

مذكرة الطالب العبقرى نهاية الفصل مجابة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

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

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: محمد رسمي

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادى عشر



الرياضيات



اللغة الانجليزية



اللغة العربية



ال التربية الاسلامية



المواد على تلغرام



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

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

مذكرة الطالب العبقرى نهاية الفصل غير مجابة

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أوراق عمل إثرائية شاملة الوحدات الثلاث مجابة

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الطالب العبقري - The Full Mark in English

Grade 11 - Final Revision
Mr. Mohamed Rasmī



THE ANSWERS

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

Arranged by:
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Vocabulary 3 a Student's book page 40

in

in cash	نقداً / 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 التوقيت

on

on sale	للبيع
on fire	يحترق
on tour	في جولة
on display	في العرض / معروض
on holiday	في إجازة
on the run	في عجلة / هارباً 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

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Student's book exercise page 40

اسئلة 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.



Student's book exercise page 50

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.



Workbook exercise pages 33&43

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.
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- 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** the mood 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 أمرره / يتجاوز
get in	يقع في / يحدث له
get over	يتخطى / يتغلب على
get away	يهرب
get around to	يجد وقت للعوده الفعل شيء ما
get along with	بنسجم 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

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

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اسئله كتاب الطالب



Student's book exercise page 41

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

with / by / away / around / through / along

- 1 We can get get by if we are careful with our money.
- 2 Sorry I didn't get get around to calling you until today. I've been really busy.
- 3 Do you know where Boshra is? I've been trying to get get through to her all morning.
- 4 Try to get along get along with other; you're going to be sharing the same flat for a week.
- 5 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

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



Workbook exercise page 33

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

down / over / with / on / by / after

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



Workbook exercise page 43

down / over / with / on / by / after

- 1 Latifa 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

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 I think Khaled takes after 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

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

a off b with c up d down

Workbook exercise page 33

Choose the correct answers.

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

a around b along c away d through

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

a after b on c down d over

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

a after b on c down d over

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

a around b along c through d by

ماضي البسيط - Past simple

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

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

الفعال الغير المنتظمة: وكل فعل له شكل خاص به ويجب ان تحفظ مثل: 2
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 مجموعة من الاحداث التي حدثت متواлиه 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 دائماً في الماضي.

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

yesterday/ ago/ last /once/ in + وقت او تاريخ في الماضي

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط:

ماضي 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 مستمراً في وقت محدد في الماضي.

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

2 يستخدم لوصف حدثين كانوا مستمرة في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

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

3 يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي وفجاه وقع حدث آخر.

✓ 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 قصة .

✓ 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 c was always taking b was 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

استله 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.



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.

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- 11 The professor started (start) his talk about water pollution at 7.00 p.m.



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 + اعتد ان

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

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

الجملة المنفية : الفعل في المصدر + didn't use to ←

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

السؤال : الفعل في المصدر + use to ←

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

الأستخدام

1 تستخدم لوصف عادات قديمة في الماضي.

✓ I used to go to school by bus, but now I go by car.

2 تستخدم لوصف أفعال كانت متكررة في الماضي.

✓ We used to eat out every weekend, but we don't anymore.

3 تستخدم لوصف حالة كانت دائمة في الماضي.

✓ They used to live in a small apartment before buying a big house.

would + الفعل في المصدر

الجملة المثبتة :

الفعل في المصدر + would + الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه ←

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

الجملة المنافية :

الفعل في المصدر + wouldn't + الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه ←

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

السؤال:

would + الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه ←

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

الأستخدام:

١ 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.

٢ تستخدم لوصف أفعال كانت متكررة في الماضي.

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

was + going to + الفعل في المصدر

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

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

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

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

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

اسئلة كتاب الطالب



Student's book exercise page 50

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

استله 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	مizza 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

استنله كتاب الطالب

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

decrease / reason / advantage / need / increase / effect

- 1 The lecture was about the **effect** pollution has **on** our lives.
- 2 My house has the **advantage** of being close to the station. It's very convenient.
- 3 My boss was so pleased with the **increase** in sales that he decided to give me a pay rise.
- 4 People keep telling me there's a(n) **need** for change, but I think everything is fine just the way it is.
- 5 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

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

Student's book exercise page 64

استنله كتاب الطالب

Choose the correct preposition.

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

Workbook exercise page 47 on prepositions

Complete with the correct prepositions.

to - in - of - for - on

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

Student's book vocabulary 4a page 55

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

Student's book exercise page 55

اسئلة كتاب الطالب

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

underfed / overcharged / overrated / underestimated / undercooked

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



Student's book exercise page 55

استله 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

استله 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

استله 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.

workbook exercise page 46

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.

