- That was very \_\_\_\_\_ embarrassing \_\_\_\_\_. I'm not going back in there again!
- I'm even more \_\_\_\_\_ confused \_\_\_\_\_. Can you repeat that?
- Sue is feeling a little \_\_\_\_\_ depressed \_\_\_\_\_. Let's call her.

Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

**pleased / appalling / pleasing / appalled**

1. Martha finds the destruction of trees \_\_\_\_\_ **appalling** \_\_\_\_\_, so she was \_\_\_\_\_ **appalled** \_\_\_\_\_ when she saw what they had done to the park.
2. I was very \_\_\_\_\_ **pleased** \_\_\_\_\_ to see that you bought that painting in the end. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ **pleasing** \_\_\_\_\_ to look at.

**disappointed / disgusting / disappointing / disgusted**

3. His parents were \_\_\_\_\_ **disgusted** \_\_\_\_\_ when they saw the food all over the floor. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ **disgusting** \_\_\_\_\_ mess!
4. He got a very \_\_\_\_\_ **disappointing** \_\_\_\_\_ mark in the exam. He was very \_\_\_\_\_ **disappointed** \_\_\_\_\_ and decided to work harder in the future.

**depressing / confused / depressed / confusing**

5. Simone was \_\_\_\_\_ **confused** \_\_\_\_\_ when she opened the manual. The instructions were so \_\_\_\_\_ **confusing** \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Sami has been \_\_\_\_\_ **depressed** \_\_\_\_\_ ever since he lost his job. It's \_\_\_\_\_ **depressing** \_\_\_\_\_ how little they valued him after so many years.

## 5.A Vocabulary

S.B. Page 70

measure	measure <b>ment</b>	قياس	motivate	motivation	تحفيز
announce	announce <b>ment</b>	إعلان / تصريح	fascinate	fascination	سحر / جاذبية
disappoint	disappoint <b>ment</b>	احباط	inspire	inspiration	إلهام
achieve	achieve <b>ment</b>	إنجاز	cancel	cancellation	إلغاء
reflect	reflect <b>ion</b>	انعكاس	realise	realisation	إدراك
connect	connection	اتصال / ارتباط	expect	expectation	توقع / ترقب
prevent	prevention	وقاية	imagine	imagination	خيال
decide	decision	قرار	explain	explanation	شرح / تفسير
introduce	introduction	مقدمة	apply	application	طلب / تطبيق
describe	description	وصف	satisfy	satisfaction	رضا / قناعة

Use the correct form of the words between brackets .

1. Losing the last match of his long career came as a huge disappointment to him. **(disappoint)**
2. I'm sorry sir, but we have no record of the cancellation of your booking. **(cancel)**
3. Is it my imagination, or does it feel colder inside than outside today? **(imagine)**
4. The artist's inspiration for this painting was a little cottage he stayed in last summer. **(inspire)**
5. It's not surprising that the workers at the factory have no motivation when their wages are so low. **(motivate)**
6. I consider building up a successful business as my greatest achievement. **(achieve)**
7. The Internet connection at the hotel was really slow. **(connect)**
8. Exercising and a healthy diet play an important role in the prevention of heart disease. **(prevent)**

## 5.B Vocabulary

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health	healthy	صحي	intense	intensive	شديد / حاد
dirt	dirty	قذر / متتسخ	decide	decisive	حاصل / فاصل
risk	risky	معرض للخطر	cooperate	cooperative	تعاون
dust	dusty	مغبر	protect	protective	واقي / وقائي
wealth	wealthy	غني	act	active	نشيط
access	accessible	سهل الوصول له	benefit	beneficial	مفید
predict	predictable	متوقع	finance	financial	مالي
reuse	reusable	يمكن إعادة استخدامه	education	educational	تعليمي / تثقيفي
advise	advisable	مستحسن	globe	global	عالمي
wear	wearable	يمكن ارتدائه	environment	environmental	بيئي
space	spacious	واسع	humour	humorous	فكاهي
adventure	adventurous	مغامر / مجازف	fury	furious	شديد الغضب
fame	famous	مشهور	mystery	mysterious	غامض

Use the correct form of the words between brackets .

