

مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة ابن تيمية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج القطرية ⇨ الصف الحادي عشر ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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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: مدرسة ابن تيمية

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

حل مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة ابن سينا

1

مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة ابن سينا

2

أوراق عمل شاملة نهاية الفصل غير مجابة

3

مراجعة نهائية الوحدة الرابعة غير مجابة

4

مراجعة نهائية الوحدة الثالثة غير مجابة

5



Revision

للفصل الحادي عشر - لغة إنجليزية

نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول 2025 / 2026

Modules 3-5

اسم الطالب: _____ الصف: (11)



Module 3 -5 – Vocabulary

Module 3 Vocabulary p. 40

on behalf of	نِيبَاةً عَنْ	in a hurry	في عجله من امره
on display	مَعْرُوض	in a mess	إِصْطِرَاب / فَوْضَى
on fire	يَحْتَرِق	in cash	نَقْدًا
on good terms	علاقه جيده	in charge of	مسؤول عن
on holiday	في اجازة	in debt	مدين
on purpose	مقصود	in particular	خصوصا
on sale	متاح للشراء	in public	بشكّل علني
on second thoughts	تغيير رأي – ندم	in sb's interest	يساعد شخص
on the phone	يقوم بعمل مكالمة	in tears	بالدموع
on the run	سريعا	in the future	في المُستقبل
on the verge of	على حافه	in the long run	على المدى البعيد
on tour	في جوله	in the meantime,	في هذه الاثناء
		in the mood for	في مزاج مناسب لـ
		in trouble	في مشكله

Choose the correct answer.

- On _____, I'll come with you. I'd like to see Rodney.
A. charge of B. tears C. the mood for D. second thoughts
- You're in _____ the kids while we are away this weekend.
A. charge of B. tears C. the mood for D. second
- I'm not really in _____ pizza tonight. Let's have something else.
A. charge of B. tears C. the mood for D. second
- What did you say to her? She was on _____ crying.
A. fire B. purpose C. the verge of D. the long run
- I'm sorry. I didn't do it on _____. It was an accident.
A. fire B. purpose C. the verge of D. the long run
- If we do it this way, I think it'll be better in _____.
A. fire B. purpose C. the verge of D. the long run
- Call 999! The house is on _____!
A. fire B. hurry C. sale D. the long run



Module 3 Vocabulary p. 40/41

get away	يفر - يهرب	get around to	يَجِدُ وَقْتًا لِلْقِيَامِ بِشَيْءٍ مَا	take over	يتولى الأمر
get along with	ينسجم مع شخص	get over	يتعافى - يتجاوز	take on	يواجه - يتحدى
get by	يسير أموره	take after	يشبه شخص	look for	يبحث عن
get through to	يفهم شخص - يقنع	take off	يقلع - يخلع	take down	يدون ملاحظة

Choose the correct answer.

- After this difficult project is finished, I need to _____ for a week and just relax on the beach.
A) get over B) get away C) get by D) get through to
- I'm so glad that my new roommate and I _____ each other; it makes living together much easier.
A) take after B) look for C) get along with D) take down
- My French isn't fluent, but it's good enough to _____ when I visit Paris.
A) get away B) get by C) get over D) take off
- The manager tried to _____ the importance of safety to the new employees.
A) get around to B) get through to C) take over D) take on
- I know the plant is dying, but I haven't _____ watering it regularly yet.
A) gotten around to B) gotten over C) taken after D) taken off
- It can be difficult to _____ a serious illness without the support of family and friends.
A) get over B) get away C) take off D) take down
- Everyone says I _____ my grandfather because we both have the same bright blue eyes.
A) take off B) take after C) take on D) get along with
- The large tech company plans to _____ its main rival by the end of the year.
A) take on B) get through to C) take over D) look for



Fill in the gaps with words from the box.

take over / take off / get along with / get by / get away

1. After working so hard all year, I really need to _____ for a relaxing vacation.
2. The new low-cost airline is about to _____ on its first flight to Paris.
3. Despite their differences, the two brothers _____ each other very well.
4. The large corporation plans to _____ several smaller competitors this year.
5. My Spanish isn't perfect, but I can _____ when I travel to Madrid.

