

## مذكرة الطالب العبقري نهاية الفصل 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: 20:33:07 2025-12-07

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: محمد رسمي

### 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

مذكرة الطالب العبقري نهاية الفصل غير مجابة

1

أوراق عمل إثرائية شاملة الوحدات الثلاث مجابة

2

أوراق عمل إثرائية شاملة الوحدات الثلاث غير مجابة

3

أوراق عمل إثرائية شاملة نهاية الفصل مجابة

4

أوراق عمل إثرائية شاملة نهاية الفصل غير مجابة

5

**The Full Mark in English - الطالب العبقري**

**Grade 11 - Final Revision**  
**Mr. Mohamed Rasmi**



**THE ANSWERS**

**English Grade 11**  
**First Term**  
**Modules 3-4-5**  
**2025-2026**

**Arranged by:**  
**Mr. Mohamed Rasmi**  
**33923708**





## Vocabulary 3 a Student's book page 40

in	
in cash	نقدًا / كاش
in debt	مدين / غارق في الديون
in tears	غارق في الدموع
in public	علنا أمام الناس
in a mess	في فوضى
in trouble	في ورطة في مشكلة
in a hurry	في عجلة من أمره
in charge of	مسؤول عن
in particular	على وجه الخصوص
in the future	في المستقبل
in the long run	على المدى البعيد
in the mood for	في مزاج مناسب لـ / يرغب في
in one's interest	لأجل مصلحتك
in the meantime	في نفس الوقت

on	
on sale	للبيع
on fire	يحترق
on tour	في جولة
on display	في العرض / معروض
on holiday	في اجازة
on the run	في عجلة / هاريا من
on purpose	عن قصد / متعمد
on behalf of	بالنيابة عن
on the phone	على الهاتف / معه مكالمة
on good terms	على علاقة جيدة / على وفاق
on the verge of	على وشك / على حافة
on second thoughts	بعد إعادة التفكير

named Rasmi  
33923708



## Student's book exercise page 40

اسئله كتاب الطالب

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

mood / verge / behalf / charge / thoughts

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

sale / long run / fire / a hurry / purpose

- 1 Call 999! The house is on **fire**!
- 2 If we do it this way, I think it'll be better in the **long run**.
- 3 I'm sorry. I didn't do it on **purpose**. It was an accident.
- 4 I'd love to stay and chat but I'm in **a hurry**. I have a train to catch.



Complete the sentences with the prepositions ( in OR on ):

- 1 Ron spoke on behalf of all of us.
- 2 Natasha was in tears after she got fired.
- 3 My father is a busy man and is always in a hurry.
- 4 I'll buy it. No on second thoughts, I'll wait for the sales.
- 5 We can't afford to go on holiday because we are in debt.
- 6 The scientist is on the verge of making an important discovery.
- 7 I'm not really in the mood for shopping, so I think I'll stay at home.
- 8 I don't think you should invite both Sally and Brenda. They're not on good terms.



Complete the sentences with the prepositions ( in OR on ):

- 1 Kevin is here on behalf of his brother, Frank.
- 2 Haya is on good terms with all her neighbours.
- 3 Jenny is on the phone with Hakim at the moment.
- 4 There is a wide range of hang gliders on sale in our shop.
- 5 Of course in the future you can start your own business.
- 6 Kevin broke the window on purpose; it wasn't an accident.
- 7 Doctors always do what is in the best interest of their patients.
- 8 Farouk got in trouble because he broke the vase on purpose.
- 9 We will go on a holiday next month if you want to come with us.
- 10 I don't feel like having Chinese today. I'm not in mode for Chinese today.
- 11 The instructors who are in charge of the training are all highly experienced.





Vocabulary Student's book pages 40&41

take / took/ taking	
take on	يقبل / يتحدى / يقبل التحدي
take off	يقلع
take after	يشبه
take over	يتولى مسؤولية / سلطة
take down	ينزل

get / got / getting	
get by	يسير أموره / يتجاوز
get in	يقع في / يحدث له
get over	يتخطى / يتغلب على
get away	يهرب
get around to	يجد وقت للعودة الفعل شيء ما
get along with	ينسجم مع / يتعايش مع
get through to sb.	يتصل بالهاتف

Student's book exercise page 40

اسئله كتاب الطالب

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

off / on / over / down / after / by

- Aren't you taking **taking off** much?' I asked her.
- Sandra takes **takes after** father. She is punctual.
- she turned up twenty minutes before the plane took **took off**
- When I was packing, I saw the vase on the shelf and **took off** **down**
- I suppose she was anxious about taking **taking over** her's business.

Mr. Mohamed Rasmi  
923708

Student's book exercise page 41

اسئله كتاب الطالب

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

with / by / away / around / through / along

- We can get **get by** if we are careful with our money.
- Sorry I didn't get **get around** to calling you until today. I've been really busy.
- Do you know where Boshra is? I've been trying to get **get through to** to her all morning.
- Try to get along **get along with** father; you're going to be sharing the same flat for a week.
- She was tired of stressful city life and dreamt of getting **getting away** from it all and going to live in the countryside.

Student's book exercise page 50

اسئله كتاب الطالب

down / over / with / on / by / after

- She was ready to take **take on** new responsibilities at work.
- Louise is trying to get **get over** the cold she caught while on holiday in Austria.





### Workbook exercise page 33

اسئلة كتاب التدريبات

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

down / over / with / on / by / after

- 1 Amal has take **taken on** too much work, as usual.
- 2 Bill takes **takes after** s uncle, Joe. They both love sports.
- 3 Can you help me take **take down** this suitcase, please?
- 4 I don't understand how you can g **get by** on such a low salary.
- 5 Work is more pleasant when you g **get along with** your colleagues



### Workbook exercise page 43

اسئلة كتاب التدريبات

down / over / with / on / by / after

- 1 Latifa tal **takes after** her mother in many ways.
- 2 Larry and Henry are not friendly to each other so they don't **get along with** each other.



### Student's book exercise page 50

اسئلة كتاب الطالب علي نمط أسئلة الاختبارات

Choose the correct answers.

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

a takes after      b gets along with      c takes up      d gets away

Mr. Mohamed Rasmi

- 2 We sat in our seats and waited for the plane to take \_\_\_\_\_.

a off      b with      c up      d down



### Workbook exercise page 33

اسئلة كتاب التدريبات

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Work is more pleasant when you get \_\_\_\_\_ with your colleagues.

a around      b along      c away      d through

- 2 Bill takes \_\_\_\_\_ his uncle, Joe. They both love sports.

a after      b on      c down      d over

- 3 Can you help me take \_\_\_\_\_ this suitcase, please?

a after      b on      c down      d over

- 4 I don't understand how you can get \_\_\_\_\_ on such a low salary.

a around      b along      c through      d by



## الماضي البسيط - Past simple

يتكون زمن الماضي البسيط من الشكل الثاني للفعل ويوجد نوعان من الأفعال

1 **الأفعال المنتظمة:** وهي التي يكون في نهاية الفعل (ed) في زمن الماضي البسيط مثل: **played** - **cleaned**

2 **الأفعال الغير المنتظمة:** وكل فعل له شكل خاص به ويجب ان تحفظ مثل: **went** - **drank** - **ate** - **drove**

الأستخدام:

1 يستخدم لوصف حدث تم في وقت محدد في الماضي.