1. Exercising and a \_\_\_\_\_ **healthy** \_\_\_\_\_ diet play an important role in the prevention of heart disease. **(health)**
2. The janitor worked hard to clean the \_\_\_\_\_ **dirty** \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. **(dirt)**
3. The patient required \_\_\_\_\_ **intensive** \_\_\_\_\_ care after the surgery. **(intense)**
4. The manager made a \_\_\_\_\_ **decisive** \_\_\_\_\_ decision to improve the company's performance. **(decide)**
5. The library is \_\_\_\_\_ **accessible** \_\_\_\_\_ to all students. **(access)**
6. The outcome of the experiment was \_\_\_\_\_ **predictable** \_\_\_\_\_ based on the initial data. **(predict)**
7. Drinking water is \_\_\_\_\_ **beneficial** \_\_\_\_\_ for your health. **(benefit)**
8. The company faced \_\_\_\_\_ **financial** \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties last year. **(finance)**
9. The new apartment is very \_\_\_\_\_ **spacious** \_\_\_\_\_ and comfortable. **(space)**
10. She is an \_\_\_\_\_ **adventurous** \_\_\_\_\_ traveler who loves exploring new places. **(adventure)**

# Modal Verbs

## Ability

## القدرة و نفيها (المضارع)

Can	يستطيع	(am- is - are) <b>able to</b> (am- is - are) <b>capable of</b>
Can't	لا يستطيع	(am- is - are) <b>not able to</b> (am- is - are) <b>not capable of</b>

❖ He **is able to solve** math problems quickly. (can)

He can solve math problems quickly.

❖ She **is not able to come to the party** tonight. (can't)

She can't come to the party tonight.

## Ability

## القدرة و نفيها (الماضي)

could	استطاع (موقف عام)	(was - were) <b>able to</b> (was - were) <b>capable of</b>
couldn't	لم يستطع	(was - were) <b>not able to</b> (was - were) <b>not capable of</b>

❖ He **was able to solve** the puzzle quickly. (could)

He could solve the puzzle quickly.

❖ It **was impossible for us to catch** the last train. (able)

We weren't able to catch the last train.

## Drill

- 1- She is not able to drive a car. (can't)  
---She can't drive a car.-----
- 2- When he was a child, he was able to climb the tallest trees. (could)  
---When he was a child, he could climb the tallest trees.-----
- 3- It was impossible for Ahmed to solve the math problem. (not able)  
---Ahmed was not able to solve the math problem.-----
- 4- She wasn't able to attend the meeting because she was sick. ( couldn't)  
---She couldn't attend the meeting because she was sick.-----
- 5- It was impossible for Ali to lift the heavy box. ( not able)  
---Ali was not able to lift the heavy box.-----

**Advice****النصيحة (المضارع)**

<b>should</b>	يجب أن (نصيحة / اقتراح)	It is advisable to ----
<b>ought to</b>	ينبغي أن (نصيحة/ اقتراح)	It is good idea to ----
<b>had better</b>	من الأفضل لك (نصيحة/ تحذير)	I advise you to ----
<b>should not</b>	يجب ألا (نصيحة / اقتراح)	If I were you, I would
<b>ought not to</b>	ينبغي ألا (نصيحة/ اقتراح)	
<b>had better not</b>	من الأفضل ألا (نصيحة/ تحذير)	

- ❖ **I advise you to eat healthy food.** (should )  
You **should** eat healthy food.
- ❖ **It is important to save money for emergencies.** (ought to )  
You **ought to** save money for emergencies.
- ❖ **It is a good idea to check the weather before going out.** (had better)  
You **had better** check the weather before going out.

**Drill**

- 1- I advise you to study regularly to improve your grades. (ought)  
---You ought to study regularly to improve your grades. -----
- 2- I advise you not to sleep late before the match. (should)  
---You should not sleep late before the match. -----
- 3- It is important to drink more water during the summer. (had better)  
---You had better drink more water during the summer. -----
- 4- It is a good idea to review your notes before the exam. (should)  
---You should review your notes before the exam. -----
- 5- I advise you not to eat junk food if you want to stay fit. (ought)  
---You ought not to eat junk food if you want to stay fit. -----
- 6- I advise you to take breaks while studying to stay focused. (had better)  
---You had better take breaks while studying to stay focused. -----
- 7- It is a good idea not to leave your homework until the last minute. (should)  
---You should not leave your homework until the last minute. -----