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Past Perfect - الماضي التام

يتكون زمن الماضي التام من :

الفاعل او الضمير الذي يدل عليه

+

had

+

التصريف الثالث للفعل

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

الفاعل او
الضمير
الذي يدل
عليه

الفعل
في زمن
الماضي
البسيط

Before
By The Time
When

الفاعل او
الضمير الذي
يدل عليه

+

الفعل
في زمن
الماضي
البسيط

الفاعل او
الضمير الذي
يدل عليه

التصريف
الثالث
للفعل

الأستخدام:



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

- 1 **Before we arrived, the movie had already started.**
- 2 **By the time she arrived, the meeting had already started.**
- 3 **He had finished his homework **when** his father arrived.**
- 4 **After she had finished her homework, she went to bed.**
- 5 **Before they left the house, they had checked all the windows.**
- 6 **They won the match **because** they had trained very hard.**
- 7 **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.

- 1 **I had finished my homework **by** eight o'clock.**
- 2 **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

استله 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

استله 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.



workbook exercise page 47 (Correct the verbs in brackets:)

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.



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

- ✓ 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 المصدر) or (الفعل في المصدر + ing)

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

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.

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

- ✓ 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 على الرغم من + (Noun اسم المصدر) or (الفعل في المصدر + ing)

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

could / would / might + الفعل في المصدر

في زمن المضارع او المستقبل

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

استملأ 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

اسئلة 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

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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

Student's book exercise page 61

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 / مقرز	alarming	مثير للقلق / مرعب
appalled	مرعوب / مفروز	disgusted	مشعرٌ / متقرز	alarmed	منزعج
pleasing	سار / مرضي / ممتع	disappointing	مخيب للأمال / محبط	embarrassing	محرج
pleased	مسرور / راضي	disappointed	محبط / خاب أمله	embarrassed	مرتبط / محرج
confusing	مربيك / محير	depressing	محزن / كنيدب		
confused	حانز / مشوش	depressed	مكتتب / حزين		



Student's book exercise pages 70&80

استله 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

استله 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 /disappoинte / 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	انعکاس	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	رضاء / قناعة

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

Student's book exercise page 70

استله کتاب 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 I 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

استلهه كتاب الطالب

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

1 The Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP) 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 / متسلخ
risk	risky	معرض للخطر
dust	dusty	مغطى بالتراب
health	healthy	صحي
wealth	wealthy	غني

able

reuse	reusable	يمكن إعادة 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	mysterious	غامض
fame	famous	مشهور
humour	humorous	فكاهي
adventure	adventurous	مغامر / مجازف

ive

intense	intensive	شديد / حاد
decide	decisive	حاسم / فاصل
cooperate	cooperative	تعاون
protect	protective	واقٍ / وقائي
act	active	نشيط

al

globe	global	عالمي
education	educational	تعليمي / تثقيفي
environment	environmental	بيئي

ial

finance	financial	مالي
benefit	beneficial	مفید



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) + able to	قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر
			(am-is-are) + capable of	قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما 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) + not able to	غير قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر
			(am-is-are) + not capable of	غير قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما 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) + able to	كان قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر
			(was - were) + capable of	كان قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما 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 يستطع	=	(was- were) + not able to	لم يكن قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر
			(was- were) + not capable of	لم يكن قادر على	+	الفعل في المصدر



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما 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.



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 الا (نصيحة / اقتراح)

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

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

It is advisable to الفعل في المصدر + ينصح بأن

It is good idea to الفعل في المصدر + أنها فكرة جيدة ان

I advise you to الفعل في المصدر + انصحك ان

If I were you, I would الفعل في المصدر + لو كنت مكانك كنت +



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الأقواس

✓ 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 الأقواس

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 او الضرورة في المضارع و المستقبل

must	ال فعل في المصدر + يجب ان	<u><i>It is obligatory to</i></u> + الفعل في المصدر
have to / has to	ال فعل في المصدر + عليه ان	<u><i>It is necessary to</i></u> + الفعل في المصدر
need to /needs to	ال فعل في المصدر + يحتاج ان	<u><i>You are obliged to/ forced to</i></u> + 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 او الضرورة في الماضي

had to الفعل في المصدر + كان يجب عليه ان

needed to الفعل في المصدر + احتاج ان

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 مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

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 مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

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 مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

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

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

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

Mr. Mohamed

33923708

It is not obligatory to + الفعل في المصدر

غالبا تكتب في بداية الجملة You في حالة عدم ما يبدل على القائل

It is not necessary to + الفعل في المصدر

غالبا تكتب في بداية الجملة You في حالة عدم ما يبدل على القائل

You are not obliged to + الفعل في المصدر

غالبا تكتب في بداية الجملة You في حالة عدم ما يبدل على القائل

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

ال فعل في المصدر + ليس عليه ان

didn't + needed to

ال فعل في المصدر + ليس في حاجة الى

ال فعل في المصدر + wasn't obligatory to

غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة You في حالة عدم ما يدل على الفاعل

