

## تدريبات علاجية وواجبات لغة إنجليزية



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← لغة إنجليزية ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-10-08 15:11:03

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
لغة إنجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة مسيعة الابتدائية الإعدادية الثانوية للبنين

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



صفحة المناهج  
القطرية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

### المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة لغة إنجليزية في

تدريبات علاجية في المفردات اللغوية

1



العام الدراسي

2027-2026

الصف الثاني  
عشر

G12

ENG

مادة اللغة  
الانجليزية

تدريبات علاجية - واجبات

First Semester

اسم الطالب: .....

الصف: الثاني عشر

ملحوظة هامة: هذه الأسئلة إثرائية ولا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي وهو المصدر الرئيس  
للتعلم



| التاريخ         | الدرس                 | الاسبوع  |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|
| <b>2-9-2026</b> | <b>Vocabulary 1 a</b> | <b>1</b> |

**primary – initial – original – authentic - routine**

- 1- Our initial impression was favorable.
- 2- It's an original thing. It's completely new and different from anything.
- 3- The government's primary aim is to see significant reduction in unemployment.
- 4- The e-mail was accepted as an authentic document.
- 5- I settled down into a routine of work and sleep.

**trends – traditions – habit – custom - stranger**

- 1- Having short hair nowadays is a trend among young boys.
- 2- He has an annoying habit of interrupting me.
- 3- It's an old English custom of having tea at five every afternoon.
- 4- Qatari families have the tradition on the 15<sup>th</sup> night of Ramadan.
- 5- He seems to be stranger. He is not one of the neighbourhood.

**immigrant – tourist – foreigner – envious - effective**

1. I think he is a \an tourist. He is visiting our country for pleasure.
2. This man is a \an foreigner. He must be from France as he is talking French.
3. Samuel is a \an immigrant. He lives here for ages.
4. We need effective solutions to environmental problems.
5. I can't cope with Ali. He is a \an envious person. He always shows jealousy.



**Choose the right answer from a,b,c or d:-**

- 1- My boss's \_\_\_\_\_ reaction was to yell, but once he calmed down he discussed the issue with me.  
☐ initial  
☐ original  
☐ primary  
☐ authentic
- 2- The safety of the children is the school's \_\_\_\_\_ concern.  
☐ habit  
☐ original  
☐ primary  
☐ authentic
- 3- That's not a very \_\_\_\_\_ idea. Let's try to think of something else.  
☐ habit  
☐ original  
☐ primary  
☐ authentic
- 4- To taste \_\_\_\_\_ Italian food, you should go to the little restaurant that's near the town hall.  
☐ habit  
☐ original  
☐ primary  
☐ authentic
- 5- Going to school is a daily ----- for children.  
☐ habit  
☐ trend  
☐ routine  
☐ tradition
- 6- The general \_\_\_\_\_ for women in my country today is to have long hair.  
☐ habit  
☐ trend  
☐ routine  
☐ tradition



7- We always go to the parade on Qatari National Day. It's a family\_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ habit
- ☐ trend
- ☐ routine
- ☒ tradition

8- I think that biting your nails is a disgusting\_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ habit
- ☐ trend
- ☐ routine
- ☐ tradition

9- In many countries it is the\_\_\_\_\_for the father of the bride to escort her to the wedding ceremony.

- ☒ custom
- ☐ tourists
- ☐ stranger
- ☐ immigrant

10- A man started talking to me on the bus, saying that we had met before, but to me he was a complete \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ custom
- ☐ tourists
- ☒ stranger
- ☐ immigrant

11- May's parents are \_\_\_\_\_from China, and they have decided to settle in Rome.

- ☐ custom
- ☐ tourists
- ☐ stranger
- ☒ immigrant

12- More than 3 million\_\_\_\_\_visit the island every year.

- ☐ custom
- ☒ tourists
- ☐ stranger
- ☐ immigrant



13- You can tell that she's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ from her accent.

- ☐ custom
- ☐ stranger
- ☐ **foreigner**
- ☐ immigrant

**B- Use the words in brackets to form a word that fits in each gap: -**

1. We have to put the words in a \_\_\_\_\_ meaningful \_\_\_\_\_ ( **meaning** ) sentence.
2. He recalled \_\_\_\_\_ memorable \_\_\_\_\_ ( **memory** ) moments in his life.
3. You have to try that \_\_\_\_\_ traditional \_\_\_\_\_ ( **tradition** ) fish soup.
4. This trendy shop sells \_\_\_\_\_ ( **price** ) clothes.
5. He was an \_\_\_\_\_ pricey \_\_\_\_\_ ( **ambition** ) person who would start his own business after university.
6. He was a \_\_\_\_\_ sensible \_\_\_\_\_ ( **sense** ) and capable boy.
7. Ali is such a \_\_\_\_\_ different \_\_\_\_\_ ( **differ** ) boy who never accepts those terms.
8. The village life is somehow more \_\_\_\_\_ appealing \_\_\_\_\_ ( **appeal** ).
9. Peter's colleagues were \_\_\_\_\_ envious \_\_\_\_\_ of his success. ( **envy** )
10. This advertisement is very \_\_\_\_\_ Everyone is asking about the product.

effective( **effect** )

11. Everyone likes being around Alice because she has such a \_\_\_\_\_ pleasant \_\_\_\_\_ personality. ( **please** )
12. Thank you for the flowers. It was very ----- thoughtful ----- of you. ( **thought** )
13. I have saved a \_\_\_\_\_ considerable \_\_\_\_\_ amount of money already for the motorbike I want to buy. ( **consider** )
14. Charles Dickens was a \_\_\_\_\_ distinguished \_\_\_\_\_ English author. ( **distinguish** )
15. The lecture was both \_\_\_\_\_ informative \_\_\_\_\_ and interesting. You should have come. ( **inform** )



16. All the events described in the book are \_\_\_\_\_imaginary\_\_\_\_\_ (imagine)
17. A good team leader must be \_\_\_\_\_decisive\_\_\_\_\_and confident. (decide)
18. If you're planning on exploring the old city, be sure to wear \_\_\_\_\_sensible\_\_\_\_\_ footwear. (sense)
19. The new Italian restaurant across the street has very nice food, but it's a bit \_\_\_\_\_pricey\_\_\_\_\_ (price)

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|---------------------|--------------------|----------|
| <u>7 Sept. 2026</u> | <u>Grammar 1 a</u> | <u>2</u> |

### 1. Circle the correct verb form.

A. Mooza \_\_\_\_\_for her grandmother every Friday.

- ☐ cook
- ☐ **cooks**
- ☐ cooking
- ☐ is cooking

B. Fahd \_\_\_\_\_chicken wings at the moment. He's very hungry.

- ☐ eat
- ☐ eats
- ☐ eating
- ☐ **is eating**



C. Maryam \_\_\_\_\_ to the party. She must look after her little sister.

- ☐ is coming not
- ☐ comes not
- ☐ doesn't come
- ☐ is not coming

D. How many languages \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- ☐ you speak
- ☐ do you speak
- ☐ are you speak
- ☐ are you speaking

1- Fadi \_\_\_\_\_ not go to my club.

- ☐ is
- ☐ are
- ☐ has
- ☐ does

2- They \_\_\_\_\_ a nice car.

- ☐ is
- ☐ are
- ☐ has
- ☐ have

3- \_\_\_\_\_ you use your credit card?

- ☐ Do
- ☐ Did
- ☐ Are
- ☐ Does



4- Schools \_\_\_\_\_ in September.

- ☐ begin
- ☐ begins
- ☐ is begened
- ☐ is beginning

5- They \_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.

- ☐ go
- ☐ goes
- ☐ went
- ☐ are going

6- She doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate.

- ☐ liked
- ☐ likes
- ☐ liking
- ☐ like

7- Karmen never \_\_\_\_\_ jeans.

- ☐ wear
- ☐ wears
- ☐ is wearing
- ☐ doesn't wear

8- How often do you \_\_\_\_\_ to cinema?

- ☐ go
- ☐ goes
- ☐ went
- ☐ is going

9- Sami \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee.

