

## أوراق عمل شاملة نهاية الفصل غير مجابة



### 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:

### 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

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**Grade 11**  
**End of first semester 2025 – 2026 Worksheets**

**Use of Language: Vocabulary**

**Vocabulary M3a SB page: 40**

**Complete the table with the words/phrases in the box to form prepositional phrases.**

holiday   tour   trouble   the future   the mood for   purpose   a hurry   the run   a mess  
good terms   cash   fire   charge of   display   sale   debt   second thoughts   particular  
the phone   public   one's interest   tears   behalf of   the long run   the meantime   the verge of

in		on	
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

**1. Read the following.**

I am awfully sorry because I didn't answer your call. I was \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry. I had an important interview.

**Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?**

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

**2. Read the following.**

I am not \_\_\_\_\_ the mood for a cup of coffee, I want to sleep early tonight.

**Which of the following BEST fits in the gap?**

- A. in
- B. on
- C. off
- D. away

**3. Read the following.**

What did you say to her? She was \_\_\_\_\_ the verge of crying.

**Which of the following BEST fits in the gap?**

- A. in
- B. on
- C. off
- D. away

**4. Read the following.**

Are you looking for something \_\_\_\_\_ particular?

**Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?**

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

**5. Read the following.**

I am leading today's discussion \_\_\_\_\_ behalf of the manager.

**Which of the following BEST fits in the gap?**

- A. in
- B. on
- C. off
- D. away

**6. Read the following.**

Who is \_\_\_\_\_ charge of the company?

**Which of the following BEST fits in the gap?**

- A. in
- B. on
- C. off
- D. away

**7. Read the following.**

Do not talk to me like that \_\_\_\_\_ public!

**Which of the following BEST fits in the gap?**

- A. in
- B. on
- C. off
- D. away

### Phrasal verbs with take M3a SB pgae: 40

Verb	Meaning
take after	يشبه
take off	تقلع (طائرة)
take over	يتولى مسؤولية / يسيطر علي
take on	يتحمل مسؤولية...
take down	ينزل شيء

#### 1. Read the following.

You can't take \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for the whole event alone.

Which of the following BEST fits in the gap?

- A. off
- B. over
- C. after
- D. down

#### 2. Read the following.

It's hard to take \_\_\_\_\_ the company in just a month.

Which of the following BEST fits in the gap?

- A. on
- B. off
- C. over
- D. after

#### 3. Read the following.

Our plane took \_\_\_\_\_ an hour late.

Which of the following BEST fits in the gap?

- A. in
- B. on
- C. off
- D. away

**Phrasal verbs with get M3a SB pgae: 41**

Verb	Meaning
get away	يهرب / يفر
get along with	يتأقلم / ينسجم مع ...
get by	يتخطى أزمة / يدبر أموره
get around to	يجد الوقت ل ...
get through to	يتواصل مع ...

**Fill in the spaces with the suitable prepositions in the list below.**

away - along - by - around - through

1. I hope I will get \_\_\_\_\_ to washing my father's car.
2. I really get \_\_\_\_\_ with my coworkers; we are a great team.
3. The thief managed to get \_\_\_\_\_ before the police arrived.
4. After several tries, I finally got \_\_\_\_\_ to customer service.
5. I do't speak much French, but I can get \_\_\_\_\_ when I travel to Paris.

**Fill in the spaces with the suitable prepositions in the list below.**

away - with - by - to - through

1. Do you get along \_\_\_\_\_ your neighbours?
2. Sometimes it's not easy to get \_\_\_\_\_ to teenagers.
3. I can get \_\_\_\_\_ with my basic knowledge of computers.
4. She tried to get \_\_\_\_\_ with lying, but her parents found out the truth.
5. I never get around \_\_\_\_\_ watching that film you recommended.

## Vocabulary M4a SB pgae: 54

Expression	Meaning	Expression	Meaning
marine species	كائنات بحرية	predators	الحيوانات المفترسة
ecosystem	نظام بيئي	food chain	سلسلة غذائية
delicate	هش / رقيق	prey	فريسة
pose a threat	يطرح تحديا	biodiversity	تنوع حيوي

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

**ecosystem - predators - chain - delicate - prey**

1. Every species plays a role in its \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Some \_\_\_\_\_ hunt in groups, like wolves.
3. Coral reefs are \_\_\_\_\_ and easily damaged.
4. Small fish are \_\_\_\_\_ for many marine animals.
5. In a food \_\_\_\_\_, energy flows from plants to predators.

**complete sentences 1-10 with the nouns in the box. Notice the prepositions that follow.**

threat   decrease   effect   reason   advantage   solution   importance   need   damage   increase

1. The lecture was about **the** \_\_\_\_\_ pollution has **on** our lives.
2. People keep telling me there's **a(n)** \_\_\_\_\_ **for** change, but I think everything is fine just the way it is.
3. There has been **a(n)** \_\_\_\_\_ **in** the number of people using their cars to get to work. More and more people are using public transport or their bikes.
4. My house has **the** \_\_\_\_\_ **of** being close to the station. It's very convenient.
5. My boss was so pleased with **the** \_\_\_\_\_ **in** sales that he decided to give me a pay rise.
6. **The** main \_\_\_\_\_ **for** inviting you all here today is to thank you for your support.
7. **The** biggest \_\_\_\_\_ **to** these birds' habitat is the destruction of the forest for farming.
8. I would like to point out **the** \_\_\_\_\_ **of** recycling.
9. Did the storm do much \_\_\_\_\_ **to** your roof?
10. Jassim believes he has found **a(n)** \_\_\_\_\_ **to** your problem.

