

مراجعة عامة للوحدتين الثالثة والرابعة غير مجابة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2025-12-07 17:49:44

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: Salah Abdallah

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 خليفة

1

مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة خليفة

2

حل مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة ابن تيمية

3

مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة ابن تيمية

4

حل مراجعة عامة إثرائية نهاية الفصل من مدرسة ابن سينا

5

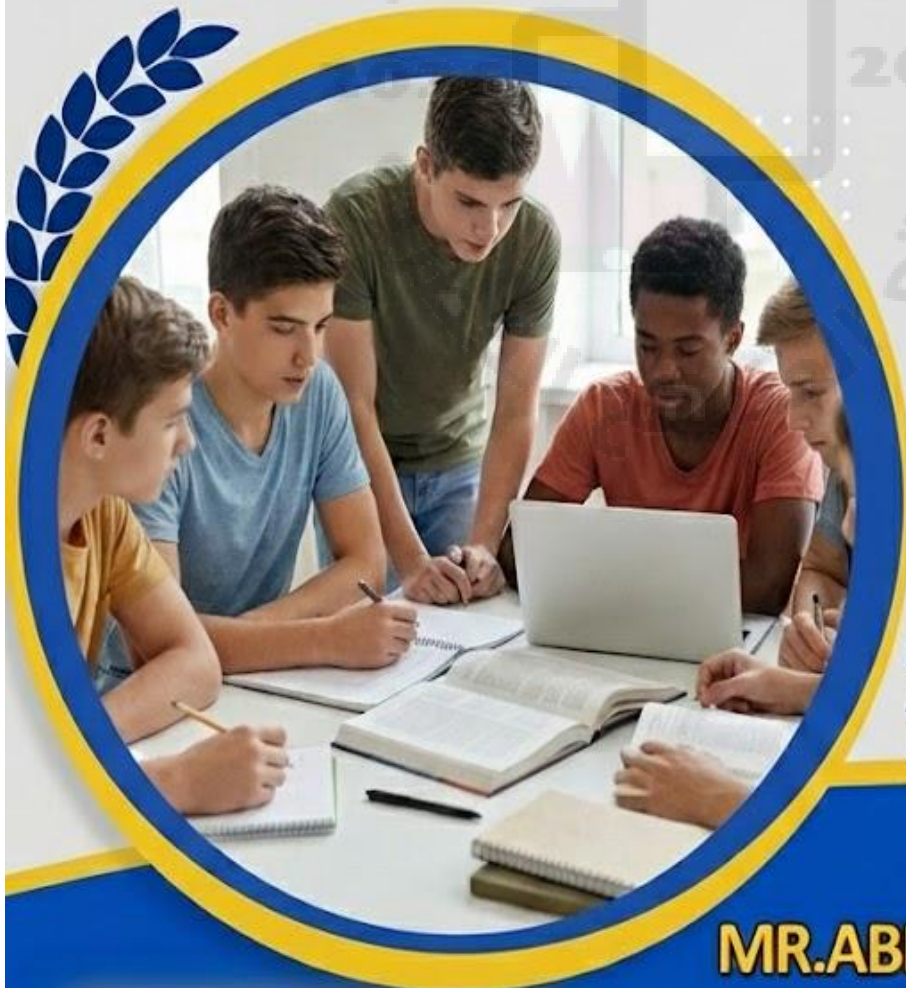


Portal to English!
Grade 11

FINAL REVISION

GRADE 11

FIRST TERM 2025-2026



NAME :

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Unit 3 - Experience the world

Vocabulary 3a

on behalf of	نِيَابَةً عَنْ	in a hurry	في عجله من امره
on display	مَعْرُوض	in a mess	إِضْطِرَاب / فَوْضَى
on fire	يَحْتَرِق	in cash	نَقْدًا
on good terms	علاقه جيده	in charge of	مسؤول عن
on holiday	في اجازته	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 المُسْتَقْبَل
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 ل
		in trouble	في مشكله

Choose the correct answer:

- On _____, I'll come with you. I'd like to see Ahmed.
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



Unit 3 Vocabulary 3a

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:

- I wish I could _____ from the city and spend a few days in the countryside.
a) get along with b) get through to c) get away d) get by
- He finds it easy to _____ his colleagues because he is very easy going.
a) get by b) get along with c) get away d) get through to
- The protesters المتظاهرين tried to _____ the banner after the race had ended.
a) take down b) take over c) look for d) take on
- After the manager retired تقاعد, his son was ready to _____ the business.
a) look for b) take over c) take down d) take on
- Ali is trying to get _____ the cold he caught while on holiday in Austria.
A) by B) over C) after D) along
- I think Ahmed gets _____ with his father. They are both very adventurous and love exploring new places.
A) by B) over C) after D) along
- My younger sister really _____ our grandmother; they both have the same kind eyes.
(A) takes off (B) takes out (C) takes after (D) takes up
- The plane _____ an hour late due to bad weather conditions.
(A) took up (B) turn down (C) turn over (D) took off
- After losing his job, he had to be very careful with his money to _____.
(A) get away (B) get over (C) get by (D) get along with
- I tried to explain the situation, but I just couldn't _____ her; she refused to listen.
(A) get through to (B) get around to (C) get over (D) get away



A- Past Simple الماضي البسيط

1- يعبر عن فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى.

2- يتكون الماضي البسيط من:

التصريف الثانى للفعل بإضافة /d / ed / ied للفعل والفعل الشاذ يحفظ.

- Ahmed **played** football yesterday.

- I **went** to school by car yesterday.

الأفعال في الماضي نوعان : 1- أفعال منتظمة 2- أفعال غير منتظمة

1- بالنسبة للأفعال المنتظمة : بإضافة (d / ed) للمصدر :

move → moved

watch → watched

study → studied.

go : went

see : saw

2- الأفعال الغير منتظمة (الشاذة):

1- الكلمات الدالة على الماضي البسيط :

● yesterday أمس

● ago ... منذ (مدة)

● last الماضى

فى الأسبوع / الشهر / العام الماضى week / month / year

● in the past فى الماضى

● one day فى يوم ما

● In + سنة ماضية

in 2010

- He **worked** hard **yesterday**.

- I **went** to America 2 years **ago**.

Negative

في حالة النفي

نضع (المصدر inf + didn't) قبل الفعل ويرجع الفعل إلى المصدر:

* We **watched** many films on TV last week.- We **didn't watch** many films on TV last week.**Question** في حالة الاستفهام

نستخدم الفعل المساعد (did) ويرجع الفعل للمصدر :

.....? الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل + did + (أداة إستفهام)

-What did Ali play?

The Past Simple is used:

استخدامات الماضي البسيط

فعل حدث في الماضي واكتمل مع ذكر الوقتWe **went** to the Natural History Museum **yesterday**.وصف أحداث متتالية في الماضيDad **got up** early, **made** coffee **and** then he **left** for work.وصف أحداث متكررة في الماضي مع كلمات مثل:**when I was young - Always -often -****When I was young, I often** watched TV with my family.

Choose the correct answer:

1. She _____ to her friend yesterday.
(A) speak (B) spoke (C) speaking (D) is speaking
2. We _____ at the airport early yesterday.
(A) arrive (B) arrived (C) arriving (D) are arriving
3. Yesterday, I _____ to the store.
(A) go (B) went (C) going (D) am going
4. He _____ his room this morning.
(A) clean (B) cleaned (C) cleaning (D) is cleaning
5. I _____ to my teacher after class yesterday.
(A) talk (B) talked (C) talking (D) am talking
6. They _____ home late yesterday.
(A) come (B) came (C) coming (D) are coming
7. My mum _____ dinner last night.
(A) cook (B) cooked (C) cooking (D) is cooking
8. They _____ a great movie on Friday night.
(A) watch (B) watched (C) watching (D) are watching
9. We _____ the museum last weekend.
(A) visit (B) visited (C) visiting (D) are visiting
10. We _____ a good movie last weekend.
(A) see (B) saw (C) seeing (D) are seeing

**Correct the verb between brackets:**

1. Yesterday, he _____ (study) English with his friends.
2. We _____ (visit) the museum last weekend.
3. They _____ (watch) a great movie on Friday night.
4. I _____ (find) my keys under the couch this morning.
5. She _____ (speak) to her friend yesterday.
6. We _____ (have) a great time at the party last night.
7. He _____ (make) a delicious dinner last weekend.

2- Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

يتكون الماضي المستمر من :

was
+ Verb + ing
were

- I was writing a story all day yesterday.
- They were Studying English at this time yesterday.

♦ يستخدم الماضي المستمر **past continuous** :

1- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمر أثناء وقت معين في الماضي ثم انتهى:

I was reading the newspaper at this time yesterday.