Module 4 -Vocabulary p. 54

marine	بحري	biodiversity	التنوع البيولوجي
ecosystems	النظم الإيكولوجية	food chain	السلسلة الغذائية
delicate	حساس / رقيق	predator	مفترس
pose	يشكل / يمثل	prey	فريسة

Choose the correct answer.

1. The study of life in the oceans is known as _____ biology.
A) prey B) marine C) delicate D) predator
2. Coral reefs are one of the most complex and beautiful _____ on the planet.
A) ecosystems B) food chains C) biodiversity D) marine
3. The balance in a rainforest is incredibly _____ and can be easily disrupted by human activity.
A) marine B) delicate C) pose D) prey



4. Chemical waste from factories can _____ a serious threat to the health of nearby rivers.

- A) prey B) pose C) biodiversity D) delicate

5. Protecting a wide range of species is essential for maintaining the region's _____.

- A) food chain B) predator C) biodiversity D) marine

6. Plankton form the base of the oceanic _____, supporting almost all other life in the sea.

- A) predator B) food chain C) biodiversity D) ecosystems

Module 4 Vocab p. 54

Prepositions

advantage of	يستفيد من - ميزة	impact on	تأثير على	damage to	ضرر
importance of	أهمية	effect on	يؤثر على	solution to	حل
decrease in	انخفاض في	feed on	يتغذى على	threat to	خطر على
increase in	ازدياد في	need for	يحتاج الى	reason for	السبب في

Choose the correct answer.

1. The company took full advantage _____ the new market opportunities.

- A) of B) in C) on D) for

2. There has been a noticeable decrease _____ the number of students in the class.

- A) of B) for C) on D) in

3. The new policy had a significant impact _____ employee morale.

- A) of B) for C) on D) to

4. Many animals in the forest feed _____ small insects and plants.

- A) for B) on C) of D) at

5. There is an urgent need _____ clean water in the disaster-stricken area.

- A) of B) for C) on D) to

6. The hurricane caused extensive damage _____ the coastal village.

- A) for B) on C) of D) to

Module 4 Vocab p. 55

overachieve	يتفوق دراسيا	overpay	يدفع بإفراط	underfeed	نقص - سوء تغذية
overcharge	نفقة زائدة	overrate	يبالغ في التقدير	underachieve	غير ناجح
overcook	يفرط في الطهي	overuse	إفراط في الاستعمال	undercharge	يقلل الأسعار
overestimate	يبالغ في التقدير	underestimate	يقلل من أهمية شيء	underuse	قليل الاستخدام
overfeed	تغذية زائدة	undercook	ني - تحت الطهي	underrate	يقلل من قيمته
underpay	يدفع أجر متدنٍ				

Choose the correct answer.

1. Be careful not to _____ the chicken, or it will become dry and tough.

- a) overcharge b) overestimate c) overcook d) overachieve

2. I think they tried to _____ me for the repair work; the bill seems way too high.

- a) overachieve b) overcharge c) overcook d) overestimate

3. She tends to _____ how much time she has, and then she runs late for everything.

- a) overcharge b) overcook c) overestimate d) overachieve

4. Students who _____ often feel pressure to maintain their high-performance levels.

- a) overcharge b) overcook c) overestimate d) overachieve

5. This app is great, but I feel like most people _____ its features and don't take full advantage of them.

- a) undercharge b) underuse c) underrate d) overachieve

6. You shouldn't _____ your skills; you're much more talented than you think.

- a) underrate b) undercharge c) underuse d) overestimate

7. The store accidentally _____ me for the items I purchased, so I went back to pay the difference.

- a) underrated b) underused c) undercharged d) overcharged

underused / overcook / underestimate / underachieve / overcharge / undercharged

1. The taxi driver tried to _____ the tourist for the short trip.
2. You should not _____ your opponent's skill.
3. Be careful not to _____ the pasta, or it will become mushy.
4. The cashier accidentally _____ me for my groceries.
5. The community park is beautiful, but sadly _____ by local residents.

Module 5 Vocab p. 70 - Word formation

Adjectives that end in **-ed** are used to describe how people feel:

'He was **surprised** to find that he had been upgraded to first class.'

Adjectives that end in **-ing** are used to describe things and situations. Compare these example sentences to the ones above: 'Being upgraded to first class is **surprising**.'