**NB:** - 'Under' means not enough - 'Over' means more than enough

	Meaning	Word	Meaning
underrated	غير مقدر بما يستحق	overrated	مبالغ في تقديره
undercooked	غير ناضج جيدا	overcooked	ناضج زيادة عن اللزوم
underused	غير مستخدم بما فيه الكفاية	overused	مستخدم بشكل مفرط
-		overhunted	تم اصطياده بشكل مفرط
underfed	ناقص تغذية	overfed	مفرط التغذية
underestimated	تم التقليل من قدره	overestimated	مبالغ في تقديره
undercharged	تم تحصيل رسوم أقل من اللازم	overcharged	تم فرض رسوم أكثر من اللازم
underpaid	يتقاضى أقل مما يستحق	overpaid	يتقاضى أجرا أكثر من اللازم

Complete the sentences below with *under* or *over* to form compound words.

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

Circle the **CORRECT** answers

1. Read the following.

After watching the award-winning film, it is clear that it was \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following **BEST** fits in the above gap?

- overrated
- underused
- overhunted
- undercooked

**2. Read the following.**

Medical staff claim that they were \_\_\_\_\_ especially when they were fighting Coronavirus.

**Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?**

- A. overrated
- B. underpaid
- C. underused
- D. overhunted

**3. Read the following.**

She was \_\_\_\_\_ when she was buying some souvenirs from Paris.

**Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?**

- A. underpaid
- B. underused
- C. overhunted
- D. overcharged

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

**undercooked - underfed - underestimated - undercharged - underpaid**

1. The chicken is \_\_\_\_\_; it's still pink inside.
2. The storm's impact was badly \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The animals at the shelter looked sick and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Nurses are often \_\_\_\_\_ despite their importance; their salaries are not enough.
5. We were \_\_\_\_\_, so we went back to pay the difference.

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

**overrated - overused - overhunted - overfed - overpaid**

1. That movie was totally \_\_\_\_\_; it wasn't that good.
2. He's definitely \_\_\_\_\_ for the little work he does.
3. Babies shouldn't be \_\_\_\_\_; it can cause discomfort.
4. Tigers are endangered because they've been \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The word "literally" is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ words in English.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
appalling	مروع / صادم	appalled	منصدم
pleasing	سار / مفرح	pleased	مسرور / فرح
disgusting	مقرف	disgusted	يشعر بالقرء
alarming	محذر / مزعج	alarmed	محذرين (نم تحذيرهم)
disappointing	محبط	disappointed	شاعر بالإحباط
depressing	محبط	depressed	شاعر بالإحباط
embarrassing	محرج	embarrassed	شاعر بالحرء
confusing	مربك / محير	confused	مرتبك / متحير

Read the sentences below and circle the correct words.

- Jennifer was **appalling** / **appalled** that the children behaved so badly.
- I woke up to the **pleasing** / **pleased** sound of singing birds.
- What is that **disgusted** / **disgusting** smell?
- Alarmed** / **Alarming** residents left their houses when they saw the flood waters rising.
- Don't be **disappointing** / **disappointed** that you didn't pass. A lot of people fail their first driving test.
- That was very **embarrassed** / **embarrassing**. I'm not going back in there again!
- I'm even more **confusing** / **confused** now. Can you repeat that?
- Sue is feeling a little **depressed** / **depressing**. Let's call her.

Choose the correct words(s)

- They were ( **appalling** / **embarrassed** / **appalled** / **embarrassing**) by the news of the disaster.
- The meal was (**pleased** / **alarming** / **pleasing** / **alarmed**) to the eye and to the taste.
- I was (**pleasing** / **pleased** / **disgusting** / **disgusted**) by the rude way they treated the waiter.
- The match ended in a/an (**disappointing** / **disappointed** / **disgusted** / **embarrassed**) draw.
- Some of the questions in the exam were (**depressed** / **confused** / **confusing** / **pleased**).

Study these words and add the correct suffixes.