- A. isn't
- B. don't
- C. aren't
- D. doesn't



10- Every Tuesday, Haitham \_\_\_\_\_ his children to basketball practice.

- ☐ took
- ☒ takes
- ☐ is take
- ☐ is taking

11- Don't forget to wear your coat. It \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ is snowing
- ☐ has snow
- ☐ is snows
- ☐ snows

12- Omar \_\_\_\_\_ now on his thesis for his graduation project.  
I hope he can finish his thesis on time.

- ☐ work
- ☐ works
- ☒ is working
- ☐ are working

13- Usually, I \_\_\_\_\_ as a planner at Pepsi company, but this year I \_\_\_\_\_  
Turkish at a language institute in Ankara. That is why I am in Turkey.

- ☐ am working, am studying
- ☐ working, am studying
- ☒ work, am studying
- ☐ work, study

14- **Noor:** Do you want to go out for cinema tonight?

**Khalid:** Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I \_\_\_\_\_ to a party tonight with my brothers.

- ☒ am going
- ☐ are go
- ☐ went
- ☐ go

15- This delicious cookie \_\_\_\_\_ made by a small factory in Paris, France.

- ☐ be
- ☐ is
- ☒ are
- ☐ being



16- Shhhhhh! Be quiet! Hanan \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ sleeps
- ☐ sleeping
- ☒ is sleeping
- ☐ are sleeping

17- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ in Doha. He lives in London.

- ☐ live
- ☐ lives
- ☐ don't live
- ☒ doesn't live

18- \_\_\_\_\_ Reem like meat?

- ☐ Is
- ☐ Are
- ☐ Do
- ☒ Does

19- Colin often \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.

- ☐ play
- ☒ plays
- ☐ playing
- ☐ is play

20- When you make this \_\_\_\_\_ in my country, it means that you disagree.

- ☐ unique
- ☒ gesture
- ☐ symbol
- ☐ exclusive

21- The police investigated the \_\_\_\_\_ of the documents.

- ☐ one
- ☐ primary
- ☐ original
- ☒ authenticity

**Complete the sentences with the Present Simple form of the verb in brackets.**

1 Mum \_\_\_\_\_ washes \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the car once a week.

2 Children usually \_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_ (like) ice cream.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ Do \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ know \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the way to the lake?

4 He \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't visit \_\_\_\_\_ (not visit) his friends every day.



- 5 Bob \_\_\_\_\_ studies \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French on Saturdays.
- 6 Every year Helen \_\_\_\_\_ goes \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to France.
- 7 Charlie \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't play \_\_\_\_\_ golf. (not /play)
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ don't like \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers. (not /like)
- 9 Sammy and I \_\_\_\_\_ don't watch \_\_\_\_\_ much TV. ( not /watch)
- 10 It \_\_\_\_\_ rains \_\_\_\_\_ very often in Scotland. (rain)
- 11 We \_\_\_\_\_ don't go \_\_\_\_\_ to the same gym. (not /go)
- 12 She \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ the right food. (not /eat)
- 13 Do \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ play \_\_\_\_\_ tennis? (play)
- 14 ----- Does ----- Carol ----- drive ----- ? (drive)
- 15 Do \_\_\_\_\_ they - \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping together? (do)
- 16 Do \_\_\_\_\_ dogs \_\_\_\_\_ eat \_\_\_\_\_ fish? (eat)
- 17 What \_\_\_\_\_ does \_\_\_\_\_ -it \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_ ? (do)
- 18 Does \_\_\_\_\_ your cat \_\_\_\_\_ drink \_\_\_\_\_ milk? (drink)
- 19 When \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday? (go)
- 20 You \_\_\_\_\_ look \_\_\_\_\_ great. ( look)
- 21 Lamia \_\_\_\_\_ loves \_\_\_\_\_ Chocolate. (Love)
- 22 Omar \_\_\_\_\_ drives \_\_\_\_\_ too fast. ( drive )
- 23 It never \_\_\_\_\_ snows \_\_\_\_\_ in Qatar. ( snow)
- 24 We \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at two. (have)
- 25 Jane and Carla \_\_\_\_\_ play \_\_\_\_\_ rugby on Sundays. ( play )
- 26 He's a teacher, he \_\_\_\_\_ works \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at primary school.
- 27 Your father \_\_\_\_\_ listens \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to radio every day.
- 28 We always \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast.
- 29 Ali \_\_\_\_\_ brushes \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) his teeth after every meal.
- 30 The boys \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the swimming pool at the weekend.

**Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps.**

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

- 1- The sun always \_\_\_\_\_ goes \_\_\_\_\_ down in the west. (go )
- 2- Look! The sun \_\_\_\_\_ is going \_\_\_\_\_ down now . (go )
- 3- My father \_\_\_\_\_ smokes \_\_\_\_\_ . ( smoke )
- 4- They usually \_\_\_\_\_ come \_\_\_\_\_ to school on time. ( come )
- 5- My brother can't talk to you now. He \_\_\_\_\_ is repairing \_\_\_\_\_ his car. (repair )
- 6- We often \_\_\_\_\_ stay \_\_\_\_\_ at home during the holidays . ( stay )
- 7- I rarely \_\_\_\_\_ stay \_\_\_\_\_ up late. ( stay )
- 8- Where \_\_\_\_\_ do you go \_\_\_\_\_ on Fridays?(you / go )
- 9- Excuse me, you \_\_\_\_\_ are standing \_\_\_\_\_ on my foot. ( stand)
- 10- Look at that bird, it \_\_\_\_\_ is flying \_\_\_\_\_ high in the sky. ( fly)
- 11- Every Monday, Sally \_\_\_\_\_ drives \_\_\_\_\_ her kids to football practice.  
(drive)



- 12- I \_\_\_\_\_ don't drink \_\_\_\_\_ coffee very often. (**not/drink**)  
13- I \_\_\_\_\_ don't work \_\_\_\_\_ tonight. (**not/work**)  
14- He normally \_\_\_\_\_ eats \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at home. (**eat**)

**Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ does \_\_\_\_\_ Terry \_\_\_\_\_ visit \_\_\_\_\_ (**visit**) us this weekend?  
2. Our flight to Melbourne \_\_\_\_\_ leaves \_\_\_\_\_ (**leave**) at 2 p.m. tomorrow.  
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ am looking \_\_\_\_\_ (**look**) for a new flat these days.  
4. My younger sister \_\_\_\_\_ is always borrowing \_\_\_\_\_ (**always / borrow**) my clothes! She's so annoying.  
5. Great! Here \_\_\_\_\_ comes \_\_\_\_\_ (**come**) our food!  
6. Miller \_\_\_\_\_ shoots \_\_\_\_\_ (**shoot**) and \_\_\_\_\_ scores \_\_\_\_\_ (**score**)! Goal!  
7. Water \_\_\_\_\_ boils \_\_\_\_\_ (**boil**) at 100° Celsius.  
8. Can you answer the phone? I \_\_\_\_\_ am doing \_\_\_\_\_ (**do**) the washing up.  
9. Unemployment \_\_\_\_\_ is increasing \_\_\_\_\_ (**increase**) in our city.  
10. In the last chapter, the scientist \_\_\_\_\_ find \_\_\_\_\_ (**find**) a cure for the disease.

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the box and justify your answers.**

1. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ is tasting \_\_\_\_\_ the dish to see if it is spicy. ( **taste** )  
2. This piece of chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ tastes \_\_\_\_\_ strange. ( **taste** )  
3. I'm thinking \_\_\_\_\_ of spending the term abroad, but I haven't decided yet. (**think**)  
4. Tony \_\_\_\_\_ thinks \_\_\_\_\_ that travelling is a great way to learn new things. (**think**)  
5. Jake \_\_\_\_\_ is seeing \_\_\_\_\_ his cousins this weekend. (**see**)  
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ see \_\_\_\_\_ Julie waiting at the bus stop every morning. (**see**)  
7. Emily \_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_ a house with a beautiful garden. (**have**)  
8. Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ is having \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast in the kitchen right now. (**have**)  
10. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ is feeling \_\_\_\_\_ her pockets to see if she has any money on her. (**feel**)

**Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1- I can't talk right now, I \_\_\_\_\_ am driving \_\_\_\_\_ (**drive**).  
2- I \_\_\_\_\_ work \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for a big computer company.  
3- Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ is having \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) breakfast in the kitchen right now.  
4- you are constantly making \_\_\_\_\_ (**constantly make**) a mess in the kitchen.  
5- The earth \_\_\_\_\_ rotates \_\_\_\_\_ (**rotate**) around the sun.  
6- Colin \_\_\_\_\_ is learning \_\_\_\_\_ (**learn**) English this year.  
7- I \_\_\_\_\_ am taking \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**) an intensive Spanish course this month.