Verb	Meaning	_ed adjective	_ing adjective
appal	يرتاع / يفزع	appalled	appalling
please	يرضى	pleased	pleasing
disgust	يثير الاشمئزاز	disgusted	disgusting
alarm	يرعب / يقلق	alarmed	alarming
disappoint	يخيّب الأمل	disappointed	disappointing
embarrass	يحرج / يخجل	embarrassed	embarrassing
confuse	يربك / يشوش	confused	confusing
depress	يكدر يغم	depressed	depressing

Choose the correct answer.

1. The judge was utterly _____ by the defendant's complete lack of remorse.
A) appalled B) appal C) appalling
2. The constant gray skies and relentless rain during the winter months can be very _____.
A) depressed B) depressing C) depress
3. The chef was _____ to see that every plate had been returned to the kitchen completely empty.
A) pleasing B) please C) pleased
4. The new tax form was incredibly _____, with its complex instructions and contradictory guidelines.
A) confusing B) confused C) confuse

Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. She was deeply _____ (*disappoint*) when her favorite team lost the game.
2. He felt _____ (*embarrass*) after he realized he talked with spinach stuck in his teeth.
3. The tourist was _____ (*confuse*) by the complicated subway map of the train.
4. After receiving bad news, he felt _____ (*depress*) and didn't leave his house for days.
5. The _____ (*appal*) conditions in the prison sparked a public outcry.
6. The _____ (*please*) symmetry of the garden's design made it a very relaxing place.

Module 5 Vocab p. 70 – Forming Nouns

Many nouns are formed by adding a suffix such as **–ion**, **–ation** and **–ment** to a verb. Pay attention to irregularities: (*decide* – *decision*) (*introduce* – *introduction*)

(*describe* – *description*) (*explain* – *explanation*) (*apply* – *application*) (*satisfy* – *satisfaction*)

-ment		-ion		-ation	
disappoint	disappointment	connect	connection	cancel	cancellation
achieve	achievement	prevent	prevention	imagine	imagination
develop	development	motivate	motivation	inspire	inspiration

Choose the correct answer.

1. After the team lost the championship, the fans could not hide their _____.
A) disappointing B) disappoint C) disappointment D) disappointed
2. Graduating from medical school was her greatest _____.
A) achieve B) achieving C) achieved D) achievement
3. The _____ of a new vaccine was a major breakthrough for modern medicine.
A) development B) developer C) developing D) develop
4. There is a strong _____ between a healthy diet and good overall health.
A) connect B) connector C) connection D) connecting
5. Regular exercise is a key factor in the _____ of heart disease.
A) prevention B) prevent C) preventive D) preventing

Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. Failing the test was a major _____ (**disappoint**) for the usually high-achieving student.
2. Graduating with top honors was her greatest _____ (**achieve**).
3. There is a clear _____ (**connect**) between regular exercise and improved mental health.
4. Regular handwashing is the best _____ (**prevent**) against the spread of germs.
5. Her desire to help others was her main _____ (**motivate**) for becoming a doctor.
6. The _____ (**cancel**) of the flight due to bad weather left a lot of passengers stranded.

Module 5 Vocab p. 76 - Word formation

-al		-ive		-y	
benefit	beneficial	intense	intensive	health	healthy
finance	financial	decide	decisive	dirt	dirty
education	educational	cooperate	cooperative	risk	risky
globe	global	protect	protective	dust	dusty
-ous / ious		able / -ible			
space	spacious	access	accessible		
adventure	adventurous	predict	predictable		
humour	humorous	reuse	reusable		
fury	furious	advise	advisable		

Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. Regular exercise is _____ (**benefit**) for both physical and mental health.
2. The company is facing some _____ (**finance**) difficulties this quarter.
3. The rescue mission was a success thanks to the _____ (**cooperate**) effort of agencies.
4. Wearing a helmet is a _____ (**protect**) measure for cyclists.
5. Investing all your money in a single startup is a very _____ (**risk**) strategy.
6. We found a box of old photographs in the _____ (**dust**) attic.

Modules 3 -5 Grammar

Module 3 - Past Simple

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They waited/saw.
NEGATIVE	I/You did not/didn't wait/see. He/She/It did not/didn't wait/see. We/You/They did not/didn't wait/see.
INTERROGATIVE	Did I/you/he/she/ it/we/they wait/ see?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they did . No , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they didn't .

