

أوراق عمل إثرائية منتصف الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← الصف العاشر ← لغة انجليزية ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-10-12 13:37:36

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: جاسم بن حمد الثانوية للبنين

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في

حل تدريبات كتاب النشاط منتصف الفصل

1

أوراق عمل إثرائية منتصف الفصل

2

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)



Mid of Term1-Grade 10 – Enrichment

MODULE 1

Prepositions

In		On
Qatar (اسم دولة)	A rural area منطقة ريفية	The out skirts of.. أطراف / ضواحي
Floridan (اسم ولاية)	An urban area منطقة مدنية	The third floor الطابق الثالث
Yorkshire (اسم مقاطعة)	A Suburban area منطقة نائية	Campus الحرم الجامعي / المدرسي
Doha (اسم مدينة)	The country(side) الريف	At
The suburbs of / أطراف / ضواحي..	A flat in the city centre شقة	56 Webster Street العنوان
A cabin كابينة	A cottage كوخ	
A bungalow بيت ريفي طابق واحد	Rainbow Street اسم الشارع	
Doha Road طريق خارجي	Avenue شارع محاط بالأشجار	
Lane طريق ضيق غالباً في قرية		

➤ **Complete with the correct preposition.**

- A: Does Graham live _____ Richmond Street?
B: No. He lives _____ 34 Royal Avenue.
- My daughter used to live _____ the countryside, but she lives a flat the city centre now.
- There are lots of great facilities _____ campus.
- I've always wanted to live _____ a cottage somewhere a rural area.
- There are three large flats _____ the 5th floor of the building.
- There used to be a post office _____ 22 Hillside Lane, but now it's a supermarket.
- Len grew up _____ a bungalow the outskirts of town.
- You often find huge shopping centres _____ the suburbs of towns England.
- The police informed all residents living _____ the county that a storm was on its way.

Phrasal Verbs

Settle in	يستقر - يظبط أموره	Put شخص up	يستضيف
Check out	يسجل خروج (من فندق)	Check in	يسجل دخول
Move out	ينتقل لمنزل آخر (يترك منزله)	Move in	ينتقل لبيت جديد خاص به



➤ Complete with the correct phrasal verbs. Make any necessary changes.

put up - dropped by - checked in - check out - move in - moved out - settle in

1. Mr. and Mrs. Cosby bought the house last Sunday, and want to _____ by the end of the month.
2. Nasser was exhausted when he reached the hotel, so he just _____ and went to his room to sleep.
3. Do you think you could _____ me _____ for a few nights?
4. Emma _____ this afternoon and we had a nice cup of coffee together.
5. James doesn't live at his parents' house any more. He _____ when he found a job.
6. I hope your room is OK. I'll leave you alone now so you can _____.
7. I think we should pack our things tonight, because we have to _____ by ten o'clock tomorrow.

➤ Complete the sentences with the correct preposition

in- out- up- of-with- on

1. I really want to get rid _____ all our old furniture.
2. Liam's flatmate moved _____ because they didn't get along.
3. I don't think you're aware _____ the expenses of living alone.
4. It took us a few months to settle _____, but now we love our new flat.
5. Carl put me _____ for the night, because I didn't have anywhere else to stay.
6. Tracy finds it difficult to cope _____ the stress at work.
7. Our house is _____ the outskirts of the city.
8. I'm going to sign _____ for the creative writing course at college.

➤ Complete with the correct preposition.

1. A: Does Graham live _____ Richmond Street?
B: No. He lives _____ 34 Royal Avenue.
2. My daughter used to live _____ the countryside, but she lives a flat the city centre now.



3. There are lots of great facilities _____ campus.
4. I've always wanted to live _____ a cottage somewhere a rural area.
5. There are three large flats _____ the 5th floor of the building.
6. There used to be a post office _____ 22 Hillside Lane, but now it's a supermarket.
7. Len grew up _____ a bungalow the outskirts of town.
8. You often find huge shopping centres _____ the suburbs of towns England.
9. The police informed all residents living _____ the county that a storm was on its way.

➤ Choose a, b, c or d.

1. We bought a new house and it was nice to finally settle _____ .

A. for	B. on	C. out	D. in
---------------	--------------	---------------	--------------

2. George dropped _____ earlier for coffee but now he has left.

A. into	B. off	C. by	D. over
----------------	---------------	--------------	----------------

3. Yesterday, I _____ my friend's house just to say hello.

A. put up	B. dropped by	C. checked in	D. moved out
------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------

4. When you arrive at the hotel, don't forget to _____ at the reception desk.

A. checked in	B. settle in	C. move in	D. put up
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5. She finally started to _____ after living in her new apartment for a few weeks.

A. put up	B. check out	C. moved out	D. settle in
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6. My cousin _____ us _____ for a few days during our trip to Qatar.

A. put ____ up	B. check ____ out	C. moved ____ out	D. settle ____ in
-----------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

7. We need to _____ of the hotel before 12 noon, or we'll be charged extra.

A. put up	B. check out	C. moved out	D. settle in
------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------

8. They finally _____ their new house after waiting for months.

A. put up	B. checked out	C. moved in	D. settled in
------------------	-----------------------	--------------------	----------------------

9. Ali _____ of his old apartment because the rent was too high.

A. moved out	B. check out	C. moved in	D. settle in
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10. We _____ at the airport hotel last night after our late flight.

A. moved out	B. check out	C. moved in	D. checked in
---------------------	---------------------	--------------------	----------------------



Word-Formation

Stem الأصل	المعنى	Derivative المشتق	المعنى
Discover(v)	يكشف	Discover <u>y</u> (n)	اكتشاف
Patient (adj.)	صبور	<u>Im</u> patient(adj.)	نافذ الصبر
Lonel <u>y</u> (adj.)	وحيد / منعزل	Lonel <u>iness</u> (n)	الشعور بالوحدة
Locat <u>e</u> (v)	يحدد موقع	Locat <u>ion</u> (n)	موقع
Resident <u>t</u> (n)	مقيم	Residen <u>ce</u> (n)	مكان الإقامة
Luxur <u>y</u> (n)	رفاهية / ترف	Luxur <u>ious</u> (adj.)	مترف / فخم

➤ Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. The scientist's new _____ changed the way people think about medicine. **DISCOVER**
2. She became _____ because the meeting was taking too long. **PATIENT**
3. Many elderly people suffer from _____ when they live alone. **LONELY**
4. The hotel is in a perfect _____, close to the beach and shops. **LOCATE**
5. The ambassador's official _____ is a large, beautiful building. **RESIDENT**

