

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية



شرح قواعد وحلول لأسئلة الراجتج للصفوف من الخامس إلى الثاني عشر

موقع المناهج ← المناهج العمانية ← ملفات مدرسية ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← الملف

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب ملفات مدرسية



روابط مواد ملفات مدرسية على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب ملفات مدرسية والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

كيف تكتب موضوع	1
المرجع الكامل في القواعد لجميع الصفوف	2
شرح قواعد وحلول لأسئلة الراجتج للصفوف من الخامس إلى الثاني عشر	3
مذكرة شاملة مختصرة في تعلم الإنجليزية	4
برزنتيشن عن الفيتامينات	5

Types of verbs

1. action verbs

أفعال حركة



Regular verbs
أفعال منتظمة



infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
play	play	played	playing	played
clean	clean	cleaned	cleaning	cleaned
cook	cook	cooked	cooking	cooked
wash	wash	washed	washing	washed
repair	repair	repaired	repairing	repaired
visit	visit	visited	visiting	visited
help	help	helped	helping	helped
infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle

Irregular verbs
أفعال غير منتظمة

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
eat	eat	ate	eating	eaten
drive	drive	drove	driving	driven
do	do	did	doing	done
go	go	went	going	gone
ride	ride	rode	riding	ridden
break	break	broke	breaking	broken
swim	swim	swam	swimming	swum
buy	buy	bought	buying	bought
infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle

infinitive

تأتي الأفعال مصدر إذا سبقتها هذه الأفعال الناقصة

<p>Modal verb + verb = infinitive</p> <p>does – doesn't – do – don't – did – didn't – should – shouldn't – can – can't – could – couldn't – must – mustn't – may – might – might not – will – won't – ought to – need to – shall – has to – have to</p>	<p>He pays. He doesn't play. Does he play? She cooks. She doesn't cook. Does she cook? I make. I don't make. Do I make? We cleaned. We didn't clean. Did we clean? It climbed. It didn't climb. Did it climb? She repairs. She can't repair. Can she repair? It flies. It can't fly. Can it fly? You go. You should go. Should you go? He comes. He might come. Might he come? She arrives. She must arrive. Must she arrive? He goes. He will go. Will he go?</p>			
<p>to + verb = infinitive</p> <p>يأتي الفعل مصدر بعد to السببية</p>	<p>She sells. She goes to the market to sell food. They visited. They travelled to visit a friend. It cuts. It is designed to cut paper.</p>			
<p>infinitive</p>	<p>present</p>	<p>past</p>	<p>continuous</p>	<p>Past participle</p>

- Laila didn't _____ to Salalah last summer holiday. (goes went going go)
- The travelers planned to _____ the old fort. (visit visiting visits visited)
- Will you _____ to my party? (came coming come comes)
- Does he _____ football at weekends? (plays play playing played)
- She shouldn't _____ junk food. (eaten eats eating eat)
- She was too tired to _____. (working worked work works)
- I can't _____ that heavy box. (carried carry carrying carries)
- I might not _____ tonight. (come comes coming came)
- Drivers have to _____ on the left side of the road in UK. (drives drove driven drive)
- Would you like to _____ some coffee? (drink drank drunk drinking)

2. mental verbs

أفعال عقلية



Regular verbs

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
notice	notice	noticed		noticed
like	like	liked		liked
hate	hate	hated		hated
want	want	wanted		wanted
prefer	prefer	preferred		preferred
decide	decide	decided		decided
hope	hope	hoped		hoped
expect	expect	expected		expected
dislike	dislike	disliked		disliked
own	own	owned		owned
wish	wish	wished		wished

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle

Irregular verbs

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
see	see	saw		seen
forget	forget	forgot		forgotten
know	know	knew		known
feel	feel	felt		felt

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة	Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة
<p>They collected shells. They didn't collect stones. Did they collect stamps?</p> <p>She cooked the lunch. She didn't cook the dinner. Did she cook fish?</p> <p>We visited the museum. We didn't visit the souq. Did we visit the fun fair?</p> <p>He played football. He didn't play tennis. Did he play basketball?</p> <p>They travelled to Salalah. They didn't travel to Dubai. Did they travel to Nizwa?</p>	<p>She ate an apple. She didn't eat a banana. Did she eat an ice cream?</p> <p>They drove to the desert. They didn't drive to the beach. Did they drive to the farm?</p> <p>He ran on the beach. He didn't run in the wadi. Did he run to school?</p> <p>She wrote an email. She didn't write a letter. Did she write an essay?</p> <p>I broke a glass. I didn't break the window. Did I break my leg?</p>