Past Continuous : **Subj. + was/were + verb + ing**

AFFIRMATIVE	I/He/She/It was living. We/You/They were living.
NEGATIVE	I/He/She/It wasn't living. We/You/They weren't living.
INTERROGATIVE	Was I/he/she/it living ? Were we/you/they living ?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes , I/he/she/it was . No , I/he/she/it wasn't . Yes , we/you/they were . No , we/you/they weren't .

When vs While / As

1- When	past simple (v+ ed)	past continuous (was-were+v.+ing)
ex. When the phone rang, Ali was watching TV.		
2- When	past simple (v+ ed)	past simple (v+ ed)
ex. When the phone rang, Ali arrived home.		
3- While/As	past continuous (was-were+v.+ing)	past simple (v+ ed)
ex. While Ali was watching TV, the phone rang.		
4- While/As	past continuous (was-were+v.+ing)	past continuous (was-were+v.+ing)
ex. While I was watching TV, my brother was painting his room.		

Used to – Would – be/get used to

Form: subject + used to + bare infinitive الفعل بدون إضافة

AFFIRMATIVE اثباتات	الفاعل + used to + مصدر الفعل + I/You/He/She/It/We/They used to play tennis.	الفاعل + would + مصدر الفعل + I would sleep
NEGATIVE نفي	الفاعل + didn't use to + مصدر الفعل + I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't use to drive cars.	الفاعل + wouldn't + مصدر الفعل + I wouldn't sleep
INTERROGATIVE استفهام	Did + الفاعل + use to + مصدر الفعل +? Did I/you/he, etc use to fly planes?	would + الفاعل + مصدر الفعل +? would you sleep?

1.	Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay _____ Mount Everest in 1953
	A. climb B. is climbing C. climbed D. was climbing
2.	While I _____ our suitcases from the taxi, Hady was checking into the hotel.
	A. am getting B. have got C. was getting D. had got
3.	While we _____ for a BBQ on the beach, it turned dark and started to rain suddenly.
	A. are arranging B. had been arranging C. were arranging D. have been arranging
4.	I _____ my mobile phone while I was walking to school.
	A. drop B. dropped C. was dropping D. am dropping
5.	Yesterday evening, I _____ an action movie.
	A. watch B. watched C. was watching D. am watching
6.	My father _____ to London two years ago.
	A. travel B. travels C. travelled D. was travelling
7.	While Ali was studying his lessons, he _____ a loud bang.
	A. hear B. hears C. heard D. to hear
8	Correct the verbs in brackets. My family _____ (rent) a villa in Spain last summer.
9	Correct the verbs in brackets. Last year we _____ (travel) all the way across Russia by train.
10	Correct the verbs in brackets. The pilot _____ (fly) over France when he made an emergency landing.

Module 4 p. 55

الماضي التام Past Perfect

Usage	past action happened before another one
used with	By + past date (2010) / 2 o'clock
Formation التكوين	
Affirmative	التصريف الثالث + had + V(3) + فاعل Ex. By 2016 my father had bought a new house.
Negative	التصريف الثالث + had + not + V(3) + فاعل Ex. By 2016 I hadn't bought my old car.
Question	? التصريف الثالث + V(3) + فاعل + wh Ex. Where had you done your homework?

We use the **past perfect**:

يدل على شيء حدث في الماضي قبل حدث آخر

- for an action which **finished** before another past action or before a stated time in the past.

*The ferry **had already left** by the time we arrived at the port.*

(past perfect: **had left** before another past action: **arrived**)

*The shops **had closed** by 6:00.*

(before a stated time in the past: **by 6:00**)