Grammar

Present Simple, Present Progressive and Stative verbs

المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر والأفعال الجامدة (السكنة-الحالة)

Present Simple

شكل المضارع البسيط

الفاعل المفرد اسم مفرد / He / she / it / الاثبات	الفاعل الجمع اسم جمع / I / we / you / they / الاثبات
<u>كل الأفعال تنتهي بـ (s)</u> comes / visits / sees <u>الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (o-sh-ch-ss-x) تنتهي بـ (es)</u> goes / washes / catches / misses / mixes <u>ال (y) المسبوقة بصوت ساكن نحذفها ونستخدم (-ies)</u> <u>الأصوات الساكنة هي كل الأصوات ماعدا (a-e-i-o-u)</u> Carry-----carries / study -----studies Play----plays / enjoy -----enjoys لكن لاحظ ➢ He comes to school by bus. ➢ she goes to the club on Friday. ➢ Ali studies English at school.	<u>الفعل المجرد بدون زيادات</u> Come / visit / see Go / wash / catch / miss / mix Carry / study Play / enjoy ➢ I visit my grandparents every week. ➢ We watch TV at night. ➢ They study together. ➢ The kids play football every weekend.
النفى	النفى
<u>الفعل المجرد + does not (doesn't) + الفاعل المفرد</u> ➢ He doesn't come to school by bus. ➢ She doesn't go to the club on Friday. ➢ Ali doesn't study English at school.	<u>الفعل المجرد + do not (don't) + الفاعل الجمع</u> ➢ I don't visit my grandparents every week. ➢ We don't watch TV at night.
السؤال	السؤال
<u>الفعل المجرد + الفاعل المفرد + Does</u> ➢ Does he come to school by bus? ➢ Does she go to the club on Friday? ➢ Does Ali study English at school? <u>الفعل المجرد + الفاعل المفرد + Does + كلمة استفهام</u> ➢ How does he come to school? ➢ When does she go to the club?	<u>الفعل المجرد + الفاعل الجمع + Do</u> ➢ Do they study together? ➢ Do the kids play football every weekend? <u>الفعل المجرد + الفاعل الجمع + Do + كلمة استفهام</u> ➢ Who do you visit every week? ➢ When do the kids play football?

المضارع المستمر Present Progressive

شكل المضارع المستمر

الإثبات

I + am + الفعل + ing

➤ I **am reading** a story.

He/she/it/ اسم مفرد + is + الفعل + ing

➤ She **is cooking** lunch.

We/you/they/ اسم جمع + are + الفعل + ing

➤ They **are washing** the car.

النفى

I + am + not + الفعل + ing

➤ I **am not reading** a story.

He/she/it/ اسم مفرد + is not + الفعل + ing (is not = isn't)

➤ She **is not cooking** lunch.

We/you/they/ اسم جمع + are not + الفعل + ing (are not = aren't)

➤ They **are not washing** the car.

السؤال

Am + I + الفعل + ing ?

am + I + الفعل + ing? كلمة استفهام

➤ **Am** I **coming** with you?

➤ What **am** I **waiting** for?

Is + he / she / it / اسم مفرد + الفعل + ing?

is + he / she / it / اسم مفرد + الفعل + ing? كلمة استفهام

➤ **Is** she **cooking**?

➤ What **is** she **doing**?

Are + we/you/they/ اسم جمع + الفعل + ing?

are + we/you/they/ اسم جمع + الفعل + ing? كلمة استفهام

➤ **Are** they **washing** the car?

➤ What **are** the kids **looking** at?





مضارع بسيط Present Simple	مضارع مستمر Present Progressive
➤ <u>permanent situations</u> <u>حالات دائمة</u> لا توجد كلمات تدل عليه (مفهومة يعني!!!!) ⚙ Ahmed lives with his family in Doha. ⚙ My works as a doctor.	➤ <u>temporary situations</u> <u>مواقف مؤقتة</u> مع عبارات وكلمات مثل التالي: this (week,...) – for the time being - until- today- tonight -nowadays ⚙ Ahmed is living with his uncle until he finds a new flat. (مش على طول)
➤ <u>habits and repeated actions</u> عادات وأحداث متكررة مع كلمات وعبارات مثل: always- often-usually-sometimes-frequently- all the time – never-ever-rarely- seldom- barely- every(day,...)-on Friday,... ⚙ Sara usually cooks fish every Friday.	➤ <u>things happening at the time of speaking</u> أشياء تحدث أثناء الكلام مع كلمات وعبارات مثل: (right) now- at the / this moment ⚙ Sara is cooking fish right now. ⚙ -Where is Yazan? - He is studying in his room.
➤ <u>general/ scientific truths</u> <u>حقائق عامة أو علمية</u> ⚙ Water boils at 100°C. ⚙ Lions don't eat grass.	➤ <u>changing or developing situations</u> <u>around the time</u> <u>مواقف متغيرة خلال هذه الفترة</u> ⚙ We are building a new house nowadays. ⚙ Pollution is decreasing in our city these days.
➤ <u>Future actions based on timetables</u> <u>أحداث مستقبلية وفقاً لجدول زمني:</u> matches-trains-planes-flights-movies- programs-classes-lectures-exams ⚙ Our flight to Doha leaves at 7 pm tomorrow.	➤ <u>Future personal arrangements</u> <u>ترتيبات شخصية مستقبلية</u> marry – travel- visit – meet ⚙ Mostafa is travelling to Rome tomorrow. He has got the tickets.
➤ <u>exclamation sentences</u> <u>جمل التعجب</u> مع عبارات وكلمات مثل: Off ... / Here ... / There ... / etc. ⚙ Here she comes!	➤ <u>To express annoyance</u> <u>للحديث عن أشياء مزعجة متكررة مع ظروف التكرار</u> always – frequently – repeatedly – all the time ⚙ You are always yelling for no clear reasons!
<u>عند التعليق على المباريات ورواية القصص والأفلام</u> ➤ Ronaldo shoots and scores a wonderful goal. ➤ The star of the film tries hard to help other people.	



➤ Choose the correct answer.

1. My father _____ to work every day by car.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|-------------|
| A. go | B. goes | C. going | D. is going |
|-------|---------|----------|-------------|

2. They _____ football on Fridays.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|----------------|
| A. plays | B. playing | C. playing | D. are playing |
|----------|------------|------------|----------------|

3. She _____ like spicy food.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| A. don't | B. doesn't | C. isn't | D. hasn't |
|----------|------------|----------|-----------|

4. We _____ coffee in the morning.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| A. drinks | B. are drinking | C. drink | D. drinking |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|-------------|

5. _____ your brother live in Doha?