- 8- Fortunately, recycling **is becoming** (become) more and more popular nowadays.
- 9- You **are always interrupting** me (always interrupt) me!
- 10- Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ lives \_\_\_\_\_ (live) In London with her sister.
- 11- Mum \_\_\_\_\_ is washing \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes right now.
- 12- I \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ go) to school by bus every day. I \_\_\_\_\_ don't go \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) on foot.
- 13- Laura \_\_\_\_\_ is having \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shower at the moment.
- 14- Tamara \_\_\_\_\_ eats \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) fruit for breakfast every morning.
- 15- Colin \_\_\_\_\_ lives \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a separate house. He \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't live \_\_\_\_\_ (not live) in a compound.



## Reading

1. What is a bad habit? The most common definition is that it is something that we do regularly, almost without thinking about it, and which has some sort of negative consequence. This consequence could affect those around us, or it could affect us personally. Those who deny having bad habits are probably lying. Bad habits are part of what makes us human.

2. Many early habits, like sucking our thumb, are broken when we are very young. We are either told to stop doing it by our parents, or we consciously or subconsciously observe that others do not have the same habit, and we gradually grow out of it. It is when we intentionally or unintentionally pick up new habits in our later childhood or early adulthood that it becomes a problem. Unless we can break that habit early on, it becomes “programmed” into our brain and a part of our life.

3. A recent study of human memory suggests that no matter how hard we try to change our habits, it is the old ways that tend to **prevail**, especially in situations where we are rushed, stressed or overworked. Habits that we thought we had got rid of can suddenly come back. During the study programme, the researchers showed a group of volunteers several pictures, and gave them words associate with them (for example see a picture of tea, and associate it with ‘breakfast’ ). They then showed the volunteers the same pictures again, and gave them new words to associate with them( see a picture of tea, and say ‘afternoon’).

4. A few days later, the volunteers were given a test. The researchers showed them the pictures, and told them to respond with one of the words they had been given for each one. It came as no surprise that their answers were spilt between the first set of words and the second. Two weeks later, they were given the same test again. This time, most of them only gave the first set of words. They appeared to have completely forgotten the second set.

5. The study confirm that the responses we learn first are those that remain strongest over time. We may try to change our ways, but after a while, the response that comes to mind first is usually the first one we learned. The more that response is used, the more automatic it becomes and the harder it becomes to respond in any other way.



**What is the text MAINLY about?**

- ☐ bad habits that people are not aware of
- ☒ bad habits that are extremely hard to break
- ☐ bad habits that most people would like to break
- ☐ bad habits that people pick up when they grow up

“A recent study of human memory suggests that no matter how hard we try to change our habits, it is the old ways that tend to prevail...”

**What does the underlined word “prevail” MOST LIKELY mean?**

- ☒ win
- ☐ waste
- ☐ require
- ☐ conclude

**Based on paragraph (2), what can be understood about “sucking our thumbs”?**

- ☐ It is a habit that people can never get rid of at all.
- ☐ It is a habit that becomes programmed in our brains.
- ☒ It is a habit that some people acquire at an early age.
- ☐ It is a habit that was at the centre of a study programme.



**9** **9.1** Based on the text, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG).

|                                                                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| A. Bad habits may return when we are under pressure.                              | T  |
| B. Researchers were surprised by the answers of the volunteers in the first test. | F  |
| C. The volunteers found the test more difficult in the second time.               | NG |

**9.2** Based on paragraph (2), how can early habits be broken at an early age? Mention **TWO** ways and say what can happen if a bad habit persists.  
(Please be specific and DO NOT write the whole paragraph)

|                  |                                                                                |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| way 1            | We are always told to stop doing it                                            |
| way 2            | We consciously or subconsciously observe that others don't have the same habit |
| What can happen? | It becomes "programmed" into our brain.                                        |

**9.3** Based on paragraphs 4&5, what were the volunteers' responses to the study programme? Mention **TWO** responses and say what the researchers concluded.  
(Please be specific and DO NOT write whole paragraphs)

|                 |                                                                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| response 1      | The 1 <sup>st</sup> set and the 2 <sup>nd</sup> set                     |
| response 2      | The 1 <sup>st</sup> set only                                            |
| research result | The responses we learn first are those that remain strongest over time. |



1. Life is filled with challenges, but you can always find ways to achieve your goals through hard work, a genuine sense of purpose and willpower.

2. When the young Hussain Khalil Heji finished high school, he was very clear about what he wants at career level. He wanted to study law and learn more about the laws affecting people with disabilities in Qatar. After graduating from Qatar University in 2002, he began his career in the Ministry of Justice, where his talent began to shine. He later became an advisor and a representative of the Ministry in the field of disability awareness and culture.



3. Hussain is now a legal expert and one of the founders of *Al-Meezan*, Qatar's portal for people seeking legal information. He is also a contributing writer for *Al-Arab* daily newspaper, where his articles are seen as a good source of basic legal information. Last but not least, Hussain established the "*Foundation of the Visually Impaired Friends Qatar*" (VIFQatar), which made many contributions in the field of awareness and guidance for people with visual impairments.

4. Through VIFQatar, Hussain and his friends seek to achieve a number of goals. For one thing, they encourage people with impairments to be more self-reliant, educate them about their rights and obligations, and help them develop their academic and professional careers. They also inform the society about the rights of the visually impaired, the tools used by them and the best way to collaborate with them at workplace. Finally, they cooperate with the "*Qatar Social and Cultural Centre for the Blind*" and other social institutions through monthly events that include lectures, meetings and other activities.

5. Hussain hopes that society will eventually change its view of disabled people and stop seeing them as persons who need pity or compassion. They are exactly like other members of society who can be dealt with directly without sensitivity. They are also capable of performing their roles in the best and **optimal** manner if they are offered the right educational and work opportunities.



What is the text MAINLY about?

- ☐ career jobs for Qatari students in the field of justice
- ☒ a success story of a legal expert with visual impairment
- ☐ a challenge facing the foundation of Qatar's legal portal
- ☐ ways to educate people about their rights and obligations

Read the following from paragraph (5).

"They are also capable of performing their roles in the best and optimal manner if they are offered the right educational and work opportunities."

What does the underlined word "optimal" MOST LIKELY mean?

- ☒ ideal
- ☐ usual
- ☐ simple
- ☐ different

What really helped Hussain Heji achieve his goal after high school?

- ☐ He wrote important articles for world magazines.
- ☒ He had a clear idea of what he wanted to do exactly.
- ☐ He organised monthly events, meetings and other activities.
- ☐ He informed his friends about the rights of the visually impaired.



9.1

Based on the text, decide whether the following statements are **True (T)**, **False (F)** or **Not Given (NG)**.

|                                                                                    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| A. Hussain became an advisor and a representative for <i>Al-Arab</i> newspaper.    | f  |
| B. Hussain attended a special school for the visually impaired at an early age.    | NG |
| C. People in Qatar can have access to legal information through <i>Al-Meezan</i> . | T  |

9.2

Based on paragraph (3), mention **THREE** achievements Hussain could accomplish in his life. (Please be specific and **DO NOT** write the whole paragraph)

|               |                                                                   |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| achievement 1 | A legal expert                                                    |
| achievement 2 | A contributing writer                                             |
| achievement 3 | Established the foundation of the visually impaired friends Qatar |

9.3

Based on the text, mention **THREE** goals the "*Foundation of the Visually Impaired Friends Qatar*" (VIFQatar) seeks to achieve.