Many nouns are formed by adding a suffix such as **-ion**, **-ation** and **-ment** to a verb. Pay attention to irregularities:

decide - decision	explain - explanation
introduce - introduction	apply - application
describe - description	satisfy - satisfaction

fascinate _____	measure _____
realise _____	reflect _____
expect _____	announce _____

**Fill in the following spaces with the correct form of the words in brackets:**

1. Losing the last match of his long career came as a huge \_\_\_\_\_ to him. **DISAPPOINT**
2. I'm sorry sir, but we have no record of the \_\_\_\_\_ of your booking. **CANCEL**
3. Is it my \_\_\_\_\_, or does it feel colder inside than outside today? **IMAGINE**
4. The artist's \_\_\_\_\_ for this painting was a little cottage he stayed in last summer. **INSPIRE**
5. It's not surprising that the workers at the factory have no \_\_\_\_\_ when their wages are so low. **MOTIVATE**
6. I consider building up a successful business as my greatest \_\_\_\_\_. **ACHIEVE**
7. The Internet \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel was really slow. **CONNECT**
8. Exercising and a healthy diet play an important role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of heart disease. **PREVENT**

**Fill in the following spaces with the correct form of the words in brackets:**

1. Teachers play a key role in building students' **(motivate)** \_\_\_\_\_ to learn.
2. His failure in the exam was a big **(disappoint)** \_\_\_\_\_ to his parents.
3. She found **(inspire)** \_\_\_\_\_ in her grandmother's life story.
4. There is a strong **(connect)** \_\_\_\_\_ between health and happiness.
5. Education plays a key role in crime **(prevent)** \_\_\_\_\_.
6. His **(imagine)** \_\_\_\_\_ turned a simple idea into a beautiful painting.
7. Every small **(achieve)** \_\_\_\_\_ brings you closer to your goal.
8. The **(cancel)** \_\_\_\_\_ n of the flight upset many passengers.

**Look at the adjectives below and write how they are formed, as in the example.**

environmental = noun (environment) + al

sensible = \_\_\_\_\_

wearable = \_\_\_\_\_

active = \_\_\_\_\_

wealthy = \_\_\_\_\_

mysterious = \_\_\_\_\_

famous = \_\_\_\_\_

**Form adjectives to complete the table.**

intense	health	space	decide	adventure	benefit	access	cooperate	predict	dirt
finance	risk	reuse	education	advise	humour	globe	fury	dust	protect
-al	-ive	-y			-ous / -ious				

**Read the following then put the words between brackets in the correct form.**

- Last weekend I found a **(dust)** \_\_\_\_\_ old book about Arab inventors in my grandfather's library.
- Last night's match result was so **(predict)** \_\_\_\_\_, we won so easily.
- This is the most **(humour)** \_\_\_\_\_ film I have ever watched.
- The **(dirt)** \_\_\_\_\_ room made the resident leave the hotel immediately.
- Arabic is becoming a **(globe)** \_\_\_\_\_ language due to the great participations of some Arab scientists.
- Qatar has participated a lot in providing **(education)** \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities for a lot of children around the world.
- Internet connection is **(access)** \_\_\_\_\_ to every one in Al Andalus Educational Complex.
- It's **(risk)** \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a car without Mr. Muhanad's precious advice.
- The government accepts **(finance)** \_\_\_\_\_ donations to help the people in Gaza,
- It is **(advise)** \_\_\_\_\_ to get used to sleeping early.

**A. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.**

combines	-	impact	-	connection
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1. He \_\_\_\_\_ wit and passion which makes him an outstanding writer.
2. The anti-smoking campaign had quite a /an \_\_\_\_\_ on young people.

**B. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.**

underpaid	-	overcharged	-
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1. Compared to celebrities, teachers and doctors are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.**

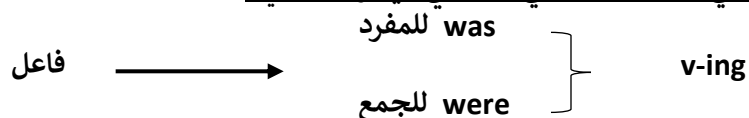
achievement	-	motivation	-	educational
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1. The Qatari \_\_\_\_\_ system is a good model to follow for some countries.
2. It gives you a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ if you actually make it to the end of a very long book.

## Past Simple & Past progressive, M3a SB Page41

### Past continuous/progressive tense.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن فعل كان مستمراً في الحدث في وقت محدد في الماضي ويتكون كما يلي:



### Key words:

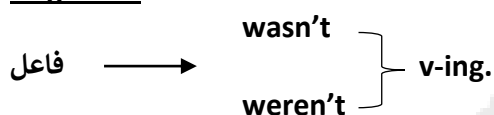
- this time + (yesterday/last week/month/Friday) ماضي → was/were + v-ing  
Example: This time yesterday, I (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ TV.

- at + ساعة + ماضي → was/were + v-ing

Example:

Yesterday at three p.m., she (do) \_\_\_\_\_ the washing up.

### Negation:

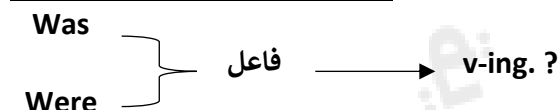


### Example:

This time last night, I (not/sleep) \_\_\_\_\_, I (play) \_\_\_\_\_ a video game.

She (work) \_\_\_\_\_ on her project last night at 10 pm, she didn't even hear the call.

### Questions (Yes/No question)

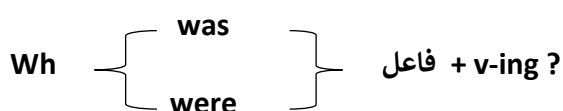


### Example

Were you (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ home at five p.m. yesterday?

(Be) \_\_\_\_\_ you sleeping at 3 pm when I called you?

### Questions (Wh-questions)



### Example

What (you/do) \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 pm last night?