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| A. Do | B. Is | C. Are | D. Does |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|

6. The shop _____ at 9 a.m. every day.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|---------------|
| A. open | B. opens | C. opening | D. is opening |
|---------|----------|------------|---------------|

7. They _____ in this city; they live in another one.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. doesn't work | B. aren't work | C. don't work | D. not work |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|

8. When _____ your cousins go to school?

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| A. do | B. are | C. does | D. is |
|-------|--------|---------|-------|

9. My teacher always _____ me good advice.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| A. give | B. gives | C. giving | D. is giving |
|---------|----------|-----------|--------------|

10. _____ you often watch movies on weekends?

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| A. Are | B. Is | C. Does | D. Do |
|--------|-------|---------|-------|

11. Right now, the children _____ in the garden.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------------|------------|
| A. plays | B. play | C. are playing | D. playing |
|----------|---------|----------------|------------|

12. Ali can't talk now; he _____ a shower.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|
| A. is taking | B. takes | C. take | D. taking |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|

13. I _____ TV at the moment; I'm reading a book.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| A. not watching | B. don't watching | C. doesn't watch | D. am not watching |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|

14. We _____ our exams this week.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|---------|---------|
| A. takes | B. are taking | C. take | D. took |
|----------|---------------|---------|---------|

15. What _____ they doing now?

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| A. are | B. do | C. is | D. does |
|--------|-------|-------|---------|

Stative verbs الأفعال التي تدل على الحالة

لا تستخدم المضارع المستمر في:

❖ Verbs of the senses أفعال الحواس

see, feel, hear, smell, taste, notice, seem يبدو, appear, look (= seem), etc.

❑ It is really dark. I can't see now. (I am not seeing now) ❌

❖ Verbs of emotions: أفعال العواطف

like, love, hate, dislike, want, need, prefer, mind, etc.

❑ We want to leave now. (We are wanting to leave now) ❌

❖ Verbs of perception and opinion: أفعال الملاحظة والرأي

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

❑ I understand what you say. (I am understanding what you say) ❌

❖ Other verbs: be, have (= possess), own, belong, cost, etc. أفعال أخرى

❑ I have a black car. (I am having a black car) ❌

لا تستخدم في المستمر (الفاعل غالباً شيء)	تستخدم في المستمر (الفاعل غالباً شخص)
➤ The place <u>smells</u> wonderful. له رائحة	➤ He <u>is smelling</u> the flower. يشم
➤ I <u>have</u> a car. أمتلك (يمكن فاعلها شخص أو شيء)	➤ We <u>are having</u> lunch. يأكل
➤ The food <u>tastes</u> delicious. له مذاق	➤ She <u>is tasting</u> the food. يتذوق
➤ I <u>think</u> it is an exciting match. أعتقد	➤ I <u>am thinking</u> about the next match. أفكر
➤ A baby's skin <u>feels</u> soft. له ملمس	➤ He <u>is feeling</u> his pocket to make sure he
➤ He <u>feels</u> lonely as he lives alone. يشعر	يتحسس / يتلمس has his wallet.
➤ It is dark. I can't <u>see</u> well. أرى	➤ I <u>am seeing</u> Ali tomorrow. أقابل

➤ Choose the correct answer.

1. She _____ the answer to the question.

A. know	B. knows	C. is knowing	D. knowing
---------	----------	---------------	------------

2. I _____ this song very much.

A. am liking	B. likes	C. like	D. is liking
--------------	----------	---------	--------------

3. My parents _____ two cars.

A. has	B. are having	C. have	D. having
--------	---------------	---------	-----------

4. He _____ his teacher's explanation now.

A. is not understanding	B. doesn't understand	C. not understand	D. don't understands
-------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------	----------------------



5. This bag _____ to my sister.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| A. is belonging | B. belonging | C. belongs | D. belong |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|

6. She _____ about changing her job these days.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|----------|
| A. thinks | B. is thinking | C. thought | D. think |
|-----------|----------------|------------|----------|

7. I _____ the soup to see if it needs more salt.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| A. taste | B. tastes | C. am tasting | D. is tasting |
|----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|

8. They _____ the problem right now, so please wait.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. are considering | B. consider | C. considered | D. considers |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|

9. He _____ usually very kind, but today he is being rude.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|----------|--------|
| A. is | B. be | C. being | D. are |
|-------|-------|----------|--------|

10. My little brother _____ strange today.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------------|------------|
| A. looks | B. look | C. is looking | D. looking |
|----------|---------|---------------|------------|

11. Sorry, I don't _____ what you mean.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| A. am understanding | B. understands | C. understand | D. understanding |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|

12. She _____ in ghosts.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A. believe | B. believes | C. is believing | D. believing |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|

13. Can you hear that music? I _____ it now.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|------------|----------|
| A. hear | B. am hearing | C. hearing | D. hears |
|---------|---------------|------------|----------|

14. I _____ a great time at the party tonight.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------------|-----------|
| A. have | B. has | C. am having | D. having |
|---------|--------|--------------|-----------|

➤ Correct the verbs in brackets.

1. Omar _____ (stay) with us for the weekend.

2. I really _____ (want) to talk to Ali and find out how he _____ (cope) in London.

3. I _____ (think) that the exam will be easy.

4. My friend _____ (have) two sisters and one brother.

5. My mother _____ (make) chocolate cake in the kitchen.

6. They _____ (always / like) to spend time together.

7. When _____ you _____ (visit) your friend in Doha? - Next week.

8. I _____ (leave) on Sunday afternoon.

9. _____ (not you want) to come with me?

10. You _____ (know) how much I _____ (hate) travelling by plane.



Grammar

فتح



SUBJECT AND OBJECT QUESTIONS

السؤال عن الفاعل أو المفعول

SUBJECT QUESTIONS

أولاً: السؤال عن الفاعل

Who للأشخاص

Which (+ اسم) لغير الأشخاص (اسم +)
أو الأشخاص مع الاسم

What ما / ماذا

s + فعل

is

has

was

will / can / may..... أي فعل ناقص

فعل ماضي بسيط

had

دائماً يكون الفعل الموجود مفرد حتى لو كانت الإجابة بالفاعل الجمع

- Children like watching cartoons.
- Ahmed scored the goal.
- The white colour represents peace.
- A loud noise woke me up.
- I have done the homework.
- The black shirt is the most expensive.
- The big man hit the boy.
- I am an engineer.
- ❖ Who likes watching cartoons?
- ❖ Who scored the goal?
- ❖ Which colour represents peace?
- ❖ What woke you up?
- ❖ Who has done the homework?
- ❖ Which shirt is the most expensive?
- ❖ Which man hit the boy?
- ❖ What is your job?
- ❖ What do you do for a living?