(Please make sure you write 3 goals **ONLY** and **DO NOT** copy the whole paragraph)

|                      |                                                           |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> goal | Encourage people to be more self reliant                  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> goal | Educate them about their right and obligation             |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> goal | Help them develop their academic and professional careers |



### Text 1

#### This is a description of a tourist hotel in a holiday brochure

Hotel Oasis in Pearl Beach is a large modern hotel just 15 minutes from the beach. The hotel is in a beautiful garden with three swimming pools and facilities for everyone in the family. For holidaymakers who love good food, the hotel's restaurant has an excellent ranking! They can enjoy having all meals there. Pearl Beach is an ideal resort for a holiday all through the whole year, with beautiful beaches, many lovely shops and restaurants and a wide range of interesting cultural destinations to visit nearby.

There are lots of things to do at the Oasis! Play mini-golf or tennis or relax on a sun bed beside the pool. We also have a fully equipped wellness centre with a sauna and spa, and beauty salon with massage treatments. In the evenings, there's a full range of the best entertainment in town, with live music every day except Sunday. There are playgrounds for children. Fun for all the family at the Oasis Hotel Pearl Beach!

### Text 2

#### This is what someone wrote on a hotel review website

Our room at Millie's Hotel room was fantastic and beautifully decorated with all the things you need - there was even a coffee machine in the room and the beds were so comfortable; we slept like a log! We had a balcony to sit on in the evening with a marvelous view over the whole city and the bay. There's also a roof terrace.

Breakfasts were delicious, in fact there was too much food for us to finish it all! There are lots of restaurants nearby which are **good value** and serve a good variety of different food.

All the staff were friendly, especially Jose who helped us when we arrived. They even brought some chocolate to our room on the last night.

The hotel is located in the middle of the town, very close to the shops and the beach, but it's on a quiet street so it's not noisy.



### What is the PURPOSE of the two texts?

- ☐ to advise visitors to practise certain beach sports
- ☒ to encourage readers to book in a beach resort hotel
- ☐ to guide readers on how to spend a day on the beach
- ☐ to give some information about beach resort expenses

### Question 11 refer to Text (2).

### In paragraph 2, what does the writer mean by “good value”?

- ☒ worthy
- ☐ precious
- ☐ unaffordable
- ☐ unreasonable

From text 1, mention THREE details that make Pearl Beach a perfect place for holidays.

|           |                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Detail 1: | The hotel is in a beautiful garden              |
| Detail 2: | The hotel's restaurant has an excellent ranking |
| Detail 3: | All the shops and restaurants are nearby        |

According to text 2, mention THREE advantages a visitor can get when booking Millie Hotel.

|              |                                                         |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Advantage 1: | The hotel room was fantastic and beautifully decorated. |
| Advantage 2: | Much food and all the restaurants are nearby            |
| Advantage 3: | The hotel is located in the middle of the town.         |



Do the following statements agree with the information given in the two texts?

Write Y (YES), N (No) or NG (NOT GIVEN).

|                                                                            |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Guests can enjoy listening to music seven days a week in Hotel Oasis.      | f  |
| The meals provided in Millie beach hotel are included in the room's price. | NG |
| The staff at Millie Hotel are helpful and supportive.                      | T  |







| التاريخ        | الدرس          | الاسبوع |
|----------------|----------------|---------|
| 20 \ 24-9-2026 | Vocabulary 2 a | 4       |

Choose the correct answers from a,b,c, or d: -

1- The team players have to cooperate \_\_\_\_\_ each other to win the match.

- ☐ from  
☐ in  
☐ at  
☒ with

2- the director is working \_\_\_\_\_ a new idea for a different scene.

- ☐ in  
☒ on  
☐ at  
☐ of

3- Don't try to cheat \_\_\_\_\_ your exams or you will get in troubles.

- ☒ in  
☐ on  
☐ at  
☐ of

4- You have to concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ this report as it has valuable information.

- ☐ for  
☒ on  
☐ at  
☐ of



5- Every body must pay attention \_\_\_\_\_ the audio CD.

- ☐ at
- ☐ on
- ☒ to
- ☐ with

6- She has to spend much time to revise \_\_\_\_\_ The test.

- ☒ for
- ☐ to
- ☐ at
- ☐ from

7- He is good \_\_\_\_\_ writing articles.

- ☐ in
- ☐ on
- ☒ at
- ☐ of

8- She was capable \_\_\_\_\_ Controlling the scenes.

- ☐ in
- ☐ on
- ☐ at
- ☒ of

9- Hamad was absent \_\_\_\_\_ the Arabic course last week.

- ☒ from
- ☐ with
- ☐ at
- ☐ of



10- You will benefit \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Ali. He is a good teacher.

- ☐ of
- ☐ on
- ☐ at
- ☒ from

### Word Formation

Use the words in brackets to form a word that fits in each gap: -

- 1- She has to explain the outlines of her study through a good \_\_\_\_presnetation ( **present** )
- 2- The job takes a great deal of patience and \_\_\_\_application\_\_\_\_( **apply** )
- 3- There was \_annoyance\_\_\_\_\_( **annoy** ) at government interference.
- 4- Do you agree with this \_\_\_\_statement\_\_\_\_( **state** ).
- 5- It was a period of innovation and \_\_\_\_exprementation\_\_\_\_( **experiment** ) with new decorative techniques.
- 6- He would not score such an amazing goal without Messi's \_\_\_\_assistance\_\_\_\_( **assist** )
- 7- For a shy person, social\_\_\_\_interaction\_\_\_\_( **interact** ) can be anxiety-filled experience.
- 8- She checked her \_\_appearance\_\_\_\_( **appear** ) in the mirror.
- 9- He knew that the \_\_\_\_involvement\_\_\_\_( **involve** ) with Sara would only complicate his life.
- 10- There is a magnificent \_\_\_\_combination\_\_\_\_( **combine** ) of drama, dance, and music.
- 11- She assisted her husband to escape \_\_punishment\_\_\_\_( **punish** ) for the crime.
- 12- We appreciate your \_\_participation\_\_\_\_( **participate** ) in our charity.
- 13- My \_\_\_\_attendance\_\_\_\_( **attend** ) at the mosque was very patchy.
- 14- The reduction of pollution was a remarkable \_\_\_\_accomplishment\_\_\_\_( **accomplish** ).
- 15- We couldn't ignore his helpful \_instruction\_\_\_\_\_( **instruct** ).



16- They worked in close \_\_\_\_\_( **cooperate** ) with the Qatari authority.

| التاريخ                     | الدرس                     | الاسبوع         |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| <b><u>4 – 8/10-2026</u></b> | <b><u>Grammar 2 a</u></b> | <b><u>4</u></b> |

### Grammar

#### Correct the words between brackets:

- 1- This is the **most challenging** (challenging) exam I have taken in my entire life.
- 2- Mount Everest is much **higher than** (high) than any other mountain in the world.
- 3- Sarah is by far the **most intelligent** (intelligent) student in her class.
- 4- Learning Arabic is not as **difficult** (difficulty) as many people think.
- 5- The Nile is the **longest** (long) river on Earth.
- 6- My new laptop is far **more powerful than** (powerful) than the old one.
- 7- No other player on the team is as **skillful** (skill) as Khalid.
- 8- That was the **worst** (bad) experience I had ever had before.
- 9- Harvard is considered the **best** (good) university in the world.
- 10- This year's weather is considerably **more unpredictable** (unpredictable) than last year's.
- 11- Hamad is **most hilarious** (hilarious) person I have ever met.
- 12- Chinese language is far **easier** (easy) than Japanese

### Grammar

#### Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1- He \_\_\_\_has been playing (plays) squash all morning. That's why he looks so tired.  
(Correct)
- 2-He\_ has been living\_\_\_\_\_ (lives) in London for 20 years now and he doesn't intend to move.  
(Correct)
- 3- I'm sorry my clothes are dirty. I \_\_\_\_has cleaned (clean) my garage.  
(Correct)



## Reading

1 Ibn Sina was born in 980 on the outskirts of Bukhara in what is now Uzbekistan. He was born during the Islamic Golden Age, which lasted from the mid-7th century until the 13th century. During this time, artists and scholars from **various** fields made great achievements in art, literature, science, and other areas. Ibn Sina memorized the Quran by the age of ten and soon surpassed his teachers after being taught logic. At an early age, his family moved to Bukhara in 993. At about 13 years of age, he studied medicine with a number of teachers.