✓ We **bought** a new house **last** year.

✓ My brother **traveled** to London three weeks **ago**.

2 يستخدم لوصف مجموعه من الاحداث التي حدثت متواليه في الماضي.

✓ I **got** up at six o'clock, **had** breakfast, **got** dressed and **left** to school.

3 يستخدم للتعبير عن عادات قديمه او احداث متكرره في الماضي.

✓ I **went** to my grandfather's farm **when I was young**.

4 يستخدم لوصف أفعال كانت تحدث دائما في الماضي.

✓ I **played** football in the street with my friends **when I was young**.

الكلمات الداله علي زمن الماضي البسيط: ← وقت او تاريخ في الماضي + yesterday/ ago/ last/ once/ in

## الماضي المستمر - Past Progressive

يتكون زمن الماضي المستمر:

الفاعل المفرد او الضمير الذي يدل عليه I / he / she / it	+	was	الفعل في المصدر	+	ing
الفاعل الجمع او الضمير الذي يدل عليه We / you / they	+	were	الفعل في المصدر	+	ing

الأستخدام:

1 يستخدم لوصف حدث كان مستمرا في وقت محدد في الماضي.

✓ **This time yesterday**, I **was studying** for the English exam.

2 يستخدم لوصف حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

✓ **While** my father **was fixing** the car , I **was studying** my lessons.

3 يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي وفجاء وقع حدث اخر.

✓ **While** I **was sleeping** , the phone **rang**.

4 يستخدم لوصف أفعال كانت متكررة بشكل مزعج في الماضي.

✓ My sister **was always** using my laptop **when** we were young.

5 يستخدم لوصف مشهد او مكان في قصه .

✓ The sun **was shining**, and the birds **were singing** as we **were having** a picnic.





while / as / when ( this time + وقت او تاريخ في الماضي ) / ( وقت او تاريخ في الماضي + yesterday )



Choose the correct answer:

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

- a play      b will play      c was playing      d working

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

- a work      b walked      c was walking      d has been walking

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

- a arrive      b arrived      c will arrive      d was arriving

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

- a watch      b watched      c will watch      d were watching

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

- a go      b went      c will go      d is going

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

- a always took      b was always taking      c was always taking      d has been always taking

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

- a help      b helped      c was helping      d has helped



Student's book exercise page 50

اسئله كتاب الطالب

Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1 ~~As~~ I was going down the stairs, I slipped and hurt my leg. (when)

I was going down the stairs when I slipped and hurt my leg.

2 Mubarak was watching TV ~~when~~ an earthquake occurred. (while)

While Mubarak was watching TV, an earthquake occurred.

3 I was driving to the shops ~~when~~ I realised that I had no money on me. (as)

As I was driving to the shops, I realised that I had no money on me.



## Student's book exercise pages 41,50,55

Correct the verb in brackets:

- 1 I changed (change) my mind after joining
- 2 After wandering around for two hours, I found (find) my way back.
- 3 I found (find) the idea of going on a hiking trip very exciting.
- 4 In the end, I booked (book) an adventure safari in Kenya and Tanzania.
- 5 Last year, the group travelled (travel) to various fascinating destinations.
- 6 The travel agency informed (inform) me that it would be a once-in-a-lifetime experience.
- 7 I was sitting of my room while the others were resting (rest) in their rooms before dinner.
- 8 Last month, while I was looking (look) online for information about my summer holiday, my brother called (call) me up .
- 9 We were thinking (think) about how to get the horse free from the sand when suddenly it climbed (climb) out by itself.
- 10 The group was/were camping (camp) in the forest when they saw (see) a bear approaching their tents.
- 11 The professor started (start) his talk about water pollution at 7.00 p.m.

## Workbook exercise pages 34,43,47

Correct the verb in brackets:

- 1 Lisa was doing (do) Pilates when her phone rang (ring).
- 2 While Billy was running (run) to catch the bus, he slipped and fell.
- 3 While James was driving (drive) to work, he got (get) into an accident.
- 4 Last month, the Smiths sold (sell) their car and bought (buy) a new one.
- 5 Last year, I volunteered (volunteer) at a panda conservation centre in China for a month.



- 6 I **was thinking** (think) about my cousin, Layla, when suddenly I **saw** (see) her in the café.
- 7 **While** the children **didn't wear** (play) board games, Salwa **was watering** (water) the plants.
- 8 Paul **didn't wear** (not wear) a suit to his job interview **yesterday**, so he **didn't make** (not make) a very good impression.
- 9 One day, **while** I **was feeding** (feed) a baby panda, one of the panda keepers **informed** (inform) me that I would see one of the pandas being released.
- 10 **As** the panda **was walking/walked** (walk) out of his cage, we all **held** (hold) our breath.
- 11 We **watched / were watching** (watch) in awe **as** the panda slowly **disappeared** (disappear) into the forest.
- 12 I **was reading** (read) about volunteer programmes to take part in **when** I **found** (find) some information about pandas that really **shocked** (shock) me.

### Used to الفعل في المصدر + اعتاد ان

الجملة المثبتة : **الفعل في المصدر + used to + الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه**

✓ (I/he/she/we/you/they) **used to** play football.

الجملة المنفية : **الفعل في المصدر + didn't use to + الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه**

✓ (I/he/she/we/you/they) **didn't use to** play football. ( نلاحظ اننا نستخدم كلمة **use** بدون حرف **d** )

السؤال : **الفعل في المصدر + use to + الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه + Did**

✓ **Did** (I/he/she/we/you/they) **use to** play football? ( نلاحظ اننا نستخدم كلمة **use** بدون حرف **d** )

### الاستخدام:

- 1 نستخدم لوصف عادات قديمة في الماضي.  
✓ I **used to** go to school by bus, but now I go by car.
- 2 نستخدم لوصف أفعال كانت متكررة في الماضي.  
✓ We **used to** eat out every weekend, but we don't anymore.
- 3 نستخدم لوصف حالة كانت دائمة في الماضي.  
✓ They **used to** live in a small apartment before buying a big house.



## الفعل في المصدر + would

الجملة المثبتة : **الفعل في المصدر + would + الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه**

✓ (I/he/she/we/you/they) **would play** football.

الجملة المنفية : **الفعل في المصدر + wouldn't + الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه**

✓ (I/he/she/we/you/they) **wouldn't play** football.

السؤال : **الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه + would**

✓ **wouldn't** (I/he/she/we/you/they) **play** football?

## الاستخدام:

1 تستخدم لوصف عادات قديمة في الماضي مع ظروف التكرار (always / usually/ often/ sometimes/ never)

✓ I **would always play** football, when I was at high school.

2 تستخدم لوصف أفعال كانت متكررة في الماضي.

✓ I **would eat out every weekend** when I was young.

## الفعل في المصدر + was + going to

للتعبير عن فعل كان من المخطط القيام به في الماضي، ولكن لم يتم تنفيذه نستخدم الصيغة الآتية:

**الفعل في المصدر + was + going to + الفاعل المفرد او الضمير الذي يدل عليه ( I - He - She - It )**

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

**الفعل في المصدر + were + going to + الفاعل الجمع او الضمير الذي يدل عليه ( They - We - You )**

✓ My friends **were going to go** hiking on Saturday, but it started raining.