**Obligation /Necessity****الإلزام / الضرورة (المضارع / المستقبل)****must****مُضطط / مُجبر****It is obligatory ----****have to / has to****It is necessary ----****need to /needs to****You are obliged to/ forced to ---****❖ It is necessary to submit your report by Sunday.** (have to)You **have to submit** your report by Sunday.**❖ It is necessary to attend the training session tomorrow.** (need to)You **need to attend** the training session tomorrow.**❖ It is necessary for her to complete the project by the deadline.** (must)She **must complete** the project by the deadline.**Obligation /Necessity****الإلزام / الضرورة (الماضي)****had to****كان مضطراً****It was obligatory ----****needed to****It was necessary ----****You were obliged to/ forced to ---****❖ It was necessary for her to study late last night to prepare for the exam.** (had to)She **had to** study late last night to prepare for the exam.**❖ It was necessary for them to leave the house early to avoid traffic.** (needed)They **needed to** leave the house early to avoid traffic.**❖ He was obliged to cancel his vacation due to a family emergency.** (had to)He **had to** cancel his vacation due to a family emergency.**Drill**

1. It is necessary for me eat breakfast to stay energized. (must)  
--- **I must eat breakfast to stay energized.**-----
2. It was necessary for us to bring our passports for the trip. (had to)  
--- **We had to bring our passports for the trip.**-----
3. It is necessary to lock the door when you leave. (have to)  
--- **You have to lock the door when you leave.**-----
4. He was obliged to take a taxi because his car broke down. (had to)  
--- **He had to take a taxi because his car broke down.**-----

**Lack of necessity****انعدام الضرورة (المضارع)****don't (doesn't) have to****ليس مضطراً****It is not obligatory ----****don't (doesn't) need to  
needn't****ليس في حاجة إلى****It is not necessary ----****You are not obliged to ---**

❖ **It isn't necessary to bring** your own lunch; the company provides it. **(don't have to)**

You **don't have to** bring your own lunch; the company provides it.

❖ **It isn't necessary to attend** the meeting if you are busy. **(don't need to)**

You **don't need to** attend the meeting if you are busy.

**Lack of necessity****انعدام الضرورة (الماضي)****didn't have to****It wasn't obligatory ----****didn't need to****لم يكن مضطراً (و لذلك لم يفعل)****It was not necessary ----****needn't have +V3****لم يكن مضطراً (و لكنه فعل)****You were not obliged to ---**

❖ **It was not necessary to** work extra time, as we had plenty of time. **(needn't)**

You **needn't have** worked extra time, as we had plenty of time.

❖ **It was unnecessary** for you **to** buy me a gift, but I appreciate it. **(have to)**

You **didn't have to** buy me a gift, but I appreciate it.

**Drill**

1- It isn't necessary to attend the meeting; it is canceled. **(don't need)**

--- **You don't need to attend the meeting; it is canceled.** -----

2- It wasn't necessary to go to school yesterday; it was a holiday. **(needn't have)**

--- **You needn't have gone to school yesterday; it was a holiday.** -----

3- It is not necessary to take a taxi; the station is nearby. **(don't have to)**

--- **You don't have to take a taxi; the station is nearby.** -----

4- You weren't obliged to buy a tent; you could borrow mine. **(didn't need to)**

--- **You didn't need to buy a tent; you could borrow mine.** -----

5- It is not necessary for him to take a taxi; your hotel is very nearby. **(doesn't have to)**

--- **He doesn't have to take a taxi; your hotel is very nearby.** -----

## Prohibition

## المنع / التحريم

**mustn't**

ممنوع

It is forbidden ----

It is against the law/rules ---

It is not allowed ----

It is prohibited/ banned --

**can't**

❖ You are not allowed to park here. (can't)

You can't park here.

❖ You are not allowed to chew gum in class. (mustn't)

You mustn't chew gum in class.