Why (you/drive) \_\_\_\_\_ very fast yesterday at 9 pm?

### NB:

- We omit/drop ( e ) when we add ( ing ) to a verb ending in it.

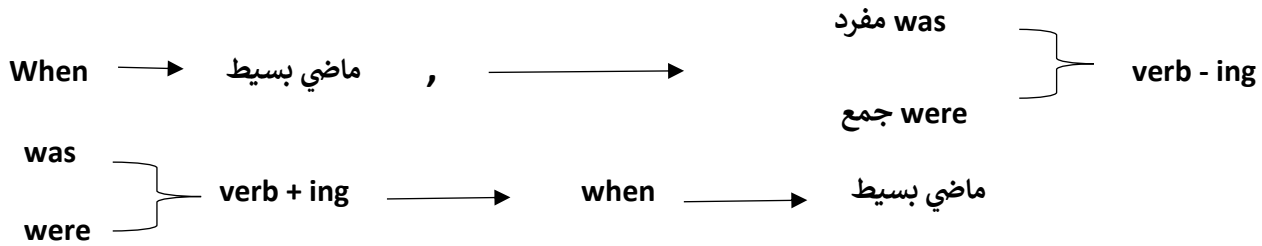
Examples: drive \_\_\_\_\_ driving      ride \_\_\_\_\_ riding      smile \_\_\_\_\_ smiling

- WE double the last consonant which is preceded by a vowel.

Examples: hit \_\_\_\_\_ hitting      jog \_\_\_\_\_ jogging      rub \_\_\_\_\_ rubbing

### Other Key words :

#### when عندما

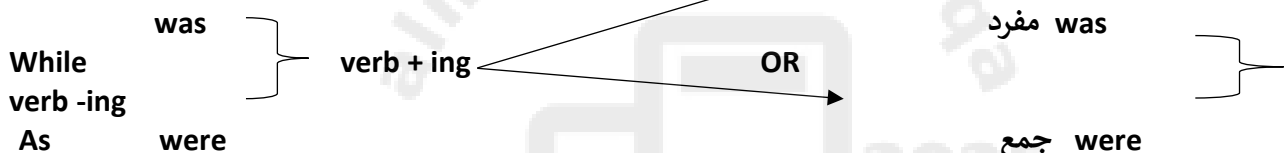


When I (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ the loud bang, I (do) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

He (read) \_\_\_\_\_ a book about the tropical forests **when** the doorbell (ring) \_\_\_\_\_.

#### While = As بينما

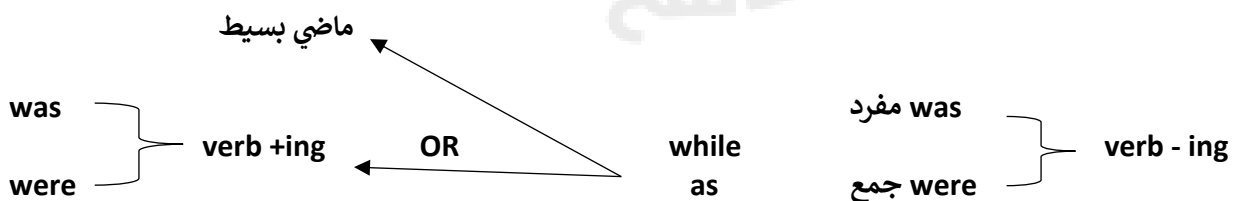
يمكن أن تأتي **While** في بداية الجملة المركبة كما يلي:  
ماضي بسيط (v+ed)



**While / As** we (wash) \_\_\_\_\_ the car, it (start) \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.

It (start) \_\_\_\_\_ to rain **while / as** we (wash) \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

يمكن أن تأتي **While** في منتصف الجملة المركبة كما يلي:



Her brother (call) \_\_\_\_\_ her **while / as** she (jog) \_\_\_\_\_

**While / as** she (jog) \_\_\_\_\_, her brother (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ a film at the cinema.

**A. Circle the CORRECT answers.**

**1. Read the following.**

As I was studying in my room yesterday evening, my father \_\_\_\_\_ a documentary.

**Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?**

- A. watches
- B. watching
- C. is watching
- D. was watching

**2. Read the following.**

I received an urgent phone call while I \_\_\_\_\_ on the project.

**Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?**

- A. work
- B. worked
- C. am working
- D. was working

**B. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. Maryam's phone rang twice while we **(watch)** \_\_\_\_\_ a movie in the cinema.
2. When Fahad **(hear)** \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's loud bang, he was reading the newspaper.
3. Abdullah **(shop)** \_\_\_\_\_ in the mall when he received my phone call,
4. While he was helping his father, Abdullah **(receive)** \_\_\_\_\_ a message from his cousin.
5. Ali **(be)** \_\_\_\_\_ silent as Muhamed was reciting Qur'an.
6. but now he **(not meet)** \_\_\_\_\_ them at all.
7. Salem **(watch)** \_\_\_\_\_ TV when his cousin paid him a visit.

used to = would بمعنى كان يفعل شيئاً ولم يعد يفعله

فاعل

used to + inf. (مصدر)

تستخدم لوصف عادة في الماضي / نمط سلوكي في الماضي / حالة دائمة في الماضي (تستخدم مع أفعال الحالة)

- Our parents (**used to = would**) take us to the zoo when we were younger.
- Every evening, my brother (**used to = would**) return from football practice, **take** a shower and **go** to bed.
- My grandfather **used to be** (فعل حالة) very good at tennis when he was young.