## Student's book exercise page 50

اسئله كتاب الطالب

Choose the correct answer:

1 Before his phone call, I \_\_\_\_\_ to a destination in Europe.

- a would travel      b **was going to travel**      c used      d travel

2 I remember that as children we \_\_\_\_\_ to love exploring nature and observing animals.

- a **used**      b would      c use      d was going



choose the correct answers:

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

- a go b goes c going d went

2 When my cousin was at university, he used to \_\_\_\_\_ hard for his lessons.

- a studied b studies c has studied d study

3 I used to \_\_\_\_\_ my mom in the kitchen when I was young.

- a helps b help c helping d helped

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ soccer every day after school but now I play tennis.

- a will play b used to play c was playing d play

5 I \_\_\_\_\_ travel around France, but then I got sick and cancelled my trip.

- a used to b was going to c would d went to

6 We \_\_\_\_\_ camping every summer when we were young.

- a used to go b are going c will go d go

7 They \_\_\_\_\_ eat out at the weekend, but they cancelled it because of the rain.

- a would b used to c were going to d want to

8 He \_\_\_\_\_ a pack of cigarettes a day but he stopped.

- a may smoke b has smoked c used to smoke d smokes

9 She \_\_\_\_\_ never eat vegetables when she was younger.

- a would b used to c is going to d want to

10 We \_\_\_\_\_ live in a small town before moving here.

- a were b used to c prefer d would

Student's book exercise page 46

استله كتاب الطالب

Rewrite the sentences below using the words in brackets.

1 My family and I always travelled to Europe when we could afford it. (would)

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

2 When I was young, I regularly spent my afternoons on the beach with a good book. (would)

When I was young, I would spend my afternoons on the beach with a good book.



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

We were going to take a tour of the island, but my wife got sick and we had to cancel it.

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

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

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

I used to think that trips to the countryside were boring until I went to visit my aunt in Oxfordshire by train.



### Student's book exercise page 50

استعمله كتاب الطالب

Rewrite the sentences below using the words in brackets.

1 When I was young, I always risked my life doing extreme sports. (would)

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

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

I was going to go windsurfing, but the wind wasn't strong enough.

3 I was afraid of flying until I read an article about the safety of planes. (used)

I used to be afraid of flying until I read an article about the safety of planes.

4 I wanted to travel around France, but then I got sick and cancelled my trip. (going)

I was going to travel around France, but then I got sick and cancelled my trip.





Vocabulary 4 a Student's book page 54

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



choose the correct answers:

1 Oil spills can severely damage \_\_\_\_\_ habitats.

- a pose a threat      b delicate      c predators      **d marine**

2 Dolphins are highly intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ mammals.

- a marine**      b pose a threat      c predators      d prey

3 The rabbit is often \_\_\_\_\_ for foxes in the forest.

- a biodiversity      **b prey**      c delicate      d marine

4 In the savannah, zebras are common \_\_\_\_\_ for lions.

- a biodiversity      b marine      c ecosystem      **d prey**

5 Sharks are top \_\_\_\_\_ in the marine ecosystem.

- a biodiversity      **b predators**      c ecosystem      d marine

6 Small fish serve as \_\_\_\_\_ for larger marine predators.

- a prey**      b biodiversity      c predators      d ecosystem

7 Plastic pollution can \_\_\_\_\_ to marine animals.

- a marine      b prey      **c pose a threat**      d biodiversity

8 Rising sea levels \_\_\_\_\_ to coastal communities.

- a pose a threat**      b marine      c ecosystem      d predators





Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

biodiversity / food chain / delicate / marine / ecosystem

- 1 Pollution can disrupt the balance of a delicate **ecosystem**.
- 2 Every organism has a role in the **food chain**, from plants to top animals.
- 3 Scientists are studying **marine** life to understand how oceans are changing.
- 4 The rainforest has incredible **biodiversity**, with countless plants and animals.



Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

food chain / delicate / marine / biodiversity / ecosystem

- 1 She handled the **delicate** glass vase with great care.
- 2 Pollution continues to harm **marine** ecosystems around the world.
- 3 In the ocean **food chain**, small fish are eaten by larger predators.
- 4 Human activities like deforestation are reducing global **biodiversity**.



Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

delicate / food chain / marine / pose a threat / ecosystem

- 1 Weak cybersecurity can **pose a threat** to personal information.
- 2 Coral reefs form a **delicate** ecosystem that can be easily harmed.
- 3 The coral reef **ecosystem** is one of the most diverse on the planet.
- 4 Coral reefs are some of the most diverse **marine** habitats on Earth.



Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

biodiversity / ecosystem / marine / food chain / delicate

- 1 Researchers are discovering new **marine** species every year.
- 2 High **biodiversity** helps an ecosystem stay strong and resilient.
- 3 The chef prepared a **delicate** dessert that melted in your mouth.
- 4 Students learned how energy moves through the **food chain** in their science class.

Student's book vocabulary page 54

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

Student's book exercise page 54

استلله كتاب الطالب

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

decrease / reason / advantage / need / increase / effect

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

importance / damage / threat / advantage / solution / reason

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

Student's book exercise page 64

استلله كتاب الطالب

Choose the correct preposition.

- Water pollution is a major threat \_\_\_\_\_ fish.  
a to      b in      c of      d on
- Lack of sleep can have a negative effect \_\_\_\_\_ health.  
a on      b to      c for      d in



Complete with the correct prepositions.

to - in - of - for - on

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

Student's book vocabulary 4a page 55

<b>overcooked</b>	مطهو أكثر من اللازم (مستوي)	<b>overused</b>	يفرط في استعمال
<b>undercooked</b>	يء / غير مطبوخ جيدا	<b>underused</b>	غير مستعمل كثيرا
<b>overfed</b>	أكل أكثر من اللازم / يفرط في الطعام	<b>overpaid</b>	دفع أجر أكثر مما يستحق
<b>underfed</b>	نقص في التغذية	<b>underpaid</b>	دفع أجر بسيط / زهيد
<b>overcharged</b>	طالب بسعر عالي أكثر من اللازم	<b>overrated</b>	بالغ في التقدير (سمعة / قيمة)
<b>undercharged</b>	تقاضى سعر أقل من المعتاد	<b>underrated</b>	يقلل من قيمة
<b>overachieve</b>	متفوق في التحصيل الدراسي	<b>overestimated</b>	يبالغ في التقدير (تخمين / توقع)
<b>underachieve</b>	ضعيف في التحصيل الدراسي	<b>underestimated</b>	يستهن ب .... يستخف ب

Student's book exercise page 55

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

underfed / overcharged / overrated / underestimated / undercooked

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





## Student's book exercise page 55

اسئلة كتاب الطالب

underused / overrated / underpaid / underachieves / overfed

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



## Student's book exercise pages 55, 64

اسئلة كتاب الطالب

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

overuse / undercharge / overcooked / overfed / overpaid / underestimate / overrated

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



## workbook exercise page 46

اسئلة كتاب التدريبات

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

overcharged / underestimate / overuse / underfed / overfed

- 1 Don't **underestimate** her abilities. She's faster than she looks.
- 2 The poor boy looks **underfed**. Let's buy him something to eat.
- 3 Students sometimes **overuse** certain words and phrases because they don't have a wide enough range of vocabulary.