1. You are not allowed to enter this area without a pass. (mustn't)

--- You mustn't enter this area without a pass. -----

2. You are not allowed to use your phone during the exam. (can't)

--- You can't use your phone during the exam. -----

## Deduction

## الاستنتاج (المضارع)

**must**

أكيد

مضارع مثبت + certain

**can't**

مستحيل

مضارع منفي + negative

**may / might/could**

محتمل

I am not sure / it is possible/perhaps

❖ I am sure that Ali lives nearby because he always walks to work. (must)

Ali must live nearby because he always walks to work.

❖ I am certain that Moaz is not responsible for this mess. (can't)

Moaz can't be responsible for this mess.

❖ It's possible that Aya is a doctor, I am not sure. (may)

Aya may be a doctor.

1. I'm pretty sure Youssef is still at home. (must)

--- Youssef must still be at home. -----

2. Perhaps I will go bowling with Ali. (might)

--- I might go bowling with Ali. -----

3. I'm certain that Salma is not at school today, she is sick. (can't)

--- Salma can't be at school today; she is sick. -----

4. They will probably travel to Paris next week. (may)

--- They may travel to Paris next week. -----

## Asking for Permission

طلب الازن

Can I ...? / could I ...?

Is it ok if I .....?

May I ...? / Might I ...?

I need your permission to ---

Is it ok if I play in the garden?

(May / Might/Can/ Could)

May / Might / Could / Can I play in the garden?

## Offer help

عرض خدمة

Can I ...? / could I ...? / May I ...?

Would you like me to cook something for you?

( Can / Could /May )

Can/ could / May I cook something for you?

## Asking for a favour

طلب خدمة أو معرفة من أحد

Can you...? / Could you...?

Is it ok if you .....?

Will you...? / Would you...?

I need your help to ---

Is it ok if you lend me your laptop?

(Will / Would/Can/ Could)

Will / Would / Could / Can you lend me your laptop?

## Choose the correct answer:

- You \_\_\_\_\_ use your mobile phone during the exam. It is forbidden.
 

A. can't      B. might      C. would      D. must
- I think you \_\_\_\_\_ visit your grandparents more often. It is my advice to you.
 

A. don't have      B. can't      C. had      D. ought to
- Nouf \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis very well when she was young.
 

A. mustn't      B. needn't      C. could      D. is able to
- You \_\_\_\_\_ pick me up from the airport; I can take a cab.
 

A. needed to      B. have to      C. don't have to      D. may
- \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your laptop for a couple of days?
 

A. Must      B. Shouldn't      C. Ought      D. May
- Salim \_\_\_\_\_ be responsible for this mess, he always cleans up after himself.
 

A. needs to      B. can't      C. didn't have      D. may
- Mazen \_\_\_\_\_ work nearby because he never takes his car.
 

A. can't      B. might not      C. would      D. must

8. \_\_\_\_\_ I use your pen for a minute?

A. Must      B. Shouldn't      C. May      D. Ought

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell your parents the truth; that way they will be able to help you.

A. oughtn't      B. might      C. should      D. can't

10. You \_\_\_\_\_ get someone to look at that cut; you might need stitches.

A. ought to      B. might      C. shouldn't      D. can't

11. Alyaa \_\_\_\_\_ be out; she isn't answering her phone.

A. doesn't have to      B. can't      C. must      D. needs to

12. You really \_\_\_\_\_ help your mother clean up.

A. mustn't      B. ought      C. had better      D. might

13. \_\_\_\_\_ you turn down the TV? I'm trying to study.