Object Questions

ثانياً: السؤال عن المفعول

Who/ Whom للأشخاص

Which (+ اسم) لغير الأشخاص
أو الأشخاص مع الاسم

What ما / ماذا

باقي الجملة + فاعل + فعل مساعد

الفعل المساعد يجب أن يكون من الجملة الأصلية مثل:

(is-are-was-were-have-has-had-will-can-فعل ناقص)

لو مش موجود نعمل إبيه!!!!

نستخدم does لو كان الفاعل مفرد والفعل في آخره s- ثم نحذفها

نستخدم do لو كان الفاعل جمع والفعل ساده ما فيه زياده

نستخدم did لو كان الفعل ماضي ونرجع الفعل لأصله

وخللي بالك الـ I/we في الجملة نحولها لـ you في السؤال

➤ Ahmed lives with his family.

❖ Who/ Whom does Ahmed live with?

➤ Asked Yahya to help me.

❖ Who/ Whom did you ask to help you?

➤ We have choose the black car.

❖ Which car have you chosen?

➤ They are learning Spanish.

❖ What are they learning?

QUESTION WORDS

كلمات / أدوات الاستفهام

Whose ملكية للعاقل وغير العاقل

Why السبب أو الغرض أو الهدف

When الوقت أو الزمن

Where المكان

How الحال / الكيفية

How الوسيلة

How many + اسم كم العدد

How much + اسم كم الكمية

How much كم الثمن

How deep كم العمق

How often كم عدد المرات

How far كم تبعد (المسافة)

How tall ما طول

باقي الجملة + فاعل + فعل مساعد

الفعل المساعد يجب أن يكون من الجملة الأصلية مثل:

(is-are-was-were-have-has-had-will-can-فعل ناقص)

لو مش موجود نعمل إبيه!!!!

نستخدم does لو كان الفاعل مفرد والفعل في آخره s- ثم نحذفها

نستخدم do لو كان الفاعل جمع والفعل ساده ما فيه زياده

نستخدم did لو كان الفعل ماضي ونرجع الفعل لأصله

وخللي بالك الـ I/we في الجملة نحولها لـ you في السؤال

➤ These are Ahmed's books.

❖ Whose are these books? / Whose books are these?

➤ I found Omar's watch?

❖ Whose watch did you find?



- I left early because I felt sick.
- We are leaving at 7 a.m.
- I went to the park yesterday.
- A rash driver crashed into a tree.
- By scoring the most goals.
- There are 20 students in the classroom.
- We need more than 100 hundred QR.
- Ali is OK now.
- Once a week. / Every Friday.
- ❖ Why did you leave early?
- ❖ When are you leaving?
- ❖ Where did you go yesterday?
- ❖ How did the accident happen?
- ❖ How do we win at football?
- ❖ How many students are there in the classroom?
- ❖ How much money do we need?
- ❖ How is Ali feeling now?
- ❖ How often do you visit your grandparents?

Direct Questions الأسئلة المباشرة	Indirect Questions الأسئلة الغير مباشرة
بقاى السؤال + فاعل + فعل مساعد	فعل + فاعل + If / whether يتم التخلص من الفعل المساعد إذا كان Do / Does/ Did بقاى الأفعال المساعدة تغير مكانها مع الفاعل
" Can we check out later?"	I'd like to know if / whether we can check out later.
بقاى السؤال + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة استفهام	بقاى السؤال + فعل + فاعل + أداة استفهام
" What time does the train leave?"	Would you tell me what time the train leaves ?

➤ Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ is your favorite color?
a) Who b) What c) When d) Where
2. _____ do you live?
a) Who b) What c) When d) Where
3. _____ is the capital of France?
a) Who b) What c) When d) Where



a) Who

b) What

c) When

d) Where

5. _____ is your brother's name?

a) Who

b) What

c) When

d) Where

6. _____ did you buy that book?

a) Who

b) What

c) When

d) Which

7. _____ is your birthday?

a) Who

b) What

c) When

d) Where

8. _____ mountain is the tallest in the world?

a) Who

b) Which

c) When

d) Where

9. _____ are you going to do?

a) Who

b) What

c) When

d) Where

10. _____ grocery stores are there in your area?

a) Who

b) What

c) When

d) How many

➤ **Make questions to the following answers.**

1. The Eiffel Tower is in Paris.

(Where)

❖ _____

2. I met my best friend two years ago.

(When)

❖ _____

3. I bought some milk at the grocery store.

(What)

❖ _____

4. My friends are giving a party next Friday.

(Who)

❖ _____

5. I went to the pharmacy to get the medicine.

(Why)

❖ _____



6. There were 25 empty seats in the cinema.

(How)

❖ _____

7. Red apples are my favourite.

(Which)

❖ _____

8. I go to school by car.

(How)

❖ _____

9. Ahmed is 16 years old.

(How)

❖ _____

10. The heavy rain was the cause of the accident.

(What)

❖ _____

11. **Tom** gave the notebook to Paul.

❖ _____

➤ **Read the direct questions and form indirect questions.**

1. How long will the meeting last?

➤ **Excuse me, do you know** _____ ?

2. Where does Miss Davis live?

➤ **Could you tell me** _____ ?

3. Is the flat furnished?

➤ **I'd like to know** _____ .

4. When did you graduate?

➤ **Can you tell me** _____ ?

5. Do I need to buy any books for the French course?

➤ **I was wondering** _____ .



Writing

An Informal Email

❖ Tips for writing: نصائح لكتابة إيميل غير رسمي لوصف حدث

- an informal greeting and ending. تحية افتتاحية - ختامية غير رسمية.
- short forms (e.g. I'm, didn't). اختصارات
- exclamations (e.g. It's amazing!). عبارات وعلامات التعجب
- direct questions (e.g. How are you?). أسئلة مباشرة
- expressions (e.g. you see, well, actually, you know, of course). تعبيرات اصطلاحية
- Avoid forms such as wanna, cul8r, etc. تجنب لغة التحدث الدارجة

عند كتابة إيميل غير رسمي لصديق مثلاً عن حدث ما يجب أن يتم تقسيمه إلى فقرات.