فاعل

didn't use to + inf. (مصدر)

Abdullah didn't use to exercise regularly when he was a teenager, he exercises now.

فاعل

would + inf. (مصدر)

تستخدم لوصف عادة في الماضي / سلوك نمطي في الماضي (لا تستخدم مع أفعال الحالة / الحالات الدائمة لأن المعنى يتغير للمستقبل)

- Our parents (**would = used to**) take us to the zoo when we were younger.
- Every evening, my brother (**would = used to**) return from football practice, **take** a shower and **go** to bed.

Examples:

Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- My grandfather took me to the gym every day when I was in Primary six . [ **used ...** ]  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I always stayed in a hotel in London when I was there ten years ago. [ **used...** ]  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When she was young, my sister always watched TV for hours. [ **would ...** ]  
\_\_\_\_\_

was / were going to + inf. .... كنا سنفعل ..... ولكن ..... ولكن

Examples:

We were going to watch a movie in the cinema, but bad weather forbade us from going out.

Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- I was planning to take my brother to the gym, but he got sick. [ **going to** ]  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We were planning to stay in a hotel, but we couldn't because we had no money. [ **going to** ]  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They wanted to travel to London, but their mother got sick. [ **going to** ]  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Circle the CORRECT answers**

1. When Ahmed was jobless, he used \_\_\_\_\_ his uncles every week.  
A. visit  
B. to visit  
C. visiting  
D. to visiting
2. Nasser \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bike to school when he was in the primary stage.  
A. use  
B. used  
C. use to  
D. used to
3. In the past, I \_\_\_\_\_ hours playing video games.  
A. stay  
B. use to stay  
C. would stay  
D. have stayed
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I was driving to the shops, I realised that I had no money on me.  
A. As  
B. When  
C. After  
D. Before
5. While the burglar \_\_\_\_\_ to break into the house, my neighbour called the police who came and arrested him.  
A. tries  
B. is trying  
C. has tried  
D. was trying

**6. Read the following.**

While Zayed \_\_\_\_\_ TV, he received a phone call from his elder brother.

**Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?**

- A. watches
- B. is watching
- C. has watched
- D. was watching

**7. Read the following.**

While Thani was having lunch, his cousin \_\_\_\_\_ a video game.

**Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?**

- A. plays
- B. is playing
- C. has played
- D. was playing

**8. Read the following.**

As I was going down stairs, I \_\_\_\_\_ and hurt my leg

**Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?**

- A. slip
- B. slipped
- C. was slipped
- D. have slipped

**9. Rewrite sentences using the words in brackets.**

A. My father always walked to school when he was a child. [used to]

My father \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

B. We always won football matches when we were in secondary school. [used to]

We \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Rewrite sentences using the words in brackets.**

**A. When he was a teenager, he always rode a bike for long hours round the town.  
[would]**

When he was a teenager, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. We wanted to participate in the race, but our car broke down. [going to...]**

We \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Abdullah wanted to visit the Tower of London, but he ran out of time. [going to]**

Abdullah \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**D. Abdullah wanted to buy a new car, but he chose to redecorate his old house.  
[going to]**

Abdullah \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**E. Abdulaziz planned to order a meal from KFC, but he remembered the boycott.  
[going to]**

Abdulaziz \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Past Tenses & Past Perfect Simple M4a SB page: 55

After \_\_\_\_\_ → had + P.P \_\_\_\_\_ → ماضي بسيط  
ماضي بسيط \_\_\_\_\_ → after \_\_\_\_\_ → had + P.P

Before \_\_\_\_\_ → ماضي بسيط \_\_\_\_\_ → had + P.P  
had + P.P \_\_\_\_\_ → before \_\_\_\_\_ → ماضي بسيط

By  
By the time } \_\_\_\_\_ ماضي بسيط \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ had + pp \_\_\_\_\_  
When

### A. Circle the CORRECT answers.

#### 1. Read the following.

Last week, we \_\_\_\_\_ to Oman to discover the Omani heritage.

Which verb form fits in the above gap?

- A. travel
- B. travelled
- C. are travelling
- D. have travelled

#### 2. Read the following.

Last year, my father \_\_\_\_\_ me an expensive gift as I had been the first in my class.

Which verb form fits in the above gap?

- A. buy
- B. bought
- C. had bought
- D. will have bought

#### 3. Read the following.

When (By the time) we **got** to the airport, our plane \_\_\_\_\_, so we had to take the next flight.

Which tense BEST suits the above space?

- A. left
- B. has left
- C. had left
- D. will have left

#### 4. Read the following.

By the time she \_\_\_\_\_ the window, the thief **had run** away in a car.

Which tense **BEST** suits the above space?