A. May      B. Must      C. Could      D. Might

14. You \_\_\_\_\_ interrupt him when he is talking, or he'll lose his temper.

A. had better not      B. don't need to      C. must      D. could

15. I \_\_\_\_\_ take my car to the mechanic **yesterday** because it **was** making a strange noise.

A. must have      B. can't      C. had to      D. ought to

16. I \_\_\_\_\_ hear what the speaker was saying because the microphone wasn't working.

A. should      B. mustn't      C. had better      D. couldn't

17. You \_\_\_\_\_ skip lessons again or your parents will be informed.

A. had better not      B. don't have to      C. should      D. could

18. That \_\_\_\_\_ be Majed; he left for Spain yesterday.

A. must      B. can't      C. might      D. should

19. You \_\_\_\_\_ to stay for the whole summer. ***It isn't necessary.***

A. needn't      B. don't need      C. could      D. must

20. You \_\_\_\_\_ take the students on a trip without asking the headteacher. ***You're not allowed.***

A. should      B. can't      C. might not      D. must

Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. It's a good idea to dress professionally for the job interview. (better)  
-- You had better dress professionally for the job interview.
2. It isn't necessary to call a technician for the printer. (need)  
-- You don't need to call a technician for the printer.
3. I suggest you look for a job near your house. (should)  
-- You should look for a job near your house.
4. I'm pretty sure Liam is still at home. (must)  
-- Liam must still be at home.
5. There's a possibility that Mike will meet the manager after his meeting. (may)  
-- Mike may meet the manager after his meeting.
6. You are not allowed to chew gum in the classroom. (mustn't)  
-- You mustn't chew gum in the classroom.
7. Is it necessary for me to come to the lecture? (need)  
-- Do I need to come to the lecture?
8. Perhaps Lulwa will go to the mall with Fatima. (might)  
-- Lulwa might go to the mall with Fatima.
9. I am able to type very quickly. (can)  
-- I can type very quickly.
10. Alaa gets home at seven, so I'm sure that she is still at work. (must)  
-- Alaa must still be at work
11. You are not allowed to chew gum in class. (mustn't)  
You mustn't chew gum in class.
12. Is it necessary for me to come to the barbecue? (have)  
Do I have to come to the barbecue?
13. It isn't necessary for us to buy a new car. (needn't)  
We needn't buy a new car.
14. It's a good idea to change that habit. (better)  
You had better change that habit that habit.
15. We're not allowed to take pictures in the museum. (can't)  
We can't take pictures in the museum.

## READING

## Reading

1. Ahmed Al-Sulaiti was destined for greatness. His name, Ahmed, means "highly praised," and he has certainly become a highly praised figure in Qatari athletics, inspiring many young athletes in the region.
2. Ahmed was born and raised in Doha. He grew up in a family **passionate** about sports, with his father being a former long-distance runner. Ahmed often recalls watching his father train and compete, feeling a deep sense of admiration. His father later became a coach at a local athletics club, where Ahmed first tried running. However, he found his true passion in the 400m hurdles. Despite initial struggles, his father's encouragement kept him going. By the age of 15, he was attending the Qatar Sports Academy, and by 16, he was clearing hurdles with ease.
3. After graduating from the Qatar Sports Academy in 2017, Ahmed enrolled at Qatar University. That same year, he met his current coach, Michael Johnson. Michael noticed Ahmed's potential during a training session and encouraged him to focus on the 400m hurdles. This advice marked a turning point in Ahmed's career.
4. Ahmed's dedication paid off. In 2018, he set a new national record in the 400m hurdles. In 2019, he won a silver medal at the Asian Games, and in 2021, he became the first Qatari man to win a gold medal at the World Athletics Championships. His achievements have inspired many young athletes in Qatar to pursue their dreams.
5. Ahmed Al-Sulaiti continues to train hard, aiming to break more records and bring more glory to his country. He believes that with determination and hard work, anything is possible.

**1 What is the text MAINLY about?**

- the benefits of practicing sport
- free time activities and hobbies
- a sportsman's life and achievements**
- the importance of education in our life

2 Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the word “**passionate**” in paragraph (2)?

- indifferent
- enthusiastic**
- retired
- cheerful

3 Based on paragraph (3), what were the important events in Ahmed's career in 2017?

Mention TWO events.

Event 1:	Graduating from the Qatar Sports Academy
Event 2:	Meeting his current coach, Michael Johnson

4 According to paragraph (4), mention TWO achievements of Ahmed Al-Sulaiti.

Achievement 1:	Setting a new national record in the 400m hurdles in 2018
Achievement 2:	Winning a gold medal at the World Athletics Championships in 2021

5 Do the following statements agree with the information given in the two texts?

Write T (TRUE), F (False) or NM (NOT MENTIONED).