- ❶ في الفقرة الأولى تقوم بتحية الشخص والسؤال عن أحواله ثم سبب الكتابة وتذكر سبب الكتابة
- ❷ في الفقرة الثانية وممكن الثالثة أيضاً تقوم بالحديث عن ما تنوي القيام به وتطلب من بعض النصائح وتستفسر عن الأشياء التي تريدها مثل : (الإقامة- المواصلات - العمل الجزئي- وسائل الترفيه وهكذا)
- ❸ لا تنسى أن تتحدث عن المشاعر خلال الحدث سواء ما تشعر به أو ما يشعر به باقي الأشخاص
- ❹ في الفقرة الأخيرة توجه بالشكر للصديق واخبره أنك في انتظار الرد منه

Hi Alan,

I hope you're doing great! It's been a while since we last caught up—I've been meaning to write and share what's new on my end.

I wanted to let you know that I'm planning to travel to your country to study and work. I'd love to hear your suggestions about the best neighborhoods to stay in, good places to live, and any advice on studying or working there.

Also, could you tell me a bit about how public transport works in your area? For example, is it easy to get around, and are there local apps or cards I should know about? Any tips would be super helpful!

Take care, and I can't wait to hear from you.

Take care,

Ahmed



للرد على هذا الايميل: عليك التعبير عن سعادتك عند سماع هذا الخبر والرد على كل الاستفسارات الموجودة
به وإعطاء النصائح والتعليمات.

Hi Ahmed,

Great to hear from you! I'm really excited you're planning to come to London to study and work.

You might like the city center—it is lively, full of student energy, markets, cafés, and near university areas. If you prefer something quieter with a more historic feel, Greenwich has a charming riverside atmosphere and good transport links.

Ideal Magazine

Getting around is easy with an London Metro Card, which gives you 30% off Travelcards and bus passes. You can also use pay-as-you-go with contactless payment, and the daily fare is covered.

Let me know what kind of vibe you're after—late-night scene, creative energy, peaceful spots—and your budget. I'd be happy to help you at any time.

Talk soon,

Alan

MODULE 2

CONFUSED WORDS

Harm - يضر - يضر بـ	Hurt - يؤلم	Injure - يصاب جسدياً بجروح
التلوث - التدخين	للأشخاص - العواطف - جسدياً	للحيوانات المصابة

- Smoking **harms** health badly.
- The baby's bite **hurt** her.
- Many people were **injured** after the accident.
- Your comment really **hurt** her.
- She was standing all day. Her legs **hurt**.

Damage - يُتلف	Destroy - يُدمر	Ruin - يُخرب - يفقده قيمته
Damaged car - بعد الحادث Damaged CD - اسطوانة تالفة Damaged wall - دهان حائط Table surface - سطح الطاولة	يدمر شيء حتى لا يوجد له أثر أو لا يمكن استعادته - شخص مدمر نفسياً	يفقد الشيء أهمية أو جمالة أو قيمته



- The car was badly **damaged** after the accident.
- The beach house was totally **destroyed** after the storm.
- Her refusal **ruined** our plans for the weekend.

يحمل Carry	يجذب Pull	يسحب Drag
يرفع شيء / شخص من على الأرض أو من وضع الثبات على الكتف مثلاً	يجذب للخارج (الأبواب مثلاً) - يشد (الحبال مثلاً) - عربة (التسوق) - يخلع سن من الأسنان	يجر شيء ملامس للأرض - يسحل أشخاص على الأرض

- The mother is **carrying** her baby.
- You must **pull** the door to get in.
- They **dragged** the heavy box to the other side of the room.

➤ Choose the correct answer.

- The storm last night didn't _____ the house, but it broke a few windows.
A) destroy B) hurt C) ruin D) injure
- Falling off the bike can _____ your knee badly.
A) harm B) hurt C) ruin D) pull
- Smoking can seriously _____ your health.
A) harm B) hurt C) ruin D) drag
- The loud music didn't just annoy me, it really _____ my ears.
A) hurt B) injure C) ruin D) pull
- His bad behavior will _____ his reputation if he continues.
A) injure B) destroy C) ruin D) damage
- The workers had to _____ the heavy boxes up the stairs.
A) carry B) drag C) pull D) ruin
- The horse was strong enough to _____ the cart easily.
A) harm B) pull C) injure D) damage
- I fell down the stairway and I _____ my ankle.
A) injured B) harmed C) damaged D) ruined
- Mandy spilt orange juice on her skirt and completely _____ it.
A) harmed B) injured C) damaged D) ruined

➤ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the boxes.

harm - hurt - injure

- I was skiing all day and now my knees _____.
- Pollution can _____ our health.
- Only two people were seriously _____ in the accident.



damage - destroy - ruin

1. The bad weather _____ our plans to go on a picnic in the countryside.
2. Several buildings were completely _____ by the fire.
3. Don't put that hot pot on the table. You'll _____ the surface.

carry - pull - drag

1. We couldn't lift the bookcase, so we _____ it to the other side of the room.
2. A complete stranger helped me _____ the shopping bags to my car.
3. The scuba diver _____ the rope to show that he wanted to go back up to the surface.

DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

Feelings	المشاعر	Character	الشخصية	Appearance	المظهر - الشكل
surprised	مدهش	arrogant	متكبر	Tall	طويل
irritated	سريع الغضب	devoted	مخلص - مكرس	Strong	قوي
offended	يشعر بالإهانة	witty	ذكي ولطيف	Well-built	قوي البنية
overjoyed	مغمور بالسعادة	reserved	متحفظ	Bald	أصلع
discouraged	مُحَبَط	unpleasant	غير لطيف	pale	شاحب الوجه
terrified	مرعوب	unfriendly	غير ودود	underweight	خفيف الوزن
anxious	قلق	good	طيب	handsome	وسيم
pleased	مسرور	kind	عطوف		
horrified	مُرْوَع				

➤ Complete the sentences with words from the list.

overjoyed - devoted- underweight - reserved - handsome

1. He was a(n) _____ husband and father, and did his best to provide for his wife and children.



2. Jane is very _____ and feels terribly uncomfortable when she has to speak to people she doesn't know.
3. The boy was terribly weak and _____ ; it was obvious that he had not eaten in days.
4. I was _____ to hear that my brother who lives in Canada is visiting us in July.

➤ Complete the sentences with words from the list.

pleased - witty- offended - arrogant - discouraged

1. I felt _____ when Brian spoke to me so rudely the other day.
2. I had really made an effort, so when my boss criticised my work, I felt really _____.
3. James is really _____; his comments are not only clever but also funny.
4. I don't like working with Derrick; he has a big idea of himself and is terribly _____.