الكلمات الدالة :

All day yesterday - At 10 O'clock yesterday- -at this time yesterday -

From six to eight this morning - From 6 to 8 yesterday

Choose the correct answer:

1. At this time yesterday, the neighbours _____ (make) so much noise.
2. From six to eight this morning, I _____ (study) English.
3. I _____ (sleep) all day yesterday.
4. They _____ (work) At this time yesterday.
5. Ali _____ (wait) From 6 to 8 yesterday.

في اللحظة التي - بينما While / As / Just as

{ While / As } + 1- was-were +ing - 2- (ماضي بسيط d-ed)

(ماضي بسيط d-ed) + while as + was-were +ing

- While I **was eating** my lunch , my dad arrived.

حدث كان مستمر وقطعه حدث اخر

- My dad arrived while I **was eating** my lunch.

ملحوظة

*- يعبر الماضي المستمر أيضا :

عن حدثان في الماضي وقعا معاً في وقت واحد أى لم يقطع أحدهما الآخر

(الحدثان في نفس الوقت في الماضي) : **الجملتان زمن الماضي المستمر**

While ماضي مستمر + ماضي مستمر →

While I **was eating** last night, my dad **was reading** a story.



EX:

1. **While** I (clean) _____ the room, Ali **called** me.
2. **While** they (study) _____ English, Ali arrived.
3. **While** I (read) _____ a book, the light went off.
4. **While** I (clean) _____ the room, Ali called me.
5. **While** they (study) _____ English, Ali arrived.

When

عندما

When → (d-ed ماضى بسيط) + (was-were +ing)was-were +ing + **when** + (d-ed ماضى بسيط)**Examples أمثلة**- **When** my dad **arrived** , I **was watching** TV. حدث كان مستمر وقطعه حدث آخر- I **was watching** TV **when** my dad **arrived**.**Correct the verb:**

1. I (clean) _____ the room **when** Ali called me.
2. They were studying English **when** Ali _____ (arrive).
3. **When** the light _____ (go) off, I was reading a book
4. **when** it _____ (start) to rain, we were eating dinner

Rewrite the following sentences:

1. When his father came, he was watching TV. (While)

While _____

2. The teacher was explaining the lesson. Ali asked a question. (Use : When)

When _____

3. Mohamed broke his leg. He was playing football. (Use : When)

When _____

Used to

1- **used to + inf** مصدر : **كان معتاد على فعل شيء في الماضي**

- عادة مؤقتة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولكنها لا تحدث الآن

Ex. I **used to go** to school early when I was ten years old.

Ex. My brother **used to ride** his bike to school, but now he takes the bus.

2- **للتعبير عن حالات متكررة / دائمة في الماضي كانت ملازمة للفاعل**

Ex. My dad **used to play** tennis when he was young.

2- **كان معتاد على** **would + مصدر**

- تساوي **used to** في معظم الحالات ونفس المعنى تقريبا

- تعبر عن أفعال كانت تحدث في الماضي

- **would** ← **لا تستخدم مع أفعال الحس والشعور والملكية والادراك**

Ex: He **used to go** to Paris every summer. (**would**)

- He **would go** to Paris every summer.

-She **used to have** a pet cat. (NOT: She **would have** a pet cat.)



Correct the verb:

- Ahmed **used** **to drive** (drive) a small car, but now he drives a big one.
- When I was young, I **used** (have) a phobia of spiders, but now I don't.
- People **used** (travel) by horses, but now they travel by cars.

Rewrite the following sentences:

- When I was young, I always **risked** my life doing extreme sports. (used to)

- We **lived** in a small town for five years. (used to)

was /were + **going to** + infinitive المصدر

- للتحدث عن أشياء كان شخص ما ينوي القيام بها في الماضي (ولكن ربما لم تحدث)

I **was going to visit** my cousins over the weekend, **but** they came to visit me instead.

كنت نويت في الماضي زيارة أولاد عمي/ ولكن هم جاءوا بدلا من ذلك

Hamad **was going to bring** his friend Ali with him, but he came alone.