A. Ahmed's father was a coach at the Qatar Sports Academy.	F
B. Ahmed won a silver medal at the 2019 Asian Games.	T
C. Ahmed's favorite sport as a child was running.	T

## READING

1. Katara Cultural Village is a unique blend of traditional and modern architecture, located in the heart of Doha. Established in 2010, Katara has become a hub for cultural activities and events, attracting both locals and tourists. The village offers a variety of experiences that reflect Qatar's rich heritage and contemporary arts scene.
2. Walking through Katara, you are immediately struck by the beautiful buildings that combine traditional Qatari design with modern elements. The village is home to several art galleries, theaters, and performance venues. Visitors can often see artists at work, creating pieces that range from traditional crafts to modern art installations. The atmosphere is **vibrant**, with people from all walks of life coming together to appreciate the arts.
3. Katara is divided into different areas, each offering something unique. The Amphitheatre, with its stunning sea view, hosts concerts and performances throughout the year. The Opera House is another highlight, where you can enjoy classical music and opera. For those interested in visual arts, the Katara Art Center showcases works by local and international artists. The village also has a section dedicated to traditional Qatari crafts, where you can watch artisans at work and even purchase handmade items.
4. In addition to its cultural offerings, Katara is a great place to relax and enjoy leisure activities. The beach area is perfect for a day out with family or friends, offering water sports and beachside cafes. There are also numerous restaurants serving a variety of cuisines, from traditional Qatari dishes to international fare. During the cooler months, Katara hosts outdoor festivals and markets, adding to the lively atmosphere.
5. Katara Cultural Village is open year-round, with most activities and events taking place in the evenings. This is the best time to visit, as the village comes alive with lights and music, creating a magical ambiance. Whether you are interested in the arts, looking for a place to relax, or simply want to explore Qatari culture, Katara has something for everyone.
6. No matter how many times you visit, Katara Cultural Village always has something new to offer. From art exhibitions to live performances, there is always something happening. If you haven't been there yet, it's definitely worth a visit!

## 1 What is the text MAINLY about?

- The traditional Qatari crafts
- The modern architecture of Doha
- The history of Katara Cultural Village
- The unique experience of visiting Katara Cultural Village**

## 2 Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the word “vibrant” in paragraph (2)?

- dull
- lively**
- quiet
- calm

## 3 Based on paragraph (3), Katara is divided into different areas. Mention TWO.

Area 1:	<b>The Amphitheatre</b>
Area 2:	<b>The Opera House</b>

## 4 According to paragraph (4), mention TWO activities you can do to relax and enjoy leisure time at Katara.

Activity 1:	<b>Enjoying water sports at the beach area</b>
Activity 2:	<b>Dining at the numerous restaurants</b>

## 5 Do the following statements agree with the information given in the two texts?

Write T (TRUE), F (False) or NM (NOT MENTIONED).

A. The Amphitheatre at Katara has a stunning sea view.	<b>T</b>
B. Katara hosts outdoor festivals and markets during the summer.	<b>F</b>
C. Katara Cultural Village has a dedicated section for dance performances.	<b>NM</b>

# Writing

Write a STORY about **a difficult situation** you had recently that taught you an important life lesson.

Describe what happened, what made it difficult. You may base your story on a real or an imaginary experience

Write a STORY about **an unexpected adventure** you had while traveling.

Describe what happened, what made it so unexpected. You may base your story on a real or an imaginary experience

Write a STORY about **a memorable experience** that you will never forget.

Describe what happened, what made it memorable. You may base your story on a real or an imaginary experience

## A Boat Trip

Last summer holiday, I and my friend Rashid went on a boat trip across the sea. The first few days were filled with joy and happiness. However, one day, we lost our way and couldn't find the way back.

Rashid and I were frightened. We were lost at sea with little food and water. But then, I remembered my grandfather's advice, "In tough times, stay calm and think logically."

So, we decided to stay calm and keep our energy. We used our knowledge of the sea to catch fish for food and collect rainwater for drinking. It was challenging and took a lot of effort, but we didn't lose hope.

After several days, a rescue team found us. When we returned home, we were not just friends but a team who had survived a difficult situation together.

This story taught us that in difficult times, staying calm, thinking logically, and working together can help overcome any challenge.

## Unexpected Adventure

Omar and I were best friends who loved camping. We decided to go on an adventure in the desert. We wanted to see the stars and enjoy the quiet. We packed our tent, sleeping bags, food, water, and a flashlight. We drove our car to a faraway place and set up our camp.