Grammar

The Past Simple

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة	Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة
Affirmative الإثبات	Affirmative الإثبات
V2 + فاعل	V2 + فاعل
Verb+ d : close-----closed d Verb + ed : work -----work ed Verb + ied : carry -----carri ied ➤ We invited d Ali to the party. ➤ She wash ed the dishes. ➤ He hurr ied to work.	See ----- saw / go----- went / meet --- met V. To Be I / he / she / it / فاعل مفرد + was We / you / they / فاعل جمع + were ➤ I saw the accident. ➤ He was in the park
Negative النفي	Negative النفي
أصل الفعل بدون زيادات V1 + didn't + فاعل	أصل الفعل بدون زيادات V1 + didn't + فاعل (مع الفعل Be) was not / were not + فاعل
➤ We didn't invite Ali to the party.	➤ I didn't see the accident. ➤ He wasn't in the park.
Question السؤال	Question السؤال
أصل الفعل بدون زيادات V1 + فاعل + Did	أصل الفعل بدون زيادات V1 + فاعل + Did (مع الفعل Be) Was / were + الفاعل
➤ Did she wash the dishes? ➤ Who did you invite to the party?	➤ Did you see the accident? ➤ Was he in the park?

USES

لوصف أحداث حدثت في الماضي وانتهت مع ذكر الوقت (يعني انتبهنا خلاص يا ست إخلاص!!!)

○ We **went** to the Natural History Museum **yesterday**. (last week / 2 days ago)

○ (أحداث متتالية في الماضي واحد بعد واحد مع وجود كلمة **and**)

○ عند وجود **but** أو **although** أو **so** / **after that** / **then** / **next**

○ Dad **got** up early, **made** coffee **and then** he **left** for work.

○ I **called** Ahmed **but** he **didn't answer** me back.

○ **Although** we **invited** them to the party , they **didn't come**.



- Hassan **finished** his homework, **then** he **went** to the gym.

(عادات وأحداث متكررة في الماضي مع وجود **(when + always/often/sometimes)**)

- **When** my sister and I **were** younger, we **often borrowed** each other's clothes.

لوصف مواقف ثابتة في الماضي مع وجود كلمة **(when)**

- We **lived** in a house with a big garden **when** we **were** young. (لما كنا صغار)

لوصف حدث قصير تقاطع مع حدث أطول في الماضي ويكون الحدث الأطول ماضي مستمر

- I **was doing** my homework **when** the lights **went** out.

ماضي بسيط + **since** + مضارع تام بسيط / مضارع تام مستمر

- I **haven't seen** Mr. Elkhoully **since** he **travelled** to Doha.

- They **have been playing** computer games **since** they **got** up.

لما نتكلم عن شخصيات ماتت نستخدم الماضي البسيط

- **Shakespear wrote** many plays and novels.

○ عند الحديث عن أحداث متتالية نستخدم الآتي:

ماضي بسيط + , ماضي بسيط + فاعل + **As soon as**

- As soon as I **finished** my work, I **went** back home.

كلمات تدل على هذا الزمن :

Yesterday – last (week) – ago – once – one day – in ancient times – in the old days – in 2010 (أي عام مضي) - in the past

➤ **Choose the correct answer.**

1. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.

A. writes

B. wrote

C. written

D. was wrote

2. We _____ Mr. Ahmed in Doha Festival a few days ago.

A. see

B. were saw

C. did saw

D. saw

3. It was cold, so I _____ the window.

A. shut

B. was shut

C. have shut

D. shutting



4. I _____ to the cinema three times last week.

A. was go

B. went

C. have gone

D. going

5. What _____ you _____ last weekend?

A. were / do

B. did / did

C. did / do

D. do / did

6. The police _____ him on his way home last night.

A. was stop

B. stops

C. stopping

D. stopped

7. The film wasn't very good. I _____ it very much.

A. didn't enjoy

B. enjoyed

C. wasn't enjoy

D. didn't enjoyed

8. There was too much noise. I _____ sleep very well.

A. am not

B. didn't

C. wasn't

D. don't

9. The window was open and a bird _____ into the room.

A. fly

B. was flew

C. flew

D. was flying

10. Ahmed _____ a lot of money yesterday.

A. spend

B. spent

C. spending

D. was spent



PAST PROGRESSIVE

I / he / she / it / أي فاعل مفرد + **was+ verb +-ing**

We / you / they / أي فاعل جمع + **were+ verb +-ing**

➤ We were working.

➤ He was sleeping.

I / he / she / it / أي فاعل مفرد + **was not + verb +-ing**

We / you / they / أي فاعل جمع + **were not + verb +-ing**

➤ They weren't working. ➤ It wasn't sleeping.

Was + I / he / she / it / أي فاعل مفرد + verb +-ing

Were + we / you / they / أي فاعل جمع + verb +-ing

➤ Were you working?

➤ Was she sleeping?

● حدث كان مستمر عند وقت محدد في الماضي وهنا نستخدم

At+ (yesterday / last (week) /ago)

This time (yesterday / last (week) /ago)

All (day-the night-the morning) / the whole day + yesterday / last (week)

○ **At 7 pm yesterday**, I **was watching** the match. (كنت أشاهد المباراة)

○ **This time last week**, we **were playing** football. (كنا نلعب كرة قدم)

● عند الحديث عن السبب والنتيجة

was/ were + فاعل + because + ماضي بسيط + فاعل

was/ were + فاعل + so + ماضي بسيط + فاعل

➤ I **didn't go** out **because** I **was studying**. (ماخرجت علشان كنت بذاكر)

➤ I **was studying** **so** I **didn't go** out.



حدثان كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت (متزامنان) في الماضي وهنا نستخدم:

While / As + فاعل + was/ were + فعل + -ing , فاعل + was/ were + فعل + -ing

فاعل + was/ were + فعل + -ing + while/ as + فاعل + was/ were + فعل + -ing

○ **While / As** I **was studying**, my brother **was watching** TV. (أنا كنت بذاكر وهو كان يشاهد التلفاز)

○ My brother **was watching** TV **while / as** I **was studying**.

❖ حدثان في الماضي قطع أحدهما الآخر وهنا يكون الحدث الأطول في المستمر والحدث الأقصر أو

الذي تقاطع معه يكون ماضي بسيط

ماضي بسيط + فاعل + was / were + فعل + -ing , فاعل + While / As + فاعل + was / were + فعل + -ing

الحدث الأطول

الحدث الأقصر

فاعل + was / were + فعل + -ing + فاعل + While / As + فاعل + was / were + فعل + -ing

➤ **While / As** he **was running**, he **fell** down. (وقع على الأرض وهو يركض)

➤ He **fell** down **while/ as** he **was running**.