Re-write the following sentences using (going to):

1. She **was planning to buy** a new dress, but the store was out of stock, so she went to another shop.

Answer - She **was going to buy** a new dress, but the store was out of stock,... (going to)

2. They **wanted to go** on a hike, but the weather was bad, so they decided to stay home.

----- going to

3. We intended to **watch a movie**, but the cinema was closed, so we went for a walk instead.

----- going to

4. He wanted to eat at his favorite café, but it was full, so he grabbed a quick snack at the bakery.

----- going to

5. I planned to study at the library, but it was too crowded, so I chose to study at home.

----- going to

6. They wanted to catch the bus, but it was late, so they decided to walk to their destination.

----- going to

7. She was excited to visit the museum, but it was under renovation, so she went to the park instead.

----- going to

Unit 4 -Nature watch

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	معناها
ecosystems	النظم البيئية	biodiversity	التنوع البيئي
delicate	حساس / رقيق	food chain	سلسلة غذائية
pose	يشكل -يمثل	predator	مفترس
marine	الحياة البحرية - بحري	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

Fill in the gaps with words from the box.

pose / ecosystems / prey / predator / marine

- The _____ biologist studied the colorful fish living in the coral reef.
- The Amazon rainforest is one of the most complex _____ on Earth.
- Polluted rivers _____ a significant threat to public health.
- The eagle, a skilled _____, soared high above looking for its next meal.



Module 4

Vocabulary

SB. 54

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

Choose the correct answer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition:

to / in / of / for / on

1. There is a growing **need** _____ affordable housing in the city.

2. The storm caused significant **damage** _____ the old bridge.

3. The coach stressed the **importance** _____ teamwork to the players.

4. The **decrease** _____ tourism has affected the local economy.

5. Social media has a major **impact** _____ young people.



4.A Vocabulary

S.B. Page 55

overcooked	مطهو أكثر من اللازم (مستوي)	undercooked	نيس / غير مطبوخ جيداً
overfed	أكل أكثر من اللازم / يفرط في الطعام	underfed	نقص في التغذية
overcharged	طالب بسعر عالي / أكثر من اللازم	undercharged	تقاضى سعر أقل من المعتاد
overachieve	يتفوق في التحصيل الدراسي	underachieve	ضعيف في التحصيل الدراسي
overused	يفرط في استعمال	underused	غير مستعمل كثيراً
overpaid	دفع أجر أكثر مما يستحق	underpaid	دفع أجر بسيط / زهيد
overrated	بالغ في التقدير (سمعة / قيمة)	under-rated	يقلل من قيمة ...
overestimated	يبالغ في التقدير (تقمين / توقع)	underestimated	يستخف ب ... / يستخف ب

Choose the correct answer.

1. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Past Perfect

الماضي التام

had + V3

يتكون من:

- She **had finished** her homework.
- The movie **had already started**.
- I **had finished** my homework **by** eight o'clock.

Time expressions used with the past perfect

عبارات تُستخدم مع الماضي التام

- After
 - As soon as
 - Because
- } had + V3 + ماضي بسيط V2

Examples:

- **After** I had done my homework, I watched TV.
- **As soon as** I had watched TV, I slept.
- I was tired **because** I had played all day.



- Before
 - By the time
 - When
- } V2 ماضي بسيط + had + V3

- **Before** I watched TV, I had done my homework.
- **By the time** I played tennis, I had watched TV.
- **When** I arrived, my brother had left.

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 **after** she _____ well the night before.
a) didn't work b) had worked c) has worked d) working
3. They _____ each other for ten years **before** they got married.
a) have known b) know c) knew d) had known
4. By 2015, my brother _____ three different companies.
a) had started b) started c) has started d) start
5. We _____ the document **before** the computer crashed.
a) have saved b) saved c) had saved d) save

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 **by the time** he ate lunch.
4. We had changed our flat **before** the accident _____ (happen)
5. **As soon as** Salem _____ (watch) TV, he went to the club.
6. She had never seen a giraffe **before** she _____ (visit) the safari park.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. **First**, the boy played football. **Then**, he changed his clothes first. (after)

2. **First**, we had our lunch. **Then**, we called our friends. (as soon as)

3. **When** she watched the film, she had already cleaned the house. (after)

4. **As soon as** they had cleaned the house, they went shopping. (before)

5. She left home early **after** she had finished her homework. (before)

Conjunctions

الروابط

Clauses of Reason: express the reason for something.

روابط السبب

• because / as / since + (جملة كاملة) فعل + فاعل بسبب – لأن

1. We decided not to go out **because** it was raining.

2. **As** he was tired, he decided to take a nap.

• because of / due to + (noun اسم) or (فعل-ing) بسبب

1. We decided not to go out **because of** the rain.

2. **Because of** being tired, he decided to take a nap.

Re-write the following sentences.