- A. left
- B. has left
- C. had left
- D. will have left

#### B. Correct the verbs in brackets.

1. Saud (**give**) \_\_\_\_\_ a presentation on the research after he had finished it.
2. Before Jassim went out, he (**do**) \_\_\_\_\_ some work on his laptop.
3. By six o'clock yesterday, Hamad (**finish**) \_\_\_\_\_ cooking.
4. Before Abdullah (**arrive**) \_\_\_\_\_ at the theater, the play had begun.
5. After Muhamed had exercised, he (**go**) \_\_\_\_\_ to a recreation center.
6. By the time Ghanem arrived home, his father (**leave**). \_\_\_\_\_
7. By 2022, the whole world (**afford**) \_\_\_\_\_ free vaccination against Coronavirus.
8. She (**leave**) \_\_\_\_\_ by the time her uncle arrived.
9. The thief (**escape**) \_\_\_\_\_ by the time the police arrived.
10. While they (**sleep**) \_\_\_\_\_, someone knocked on the door.
11. We (**talk**) \_\_\_\_\_ about Ali when he appeared out of nowhere.
12. Whenever I (**go**) \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday, I always looked for quiet beach resorts to relax in.

## Clauses of Reason & Concession M4b SB page: 60

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

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

### 1. Read the following.

\_\_\_\_\_ they do not like each other, they always fight over trivial things.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. Since
- B. Due to
- C. Although
- D. In spite of

### 2. Read the following.

\_\_\_\_\_ they do not like each other, they never had a fight over any thing.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. Since
- B. Due to
- C. Although
- D. In spite of

### 3. Read the following.

\_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather, I enjoyed the weekend gathering.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. Since
- B. Due to
- C. Although
- D. In spite of

### 4. Read the following.

\_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather, we called the meeting off.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. Since
- B. Due to
- C. Although
- D. In spite of

## Clauses of result

**so** + \_\_\_\_\_ / adverb + that clause

**such** (+a/an) (+adjective) + \_\_\_\_\_ + that clause

## Clauses of purpose

**to / so as (not) to / \_\_\_\_\_ (not) to** + base form

**so that** + subject + can/could/will/would/may/might/ (not) + base form

Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

## Modal Verbs M5a SB page:71

1. **Ability**                      Subject → (can / could = am /is /are /was /were able to + inf.)

A. It's easy for Abdullah to climb mountains. [can]

---

---

B. It was impossible for Ahmed to travel to London last summer because he had no money. [couldn't]

---

---

2. **Prohibition** (forbidden / not allowed / prohibited / against the law..) Subject → (mustn't / can't + inf.)

A. It's forbidden to use the car horn in this area. [mustn't]

---

---

B. It's not allowed to smoke inside the mall. [can't]

---

---

3. **Deduction** (sure /certain)                      Subject + (must / can't + inf.)

**Deduction** ( not sure / perhaps / possible / probable)

Subject + (may / might / could + inf.)

Past: ( may / might / could have + p.p)

A. I don't know if Mohamed attends the French classes. [Use may / might]

---

---

B. I am not sure if she won the gold medal or not. [Use could]

---

---

4. **Necessity** (necessary /compulsory / obligatory) Subject + (must / have to / has to + inf.)

A. It's necessary to go through the brochure before checking in. [Use must]

---

---

B. In the past, it was compulsory to have a license to go camping. [Use had to]

---

---

5. **Lack of Necessity** (unnecessary / not compulsory / not obligatory)

Subject + (don't / doesn't (have to/need to) - needn't + inf.)

- A. It's unnecessary for Ali to go through the brochure before checking in. [Use needn't]

---

---

- B. It is not compulsory to have a license to go camping. [Use don't have]

---

---

6. **Giving Advice** (advisable / good idea)

Present: Subject + (should/shouldn't / ought to / oughtn't to / had better/had better not + inf.)

- A. It's advisable to go on a picnic after exams. [Use had better]

---

---

- B. You don't give your studies your best shot. [Use ought to have]

---

---

7. **Request for permission** (May / Can / Could I + inf.)

- A. You would like to get out of the class during the lesson. [Start with May / Could / Can]

---

---

- B. You want to borrow the English book from your friend. [Start with May / Could / Can]

---

---

8. **Polite Request** (Will / Would / can / Could you + inf.)

- A. I want you to turn on the AC for me, please. [Start with Would / Could / Can]

---

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- B. You want your friend to lend you the English book. [Start with Will / Could / Can]

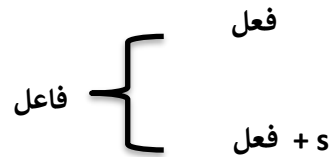
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**Present simple tense:**

I/We/They/You

He/She/It



**It is used to talk about future fixed times as in schedules:**

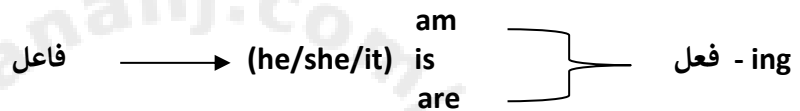
bus, train, flight, lecture, class, school timetable , itinerary = trip plan

arrives – leaves – departs – takes off – lands – starts – ends

**Example:**

- The metro to the Education city **(leave)** \_\_\_\_\_ at 3 o'clock.
- My favourite documentary **(start)** \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:00 p.m. every Thursday
- According to the (timetable/schedule/ itinerary) , our tour **(begin)** \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 o'clock.