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

overcook / overestimated/ overuse / underused / overcharged

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

overpaid / underachieving / underpaid / overfed / undercooked

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



## Past Perfect - الماضي التام

يتكون زمن الماضي التام من :

التصريف الثالث للفعل + had + الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه

الكلمات المستخدمة مع زمن الماضي التام :



After	As soon as	Because	Before	By the time	When
After As soon as Because	الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه	+	had	+	التصريف الثالث للفعل
Before By The Time When	الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه	+	had	+	الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه
					الفعل في زمن الماضي البسيط
					التصريف الثالث للفعل

الاستخدام:



1 يستخدم لوصف فعل حدث وانتهى قبل فعل آخر في الماضي.

- Before we arrived, the movie had already started.
- By the time she arrived, the meeting had already started.
- He had finished his homework when his father arrived.
- After she had finished her homework, she went to bed.
- Before they left the house, they had checked all the windows.
- They won the match because they had trained very hard.
- As soon as he had completed the project, he submitted it to his boss.

2 يستخدم لوصف فعل حدث واكتمل قبل نقطة زمنية محددة في الماضي.

- I had finished my homework by eight o'clock.
- He had repaired the car by Saturday afternoon.



choose the correct answers:

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

- a hear      b will hear      c **had heard**      d am hearing

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

- a discuss      b will discuss      c **had discussed**      d are discussing

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

- a **moved**      b will move      c is moving      d had moved

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

- a finishes      b **finished**      c will finish      d is finishing

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

- a read      b reads      c will read      d **had read**

Student's book exercise page 55

اسئلة كتاب الطالب

Correct the verbs in brackets:

1 By the time the authorities **decided** (decide) to protect local forests, logging companies **had destroyed** (destroy) a big part of the green zone.

2 I **hadn't heard** (not hear) about artificial reefs until last month. I (be) **was** so interested in finding out what they're like that I **visited** (visit) one in the Caribbean two weeks ago.

3 While he **was still trying** (try, still) to catch his first fish, I **had already caught** (catch, already) five.

Student's book exercise page 64

اسئلة كتاب الطالب

Correct the verb in brackets

1 After I **had finished / finished** (finish) my marine biology degree I, **decided** (decide) that I wanted to volunteer at an environmental institute somewhere.

2 I **had** (have) the opportunity to observe creatures that I **had never seen** (never / see) before, like the dolphin and the whale.

3 The only disappointment was that when I left, I still **hadn't spotted** (not spot) any seahorses.





Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets

- 1 Kate hadn't finished (not finish) her project by midnight.
- 2 My husband had been (be) to Paris twice before we went (go) together.
- 3 Mary hadn't been (not be) at the company for long when she got (get) a rise.
- 4 I was excited because I had never seen (never / see) anything like it.
- 5 By the time Mousa called (call) me, I had cleaned (clean) the whole house.
- 6 Had Mona already cooked (already / cook) dinner when you arrived (arrive) home.
- 7 How long had Mark travelled (travel) in the US before went (go) to Oklahoma?
- 8 Kelly had attended (attend) Spanish classes for two years before she moved (move) to Madrid.
- 9 After I left (leave) the office, I realised (realise) that I had forgotten (forget) my mobile phone.
- 10 Carl discovered (discover) his new laptop wasn't working after he had brought/had brought (bring) it home.
- 11 James was (be) angry with Peter because he had borrowed (borrow) his car without telling him.
- 12 I had always been (always / be) interested in volunteering at some sort of organization because wanted (want) to help animals.





## Conjunctions - الروابط

جملة كاملة ( تكملة الجملة + فعل + فاعل ) + لأن **Because / since / as**

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

**because of / due to** بسبب + ( Noun اسم ) or (ing+الفعل في المصدر)

- ✓ We decided not to go out **due to** the rain. ( اسم Noun )
- ✓ **Because of** being tired, he decided to take a nap. (ing+الفعل في المصدر)

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

جملة كاملة ( تكملة الجملة + فعل + فاعل ) + علي الرغم من **Although / even though**

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

**Despite / in spite of** علي الرغم من + ( Noun اسم ) or (ing+الفعل في المصدر)

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

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

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



So .. that

+

so صفة / حال + that

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

Such - that

+

Such + ( a أو an ) صفة + اسم + that

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

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1 The cake was **so** delicious **that** it was gone in minutes. (such)  
✓ It was **such** a delicious cake **that** it was gone in minutes.
- 2 The room was **so** hot **that** we had to open all the windows. (such)  
✓ It was **such** a hot room **that** we had to open all the windows.
- 3 It was **such-a** beautiful painting **that** it took my breath away. (so)  
✓ The painting was **so** beautiful **that** it took my breath away.
- 4 This was **such-an** intense game **that** we were on the edge of our seats. (so)  
✓ The game was **so** intense **that** we were on the edge of our seats.

to / in order (not) to/ so as (not) to

الفعل في المصدر (بدون اضافات)

+

- ✓ He studies hard **in order to** pass the exam.
- ✓ She wore sunglasses **so as to** protect her eyes from the sun.
- ✓ He exercised regularly **to** stay fit.

so that لذلك

+

can / will / may + الفعل في المصدر

في زمن المضارع او المستقبل

could / would / might + الفعل في المصدر

في زمن الماضي

- ✓ He studies hard **so that** he **can** pass the exam.
- ✓ She wore sunglasses **so that**she **could** protect her eyes from the sun.
- ✓ He exercised regularly **so that**he **could** stay fit.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1 He worked overtime **in-order-to** complete the project on time. (so that)  
✓ He worked overtime **so that** he **could** complete the project on time.
- 2 She arrived early **so-as-to** get a good seat. (so that)  
✓ She arrived early **so that**she **could** get a good seat.



Student's book exercise page 60

اسئلة كتاب الطالب

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ most people know that we need to protect the environment, few people actually do something about it.

a Although

b In spite of

c Despite

d Such



2 \_\_\_\_\_ the problem is pretty big, many people think that there's nothing they can do to help.

- a Since      b Despite      c Because of      d Such

3 The members of the organisation say that many people don't take action \_\_\_\_\_ they don't know how.

- a because of      b Since      c because      d such

4 He doesn't like talking about his previous job, so we \_\_\_\_\_ never find out why he quit it.

- a because of      b as      c Since      d such

5 \_\_\_\_\_ not having much spare time, many Internet users jump at the chance to learn about ways to help the environment.

- a Since      b In spite of      c Even though      d Such

6 \_\_\_\_\_ the organisation has become more popular, we have been able to reach more places and people around the world that need our help.

- a Because of      b As      c Because      d Such



### Student's book exercise page 64

استعمل كتاب الطالب

Choose the correct answer:

1 The Congo Basin is a very important area of land \_\_\_\_\_ the many forests, rivers and swamps that are found there.

- a because of      b because      c although      d even though

2 The survival of these creatures is threatened daily \_\_\_\_\_ activities such as logging, mining and poaching.

- a because      b although      c even though      d due to

3 The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ a serious that many laws have been passed to protect the basin.

- a because of      b such      c so      d because

4 \_\_\_\_\_ these laws, many companies participate in illegal activities so that they can make enormous profits.

- a Despite      b Even though      c Because      d Because of

5 Many environmental organisations are taking action \_\_\_\_\_ there are alternative ways to use the natural resources.

- a because      b since      c despite      d because of

6 \_\_\_\_\_ the difficulties, these organisations try to work with governments to save the Congo Basin.