1. They stayed inside because of the heavy snow. (because)

2. He didn't go to school due to having a fever. (because)

3. She passed the driving test because she trained hard. (because of)

4. Due to the heavy traffic, we were late for the meeting. (because)



Contrast

روابط التناقض

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| • Although | + (جملة كاملة) فعل + فاعل | بالرغم من |
| Even though | + (جملة كاملة) فعل + فاعل | بالرغم من |

1. **Although** he is rich, he is sad.
2. **Even though** he studied hard, he got bad marks.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| • In spite of | + (noun اسم) or (ing-فعل) | بالرغم من |
| - Despite | + (noun اسم) or (ing-فعل) | بالرغم من |

1. **In spite of** being rich, he is sad.
2. **Despite** studying hard, he got bad marks.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Although it was raining, they went for a walk. (**despite**)

2. Despite feeling tired, she finished her homework. (**although**)

3. Although he studied hard, he didn't pass the exam. (**in spite of**)

4. In spite of being very expensive, the phone sold out quickly. (**even though**)

.....so (صفة أو حال) that جدا لدرجة أن

- The film was **so** interesting **that** I watched it many times.
- The story was **so** amazing **that** I read it twice.

..... such a/an (اسم + صفة) that جدا لدرجة أن

- It was **such an** interesting film **that** I watched it many times.
- It was **such an** amazing story **that** I read it twice.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. The dish was so spicy that no one could eat it. (such.....that)

2. The movie was so boring that many people left before it ended.

(such.....that)

3. It was such a peaceful place that I never wanted to leave. (so that)

4. This was such a difficult exam that most students couldn't finish it.

(so.....that)

To

in order to

So as to

+ الفعل في المصدر

لكي / علشان

- Ali went to the store **to** buy some milk.
- Salah studied hard **in order to** pass the exam.
- Ahmed studied hard **to** pass the exam.

لكي / علشان

مضارع

so that

+ can / will

+ المصدر inf

ماضي

so that

+ could / would

+ المصدر inf

- She takes مضارع notes in class **so that** she can review them later.
- They are leaving مضارع early **so that** they can avoid traffic.
- He studied all night ماضي **so that** he could pass the exam.
- She called ماضي in advance **so that** they could reserve a table.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. She studies hard to pass her final exams. (so that)

2. He saved money, he could buy a new car. (in order to)

3. She wakes up early. She wants to arrive on time for work. (in order to)

4. They worked overtime. They finished the project before the deadline.

(so that)

Choose the correct answers:

1. **He was late _____ he missed the train.**
a) because b) although c) because of d) in spite of
2. **_____ the heavy traffic, we arrived on time.**
a) Because b) Despite c) Although d) So that
3. **They stayed at the hotel _____ they could rest before the meeting.**
a) because b) in order to c) although d) so that
4. **She went to the store _____ buy some groceries.**
a) because of b) so that c) in order to d) although
5. **_____ she didn't feel well, she went to work.**
a) Because b) Despite c) Although d) In spite of
6. **I will study hard _____ I can pass the exam.**
a) so that b) to c) because of d) although
7. **_____ it was raining, they went for a walk.**
a) Although b) In spite of c) Because d) So that
8. **They decided to leave early _____ they could avoid the traffic jam.**
a) because b) so that c) in order to d) although
9. **He smiled _____ he was feeling nervous.**
a) because b) although c) in spite of d) due to
10. **The concert was postponed _____ the bad weather.**
a) because of b) although c) because d) in spite of
11. **We had to cancel the picnic _____ the heavy rain.**
a) although b) because c) so that d) because of
12. **She took a taxi _____ she wouldn't be late for her interview.**
a) because b) in order to c) so that d) although
13. **_____ it was very cold, he didn't wear a coat.**
a) Because b) In spite of c) So that d) Although
14. **He went to the library _____ find some quiet space to study.**
a) because of b) so that c) to d) although
15. **The match was not cancelled _____ the bad weather.**
a) because b) in spite of c) although d) due to

Module 5

Module 5 Vocab p. 70 - Word formation:

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	يخرج / يخلج	embarrassed	embarrassing
confuse	يربك / يشوش	confused	confusing
depress	يكدر يغم	depressed	depressing

Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. She was deeply _____ (disappoint) when her favorite team lost the game.
2. He felt _____ (embrace) 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.