A. Choose the correct answers:

1. By the time we arrived at the theater, the movie _____.

- a) starts b) start c) has started d) had started

2. She was tired because she _____ well the night before.

- a) didn't sleep b) hadn't slept c) hasn't slept d) doesn't sleep

3. They _____ each other for ten years before they got married.

- a) had lost b) lost c) have lost d) lose

4. He told me that he _____ in London for five years.

- a) has lived b) had lived c) lived d) live

5. By 2015, my brother _____ three different companies.

- a) had started b) started c) has started d) start

6. We _____ the document before the computer crashed.

- a) have saved b) saved c) had saved d) save

7. She was excited to visit the city, as she _____ there before.

- a) had never been b) never was c) has never been d) never been

8. After they _____ eating, they left the restaurant.

- a) has finished b) have finished c) finished d) had finished

9. I realized that I _____ a huge mistake.

- a) make b) had made c) have made d) made

B. Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. After the boy _____ (**cook**) his food, he went to club.
2. Before we went home, we _____ (**paint**) our flat.
3. My father _____ (**read**) the newspaper before he ate lunch.
4. We had changed our flat before the accident _____ (**happen**)
5. Salem _____ (**watch**) TV, before he went to the club.
6. She had never seen a giraffe before she _____ (**visit**) the safari park.

Module 4 p. 60/61

Clauses of Reason express the reason for something.

- because / as / since + subject + verb
- because of / due to + noun/-ing form

Clauses of Concession express contrast or opposition.

- although / even though + subject + verb
- in spite of / despite + noun / -ing form

Clauses of Result express the result of an action or a conclusion.

- so + adjective/adverb + (that)
- such + (a/an +) (adjective +) noun + (that)

Clauses of Purpose to show the purpose of an action.

- to / so as (not) to / in order (not) to + base form.
- so that + can / may / will (not) (present / future time reference)
- so that + could / might / would (not) (past time reference)

Choose the correct answers:

1. We had to cancel the picnic _____ the heavy rain.
a) although b) because c) so that d) because of
2. She took a taxi _____ she wouldn't be late for her interview.
a) because b) in order to c) so that d) although
3. _____ it was very cold, he didn't wear a coat.
a) Because b) In spite of c) So that d) Although
4. It was _____ a boring movie _____ we left halfway through.
a) such / that b) so / that c) because / that d) although / that
5. He went to the library _____ find some quiet space to study.
a) because of b) so that c) to d) although
6. The match was not cancelled _____ the bad weather conditions.
a) because b) in spite of c) although d) due to
7. The company's failure was _____ a lack of investment.
a) because b) although c) so that d) due to
8. She is _____ intelligent _____ she solved the problem in minutes.
a) such / that b) because / that c) so / that d) although / that
9. _____ having a map, we still got lost in the city.
a) Because b) Although c) Despite d) So that
10. I'm saving money _____ I can buy a new car.
a) to b) because of c) in order to d) so that

B. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. He spoke too quickly for me to understand him. (so)

2. It proved to be a very difficult problem. No body could solve it. (such)

3. We had a very good time. We didn't want to go home. (such)

4. The food was very good. We ate far too much. (so)

Module 5 - Modal Verbs

الأفعال الناقصة

N.	Usage	Modal Verbs	Example	Replaced with	Example
1	Obligation الالزام	must / have to/ought to / should	You <i>must</i> obey your parents.	You are obliged to ... It is obligatory to ...	It is obligatory to obey your parents.
2	absence of necessity غياب الضرورة (present)	don't have to don't need to needn't didn't have to	You <i>don't have to</i> bring anything for the event. You <i>didn't have to</i> add salt I already added	It isn't necessary ... It wasn't necessary to	It isn't necessary to attend the meeting. It wasn't necessary to add salt.
3	prohibition التحريم	Mustn't Can't	You <i>mustn't</i> talk during the lesson. You can't park here .	You are not allowed to .. It is prohibited to	It is forbidden to talk during the lesson.
4	advice النصيحة	should / ought shouldn't	You should do your homework daily.	It is advisable to ... It is a good idea to ..	It is advisable to do your homework daily.
5	possibility الامكانية	can "general" could "specific"	He can be kind hearted.	It is possible to ... It was possible to	I can't get it all done by Friday - it's just not possible.
6	probability الاحتمالية	may + v1 Perhaps will	He may buy a new car.	It is probable ..	It is probable that he may buy a new car.
7	ability القدرة	can مضارع could ماضي	Now I can drive cars. When I was ten, I could drive cars.	am/is/are + able to .. was/were + able to .. He managed to ...	Now I am able to drive cars. When I was ten, I was able to drive cars.
8	offers العروض	Could/ Can I Would you like me to	Would you like me to carry these bags for you?	Do you want me to ...	Do you want me to carry these for you?
9	suggest الاقتراح	You could	You could go on a trip.	Let's + v1 . How about + v ing ? What about + v ing?	What about going on a trip? Let's go on a trip.
10	permission الاستئذان	May I ... Can I	Can I use your mobile phone?	Is it OK if I Do you mind if I	Is it OK if I use your mobile phone?