- a So that      b Although      c Even though      d In spite of



Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1 You must study for many years if you want to become a vet. (order)

In order to become a vet, you must study for many years.

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

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

- 3 It was such an impressive view that everybody stopped to admire it. (so)

The view was so impressive that everybody stopped to admire it.

- 4 I brought extra clothes because I didn't want to get cold at night. (so that)

I brought extra clothes so that I wouldn't get cold at night.

- 5 The village was so isolated that it took us two days on foot to reach it. (such)

It was such an isolated village that it took us two days on foot to reach it.

workbook exercise page 50

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1 ~~As~~ it was a nice day, we decided to have a picnic. (since)

Since it was a nice day, we decided to have a picnic

- 2 My flight was cancelled ~~because of~~ a heavy rainstorm. (due)

My flight was cancelled due to a heavy rainstorm.

- 3 ~~In spite of~~ having a big lunch, Barry was still hungry. (Although)

Although Barry had a big lunch, he was still hungry.

- 4 ~~Although~~ George didn't study much, he passed the exam. (Despite)

Despite not studying much, George passed the exam.

- 5 ~~Despite~~ the cold, the children continued to play outside. (although)

Although it was cold, the children continued to play outside.





## Vocabulary 5 a Student's book page 70

appalling	مروع / مرعب	disgusting	مقرف / مقزز	alarming	مثير للقلق / مرعب
appalled	مرعوب / مفزوع	disgusted	مشمئز / متقزز	alarmed	منزعج
pleasing	سار / مرضي / ممتع	disappointing	مخيّب للأمال / محبط	embarrassing	محرج
pleased	مسرور / راضي	disappointed	محبط / خاب أمله	embarrassed	مرتبك / محرج
confusing	مربك / محير	depressing	محزن / كئيب		
confused	حائر / مشوش	depressed	مكتئب / حزين		



## Student's book exercise pages 70&amp;80

اسئله كتاب الطالب

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

disgusting / alarmed / embarrassing / confusing / pleasing / appalled / disappointing

- 1 What is that **disgusting** smell?
- 2 I woke up to the **pleasing** sound of singing birds.
- 3 Jennifer was **appalled** that the children behaved so badly.
- 4 The science fiction film we saw yesterday was pretty **disappointing**.
- 5 I found the instructions on how to use this application very **confusing**.
- 6 **Alarmed** residents left their houses when they saw the flood waters rising.

embarrassing / pleasing / depressed / confused / disappointed

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



## workbook exercise page 60

اسئله كتاب التدريبات

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

pleased / please / appalling / pleasing / appalled

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



disappointed /disappointe / disgusting / disappointing / disgusted

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

depressing / confused /confuseI depressed / confusing

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



### Vocabulary 5 a Student's book page 70

reflect	reflection	انعكاس	motivate	motivation	تحفيز
connect	connection	اتصال / ارتباط	fascinate	fascination	سحر / جاذبية
prevent	prevention	وقاية	inspire	inspiration	إلهام
decide	decision	قرار	cancel	cancellation	إلغاء
introduce	introduction	مقدمة	realise	realisation	إدراك
describe	description	وصف	expect	expectation	توقع / ترقب
imagine	imagination	خيال	apply	application	طلب / تطبيق
explain	explanation	شرح / تفسير	satisfy	satisfaction	رضا / قناعة

achieve	achievement	إنجاز
measure	measurement	قياس
announce	announcement	إعلان / تصريح
disappoint	disappointment	احباط



### Student's book exercise page 70

اسئلة كتاب الطالب

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets:

- 1 The internet **connection** at the hotel was really slow. (connect)
- 2 Is it my **imagination**, or does it feel colder inside than outside today? (imagine)
- 3 consider building up a successful business as my greatest **achievement**. (achieve)
- 4 I'm sorry sir, but we have no record of the **cancellation** of your booking. (cancel)



5 Losing the last match of his long career came as a huge **disappointment** to him. (disappoint)

6 The artist's **inspiration** for this painting was a little cottage he stayed in last summer. (inspire)

7 Exercising and a healthy diet play an important role in the **prevention** of heart disease. (prevent)

8 It's not surprising that the workers at the factory have no **motivation** when their wages are so low. (motivate)



### Student's book exercise page 80

استله كتاب الطالب

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets:

1 The Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPP) was **inspiration** for the Plastic Fish Tower. (inspire)

2 The Korean team have designed a **fascination** funderwater structure, the Plastic Fish Tower. (fascinate)



### Vocabulary 5 a Student's book page 76

y		
dirt	dirty	قذر / متسخ
risk	risky	معرض للخطر
dust	dusty	مغطي بالتراب
health	healthy	صحي
wealth	wealthy	غني

able		
reuse	reusable	يمكن اعاده استخدامه
wear	wearable	يمكن ارتدائه
advise	advisable	مستحسن
access	accessible	سهل الوصول له
predict	predictable	متوقع

ous		
fury	furious	شديد الغضب
space	spacious	واسع
mystery	mysteious	غامض
fame	famous	مشهور
humour	humourous	فكاهي
adventure	adventurous	مغامر / مجازف

ive		
intense	intensive	شديد / حاد
decide	decisive	حاسم / فاصل
cooperate	cooperative	متعاون
protect	protective	واقي / وقائي
act	active	نشط

al		
globe	global	عالمي
education	educational	تعليمي / تثقيفي
environment	environmental	بيئي

ial		
finance	financial	مالي
benefit	beneficial	مفيد





Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets:

- 1 It would be extremely beneficial for the environment. (benefit)
- 2 The GPGP is a huge area in the Pacific Ocean that is covered in waste and poses a global threat. (globe)
- 3 The Plastic Fish Tower would be fully accessible to tourists. (access)



Use the correct form of the words between brackets:

- 1 The river was polluted, and the water looked too dirty to swim in. (dirt)
- 2 Regular exercise is beneficial for both your physical and mental health. (benefit)
- 3 The park's central location makes it easily accessible by public transport. (access)
- 4 She prefers to drink water instead of sugary sodas to keep her body healthy. (health)
- 5 Making a decisive choice between two job offers was harder than she expected. (decide)
- 6 The company is facing serious financial challenges after a drop in sales this quarter. (finance)
- 7 His reactions were always so predictable, he'd get nervous before any big presentation. (predict)
- 8 Their adventurous spirit led them to try skydiving for the first time while on vacation. (adventure)
- 9 She signed up for an intensive language program to become fluent in Spanish in just six months. (intense)
- 10 The new apartment is incredibly spacious, with large windows that let in plenty of natural light. (space)



## Modal Verbs

للتعبير عن **القدرة** لفعل شيء في الوقت الحاضر:

can	يستطيع =	(am-is-are) + <b>able to</b>	قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر
		(am-is-are) + <b>capable of</b>	قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدماً الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

✓ He is able to solve the puzzles quickly.

(can)

✓ He can solve the puzzles quickly.

للتعبير عن **عدم القدرة** لفعل شيء في الحاضر

can't	لا يستطيع =	(am-is-are) + <b>not able to</b>	غير قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر
		(am-is-are) + <b>not capable of</b>	غير قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدماً الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

✓ She is not able to come to the party tonight.

(can't)

✓ She can't come to the party tonight.