**Present progressive tense:**



**It is used to talk about:**

**A. Future arranged events**

- I **(travel)** \_\_\_\_\_ to London next spring, I have already booked a flight.
- I **(visit)** \_\_\_\_\_ a dentist tomorrow at 6 p.m.

**B. An event that will be in progress for a temporary time**

- I **(work)** \_\_\_\_\_ in London for the next two week.
- For the next two years, I **(study)** \_\_\_\_\_ abroad in Cambridge University.

**Future simple tense:**

[ will = 'll / will not = won't → inf ]

**It is used for:**

spontaneous decisions – promises – warns – threats – offers

predictions based on what you think:

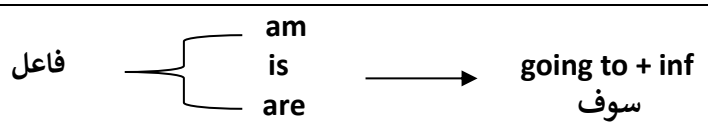
I (think /believe/doubt/guess/am sure/am not sure)

**Correct the verbs in brackets.**

- I **(get)** \_\_\_\_\_ you your bag, it's upstairs.
- I **(help)** \_\_\_\_\_ you with your research, I promise.
- Take care, you **(cut)** \_\_\_\_\_ your finger.
- I (think/believe/doubt/am sure/am not sure) that Ali **(study)** \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.
- I **(call)** \_\_\_\_\_ the police if you come here again.

### Future with "going to": إن شاء الله

It is used to express:



This form is used to express:

intentions – plans for the future – predictions with evidence

- I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother this weekend, I will call her later.
- I (study) \_\_\_\_\_ abroad after graduation from secondary school.
- The sky is clear, it (be) \_\_\_\_\_ blazing hot today.

### Future continuous tense:

will be → فعل - ing

It is used to express an action that will be in progress at a certain time in the future.

Key words:

At ...future phrase... tomorrow

- This time ...future phrase...

- At five o'clock tomorrow, I (play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis with my best friend, Mariam.
- This time next Friday, I (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ to KSA.

### Future perfect tense:

It is used to express an action that will be finished before a certain time in the future.

By / by the time + present/future phrase بدون for → will have + pp

- By the time we arrive at school, the first lesson ( start) \_\_\_\_\_.
- By this time tomorrow, I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ jogging.

### Future perfect continuous tense:

It is used to express an action that will continue up until a point in the future.

By / by the time + future phrase مع for → will have been + فعل-ing

- By next September, I ( live) \_\_\_\_\_ in Doha for 10 years.
- By the end of next June, I (work) \_\_\_\_\_ on my project for 5 months.

**A. Choose the correct answers.**

**1. Look at the information screen, our flight \_\_\_\_\_ at 5: 00 pm.**

**Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?**

- A. takes off
- B. is taking off
- C. used to take off
- D. is going to take off

**2. Our train to Lusail \_\_\_\_\_ , hurry up, Jassim.**

**Which word goes in the blank?**

- A. leaves
- B. will leave
- C. is about to leave
- D. will have been leaving

**3. I \_\_\_\_\_ my best to get the best mark. I promise.**

**Which word fits in the above gap?**

- A. do
- B. will do
- C. am doing
- D. is going to do

**4. By the time we get to the meeting, Mr. Jassim \_\_\_\_\_**

**Which verb form fits the space above?**

- A. will arrive
- B. will be arriving
- C. will have arrived
- D. will have been arriving

**5. By the end of this month, we \_\_\_\_\_ in Qatar for 12 years.**

**Which word goes in the blank?**

- A. lived
- B. will live
- C. will have lived
- D. will have been living

**6. This time next week, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the Maldives in vacation with my family.**

**Which word goes in the blank?**

- A. travel
- B. will travel
- C. will be travelling
- D. will have travelled

7. This time next June, Fahad \_\_\_\_\_ his graduation ceremonies from Cambridge University.

- A. is attending
- B. will be attending
- C. is going to attend
- D. will have attended

8. Watch out! You \_\_\_\_\_ off the bike, the road is dangerously wet.  
Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- A. will fall
- B. are falling
- C. will be falling
- D. had been falling

9. My father has already booked us a flight to London. We \_\_\_\_\_ next Sunday.  
Which word fits in the above gap?

- A. travel
- B. will travel
- C. are travelling
- D. will be travelling

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ my father at the airport tomorrow at 6 p.m., we have arranged it.  
Which word fits in the above gap?

- A. meet
- B. will meet
- C. am meeting
- D. will have met

11. Look at the sky! It is cloudy, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
Which word fits in the above gap?

- A. rains
- B. rained
- C. is raining
- D. is going to rain

12. Look at the sky! It is clear, it \_\_\_\_\_ hot today.  
Which word fits in the above gap?

- A. is
- B. will
- C. is being
- D. is going to be

**1** Advancements in technology and social progress have significantly transformed our daily lives into significant convenience. From communication to transportation and household chores, this article explores the ways in which life has become easier, enhancing our overall quality of life.