A. Choose the correct answers:

1. You _____ study hard if you want to pass the exam.
a) should b) might c) may d) mustn't
2. It's getting late. I _____ go now or I'll miss my bus.
a) could b) must c) ought to d) had better

3. She _____ be at home, but I'm not sure. I'll call to check.

- a) must b) have to c) may d) should

4. Students _____ use their phones during the test. It's strictly forbidden.

- a) may not b) mustn't c) don't have to d) couldn't

5. When I was younger, I _____ run very fast.

- a) can b) should c) could d) must

6. You _____ see a doctor if your headache continues.

- a) might b) ought to c) mustn't d) couldn't

7. We _____ finish this project by Friday. It's a firm deadline.

- a) may b) have to c) should d) might

8. _____ I borrow your pen for a moment?

- a) Must b) Should c) May d) Ought to

9. You _____ drive after taking that medicine. The warning label is very clear.

- a) may not b) don't have to c) mustn't d) shouldn't to

10. They _____ be on vacation. Their lights have been off for a week.

- a) could b) have to c) ought to d) must

B. Rewrite the sentences using the modal verbs in brackets.

1. It's a good idea to drink milk every morning. (should)

2. It is necessary to call a technician for the printer. (must)

3. It is not advisable to stay up late every day. (shouldn't)

4. Students are not allowed to enter this room. (can't)

5. It's prohibited to park your car here. (mustn't)

6. Ali has the ability to lift 200 kilograms. (can)

Future Simple		المستقبل البسيط	
Will + inf...		am/is/are +going to + inf...	
to make predictions based on what we think. للتنبؤات (بدون دليل) وخاصة مع الكلمات الآتية		to make predictions based on evidence. للتنبؤات المبنية على دليل	
Perhaps, probably, believe, think, hope, expect, be sure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It's cloudy, it's going to rain. ➤ The man is driving so fast, he is going to crash. ➤ If you keep eating like that, you're going to feel sick. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I'm sure he will pass the exam. ➤ Perhaps, it will be a cold winter this year. ➤ He expects the meeting will start at 10 AM. 			
to talk about spontaneous decisions. لوصف قرار سريع أو تلقائي (إنشاء الكلام)		to talk about future plans. للخطط و النوايا المستقبلية	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We've run out of bread. I'll go and buy some. ➤ It's hot in here, I will open the window. 		<div>Planned / intended / decided</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ My sister is going to study Engineering. ➤ I am going to be a doctor when I finish university. ➤ They are going to move to a new house. 	
for threats and warnings للتهديدات والتحذيرات.		for warnings للتحذير من شيء تراه مع الكلمات الآتية.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stop making noise, or I will tell your father. ➤ I will never speak to you again if you lie to me! ➤ Get to the gate on time or else you'll miss your flight. 		<div>Watch out! Be careful! Pay attention! Look out</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Look out! You're going to step in the puddle. ➤ Watch out! The baby is going to fall. ➤ Pay attention! you are going to break the vase. 	
for promises, offers and requests للعروض والعروض والطلبات.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I'll help you with your project, don't worry! ➤ I give you my word that I will visit you. ➤ I'll cook dinner tonight. ➤ Will you help me hang the washing? 			
tomorrow / next month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.		/ in an hour/year, etc. soon	

Put the verbs into the correct tense. (will OR going to)

- We believe they _____ (complete) the project next week.
- Look at those dark clouds. It _____ (rain) soon.
- We're out of milk. I _____ (go) to the store and get some.
- He _____ (travel) to Japan for his vacation next year.
- I promise I _____ (help) you with your project.
- I _____ (drive) you to the airport.
- Watch out! The car _____ (hit) the curb.
- The sky is clear; it _____ (be) a beautiful day.
- Stop making noise or I _____ (report) you to the manager.
- I _____ (water) the plants while you're away, don't worry about them.

Writing

STORY

Write a STORY about a memorable adventure that you will never forget.

Argumentative Essay

Write an argumentative essay to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using smart phones.