5.A Vocabulary			S.B. Page 70		
measure	measure ^{ment}	قياس	motivate	motivat ^{ion}	تحفيز
announce	announce ^{ment}	إعلان / تصريح	fascinate	fascinat ^{ion}	سحر / جاذبية
disappoint	disappoint ^{ment}	احباط	inspire	inspirat ^{ion}	إلهام
achieve	achieve ^{ment}	انجاز	cancel	cancellat ^{ion}	إلغاء
reflect	reflect ^{ion}	انعكاس	realise	realisat ^{ion}	إدراك
connect	connect ^{ion}	اتصال / ارتباط	expect	expectat ^{ion}	توقع / ترقب
prevent	prevent ^{ion}	وقاية	imagine	imaginat ^{ion}	خيال
decide	decisi ^{on}	قرار	explain	explanat ^{ion}	شرح / تفسير
introduce	introduc ^{tion}	مقدمة	apply	applicat ^{ion}	طلب / تطبيق
describe	descrip ^{tion}	وصف	satisfy	satisfac ^{tion}	رضا / قناعة

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.

5.B Vocabulary

S.B. Page 76

health	healthy	صحي	intense	intensive	شديد / حاد
dirt	dirty	قذر / متسخ	decide	decisive	حاسم / فاصل
risk	risky	معرض للخطر	cooperate	cooperative	متعاون
dust	dusty	مغبر	protect	protective	واقى / وقائي
wealth	wealthy	غني	act	active	نشط
access	accessible	سهل الوصول له	benefit	beneficial	مفيد
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

Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

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

Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

Module 5 - Modal Verbs

الأفعال الناقصة

N.	Usage	Modal Verbs	Example	Replaced with	Example
1	Obligation الالتزام	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 <i>can't</i> 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 <i>should</i> 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 <i>can</i> 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 <i>may</i> 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 <i>can</i> drive cars. When I was ten, I <i>could</i> 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?

Choose the correct answers:

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

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

2. _____ I borrow your pen for a moment?

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

3. 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

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

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

5. You _____ study hard to get high marks.

- a) should b) might c) could d) mustn't

6. It's getting late. I _____ go now or I'll miss my bus.

- a) could b) must c) ought to d) had better

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

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

8. 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

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

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

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

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

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. (musn't)

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

7- It is necessary to arrive at school early. (must)

8- You were obliged to check your email for the meeting link (had to)

9- It is obligatory to wake up early to catch the plane. (need to)

10- It was necessary to work overtime last week to complete the project.

(needed to)

1- The Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط :

* يتكون زمن المستقبل البسيط من:
التكوين الأول

مصدر الفعل + will

- He **will arrive** tomorrow. (إثبات) (will='ll)

- He **won't** arrive tomorrow. (نفى)

will not = willn't = won't

- When will he come? (إستفهام)

كلمات دالة على المستقبل (التكوين الأول والثاني) معا :

-Tomorrow	//	-tonight	//	-in the future
-next(month/year/week)	//	in 2030	//	- soon

* تستخدم **Will / Won't** للتعبير عن الآتي :

1- للتعبير عن تنبؤ بدون دليل في المستقبل **A Future Prediction** . خصوصاً مع :

I expect .../I think / / probable /possible / I hope / I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps..

- I hope, Ali **will** pass the test next week.
- I think, he **will** travel tomorrow.

2- للتعبير عن العمر والسن مستقبلاً .

- Next Monday. I **will be** seventeen years old.

3- قرار سريع Quick Decision (On-spot decision) (لحظة الكلام ونجد ما يعبر عن ذلك) .

- Someone is on *the door*. I **will open** the door. لحظة الكلام
- It's **hot**. I **will turn** on the AC. لحظة الكلام
- The **phone** is ringing. -I **will answer** it. لحظة الكلام
- I am **hungry**. I **will eat** a sandwich. - **Wait**, I will drive you.

4- عند عرض تقديم خدمة Offer في المستقبل أو طلب خدمة:

- Will you **help** me do my homework ?
- The bag looks heavy. I **will help** you with it.

5- للتهديد Threat . (If - or – otherwise)

- I will **tell** your father **if** you do it again.
- Do your homework **or** I **will punish** you.
- Pay attention **otherwise** I **will punish** you.

6- تقديم وعد بشئ ما :

مع كلمات ((I Promise – give you my word – don't worry))

- **Don't worry**, I **will buy** you a new car.
- I **promise**, I **will come** to the meeting.



* التكوين الثانى للمستقبل:

مصدر الفعل بدون اضافات + going to + (am / is / are)

- He **is going to travel** to London next week. (إثبات)

- He **is not going to travel** to London next week. (عند النفي نضع not)

* نستخدم للتعبير عن الآتى :

1- للتعبير عن نية أو خطة أو قرار (Planned -decided-intented) في المستقبل تم التخطيط لها

• We have **planned** that we **are going to visit** the zoo tomorrow.