للتعبير عن **القدرة** لفعل شيء في الماضي

could	استطاع =	(was - were) + <b>able to</b>	كان قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر
		(was - were) + <b>capable of</b>	كان قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدماً الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

✓ He was able to solve the puzzles quickly.

(could)

✓ He could solve the puzzles quickly.

للتعبير عن **عدم القدرة** لفعل شيء في الماضي

couldn't	لم يستطيع =	(was - were) + <b>not able to</b>	لم يكن قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر
		(was - were) + <b>not capable of</b>	لم يكن قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدماً الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

✓ It was impossible for us to catch the last train.

(able)

✓ We weren't able to catch the last train.



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

1 Sara ~~was able to solve~~ the puzzles quickly. (can't)✓ Sara can't swim.2 When Omar was a child, he ~~was able to play~~ football. (could)✓ When Omar was a child, he could play football.3 ~~It was impossible for~~ Ahmed to solve the puzzles quickly. (not able)✓ Ahmed wasn't able to solve the puzzles.4 My father ~~wasn't able to fix~~ the car. (couldn't)✓ My father couldn't fix the car.5 ~~It was impossible for~~ Ahmed to carry those bags. (not able)✓ Ahmed wasn't able to carry those bags.

Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

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



## Advice النصيحة

### النصيحة لفعل شيء

Should الفعل في المصدر + ينبغي أن ( نصيحة / اقتراح )

ought to الفعل في المصدر + ينبغي أن ( نصيحة / اقتراح )

had better الفعل في المصدر + من الأفضل لك ( نصيحة / اقتراح )

### النصيحة لعدم فعل شيء

Should **not** الفعل في المصدر + ينبغي ألا ( نصيحة / اقتراح )

ought **not** to الفعل في المصدر + ينبغي ألا ( نصيحة / اقتراح )

had better **not** الفعل في المصدر + من الأفضل ألا ( نصيحة / اقتراح )

It is advisable to الفعل في المصدر + ينصح بأن

It is good idea to الفعل في المصدر + انها فكره جيده ان

I advise you to الفعل في المصدر + انصحك ان

If I were you, I would + لو كنت مكانك كنت



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

✓ ~~I advise you to~~ study hard for the exam.

(should)

✓ You **should** study hard for the exam.



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

1 ~~It is important to~~ eat healthy food.

(ought to)

You **ought to eat** healthy food.

2 ~~It is a good idea to check~~ the weather before going out.

(had better)

You **had better check** the weather before going out.

3 ~~I advise you to~~ study regularly to improve your grades.

(ought)

You **ought to study** regularly to improve your grades.

4 ~~I advise you not to sleep~~ late before the match.

(should)

You **should not sleep** late before the match.

5 ~~It is important to drink~~ more water during the summer.

(had better)

You **had better drink** more water during the summer.



6 It is a good idea to review your notes before the exam. (should)

You should review your notes before the exam.

7 I advise you not to eat junk food if you want to stay fit. (ought)

You ought not to eat junk food if you want to stay fit.

8 I advise you to take breaks while studying to stay focused. (had better)

You had better take breaks while studying to stay focused.

9 It is a good idea not to leave your homework until the last minute. (should)

You should not leave your homework until the last minute.

### Obligation / Necessity - الإلزام أو الضرورة في المضارع و المستقبل

must      الفعل في المصدر + يجب ان

have to / has to      الفعل في المصدر + عليه ان


need to / needs to      الفعل في المصدر + يحتاج ان

It is obligatory to      + الفعل في المصدر

It is necessary to      + الفعل في المصدر

You are obliged to/ forced to      + الفعل في المصدر


=

 Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

• It is necessary to submit your report by Sunday. (have to)

✓ You have to submit your report by Sunday.

 Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

1 It is necessary to attend the course tomorrow. (need to)

✓ You need to attend the course tomorrow.

2 It is necessary for her to complete the project on time. (must)

✓ She must complete the project on time.



## Obligation / Necessity - الإلزام أو الضرورة في الماضي

had to      الفعل في المصدر + كان يجب عليه أن

needed to      الفعل في المصدر + احتاج أن

=

It was obligatory to + الفعل في المصدر

It was necessary to + الفعل في المصدر

You were obliged to / forced to + الفعل في المصدر



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدماً الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

- 1 ~~It was necessary for her to study~~ late last night to prepare for the exam. (had to)  
✓ she had to study late last night to prepare for the exam.



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدماً الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

- 1 ~~It is necessary to lock~~ the door when you leave. (have to)  
You have to lock the door when you leave.

- 2 ~~It is necessary for me eat~~ breakfast to stay energized. (must)  
I must eat breakfast to stay energized.

- 3 ~~It was necessary for us to bring~~ our passports for the trip. (had to)  
We had to bring our passports for the trip.

- 4 ~~It was necessary for them to leave~~ the house early to avoid traffic. (needed)  
We needed to leave the house early to avoid traffic.

- 5 He was obliged to cancel his vacation due to a family emergency. (had to)  
He had to cancel his vacation due to a family emergency.

- 6 He ~~was obliged to take~~ a taxi because his car broke down. (had to)  
He had to take a taxi because his car broke down.



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدماً الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

- 1 ~~It is necessary for me eat~~ breakfast to stay energized. (must)  
I must eat breakfast to stay energized.



2 It was necessary for us to bring our passports for the trip. (had to)

We had to bring our passports for the trip.

3 It is necessary to lock the door when you leave. (have to)

You have to lock the door when you leave.

4 He was obliged to take a taxi because his car broke down. (had to)

had to take a taxi because his car broke down.

### انعدام الضرورة في المضارع

الفاعل في المصدر + ليس عليه ان don't / doesn't + have to

الفاعل في المصدر + ليس في حاجة الى don't / doesn't + needed to

الفاعل في المصدر + It is not obligatory to  
غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة You في حالة عدم ما يدل علي الفاعل

الفاعل في المصدر + It is not necessary to  
غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة You في حالة عدم ما يدل علي الفاعل

الفاعل في المصدر + You are not obliged to  
غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة You في حالة عدم ما يدل علي الفاعل

Mr. Mohamed  
33923708

Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

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

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

Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

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

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



## انعدام الضرورة الماضي

didn't + have to

الفعل في المصدر + ليس عليه ان

didn't + needed to

الفعل في المصدر + ليس في حاجة الى

=

~~It wasn't obligatory to~~ + الفعل في المصدر

غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حاله عدم ما يدل على الفاعل

~~It wasn't necessary to~~ + الفعل في المصدر

غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حاله عدم ما يدل على الفاعل

~~You were not obliged to~~ + الفعل في المصدر

غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حاله عدم ما يدل على الفاعل



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابه الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

- ✓ ~~It was not necessary to work~~ extra time, as we had plenty of time. (didn't need)
- ✓ You ~~didn't need to work~~ extra time, as we had plenty of time.
- ✓ ~~It was unnecessary for You to buy~~ me a gift, but I appreciate it. (have to)
- ✓ You ~~didn't have to buy~~ me a gift, but I appreciate it.