**2** Modern technologies have revolutionised communication, making it faster, more efficient, and accessible. With the rise of smartphones and social media platforms, staying connected with loved ones and colleagues is just a few taps away. Video calls, instant messaging, and email have eliminated geographical barriers, facilitating seamless communication across the globe.

**3** Transportation has significantly evolved, making commuting and travel more convenient than ever before. In fact, the widespread availability of automobiles improved public transportation networks, and the emergence of ride-sharing services have simplified our daily commutes. In addition, air travel has become more accessible, with affordable fares and efficient check-in processes, allowing us to explore distant destinations with ease.

**4** Technological advancements have transformed our homes into smart, automated spaces. From advanced vacuum cleaners and smart appliances to voice-controlled devices, our daily chores and routines have become more streamlined. Home automation systems enable us to control lighting, temperature, and security, enhancing comfort and convenience.

**5** The internet has revolutionized the way we access information and services. Online platforms offer thousands of resources, from e-learning platforms for education to online shopping for convenience. We can now access news, research, and entertainment instantaneously, eliminating the need for physical media and expanding our knowledge at our fingertips.

**6** Life in the modern age has undoubtedly become easier, thanks to advancements in technology and societal progress. The ease of communication, convenience in transportation and travel, automation in our homes, and access to information and services have simplified our daily routines and enhanced our overall well-being. Embracing these conveniences allows us to maximize our time, productivity, and enjoyment of life.

**1. Which of the following could be the BEST title of the above text?**

- A. How Life in the Past Was
- B. The Future of Human Beings
- C. How Transportation Has Significantly Evolved
- D. How Life Has Become Easier in the Modern Age

2. Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the UNDERLINED word 'accessible' in paragraph 2?
- boring
  - unhandy
  - reachable
  - interesting
3. Based on paragraph 2, what role did smart phones play in making life easier?
- They made online trade easy.
  - They made it easy to gain information.
  - They made international banking easy.
  - They made it easy to communicate with loved ones.
4. Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Given. Write (T), (F) or (NG).

A. Modern technologies made it easy to keep in touch with loved ones.	.....
B. Robots will do dangerous jobs for humans.	.....

5. From paragraph 3, mention TWO benefits of the evolution of transportation.

Benefit 1:	
Benefit 2:	

6. From paragraph 4, mention TWO examples of how our homes turned to be smart.

Example 1:	
Example 2:	

**1** Looking back at history, it becomes apparent that life in the past was marked by numerous difficulties and hardships. From limited access to basic necessities to societal inequalities, this article explores the challenges that individuals faced in the past and highlights the progress made in improving living conditions.

**2** In the past, the absence of modern technology made daily tasks laborious and time-consuming. Basic chores such as washing clothes, cooking, and transportation required significant manual effort. In fact, the limited access to facilities like electricity, clean water, and other utilities in many regions led to hindering the overall quality of life.

**3** Medical care and advancements in healthcare were significantly lacking in the past. Life expectancy was lower, and diseases that are now preventable or treatable were major causes of mortality. Access to healthcare facilities and trained medical professionals was limited, leaving many vulnerable to illness and injury.

**4** Historically, economic struggles were prevalent, with poverty affecting a significant portion of the population. The lack of job opportunities, income disparity, and limited social welfare systems created significant challenges for individuals and families. Social inequalities based on factors such as gender, race, and social class further exacerbated the difficulties faced by marginalized communities.

**5** Access to education was restricted for most of the people in the past, particularly for marginalised groups. Illiteracy and limited educational opportunities hindered personal growth and socio-economic mobility. This lack of education limited the opportunities available to individuals, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality.

**6** Reflecting on the past reminds us of the significant hardships that individuals endured. Limited access to technology, inadequate healthcare, economic struggles, and restricted education opportunities characterized life in the past. By acknowledging these challenges, we can appreciate the progress made and continue working towards creating a more equitable and prosperous future for all.

**1. Which of the following could be the BEST title of the above text?**

- A. The Future of Education
- B. Life Challenges in the Past
- C. The Advantages of Life in the Past
- D. Economy Between the Past and the Future

2. Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the UNDERLINED word 'labourious' in paragraph 2?
- easy
  - hard
  - boring
  - interesting
3. According to paragraph 2, what hindered the quality of life in the past?
- lack of labourers
  - lack of communication
  - limited access to facilities
  - limited amounts of money
4. Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Given. Write (T), (F) or (NG).

A. Concerning daily chores, the quality of life was good.	.....
B. The quality of life will improve in the near future.	.....

5. From paragraph 3, mention TWO signs of the lack of health care.

Sign 1:	
Sign 2:	

6. From paragraph 4, mention TWO aspects of poverty in the past.

Aspect 1:	
Aspect 2:	

### Topic A

Write a **STORY** about a situation you experienced in the past that made you a better person.

**Mention the following:**

- setting
- characters
- actions in order
- suitable ending

**OR**

### Topic B

Write an **ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY** discussing the advantages and disadvantages of having a big family.

**Helping tips:**

**Advantages:** support – fun time

**Disadvantages:** no privacy – bad habits

**Write your response here.**

[illegible]