2 At the age of 16, he established himself as a respected physician. Besides studying medicine, he also dedicated much of his time to the study of physics, natural sciences, and metaphysics. He then educated himself on the Hellenistic philosophers, and by the time he was 16 years old, he wanted to study medicine. By his own account, he found the subject easy. When the sultan in Bukhara fell ill, Ibn Sina found a cure. Grateful, the sultan opened the royal library to him and exposed him to further fields of science, which helped Ibn Sina further advance his studies.

3 At 21 years old, Ibn Sina began writing the first of over 400 texts that bear his name. For the next 36 years, he wrote books on everything from astronomy and physics to music and poetry. Today, however, only about 240 texts survive. Ibn Sina became ill with colic in 1037. While trying to cure himself via various remedies, he was poisoned by an enslaved person, worsening his condition. While traveling to Hamadan, he died during Ramadan.

He wrote prolifically on a wide range of subjects. He is thought to have created over 400 works on various topics but only about half have made it through time. Forty of his



medical texts have survived, including one of the most significant books in the history of medicine called "Canon of Medicine". It was printed in Europe at least 60 times between 1516 and 1574. The Canon remained a major authority for medical students in both the Islamic world and Europe until well into the 1700s.

1- What is the main **purpose** of the text?

- ☐ To advise the reader to study medicine.
- ☐ To cast light on the golden age of Islam.
- ☐ To explain why Ibn Sina was a successful scientist.
- ☒ To give information about a famous Muslem scientist.

2- During this time, artists and scholars from various fields made great achievements in art, literature, science, and other areas.

Which of the following is the closet meaning of the **UNDERLINED** word?

- ☐ limited
- ☐ hilarious
- ☐ spacious
- ☒ numerous

3- Which of the following is not true about Ibn Sena?

- ☒ He failed to cure the sultan from his illness.
- ☐ He memorized the Quran when he was ten.
- ☐ He studied medicine with several teachers.
- ☐ Ibn Sina became ill with stomach in 1037.

4- Based on the text decide whether the following statements are (T) for true (F) for false or (NG) for not given

|                                                         |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----|
| The sultan opened a hospital after he recovered.        | NG |
| Ibin Sina could treat himself from poison.              | F  |
| By the age of 16 he wanted to study medicine by himself | T  |



**5- Based on the text, what did Ibn Sina do before he reached the age of twenty mention three things?**

|                |                                                     |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Thing 1</b> | He established himself as a respected philosopher   |
| <b>Thing 2</b> | He educated himself on the Hellenistic philosophers |
| <b>Thing 3</b> | He wanted to study medicine                         |

**6- Based on the text, what do the following DATES in the text refer to?**

|             |                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>993</b>  | His family moved to Bukhara |
| <b>1037</b> | He was poisoned with colic  |
| <b>980</b>  | He was born                 |

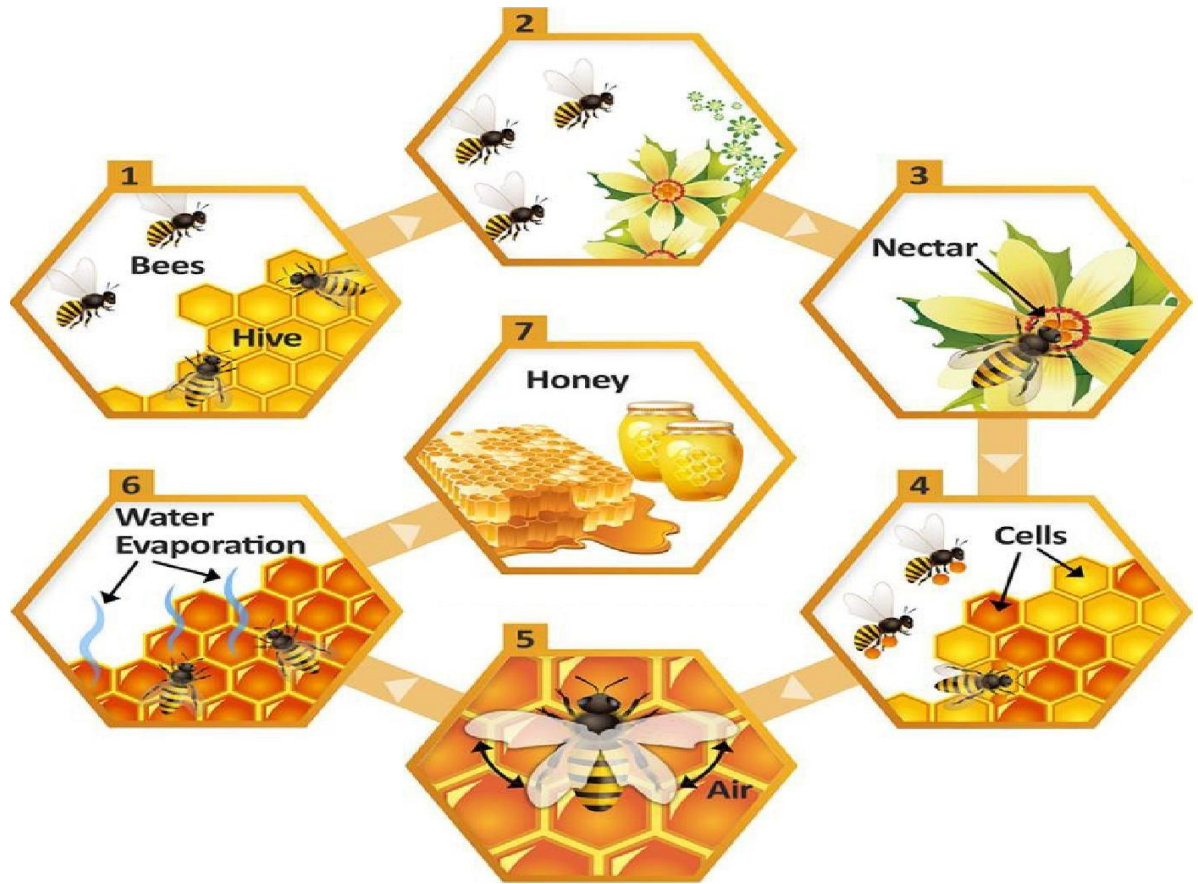


| التاريخ                            | الدرس              | الاسبوع  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| <u>11 -10 – 2026 to 15-10-2026</u> | <u>Writing 2 a</u> | <u>3</u> |

## Writing

Look at the diagram below and write a description of the process shown.

- The diagram below shows the steps of making honey.





Write your TEXT here.



| التاريخ                   | الدرس          | الاسبوع |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------|
| 8 -10 -2024 to 12-10-2024 | Vocabulary 3 a | 6       |

A - Fill in the gaps with words from the list below: -

**generous – handout – receive – donor – contribution -public –  
depend on – blood – donated – relief**

- 1- He was like a pain in the neck that fires up my \_\_\_\_\_ blood \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Some corporations depend on central government \_\_\_\_ contribution \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- He was such a \_\_\_\_\_ generous \_\_\_\_\_ man who donates much to the charity.
- 4- You will \_\_\_\_\_ receive \_\_\_\_\_ a £100000 advance.
- 5- An announcement \_\_\_\_\_ has given € 25000.
- 6- We can \_\_\_\_\_ donor \_\_\_\_\_ her to deliver a quality product.
- 7- He wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ handout \_\_\_\_\_ Apology in Al Watan Journal.
- 8- The agency is mainly financed from voluntary \_\_\_\_\_ donor \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- Much to her \_\_\_\_\_ relief \_\_\_\_\_ she saw the door open.
- 10- A portion of the proceeds will be \_\_\_\_\_ donated \_\_\_\_\_ to the charity.