We have **decided** before. - We **are going to travel** tomorrow.

2 - بعض الأنشطة والطموحات في المستقبل لها نية وقصد (الوظائف – الدراسة)

I'm **studying** medicine. I **am going to be** a doctor when I finish.

We are **saving up** يدخر. We **are going to buy** a new house.

3- للتعبير عن تنبؤ بدليل **Prediction with evidence** فى المستقبل .

- The sky is **cloudy**. It **is going to rain**.

-There are **no clouds** in the sky. It **is going to be** a sunny day.

4- كما يستخدم للتحذير والتنبيه وبالتحديد مع عبارات:

Look out! / Watch out! / Be careful

-Look out! You're **going to crash** into

The Present Simple :

مضارع بسيط (المصدر بدون إضافات أو /s/es+فعل)

❖ استخدام المضارع البسيط للتعبير (((المواعيد الثابتة))) وسائل المواصلات – مواعيد الاختبارات

❖ مواعيد الطائرات والقطار والمسرح و السينما و المدرسة وجداول الامتحانات و غير ذلك: الفاعل غير عاقل

- ♦ The train **leaves** at 9 pm. ((Train – plane – course – film))
- ♦ The lesson **starts** at 10 am. ((flight – lesson – school – bus-concert))
- ♦ The plane **leaves** at 10 am tomorrow.

The Present Continuous :

المضارع المستمر

(am - is - are +Verb+ ing)

❖ استخدام المضارع المستمر :

❖ للتعبير عن المستقبل (و يشير إلى ترتيبات مستقبلية شخصية علي المدى القريب):

❖ خصوصاً مع Booked / arranged / bought tickets / reserved

- Ali **has booked** tickets. He's **flying** to Egypt next Monday.
- I can't see you tomorrow. We **are visiting** our grandfather. We have **arranged** everything.



Future 1 (will ----- am/is/are + going to)

1. Read the following.

It's arranged. We _____ to the Dukhan this summer.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. will go C. are going
B. go D. may go

2. Read the following.

My cousin _____ engineering. He is very clever at Maths. تخطيط ودليل

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. will study
B. studies
C. is going to study
D. would study

3. Read the following.

My English lesson	at four o'clock this afternoon..	مواعيد ثابتة
-------------------	----------------------------------	--------------

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. is stating
B. starts
C. has been starting
D. start

4. Read the following.

My plane at 10 o'clock tomorrow. مواعيد ثالثة

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. is leaving
B. shall leave
C. leave
D. leaves

5. Read the following.

I am studying medicine. I  a doctor.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. may be C. am being
B. am going to be D. be



6. Read the following.

I expect that he _____ the match.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. wins
B. will win
C. is going to win
D. is winning

7. Read the following.

Perhaps they _____ us next Saturday.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. are visiting
B. are going to visit
C. will visit
D. may visit

8. Read the following.

Somebody is knocking on the door. I _____ and open it.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. am going
B. will go
C. have gone
D. go

9. Read the following.

She _____ to Spain next Monday. Everything is **arranged**.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. is flying
B. flies
C. fly
D. would fly

10. Read the following.

_____ help me with this heavy bag, please?

Which of the following BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. Will you
B. Are you going to
C. Do you
D. Should you

11. Read the following.

Don't worry. I _____ you the money you need.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. lend
B. am lending
C. will lend
D. should lend

12. Read the following.

Look at those black clouds. It _____.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. rains
B. are raining
C. is going to rain
D. isn't raining

13. Read the following.

She _____ **probably** be a great success.

Which of the following BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. will
B. should
C. might
D. ought

14. Read the following.

My lesson _____ at four o'clock this afternoon. مواعيد ثابتة

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. finishes
B. is finishing
C. is going to finish
D. was finishing

15. Read the following.

I _____ a friend from Cairo on Monday. I've **arranged** that.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. meet
B. am meeting
C. will meet
D. would meet

16. Read the following.

He _____ to London tomorrow. He's got his ticket.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. will fly
B. would fly
C. is flying
D. will be flying

17. Read the following.

The lesson this evening _____ at 7.

Which verb form BEST fills in the above blank?

- A. starts
B. will start
C. is starting
D. is going to start



Future Continuous زمن المستقبل المستمر

will + be + verb +ing

تكوينه

1* يعبر عن افعال سوف تحدث وتستمر في المستقبل في ((وقت محدد بالمستقبل))

كلمات دالة:

At 10 o'clock **tomorrow** // This time next month // All day **tomorrow**From 6 to 8 **tomorrow** // At this time **tomorrow** //

Examples:

- This time next month, **I will be working** in the bank.-At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, Ahmed **will be having** a meeting

Put the verbs into the correct tense.