We had a lot of fun exploring the sand dunes, picking up rocks, and making a fire. We felt happy and free. We looked at the sky and saw many stars. We wished we could stay there forever.

But then, we heard a strange noise. We turned on our flashlight and saw a big lion near our tent. It looked hungry and angry. We were very scared. We ran to our car as fast as we could, leaving everything behind. We drove away, hoping the lion would not follow us.

We realized that our adventure was more than we expected. We learned that the desert was not only beautiful but also dangerous. We decided to be more careful next time we went camping.

## Difficult Situation

My friend Hamad and I decided to go on a trip. We drove our car into the wild and set up a tent to sleep in. The first night was fun. We told lots of jokes and stories. But the next morning, our car wouldn't start. We were stuck far away from other people.

We had to be careful with our food and water. I used the car's battery to make a radio work. The tent was our home, keeping us safe from bad weather. We waited many days for someone to find us.

Our fun trip turned into a hard time. But Hamad and I worked together and didn't give up. When we were finally found and brought back home, we were more than just friends. We were a team who had made it through a tough time together.

This story shows that when things get hard, we can get through it if we stay strong and work together.

# Cause & Effect Essay

Write a **CAUSE-AND-EFFECT** essay to discuss the main causes and consequences of **Air pollution**.

Causes; burning fossil fuels / bad weather conditions / forest fires ....

Effects; health problems / environmental damage / climate change ...

## Introduction

التعريف بالموضوع  
وأن له أسباب  
وعوائق

There has been a lot of discussion recently about - عنوان الموضوع  
- Most people see that عنوان الموضوع has increased greatly  
in the last few years. To better understand this issue, we need to  
present the main causes and effects of عنوان الموضوع

## Second para.

اذكر اثنين من الأسباب  
مع  
شرحهم

In fact there are many causes and reasons for عنوان الموضوع  
Firstly and most importantly, it السبب الأول  
----- for example, الشرح أو مثال  
----- Secondly, السبب الثاني,  
because الشرح أو مثال.

## Third para.

اذكر اثنين من  
العواقب مع  
شرحهم

We all now know that عنوان الموضوع has some serious  
effects. To begin with, التأثير الأول  
-. For example, الشرح أو مثال  
----- Moreover, التأثير الثاني  
-----, because الشرح أو مثال.

## Conclusion

+ تلخيص للموضوع  
وجهة نظر الكاتب أو  
نصيحة للقارئ

To sum up, عنوان الموضوع causes a threat to humankind and the  
environment. It is clear that we must take the right steps to deal with this  
problem as soon as possible otherwise it will be worse in the near future.

Good Luck

# Argumentative Essay

Write an **ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY** to discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of **social media**.

**Advantages**; connect with people / access information / express opinions ....

**Disadvantages**; cyberbullying / privacy issues / addiction ...

## Introduction

التعريف بالموضوع  
وأن له مميزات  
وسلبيات

There has been a lot of discussion recently about -- **عنوان الموضوع** --  
--- Most people see that -- **عنوان الموضوع** -- has many advantages.  
While others warn of possible disadvantages. To make a clear point  
of view on the issue, we must present the pros and cons of  
-- **عنوان الموضوع** --

## Second para.

اذكر اثنين من المميزات  
مع  
شرحهم وتدعمهم

On the one hand, there are many advantages to -- **عنوان الموضوع** --  
Firstly, and most importantly, it -- **الميزة الأولى** --  
for example, -- **الشرح أو مثال** --  
Secondly, -- **الميزة الثانية** --, because -- **الشرح أو مثال** --.

## Third para.

اذكر اثنين من  
السلبيات مع  
شرحهم وتدعمهم

On the other hand, there are some serious disadvantages to --  
-- **عنوان الموضوع** --. To begin with, -- **السلبية الأولى** --  
-- . For example, -- **الشرح أو مثال** --  
--. Moreover, -- **السلبية الثانية** -- because -- **الشرح أو مثال** --.

## Conclusion

تلخيص للموضوع  
وجهة نظر الكاتب أو  
نصيحة للقارئ

To sum up, there are strong arguments both for and against **عنوان الموضوع**  
In my opinion, I believe that we should think carefully about the  
advantages and disadvantages before making our final decision.

Good Luck