**big-headed \ well-mannered \ narrow-minded \ bad-tempered \  
absent-minded \ open-minded \ tight-fisted \ open-handed**

- 1- Al-Sharq is a serious and \_\_\_\_\_ open-minded \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper.
- 2- Donations to the poor is an \_\_\_\_\_ open-handed \_\_\_\_\_ philanthropy.
- 3- I'm trying not to get too \_\_\_\_\_ big-headed \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- She is \_\_\_\_\_ tight-fisted \_\_\_\_\_ She never wants to spend much money.
- 5- They were \_\_\_\_\_ well-mannered \_\_\_\_\_ and eager to please.
- 6- I have never seen such a naughty and \_\_\_\_\_ bad tempered \_\_\_\_\_ child.
- 7- It would be \_\_\_\_\_ narrow-minded \_\_\_\_\_ not to welcome these developments.



## Word Formation

- 1-I was overwhelmed by the \_\_\_\_generosity\_\_\_\_ ( **generous** ) of friends and neighbours.
- 2-Qatar charity runs \_\_\_\_orphanage\_\_\_\_ ( **orphan** ) throughout African countries.
- 3-The trust was founded by an American\_\_\_\_philantropist\_\_\_\_ ( **philanthropy** ).
- 4-Our school organized a \_\_\_\_fundraiser\_\_\_\_ ( **fundraise** ) to raise money for the poor.
- 5-Qatar charity sends \_\_\_\_humentarian\_\_\_\_ ( **humanity** ) aids to Gaza.
- 6-Our hallmark was \_\_\_\_openness\_\_\_\_ ( **open** ) to all corners.
- 7-The railway is opened solely by \_\_\_\_volunteer\_\_\_\_ ( **voluntary** ).
- 8-She expressed her \_\_\_\_gratitude\_\_\_\_ ( **gratify** ) to the committee for their support.

## Idioms

**Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d: -**

**1- Please, don't \_\_\_\_\_ what is happening.**

- ☐ keep your head
- ☐ Put your foot down
- ☐ Turn a blind eye to
- ☐ **stick your nose into**

**2- As we waited for them to announce the winner,**

- ☐ **Our heart was in our mouth.**
- ☐ We were turning a blind eye to.
- ☐ We were sticking our nose into.
- ☐ We were putting our foot down.

**3- After arranging to meet, I \_\_\_\_\_ and phoned her saying I was busy.**

- ☐ got cold feet
- ☐ saw eye to eye
- ☐ **put my foot down**
- ☐ stuck my nose into



**4- When he started borrowing my clothes without asking, I had to**

- ☐ got cold feet
- ☐ see eye to eye
- ☐ put my foot down
- ☐ stick my nose into

**5- She \_\_\_\_\_ under pressure and went on to win the race.**

- ☐ got cold feet
- ☐ kept her head
- ☐ held her tongue
- ☐ turned a blind eye

**6- The boss and I don't always \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ get cold feet
- ☐ see eye to eye
- ☐ stick my nose into
- ☐ put my foot down

**7- You are always \_\_\_\_\_ my business.**

- ☐ getting cold feet
- ☐ keeping my head
- ☐ seeing eye to eye
- ☐ Sticking my head

**8- If you want to say something rude, please \_\_\_\_\_ all right?**

- ☐ keep your head
- ☐ turn a blind eye
- ☐ hold your tongue
- ☐ stick your nose



## Grammar

### Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. When I was young, I usually played football but now I don't. ( **used to** )

\_\_\_\_\_ I used to play \_\_\_\_\_

2. At first it was difficult for me to drive in Qatar, but after a short time, I got familiar with it. ( **used to** )

\_\_\_\_\_ I used to drive \_\_\_\_\_

3. It wasn't easy for me to speak English, but now I don't mind speaking it. ( **used to** )

\_\_\_\_\_ I used to speak English \_\_\_\_\_

4. He doesn't play tennis any more. ( **used to** )

\_\_\_\_\_ He used to play tennis \_\_\_\_\_

5. When he was young, he **played** football every Friday. ( **used to** )

\_\_\_\_\_ used to play \_\_\_\_\_



## Reading

- 1) life is filled with challenges, but you can always. Find ways to achieve your goals through hard work, a genuine sense of purpose and will power.
- 2) When the young Hussain Khalil Heji finished high school, he was very clear about what he wants at career level. He wanted to study law and learn more about the laws affecting people with disabilities in Qatar. After graduating from Qatar University in 2002, he began his career in the Ministry of Justice, where his talent began to shine. He later became an advisor and a representative of the Ministry in the field of disability awareness and culture.
- 3) Hussain is now a legal expert and one of the founders of Al-Meezan, Qatar's portal for people seeking legal information. He is also a contributing writer for Al-Arab daily newspaper, where his articles are seen as a good source of basic legal information. Last but not least Hussain established the "*Foundation of the visually impaired friends Qatar*" (VIF Qatar), which made many contributions in the field of awareness and guidance for people with visual impairments.
- 4) Through VIFQatar, Hussain and his friends seek to achieve a number of goals. For one thing, they encourage people with impairments to be more self-reliant, educate them about their rights and obligations, and help them develop their academic and professional careers. They also inform the society about the rights of the visually impaired, the tools used by them and the best way to collaborate with them at workplace. Finally, they cooperate with the "Qatar social and cultural center for the Blind." and other social institutions through monthly events that include lectures meeting and other activities.
- 5) Hussain hopes that society will eventually change its view of disabled people and stop seeing them as persons who need pity or compassion. They are exactly like other members of society who can be dealt with directly without sensitivity. They are also capable of performing their roles in the best and optimal manner if they are offered the right educational and work opportunities.



## 1. What is the text mainly about ?

- ☐ career jobs for Qatari students in the field of Justice
- ☐ a success story a legal expert with visual impairment
- ☐ a challenge facing the foundation of Qatar's legal portal
- ☐ ways to educate people about their rights and obligations

## 2. Read the following sentences from paragraph (5) :

"They are also capable of performing their roles in the best and optimal manner if they are offered the right education and work opportunities. "

❖ *What does the underline word "optimal" most likely mean?*

- ☐ ideal.
- ☐ usual.
- ☐ simple.
- ☐ different.

❖ *What really helped Hussain Heji achieve his goal after high school ?*

- ☐ He wrote important articles for world magazines.
- ☐ He had a clear idea of what he wanted to do exactly.
- ☐ He organized monthly events, meetings and other activities.
- ☐ He informed his friends about the rights of the visually impaired.

Based on the text , decide whether the following statements are True (T) , False (F) or Not Given (NG) :

|                                                                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Hussain became an advisor and representative for Al-Arab newspaper           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Hussain attended a special school for the visually impaired at an early age. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. People in Qatar can have access to legal information through Al-Meezan.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |



**Based of paragraph (3), , mention THREE achievements Hussain could accomplish in his life**

( please be specific and Do Not write the whole paragraph )

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Achievement (1) |  |
| Achievement (2) |  |
| Achievement (3) |  |

**Based of paragraph (4), , mention THREE goals the "Foundation of the visually impaired friends Qatar" (VIFOqatar) seeks to achieve.**

( please make sure you write 3 goals **Only** and **Do Not** copy the whole paragraph )

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Response (1)      |  |
| Response (2)      |  |
| Research result : |  |



## Writing

Write a **STORY** about a life-changing experience you have been through, and the lesson you have learnt from it.

### Helping Tips:

- setting: time and place of the experience
- the events leading up to the actual experience
- things that happened or that you did
- the impact of that experience on your life and what you have learnt.

ثانوية عامة 2022/2023

Write a **STORY** about an unforgettable school experience that left you with lasting memories.

### Helping Tips:

- What was the experience?
- Where and when did it happen?
- Who were the people involved?
- What happened exactly?
- What makes it such a memorable experience?

تجريبى عام 2022/2023

departure lounge

on board

aisle (seat)

trolley

in-flight

1. I prefer a(n) **aisle** seat to a window seat.
2. I'm very tired ! I thought we'd never get **on-board**.
3. We were waiting in that **departure-lounge** for ages.
4. Where are those flight attendants with the food **trolley**?
5. We haven't taken off yet. Maybe we can watch a(n) **in-flight** film while we're waiting.

hand luggage

fasten

overhead compartment

tray table

1. Ladies and gentlemen, the **fasten** seat belt' sign has been turned on.
2. Please put your **hand luggage** underneath the seat in front of you, or in the **overhead compartment**.
3. Please make sure your **tray table** is folded away, and your seat is in an upright position.

turbulence

life jacket

oxygen mask

4. Please keep your seat belts on just in case we experience any **turbulence**.
5. In the event of lost cabin pressure, a(n) **oxygen mask** will automatically appear in front of you.
6. In the event of emergency, a(n) **life jacket** is located under your seat.