1. This time tomorrow I _____ (work).
2. At 9 p.m. next Saturday, I _____ (cook) dinner.
3. This time next week, I _____ (travel) to Brazil.
4. At midnight next Friday, I _____ (drive) to Al-Khor.
5. Next week, I _____ (work) all weekend.
6. This time tomorrow, I _____ (lie) on the beach in the sun.
7. This time next week, the children _____ (play) at the park.

Writing Topics

1-Short story

A school magazine has invited students to contribute to a series of **personal narratives** (short Story)entitled ‘**A Lesson Learnt**’ for its next issue. Write a **personal narrative** in which you describe an experience that has had a big impact on your life and how this experience has changed you.

1-Unforgettable Day

Last week, I went on a trip to the beach. All my family went with me. We were all relaxed and decided to have a good day. The weather was fantastic. We took our food and drink with us. We also took a tent. We set off in the early morning.

We arrived at the beach at 7.00 and put up our tent. Everyone had a job to do. We sat and had our breakfast. We made tea and coffee, then began our day. I decided to go sailing with a friend who met me there. We took a boat and went to the middle of the sea.

We stopped the boat and went swimming and diving. After one hour, the weather changed and the waves went high. We went to the boat and headed to the shore. Suddenly, the boat turned over and we were about to drown. A police boat arrived and saved us.

We arrived at the tent at last. Everyone was worried about us. We sat down and told the family the story. We all thanked Allah. **I have learned a lesson**, not to go to sea alone and I should listen to weather forecast before going there.

Argumentative essay

Online learning

There is no doubt that(اسم الموضوع)..... is a very important topic. 90% of people like it . Dr John said," اسم الموضوعis سلاح ذو حدين a double edged weapon." Some people are for.....(اسم الموضوع)..... because it has many advantages,but there are some people against it because it has some disadvantages.What are these advantages and disadvantages?

On the one hand,there are many advantages of.....(اسم الموضوع).....
 Firstly,.....الاجابية الاولى فى جملة كاملة.....
 For example,.....مثال أو شرح للايجابية الاولى.....
 Secondly,.....الاجابية الثانية فى جملة كاملة.....
 for examples,.....مثال أو شرح للايجابية الثانية.....

On the other hand,there are many disadvantages of.....(اسم الموضوع).....
 Firstly,.....السلبية الاولى فى جملة كاملة.....
 For example,.....مثال أو شرح للسلبية الاولى.....
 Secondly,.....السلبية الثانية فى جملة كاملة.....
 for examples,.....مثال أو شرح للسلبية الثانية.....

All in all, there are many advantages and disadvantages of(اسم الموضوع)....
 It has many advantages(.....1 ايجابية.....and2 ايجابية.....)It has also many disadvantages(.....1 سلبية.....and.....2 سلبية.....).It is a double edged weapon.In my opinion,It has more advantages .

Argumentative Essay

Online Shopping

مقدمة متوازنة توضح أن الموضوع له إيجابيات وسلبيات

There is no doubt that **online shopping** is a very important topic. 90% of people use it.

Dr. John said, "**Online shopping** is a double-edged weapon." Some people are for **online shopping** because it has many advantages, but there are some people against it because it has some disadvantages. What are these advantages and disadvantages?

الفقرة الثانية: إيجابيات الموضوع (نقطتين مع أمثلة أو شرح)

On the one hand, there are many advantages of **online shopping**. **Firstly**, it saves time and effort. **For example**, you can buy anything from home without going to the mall. **Secondly**, it gives access to a wide variety of products. **For examples**, you can shop from international stores that are not available locally.

الفقرة الثالثة: سلبيات الموضوع (نقطتين مع أمثلة أو شرح)

On the other hand, there are many disadvantages of **online shopping**. **Firstly**, it can be risky and dangerous. **For example**, some websites may steal your personal information. **Secondly**, you cannot touch or try the product before buying it. **For example**, you may order clothes that don't fit well.

الفقرة الرابعة: خاتمة (متوازنة - ملخص - مع إعطاء نصيحة أو رأيك في النهاية)

All in all, there are many advantages and disadvantages of **online shopping**. It has many **advantages** (it saves time, offers a wide range of products, etc.) It has also many **disadvantages** (risky, unable to try the products, etc.). It is a double-edged weapon. **In my opinion**, it has more advantages.