ماضي بسيط + فاعل + was / were + فعل + -ing + فاعل + when + فاعل + was / were + فعل + -ing

فاعل + was / were + فعل + -ing + فاعل + when + فاعل + was / were + فعل + -ing

➤ We **were having** lunch when the phone **rang**.

➤ When my father **came** back home, I **was doing** my homework.

○ عند وصف مشهد أو أحداث في قصة:

○ There were a lot of children at the park. Some **were playing** football, others **were riding** their bikes and a few **were talking** on their mobile phones.

○ لوصف حالات أو أحداث كانت تحدث بشكل مؤقت في الماضي: مع وجود **then** في ذاك الحين **in those days**

➤ My brother **was working** in a restaurant **in those days**.

○ للحديث عن أفعال كانت تحدث بشكل متكرر ومن عجب في الماضي وتأتي مع ظروف التكرار

(always / frequently / usually / often, etc.)

➤ My cousins **were always fighting** when they were young.

○ لا يجوز استخدام الماضي المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تأتي في الأزمنة المستمرة مثل أفعال الحواس والعاطفة

والحالة وما إلى ذلك (نفس الحال مع المضارع المستمر)



- When I was young, I **was loving** trips. (جملة خطأ)
- When I was young, I **loved / used to love** trips. (جملة صحيحة)

❖ **Choose the correct answer.**

1. My brother and sister _____ playing tennis at 11am yesterday.

A. are	B. was	C. were	D. is
---------------	---------------	----------------	--------------

2. _____ you still working at 7pm last night?

A. Were	B. Are	C. Was	D. Did
----------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

3. At 8.30 yesterday morning I _____ to work.

A. drive	B. drove	C. was driving	D. were driving
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------------	------------------------

4. We _____ when the police came.

A. were sleeping	B. slept	C. was sleeping	D. have slept
-------------------------	-----------------	------------------------	----------------------

5. Why _____ he _____ lunch at 4pm?

A. did ----- have	B. was ----- having	C. were ----- having	D. is ----- having
--------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

6. Was Omar _____ his homework when I rang him?

A. doing	B. do	C. done	D. does
-----------------	--------------	----------------	----------------

7. Snow _____ lightly. Suddenly a pear appeared.

A. fell	B. was falling	C. is falling	D. were falling
----------------	-----------------------	----------------------	------------------------

8. Somebody shot the politician _____ he was giving a speech.

A. after	B. when	C. while	D. as soon as
-----------------	----------------	-----------------	----------------------

9. They _____ TV when I arrived.

A. were watching	B. were watched	C. watched	D. watching
-------------------------	------------------------	-------------------	--------------------

10. I was reading a detective story _____ I heard a noise.

A. just as	B. while	C. when	D. as
-------------------	-----------------	----------------	--------------

11. Yesterday, John _____ a movie at home when the lights went out.

A. watched	B. was watching	C. had watched	D. has watched
-------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------



➤ **Rewrite the following sentence using the word given.**

1. I was visiting relatives in Australia and I saw my first koala. **(when)**

2. He was travelling through the region when he heard about the rare birds that lived there. **(As)**

➤ **Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.**

1. I _____ **(find)** my lost book yesterday.

2. I _____ **(look)** for my watch all day yesterday.

3. This afternoon, while my mother _____ **(prepare)** dinner, my dad was reading the newspaper.

4. Hamad _____ **(surf)** the Net when the doorbell rang.

5. I _____ **(be)** in a hurry yesterday morning because my alarm clock didn't go off.

6. The teacher was explaining the lesson when I _____ **(arrive)**.

7. While we _____ **(drive)** back home, we saw a horrible accident.

8. I _____ **(have)** a terrible dream last night.

9. Ahmed _____ **(go)** to see his grandmother yesterday.

10. She _____ **(work)** at 9 pm last night.

11. Hamad _____ **(play)** when someone stole his lunchbox yesterday.

12. Susan was having lunch when the doorbell _____ **(ring)**.

13. The lights went out while I _____ **(work)** on my project.

14. We _____ **(be)** in London last year.

15. Mustafa got hurt while he _____ **(play)** football.

16. While Rana was cutting an apple, she _____ **(cut)** her finger.



Used to

قبل ما نبدأ الكلام نستخدم **used to** فقط مع أشياء تكررت أو لم تكن متكررة في الماضي أو حالة استمرت أو لم تكن موجودة في الماضي ولا نستخدمهما أبداً مع فعل حدث مرة واحدة فقط وخاصة مع

yesterday / last night/ last weekend/ last month / last year

Form / Use	Used to+ base verb
Affirmative	أصل الفعل بدون used to + فاعل زيادات
Negative	أصل الفعل بدون didn't use to + فاعل زيادات
Question	الفعل سادته use to + فاعل Did
وصف عادات شخصية تكررت في الماضي وهنا نستخدم معها When + ماضي بسيط + فاعل + مصدر + used to + فاعل	➤ I used to play in the street when I was a child. ➤ Omar's father used to take him to the zoo when he was young.
وضع ثابت أو دائم أو حالة استمرت لفترة طويلة في الماضي وغالباً مع الأفعال التي تدل على الحالة أو التي تعبر عن وضع يستمر لفترة مثل Be – work – live - have	➤ Saleh used to be fat when he was a child. ➤ We used to live in the countryside when we were kids.
أحداث تكررت في الماضي لكنها توقفت أو تغيرت حالياً بشرط أن نذكر ما يدل على العكس الآن don't / doesn't now / Not anymore / no longer فعل آخر أو شيء آخر مغاير	➤ I used to go to work by bus. Now, I don't. I don't go by bus anymore Now, I go by car. الحالة وعكسها

المصدر من الفعل الذي تكرر في الماضي + **would** أو **used to** + الشخص الذي نتكلم عنه

الفعل المتكرر لا يكون بعد **when** أو **but** أو **until** أو **because** لكنه الفعل الآخر

- Sara ~~always ate~~ junk food, but now she follows a healthy diet. (**used to**)
- Sara **used to eat** junk food, but now she follows a healthy diet.



➤ **Choose the correct answer.**

1. My brother _____ so unfriendly.

A. didn't use to be	B. didn't use to was	C. didn't used to be	wouldn't be
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2. _____ to that new song last weekend?