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
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3. Stative verbs

أفعال حالة

am – is – are / was - were

infinitive	present	past
be She will be 14 years old next year. I like to be a doctor in the future.	am - is - are She is 23 years old this year. I am a doctor.	was - were She was 12 years old last year. I was a doctor 10 years ago.

	infinitive	present	past
Singular (He / She / It)	She must be here before 6 o'clock. It can't be my car.	She is here at the moment. It is my car.	She was here an hour ago. It was my car.
Plural (They / We / You / I)	I will be at home soon. We should be at work early. You need to be calm.	I am at home now. We are in the office now. You are calm now.	I was at home when you arrived. We were at the zoo this yesterday. You were nervous last night.

	present	past
Affirmative تأكيد	Negative نفي	Interrogative استفهام
She is a student. We are at home. I am kind.	She isn't a doctor. We aren't at school. I am not nervous.	Is she a nurse? Are we late? Am I selfish?
He was late. I was in the market. They were happy.	He was not absent. I wasn't at home. They weren't excited.	Was he smart? Was I in my bed? Were they bored?



a boy – a child – a man – a woman – a girl – male – female – a teenager – a human being (He is a boy.)



an animal – a vehicle – a building - a tree – a tool – a machine – a country – a colour – a planet (Canada is a country.)



a doctor – a nurse – a teacher – an engineer – a pilot – a vet - a mechanic – a farmer – a policeman (She is a doctor.)



red – green – purple – yellow – blue - white (It is red.)



fresh – dirty – clean – beautiful – broken (They are fresh.)



British – Moroccan – Egyptian – Omani (He is Japanese.)



fat – thin – tall – huge – enormous – slim - short (He is fat.)



useful – important – useless – crucial – dangerous – beneficial – good – bad – poisonous (The internet is useful.)



worried – sad – happy – nervous – disappointed – calm - frightened – frustrated – cheerful – irritated (I am worried.)



Smooth – hard – bitter – sour – sweet – soft (They are sour.)



At the zoo – in the market – at home – in the cinema – in the library – into space – in the forest (She is at the zoo.)



kind – helpful – miser – generous – mean – friendly – hospitable – jealous – smart – selfish - brave (She is kind.)



disabled – needy – poor – blind – deaf – ill (He is paraplegic.)



my father – my sister – my aunt – my friend – my wife – my son – my classmate – my teacher (She is my daughter.)

3. Stative verbs

أفعال حالة

have

has - have / had

infinitive	present	past
have He will have a car next week. I don't have a computer.	has - have She has a farm now. I have blue eyes.	had She had a farm 10 years ago. I had a bike when I was a child.

	infinitive	present	past
Singular (He / She / It)	She should have communication skills. The story needs to have a problem.	She has good speaking skills. The story has a plot.	She had a good personality when she was a child. The story had funny characters.
Plural (They / We / You / I)	Old houses didn't have electricity in the past. You must have some experience.	Modern houses have electricity. You have bad speaking skills.	Old houses had strong walls. You had good appearance 5 years ago.

Affirmative تأكيد	Negative نفي	Interrogative استفهام
He has a new car. They have children. I have a laptop.	He doesn't have a bus. They don't have jobs. I don't have an iPad.	Does he have a lorry? Do they have friends? Do I have a cell phone?
She had two sons. You had a factory. I had old books.	She didn't have sisters. You didn't have a fridge. I didn't have old stories.	Did she have brothers? Did you have a car? Did I have a computer?