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابه الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

- 1 ~~It isn't necessary to attend~~ the meeting; it is canceled. (don't need)  
You ~~don't need to attend~~ the meeting; it is canceled.
- 2 ~~It wasn't necessary to~~ go to school yesterday; it was a holiday. (didn't need)  
You ~~didn't need to go to~~ school yesterday; it was a holiday.
- 3 ~~It is not necessary to take~~ a taxi; the station is nearby. (don't have to)  
You ~~don't have to take~~ a taxi; the station is nearby.
- 4 You ~~weren't obliged to buy~~ a tent; you could borrow mine. (didn't need to)  
You ~~didn't need to buy~~ a tent; you could borrow mine.
- 5 ~~It is not necessary for him~~ to take a taxi; your hotel is very nearby. (doesn't have to)  
He ~~doesn't have to take~~ a taxi; the station is nearby.



## المنع او التحريم

**mustn't** الفعل في المصدر + لا يجب

**can't** الفعل في المصدر + لا تستطيع



**It is forbidden to +** الفعل في المصدر

غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حالة عدم ما يدل علي الفاعل

**It is against the law/rules to +** الفعل في المصدر

غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حالة عدم ما يدل علي الفاعل

**It is not allowed to +** الفعل في المصدر

غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حالة عدم ما يدل علي الفاعل

**It is prohibited/banned to +** الفعل في المصدر

غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حالة عدم ما يدل علي الفاعل



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابه الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

✓ You are not allowed to park here.

(can't)

✓ You can't park here.



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابه الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

1 You are not allowed to chew gum in class.

(mustn't)

You mustn't chew gum in class.

2 You are not allowed to enter this area without a pass.

(mustn't)

You mustn't enter this area without a pass.

3 You are not allowed to use your phone during the exam.

(can't)

You can't use your phone during the exam.

## الاستنتاج في المضارع

**must** الفعل في المصدر + من المؤكد

**can't** الفعل في المصدر + من المؤكد

**may/might/could** الفعل في المصدر + من المحتمل

**I am sure/certain +** فعل مضارع مثبت

**I am sure/certain +** فعل مضارع منفي

**I am not sure / it is possible/perhaps**



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابه الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

1 Perhaps I will go bowling with Ali.

(might)

I might go bowling with Ali.



2 It's possible that Ahmed is a doctor. (may)

Ahmed may be a doctor.

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

Youssef must still be at home.

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

They must be traveling to Paris next week.

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

Moaz can't be responsible for this mess.

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

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

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

Ali must live nearby because he always walks to work.

Mr. Mohamed Rasmi

33923708

Asking for permission - طلب الاذن

Offer help - عرض الخدمة

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

Is it ok if I .....?  
I need your permission to ...

Is it ok if I play in the garden?  
May/Might/Could/Can I play in the garden?

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

Would you like me to cook something for you?  
Can/could/May I cook something for you?

Asking for a favour - طلب خدمه او معروف من شخص

Can you...? / Could you...?  
Will you...? / Would you...?

Is it ok if you .....?  
I need your help to

Is it ok if you lend me your laptop?  
Will/Would/Could/Can you lend me your laptop?





Choose the correct answer:

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ I use your pen for a minute?  
a Must      b **May**      c Need      d Should
- 2 You really \_\_\_\_\_ to help your mother clean up.  
a can't      b **ought**      c wouldn't      d had better
- 3 That \_\_\_\_\_ be Alan; he left for Spain yesterday.  
a must      b had better not      c **can't**      d don't have to
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you turn down the TV? I'm trying to study.  
a Should      b Needn't      c **Could**      d Ought
- 5 She \_\_\_\_\_ be out; she isn't answering her phone.  
a can't      b wouldn't      c need      d **must**
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ call to say you're going; they are expecting you.  
a ought      b should      c mustn't      d **don't have to**
- 7 You \_\_\_\_\_ interrupt him when he is talking or he'll lose his temper.  
a **mustn't**      b needn't      c ought      d should
- 8 You \_\_\_\_\_ skip lessons again or your parents will be informed.  
a **had better not**      b don't have to      c wouldn't      d ought
- 9 You \_\_\_\_\_ get someone to look at that cut; you might need stitches.  
a **should**      b ought      c need      d wouldn't
- 10 I \_\_\_\_\_ hear what the speaker was saying because the microphone wasn't working.  
a wouldn't      b had to      c need      d **couldn't**
- 11 Omar \_\_\_\_\_ take his car to the mechanic yesterday because it was making a strange noise.  
a mustn't      b **had to**      c need      d ought to
- 12 You \_\_\_\_\_ tell your parents the truth; that way they will be able to help you.  
a need      b might      c may      d **should**



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

- a can't      b might      c would      d must

14 I think you \_\_\_\_\_ visit your **grandparents** more often. It is my advice to you.

- a don't have      b can't      c had      d ought to

15 I \_\_\_\_\_ play **tennis** very well when she was young.

- a mustn't      b needn't      c could      d is able to

16 You \_\_\_\_\_ pick me up from the **airport**; I can take a cab.

- a needed to      b have to      c don't have to      d may

17 \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your laptop for a **couple** of days?

- a Must      b Shouldn't      c Ought      d May

18 Mark \_\_\_\_\_ be responsible for this **mess**, he always cleans up after himself.

- a needs to      b can't      c didn't have      d may

19 Majed \_\_\_\_\_ work **nearby** because he never takes his car.

- a can't      b might not      c would      d must

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

- a had better not      b don't need to      c must      d could

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

- a must have      b can't      c had to      d ought to

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

- a needn't      b don't need      c could      d must



workbook exercise page 61

اسئلة كتاب التدريبات

Choose the correct answer:

1 You \_\_\_\_\_ be late for school. You'll get in trouble.

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

2 \_\_\_\_\_ borrow your pencil, please?

- a Must I      b Had I better      c May I      d Will I



3 Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ forget about the meeting if you don't call her.

- a ought to      b might      c should      d had to

4 \_\_\_\_\_ you pass me the salt, please?

- a Should      b Will      c Ought      d Might

5 John \_\_\_\_\_ finish the project before he left.

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

6 You \_\_\_\_\_ do the washing-up. I can do it.

- a don't need to      b can't      c mustn't      d won't

7 I \_\_\_\_\_ reach the box because it was too high.

- a didn't have to      b didn't have to      c can't      d couldn't

8 Hana \_\_\_\_\_ eat less chocolate if she wants to lose weight.

- a could      b ought to      c needs      d may



### Student's book exercise page 71

اسئلة كتاب الطالب

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.

1 ~~There's a possibility that~~ Mike will meet the manager after his meeting. (may)  
Mike may meet the manager after his meeting.

2 ~~It's a good idea to~~ tell your parents what happened. (better)  
You had better tell your parents what happened.

3 You ~~are not allowed to~~ chew chewing gum in the classroom. (must)  
You must not chew chewing gum in the classroom.

4 ~~Is it necessary for me~~ to come to the lecture? (need)  
Do I need to come to the lecture?