ال فعل في المصدر + wasn't necessary to

غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة You في حالة عدم ما يدل على الفاعل

ال فعل في المصدر + You were not obliged to

غالبا نكتب في بداية الجملة You في حالة عدم ما يدل على الفاعل

Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

- ✓ 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 كتابة الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

- 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 التحرير

mustn't الفعل في المصدر + لا يجب

can't الفعل في المصدر + لا تستطيع



It is forbidden to + الفعل في المصدر

غالبا تكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حالة عدم ما يدل على الفاعل

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

غالبا تكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حالة عدم ما يدل على الفاعل

It is not allowed to + الفعل في المصدر

غالبا تكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حالة عدم ما يدل على الفاعل

It is prohibited/banned to + الفعل في المصدر

غالبا تكتب في بداية الجملة **You** في حالة عدم ما يدل على الفاعل



Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets

اعد كتابة 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 كتابة 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 كتابة الجملة مستخدما الكلمة التي بين الاقواس

1 Perhaps I will go bowling with Ali.

(might)

I might go bowling with Ali.

- 2 **I'm 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.

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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 ...

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

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

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

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?

Student's book exercise page 71

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?

الفعل في المصدر + Will

للتنبؤات (بدون دليل) وخاصة مع الكلمات الآتية.

Perhaps, probably, believe, think, hope, expect, be sure

- ✓ I'm sure he will pass the exam.
- ✓ Perhaps, it will be a cold winter this year.
- ✓ He expects the meeting will start at 10 AM.

الفعل في المصدر + am / is / are + going to

للتنبؤات المبنية على الدليل

- ✓ It's cloudy, it's going to rain.
- ✓ The man is driving so fast, he is going to crash.
- ✓ If you keep eating like that, you're going to feel sick.

لوصف قرار سريع أو تلقائي (أثناء الكلام)

- ✓ We've run out of bread. I'll go and buy some.
- ✓ It's hot in here, I will open the window.
- ✓ I am hungry, I will order Pizza.

للخطط والنوایا المستقبلية

- ✓ Planned / intended / decided
- ✓ My sister is going to study Engineering.
- ✓ I am going to be a doctor when I finish university.
- ✓ They are going to move to a new house.

للتهديدات والتحذيرات

- ✓ Stop making noise, or I will tell your father.
- ✓ I will never speak to you again if you lie to me!
- ✓ Get to the gate on time or else you'll miss your flight.

للتحذير من شيء تراه مع الكلمات الآتية

Watch out! Be carefull/Pay attention! Look out

- ✓ Look out! You're going to step in the puddle.
- ✓ Watch out! The baby is going to fall.
- ✓ Pay attention! You are going to break the vase.

للوعود والعرض والطلبات

- ✓ I give you my word that I will give you the car.
- ✓ I'll drive you to the airport.
- ✓ Will you carry this bag for me?

الكلمات المستخدمة مع زمن المستقبل :

tomorrow/ next (month , year , week ,) / in an hour / year / soon



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

1 I will drive (drive) you to the airport.

2 Watch out! The car is going to hit (hit) the curb.

3 I promise I will help (help) you with your project.

4 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.

Present Simple + المضارع البسيط

الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل الجمع او الضمير الذي يدل عليه
الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل المفرد او الضمير الذي يدل عليه +

يستخدم للتعبير عن جدول مواعيد ثابت فالمستقبل

the lesson / the film / the match / the exam / the flight / the plane / the bus / the train / the course

- ✓ The lesson **starts** tomorrow at 8.30.
- ✓ The train **leaves** at 11 o'clock tomorrow.
- ✓ This course **doesn't finish** until 2.30.

Present Progress + المضارع المستمر

am / is / are + **ing** الفعل في المصدر

يعبر عن الترتيبات الشخصية فالمستقبل الفاعل خطط ورتب وبدأ ينفذ..

arranged / booked / reserved / bought the tickets

- ✓ He **is flying** to Paris next Sunday; He has got his tickets.
- ✓ It's arranged. I **am traveling** to Spain this summer.
- ✓ **We're eating** at the restaurant this weekend; I have reserved a table.



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.

Future Progressive المستقبل المستمر

will be + ing

- ❖ **this time** + مستقبل
- ❖ **at** مستقبل + o'clock
- ❖ **all (the whole day)** + مستقبل
- ❖ **between and**

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

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

لا تستخدم زمن المستقبل

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.