## On the train

|        |           |        |                  |      |
|--------|-----------|--------|------------------|------|
| single | timetable | return | connecting train | fare |
|--------|-----------|--------|------------------|------|

1. I booked a **single** ticket to London because I don't know when I'm coming back.
2. "Please keep your **return** ticket as you will need it to board the train back."
3. The return ticket **fare** actually comes out cheaper.
4. I had a look at the **timetable** but I couldn't work out when the next train leaves.
5. I don't want to take a **connecting train**. I want a direct train.

|             |           |          |               |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| loudspeaker | Conductor | Platform | ticket office |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------------|

1. The train should have been here by now. Are you sure we're on the right **platform**?
2. They would have made an announcement over the **loudspeaker**.
3. Maybe I'll go back to the **ticket office** and ask them.
4. Go and ask that **conductor** over there. He'll know.

| Phrasal verbs  | Meaning                                                             |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. call off    | to cancel                                                           |
| 2. see sb off. | to accompany sb somewhere and say <b>goodbye</b>                    |
| 3. put sb up   | to offer hospitality                                                |
| 4. stop over   | to stay somewhere for a short time before continuing a long journey |
| 5. get away    | to have a holiday                                                   |
| 6. make out    | to manage to understand                                             |
| 7. drop sb off | to leave sb somewhere                                               |
| 8. check in    | to report that you have arrived at a hotel or airport               |
| 9. check out   | to leave a hotel after paying the bill                              |
| 10. head for   | begin your journey                                                  |
| 11. set off    | travel / go to                                                      |

**called off      /    see you off    /    put you up    /    stopping over**

1. We didn't end up visiting the lake. The trip was **called off** because of bad weather.
2. I'll take you to the train station and **see you off**.
3. We will be more than happy to **put you up** for the summer. Stay as long as you like.
4. John and Frank are **stopping over** in Frankfurt for a couple of hours on their way to Beijing.

**get away      /      make out    /      drop off    /      head for**

1. I really need to **get away** for a few days and relax.
2. I couldn't **make out** what they were saying as their English was very poor.
3. Can you please **drop me off** at the travel agent's on your way to work?
4. Your virtual agent will tell you to **head for** Kenya on a safari.

## Grammar

### 1. Future simple

| Subject                                                                                                       | form                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I / He / She / It<br>The boy, The teacher<br>We, They, <u>You</u> , The<br>boys, students,<br>teachers....etc | <b>Positive</b> —→ <u>(will + base form)</u><br><b>Negative</b> —→ <u>(will not / won't + base form)</u> |

#### Time expressions

tomorrow, next week/ month/year,  
tonight, soon, in a week/month/year/  
hope, think, believe, expect, imagine,  
promise, swear, offers, requests,  
warnings, threats, I'm sure, I'm afraid,  
probably, perhaps, spot decision.

1. I expect Tom will enjoy (enjoy) being retired.
2. I'm afraid Kareem will lose (lose) his job.
3. If you're late for work again, I will tell (tell) your manager. (**Warnings**)
4. This room's a mess, I will tidy (tidy) it.
5. She will probably accept (accept) the job offer.
6. That restaurant is very noisy and crowded. I think I will grab (grab) a sandwich instead.
7. I give you my word that I will visit (visit) you this summer.

8. It \_\_\_\_\_ **will** \_\_\_\_\_ probably \_\_\_\_\_ **be** \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a cold winter this year.

9. Get to the gate on time or else you \_\_\_\_\_ **will miss** \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) your flight. (Warnings)

10. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ **will get** \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a coffee instead of an orange juice.

11. I promise that I \_\_\_\_\_ **will bring** \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) you some Swiss chocolates when I return from Switzerland.

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## 2. Future progressive

| Subject                                                                                                       | form                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I / He / She / It<br>The boy, The teacher<br>We, They, <u>You</u> , The<br>boys, students,<br>teachers....etc | Positive → ( <u>Will + be + verb-ing</u> )<br>Negative → ( <u>Will not + be + verb-ing</u> ) |

### Time expressions

- This time next week, month, year....
- At midnight
- tonight /8:00 PM

1. **This time** next Saturday, we **will be sitting** (sit) by a pool in the sun.
2. This time next Tuesday we **will be walking** (walk) the streets of Tokyo together!
3. At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, I **will be sitting** (sit) on a train on my way to Amsterdam.
4. Tomorrow, Salwa **will be cooking** (cook) the whole morning because she wants to prepare a lovely dinner for her family.
5. This time next week, Ali **will be having** (have) a job interview.

### 3. Future perfect

| Subject                                                                                                    | form                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I / He / She / It<br>The boy, The teacher<br>We, They, <u>You</u> , The boys,<br>students, teachers....etc | Positive —→ ( <u>Will have</u> + verb 3)<br>Negative —→ ( <u>Will not have</u> + verb 3) |

Time expressions  
By+ a point in time, by then

- 1. By the end of this summer, I will have made (make) my decision.
- 2. Will we have seen (see) every place worth seeing by the end of the week?
- 3. Ali will not have saved (not/save) enough by the end of the year to go to Australia.
- 4. By the time the plane lands, we will have watched (watch) the full movie.
- 5. By the time we get on the plane, they will have loaded (load) the luggage.
- 6. We will have finished (finish) our course by the end of June.
- 7. We will have moved (move) house by the end of June.
- 8. I will have prepared (prepare) supper by 7:00 pm.
- 9. She will have finished (finish) her interview by 3 o'clock.

## 4. Future perfect progressive

| Subject                                                                                                            | form                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I / He / She / It<br>The boy, The teacher<br>We, They, <u>You</u> , The boys,<br>students, teachers.... <u>etc</u> | Positive → ( Will have been + <u>ing</u> )<br>Negative → ( Will not have been + <u>ing</u> ) |

### Time expressions

- by + future word +  
(all-whole along -for -since)

1. By next March, I **will have been working** (work) as a receptionist for five years.
2. By the end of this week, I **will have been travelling** (travel) around Europe for a month!
3. By next September, Paul **will have been learning** (learn) Arabic for two years.
4. By the end of march, Ali **will have been working** (work) as a teacher for 20 years.
5. By the time he finishes, he **will have been working** (work) for sixteen hours.

## 5-The Future *be going to* (decision/intention)

1. I **am going to travel** (travel) by train, because I don't think it is as tiring as travelling by car.

## 6-The Present Simple (timetables/official programs)

1. My flight **leaves** (leave) at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

## 7.The Present Progressive (arrangements)

1. I **am visiting** (visit) my uncle in London next month. I have booked the tickets.

## 8. about to + base form (an action that will happen very soon)

- A. The plane is **is about to take off** (take off)

## If clause

| Type Zero                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Type 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>If/when+ subject + present simple, subject +present simple</b>                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>If+ subject + present simple, subject+ will, <u>can</u>,+ base form</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| It expresses <b>general truth</b> not specific situation.<br><b>Facts:</b><br>✓ If you <b>heat</b> water to 100°C, it <b>boils</b> .<br>✓ If you <b>go</b> swimming, you <b>get</b> wet.<br>✓ If ice <b>melts</b> , it <b>becomes</b> water. | We use the first conditional when we talk about future <u>situations</u> we believe are real or possible that shouldn't be generalized.<br>✓ If it <b>doesn't rain</b> tomorrow, we <b>will go</b> to the beach.<br>✓ Arsenal <b>will be</b> top of the league <b>if they win</b> |

| Type Zero                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>If/when+ subject + present simple, subject +present simple</b> |

1. If/When you mix (mix) white and black paint, you get grey.
2. If it rains (rain), the ground gets wet.
3. If you mix yellow and blue, you get (get) green.
4. If you pour (pour) oil on water, it floats.
5. If you leave the object, it drops (drop).
6. If you eat (eat) too much, you get fat.
7. If I listen to loud music, I always have (have) a headache.
8. If you boil (boil) water, it evaporates.