## المستقبل البسيط - Future Simple

الفعل في المصدر + Will	الفعل في المصدر + am / is / are + going to
<p>للتنبؤات (بدون دليل) وخاصة مع الكلمات الآتية.</p> <p><b>Perhaps, probably, believe, think, hope, expect, be sure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ I'm <b>sure</b> he <b>will pass</b> the exam.</li> <li>✓ <b>Perhaps</b>, it <b>will be</b> a cold winter this year.</li> <li>✓ He <b>expects</b> the meeting <b>will start</b> at 10 AM.</li> </ul>	<p>للتنبؤات المبنية على الدليل</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It's cloudy, it's <b>going to rain</b>.</li> <li>✓ The man <b>is driving</b> so fast, he <b>is going to crash</b>.</li> <li>✓ If you keep eating like that, you're <b>going to feel sick</b>.</li> </ul>
<p>لوصف قرار سريع أو تلقائي (أثناء الكلام)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ We've run out of bread. <b>I'll go</b> and buy some.</li> <li>✓ It's hot in here, I <b>will open</b> the window.</li> <li>✓ I am hungry, I <b>will order</b> Pizza.</li> </ul>	<p>للخطط والنوايا المستقبلية</p> <p><b>Planned / intended / decided</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ My sister <b>is going to study</b> Engineering.</li> <li>✓ I <b>am going to be</b> a doctor when I finish university.</li> <li>✓ They <b>are going to move</b> to a new house.</li> </ul>
<p>للتحذيرات والتعهدات</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Stop making noise, or I <b>will tell</b> your father.</li> <li>✓ I <b>will never</b> speak to you again if you lie to me!</li> <li>✓ Get to the gate on time or else you'll <b>miss</b> your flight.</li> </ul>	<p>للتحذير من شيء تراه مع الكلمات الآتية</p> <p><b>Watch out! / Be careful! / Pay attention! / Look out</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Look out!</b> You're <b>going to step</b> in the puddle.</li> <li>✓ <b>Watch out!</b> The baby <b>is going to fall</b>.</li> <li>✓ <b>Pay attention!</b> you <b>are going to break</b> the vase.</li> </ul>
<p>للعود والعروض والطلبات</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ I give you my word that I <b>will give</b> you the car.</li> <li>✓ I'll <b>drive</b> you to the airport.</li> <li>✓ <b>Will you carry</b> this bag for me?</li> </ul>	<p>الكلمات المستخدمة مع زمن المستقبل:</p> <p><b>tomorrow / next ( month , year , week , اي يوم من ايام الاسبوع ) / in an hour / year / soon</b></p>

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

- I will drive (drive) you to the airport.
- Watch out! The car is going to hit (hit) the curb.
- I promise I will help (help) you with your project.
- The sky is clear; it is going to be (be) a beautiful day.



- 5 Look at those dark clouds. It **is going to rain** (rain) soon.
- 6 We're out of milk. I **will go** (go) to the store and get some.
- 7 He **is going to travel** (travel) to Japan for his vacation next year.
- 8 We believe they **will complete** (complete) the project next week.
- 9 Stop making noise or I **will report** (report) you to the manager.
- 10 I **will water** (water) the plants while you're away, don't worry about them.



المضارع البسيط + Present Simple	المضارع المستمر + Present Progress
<p>الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل الجمع أو الضمير الذي يدل عليه s + الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل المفرد أو الضمير الذي يدل عليه</p>	<p>ing + الفعل في المصدر + am / is / are</p>
<p>يستخدم للتعبير عن جدول مواعيد ثابت فالمستقبل</p> <p>the lesson/ the film / the match / the exam / the flight / the plane / the bus / the train / the course</p>	<p>يعبر عن الترتيبات الشخصية فالمستقبل الفاعل خطط ورتب وبدأ ينفذ...</p> <p>arranged / booked / reserved / bought the tickets</p>
<p>✓ The lesson <b>starts</b> tomorrow at 8.30.</p> <p>✓ The train <b>leaves</b> at 11 o'clock tomorrow.</p> <p>✓ This course <b>doesn't finish</b> until 2.30.</p>	<p>✓ He <b>is flying</b> to Paris next Sunday; He has got his tickets.</p> <p>✓ It's arranged. I <b>am traveling</b> to Spain this summer.</p> <p>✓ We're <b>eating</b> at the restaurant this weekend; I have reserved a table.</p>



Correct the verb in brackets:

- 1 The plane **lands** (land) at 5.00.
- 2 This year the school **ends** (end) on 28 June.
- 3 Our ferry **departs** (depart) to Oman at 6 tomorrow morning.
- 4 Everything is arranged. We **are moving** (move) house this Sunday.
- 5 The train **doesn't leave** (not/leave) at 10.15. It **arrives** (arrive) at 6.
- 6 We've already booked our holiday. We **are going** (go) to Rome in May.



- 7 They **are travelling** (travel) to Thailand next week. Everything is arranged.
- 8 I can't meet up this weekend. We **are going** (go) to Thailand, I have bought the tickets.

### المستقبل المستمر - Future Progressive

#### will be + ing

to talk about actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

❖ **this time** + مستقبل

❖ **at** مستقبل + o'clock

❖ **all (the whole day)** + مستقبل

❖ **between and**

الوصف فعل سيكون مستمراً في وقت محدد في المستقبل

- ✓ Mom will be cleaning the whole day tomorrow.
- ✓ This time tomorrow she will be flying to London.
- ✓ We will be driving to Al Shamal at 7 p.m. next Monday.
- ✓ At 10 o'clock tomorrow, she'll be studying for the test.

#### Correct the verb in brackets:

- 1 At midnight, she **will be sleeping** (sleep).
- 2 Don't call him at 8 a.m. He **will be driving** (drive) to school.
- 3 This time next week, we **will be relaxing** (relax) on the beach.
- 4 All day next Friday, my father **will be painting** (paint) the house.
- 5 At 9 o'clock tonight, **we will be watching** (watch) a movie at home.
- 6 Between 3 and 5 tomorrow, they **will be playing** (play) football at the park.

#### Time clauses

as / until / after / while / when /  
before / as soon as

زمن المضارع البسيط / زمن المستقبل  
لا تستخدم زمن المستقبل

- ✓ **Until** he **comes**, I **won't start** the meeting.
- ✓ **While** I **am cooking**, he **will clean** the kitchen.
- ✓ **As soon as** the rain stops, we **will go** outside.
- ✓ **After** she **finishes** her homework, she **will watch** TV.
- ✓ **When** I **see** George, I **will tell** him that you've been looking for him.



Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.

1 Ahmad says that he \_\_\_\_\_ on his book this time next year.

- a Works      b **will be working**      c will have worked      d is working

2 Barry \_\_\_\_\_ to France next month.

- a **is going to travel**      b be travelling      c will have travelled      d travel

3 The documentary \_\_\_\_\_ at seven o'clock.

- a Start      b start      c are going to start      d **starts**

4 Hassan will call you as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ off work.

- a will get      b is getting      c will have got      d **gets**

5 What happened? I promise I \_\_\_\_\_ anyone.

- a won't be telling      b won't have told      c am not telling      d **won't tell**

6 Put on a coat or you \_\_\_\_\_ sick.

- a **will get**      b are getting      c will have got      d get

7 I \_\_\_\_\_ the whole weekend because I have to finish the project.

- a will have worked      b work      c **will be working**      d be working

8 The tennis club \_\_\_\_\_ a big event this Saturday.

- a organises      b will have organised      c be organising      d **is organising**

Correct the verb in brackets:

1 After he **gets** (get) home, he **will call** (call) you.

2 Before you **leave** (leave), I **will check** (check) your bag.

3 As soon as the rain **stops** (stop), we will **go** (go) outside.

4 As soon as we **finish** (finish) lunch, we **will go** (go) for a walk.

5 After she **finishes** (finish) her homework, she **will watch** (watch) TV.

6 When the teacher **arrives** (arrive), the students **will stand** (stand) up.