A. Did you use to listen	B. Did you listened	C. Did you used to listen	D. Did you listen
---------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------

3. I _____ a lot of candies when I was young. Now I prefer fruits and vegetables.

A. will eat	B. used to eat	C. was eating	D. used to eating
--------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	--------------------------

4. We _____ to that new restaurant last month.

A. used to go	B. went	C. used go	D. would go
----------------------	----------------	-------------------	--------------------

5. When he was 5, Alex _____ his teeth twice before going to bed. Now he doesn't.

A. use to brush	B. brushed	C. used to brush	D. was brushed
------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------

6. When I was younger, I _____ climb trees in the backyard.

A. using to	B. will	C. use to	D. used
--------------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

7. When I was young , we _____ go camping by the lake whenever the weather is good.

A. can	B. used to	C. will	D. were
---------------	-------------------	----------------	----------------

8. She _____ hours reading books in her room. Now she doesn't.

A. will spend	B. spends	C. didn't use to spend	D. used to spend
----------------------	------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------

9. They _____ soccer in the park .

A. used to play	B. will play	C. playing	D. will play
------------------------	---------------------	-------------------	---------------------

10. My grandparents _____ me stories about their childhood when I was young.

A. will tell	B. used to tell	C. were telling	D. tell
---------------------	------------------------	------------------------	----------------

11. We _____ a family game during my childhood.

A. used to play	B. were played	C. are playing	D. will play
------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	---------------------



➤ **Rewrite the following sentence using the word given.**

1. I played basketball in the school team when I was a teenager. **(used to)**

I _____ in the school team when I was a teenager.

2. Sara always ate junk food, but now she follows a healthy diet. **(used to)**

3. I thought that adults knew everything, until I became one myself. **(used)**

4. When I was at university, I always studied late into the night. **(used to)**

❖ **Choose the correct answer.**

1. While the children _____ in the yard, their mother was in the kitchen.

A. run

B. ran

C. have run

D. were running

2. This time last year, I _____ to Spain.

A. am travelling

B. was travelling

C. have travelled

D. would travel

3. When Huda was at school, she used to _____ her friends in English.

A. help

B. helps

C. is helping

D. has helped

4. The kids _____ to the swimming pool yesterday.

A. go

B. went

C. goes

D. going

5. While I _____ the research, my friend unexpectedly arrived at the door.

A. prepare

B. prepared

C. am preparing

D. was preparing

Answer the following questions.

A. Rewrite the following sentence using the word given.

1. Sara always ate junk food, but now she follows a healthy diet. **(used to)**

2. Our grandmother looked after my little brother when my mother was at her daily work.

(Rewrite using “used to”)



B. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. While I was walking, a man stopped me and **(ask)** _____ me how to get to the nearest metro station.
2. Salim **(visit)** _____ his cousin last Friday.
3. Somebody knocked at the door while I **(watch)** _____ TV.
4. While I **(do)** _____ my homework, my mother entered the room.
5. Messi shot the ball and **(score)** _____ a great goal.
6. I **(walk)** _____ home when I stumbled upon an old friend.
7. My eldest brother was just 20 years-old when he **(get)** _____ married.
8. I **(do)** _____ my homework when you called me.
9. I always _____ **(do)** my homework alone when I was a child.

Writing

A Story

● إذا تواجد على شكل نص قراءة في الامتحان، يجب معرفة السمات التالية:

➤ introduce the person/people involved. (تقديم الأشخاص في الفقرة الأولى paragraph 1)

➤ describe the events leading up to the actual experience. (paragraph 1)

وصف الأحداث التي تؤدي إلى التجربة الفعلية في الفقرة الأولى

➤ describe (your) experience. (وصف التجربة التي مر بها الكاتب في الفقرة الثانية paragraph 2)

➤ mention for the first time where (your) experience took place. (paragraph 2)

يصف الكاتب للمرة الأولى أين حدثت التجربة في الفقرة الثانية

➤ mention the emotions (you) felt while going through the experience. (paragraph 2)

يتحدث الكاتب عن مشاعر أثناء خوضه هذه التجربة في الفقرة الثانية

➤ mention how (you) feel now about (your) experience. (paragraph 3)



يصف الكاتب شعوره الآن (بعد انتهاء التجربة) في الفقرة الثالثة

➤ explain what (your) experience taught you. (paragraph3 الفقرة 3)

كتابة نص سردي شخصي (قصة لتجربة شخصية)

Introduction المقدمة	Introducing the main characters & the setting ● أين (يجب ذكر مكان التجربة أو الموقف) ● متى (يجب ذكر التاريخ أو الوقت المحدد الذي تم فيه الموقف ف) ● من (المقصود هنا كتابة شخصيات الموقف ولا تنسى أنك الطرف الأساس ي) في النص
Main Part الجزء الرئيسي	Introducing events in order قم بتقديم الأفكار بشكل متسلسل ومنطقي ● Highlight the most important point/moment. ركز على اللحظات أو النقاط المهمة ● Explain the significance of your experience. اشرح أهمية تجربتك من خلال مقارنتها و / أو ربطها بشيء آخر ● State your impressions/feelings and say how they affected you. اذكر انطباعاتك / مشاعرك وقل كيف أثرت علي
Conclusion الخاتمة	● Say how you feel about the experience now. مشاعرك تجاه التجربة ● Say what you have learnt from this experience. الدرس المستفادة



A Scary Day

It was a Friday. The mall was full of people. My younger brother and I were hanging out with some friends.

I remember I was looking up at the people we passed as we walked. Some people were shopping for their weekly needs, while others were sitting at cafes having their favourite drinks or in restaurants sharing a meal with families or friends. Everything seemed normal. We were just having a good time and enjoying ourselves.

I began to feel something bad. I wasn't at ease. I was scared. "I don't see my little brother around", I thought. "Where could he have gone?", I said to myself. I rushed everywhere looking for him but in vain بدون جدوى. Then I thought, "I should go directly to security guards". "For sure they can offer me help".

The security guards were really helpful. They helped me look for my little brother, but we couldn't find him anywhere. They finally checked the mall cameras and we were all surprised when we saw an old man taking my little brother out of the mall. At once we called the police and gave them a picture of the man.

Within hours, they police could find the man and my brother. Thank goodness he wasn't hurt. I was very happy to see my brother again safe and sound. Since that day I have learned not to let go of a young person if you are out without your family. This reflects the value of bearing

تحديد مكان وزمان

و شخصيات القصة
وتشجيع القارئ على
استكمال القراءة

تصاعد الأحداث
ووصف مشكلة أو
العقدة

تصاعد الأحداث
ووصف مشكلة أو
العقدة

وصف الشعور أو
الإحساس أثناء المشكلة

تفاصيل تساعد القارئ
على رسم صورة كاملة
للحدث

نهاية القصة والدرس
المستفاد منها