## Type One

If+ subject + **present simple**, subject+ (**will, can, should, may, might**)+ **base form**

If  **provided /providing/suppose/supposing/on condition that/ as long as/ as soon as**

1. If it           rains           (rain), the boys will not play hockey.
2. If you don't work this weekend, we           will go           (go) on a trip.
3. Okay, I           will get           (get) the popcorn if you buy the drinks.
4. You           will burn           (burn) the sauce if you don't turn the heat down.
5. You will burn the sauce if you           don't turn           (not/turn) the heat down.
6. Ali will burn the sauce if he           doesn't turn           (not/turn) the heat down.
7. You **won't** burn the sauce if you           turn           (turn) the heat down.
8. He will never recover unless he           gets           (get) some rest.
9. If it rains, the boys           will not play           (not/play) hockey.
10. If Sara           goes           (go) on holiday, she will go camping with her friends.
11. Unless you hurry, you           will miss           (miss) your flight.

12. If you don't hurry, you'll miss your flight. (Unless)

Unless you hurry, you'll miss your flight.

13. Take some days off, and we'll go to the Canary Islands on holiday. (if)

If you take some days off, we'll go to the Canary Islands on holiday.

14. I'll stay in a hostel but it must be close to the major sights. (as long as)

I'll stay in a hostel as long as it is close to the major sights.

15. If you don't make a reservation, you won't be able to eat at that restaurant. (Unless)

Unless you make a reservation, you won't be able to eat at that restaurant.

16. We'll go for a picnic by the river tomorrow if it doesn't rain. (Unless)

Unless it rains, we'll go for a picnic by the river tomorrow.

17. They won't come if he does not invite them (unless)

Unless he invites them, they won't come.

18. You must book the tickets at least a week in advance, otherwise you won't find any. (unless)

Unless you book the tickets at least a week in advance, you won't find any.

19. You should book the hotel at least a week in advance, otherwise you won't find any. (unless)

Unless you book the hotel at least a week in advance, you won't find any.

20. We'll get a discount on the cruise if we pay in cash. **(provided)**

**We'll get a discount on the cruise provided that we pay in cash.**

21. We'll get a discount on the cruise if we pay in cash. **(as long as)**

**We'll get a discount on the cruise as long as we pay in cash.**

22. Take some days off, and we'll go to the Canary Islands on holiday. **(as soon as)**

**As soon as you take some days off, we'll go to the Canary Islands on holiday.**

23. I will manage to find the directions if I know where to go. **(as soon as)**

**I will manage to find the directions as soon as I know where to go.**

24. If I don't get paid, I won't be able to make the hotel reservations. **(unless)**

**Unless I get paid, I won't be able to make the hotel reservation.**

25. I'll lend you my sleeping bag, but you must give it back next week. **(on condition)**

**I'll lend you my sleeping bag on condition that you give it back next week.**

26. What will we do if the weather gets worse when we're up in the mountains? **(supposing)**

**Supposing the weather gets worse when we're up in the mountains, what will we do?**

## Unit Five Vocabulary

|                        |                   |                                        |                     |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| employment / work      | hire / employ     | firm/ corporation / company / business | pay rise / increase |
| quit / resigned / left | personnel / staff | manager/ supervisor / boss             | sacked / fired      |

A. Fill in the gaps with words from the list below

| employ | work | quit | increase | company |
|--------|------|------|----------|---------|
|        |      |      |          |         |

- Young people are finding it difficult to find **work** after leaving university.
- Richard works for a **company** that is based in the city centre.
- We have decided to **employ** two new people to deal with the extra workload.
- I can't see us getting an **increase** during this financial crisis.

| personnel | hire | firm | sacked | quit |
|-----------|------|------|--------|------|
|           |      |      |        |      |

- His father used to work for a small law **firm** in Doha.
- Ali decided to **quit** his current job and find a new one.
- The company decided to **hire** more workers to finish the project on time.
- The manager thanked all the **personnel** for their hard work during the busy season.
- The careless employee was **sacked** for always being late to work.

|              |              |                    |             |             |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>staff</b> | <b>fired</b> | <b>corporation</b> | <b>left</b> | <b>boss</b> |
|              |              |                    |             |             |

1. Over half of the **staff** at the factory had to stay and work overtime.
2. If you have any complaints, I suggest you speak with your **boss** about it.
3. After working with us for ten years, Jeremy **left** and moved to Australia.
4. Ali believes he was **fired** from his post because he had an argument with Mr John.

|                   |                 |                   |                 |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>supervisor</b> | <b>pay rise</b> | <b>employment</b> | <b>business</b> | <b>resigned</b> |
|                   |                 |                   |                 |                 |

1. My uncle **resigned** from his job because he was not happy at all with his salary.
2. My boss gave me a(n) **pay rise** when he asked me to fill a different position in the company.
3. I'm looking for **employment** in the tourism industry.
4. My uncle started a small **business** selling clothes in the local market.

## Grammar/ Reporting verbs

### Special introductory verbs:

- agree, offer, refuse, demand, threaten, promise, etc. + **full infinitive**
- advise, allow, beg, remind, forbid, permit, warn, etc. + **object + full infinitive**
- accuse of, apologise for, admit (to), insist on, deny, suggest, etc. + **-ing form**
- explain, claim, announce, complain, inform sb, admit, etc. + **that-clause**

1. "Yes, I'll lend you some money," he said to Jane. (agree)

He **agreed to lend Jane some money.**

2. "I want to get a second chance!" she said. (demand)

She **demanded to get a second chance.**

3. "I could drive you to the airport," he said. (offer)

He **offered to drive me to the airport.**

4. "I'll pick you up at 6:00," Jassim told Ali. (promise)

Jassim **promised to pick Ali up at 6:00.**

5. "Would you like me to take the recycling outside?" Ali asked. (offer)

Ali **offered to take the recycling outside.**

6. "I want to speak to you about this electricity bill," Faisal told me. (demand)

Faisal **demanded to speak to me about that electricity bill.**

7. "All right, I'll help with the beach clean-up," he said. (agree)

He **agreed to help with the beach clean-up.**

8. The doctor said to me, "Come back to see me again next week." (advise)

The doctor **advised me to go back to see him the following week.**

9. "Stay inside during the hurricane!" he told the children. (order)

He **ordered the children to stay inside during the hurricane.**

10. "You cannot use my car for the next month," she said. (forbid)

She **forbade me to use her car for the following month.**

11. "Leave them on my desk," Sara said. (tell)

Sara **told me to leave them on her desk.**

12. "Don't put dirty bottles in the recycling bin," Ali told Salman. (tell)  
Ali **told Salman not to put dirty bottles in the recycling bin.**
13. "Please don't leave the lights on when you go out," Mum said to us. (ask)  
Mum **asked us not to leave the lights on when we go out.**
14. "We'll call you for another interview." Mr. Hamad said to the applicant. (inform)  
Mr. Hamad **informed the applicant that they would call him for another interview.**
15. "Let's take up a new hobby," Ali said. (suggest)  
Ali **suggested taking up a new hobby.**
16. "I didn't go into the building," the man said. (deny)  
The man **denied going into the building.**
17. "Yes, I downloaded that film without paying," she said. (admit)  
She **admitted downloading that film without paying.**
18. "You must finish the report," she said to him. (insist)  
She **insisted on him finishing the report.**
19. "I'm sorry I dropped litter in the park," he told me. (apologize)  
He **apologized for dropping litter in the park.**
20. "You stole the money," Tom said to Jim. (accuse)  
Tom **accused Jim of stealing the money.**

## Statements

1- "I want to join Qatar university," Ben said.

Ben said **that he wanted to join Qatar university.**

2- "It is raining." he said.

He said **it was raining.**

3- "They have evacuated the city." she said.

She said **they had evacuated the city.**

4- "I was driving the rescue vehicle." he said.

He **said he had been driving the rescue vehicle.**

5- "I will donate some money." Ali said

Ali said **he would donate some money.**