4. auxiliary verbs / helping verbs

أفعال مساعدة

am – is – are / was - were

Present continuous مضارع مستمر	Past continuous ماضي مستمر	Future continuous مستقبل مستمر
He is cleaning his car at the moment. She is making a cake now. I am studying now. They are playing football now.	He was cleaning his car when I arrived. She was making a cake when she broke the plate. I was studying when there was a power cut. They were playing tennis yesterday.	He is cleaning his car later. She is making coffee this morning. I am studying this evening. They are playing volleyball tomorrow.

am – is – are / was – were =

be

Present passive	Past passive	Future passive
New computers are sold in this shop. Traditional food is prepared here. My pens are stolen every day.	New clay pots were sold in this shop. Traditional food was prepared here in the past. My pens were stolen when I was a student.	New bikes will be sold in this shop next week. Traditional food will be prepared here next week. I am sure that my pens will be stolen tomorrow.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



5. auxiliary verbs / helping verbs

أفعال مساعدة

has - have / had

Present perfect	Past perfect	Present perfect continuous		
<p>It has rained heavily.</p> <p>She has just eaten her lunch.</p> <p>We have already cleaned the classroom.</p> <p>I have already done my homework.</p> <p>My mother has just made a big cake.</p>	<p>It had rained heavily before I arrived.</p> <p>She had eaten her lunch before she went shopping.</p> <p>We had cleaned the classroom before I arrived.</p> <p>Before I cleaned my room, I had done my homework.</p> <p>My mother had made a tasty cake before I arrived.</p>	<p>It has been raining heavily for two days.</p> <p>She has been eating her lunch for half an hour.</p> <p>We have been cleaning the classroom since 6 am.</p> <p>I have been doing my homework for 5 hours.</p> <p>My mother has been making cakes for 10 years.</p>		
infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle



6. modal verbs

أفعال ناقصة

Examples of auxiliary verbs	The meaning
She doesn't live in Muscat.	Negative / subject is singular / present
Do they work in this company?	Interrogative / subject is plural / present
Will you come to my party?	Future / interrogative
I didn't clean my room.	Negative / past
Does he like drawing?	Interrogative / subject is singular / present
Did you use to sleep on the roof in summer?	Interrogative / past
I will go shopping tomorrow.	Future / unsure

الأفعال الناقصة (باللون الأصفر) دائما يتبعها فعل مصدر (باللون الأخضر)

Examples of auxiliary verbs	The meaning
Could you tell me the way to the bus station, please?	Polite request
This medicine may be suitable for your illness.	Possibility
You may come with us.	Permission
Would you like a cup of tea?	Polite offer
My mother can play the guitar.	ability
You can take my pen.	Permission
I think you should see a doctor.	advice
You mustn't park your car here.	Prohibition
You have to leave the city immediately.	obligation
Shall we go to the cinema?	Invitation / suggestion / offer

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



obligatory	Drivers have to drive on right in Oman.
prohibited	You mustn't use your phone while driving.
desirable / acceptable	You ought to do more exercise.
undesirable / unacceptable	You shouldn't waste your time on computer games.
necessary	If you want to win the race, you will need to practise a lot.
unnecessary	You don't need to buy this product if you feel that it is useless.

infinitive
present
past
continuous
Past participle



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should / shouldn't (advice)	must / mustn't (necessary / prohibition)	have to / don't have to (obligation)
You should see a doctor.	Students must come to school on time.	When you travel abroad, you have to take your passport.
You shouldn't waste your time on computer games.	Students mustn't copy from each other in exams.	Drivers don't have to park in this area.
You shouldn't go to bed late.	You must bring all your documents.	You have to leave the city immediately.
You should study hard before exams.	You mustn't use your mobile phone in this place.	You don't have to eat or drink in public during Ramadan.
Maybe we should go home.	I must go now.	Children in Oman have to go to school at the age of 6
You should stay in bed.	You must call me tomorrow.	I don't have to see the doctor.
We should be very careful.	I mustn't arrive late.	In Britain, you have to drive on the left.

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
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Adverbs of frequency

ظروف التكرار

We use them to show how often something happens and to indicate a routine or some repeated actions

We often use them in present simple

نستخدم ظروف التكرار لنبين تكرار أعمال وتكرار عادات معينة
نستخدمها غالبا في المضارع البسيط

always 100%	usually 90%	generally/normally 80%
frequently/often 70%	sometimes 50%	occasionally 30%
rarely/hardly ever 5%	never 0%	

I never **drink** coffee at night.

He always **goes** to the gym on Fridays.

Do you usually **go** to bed early?

How do you usually **start** your presentation?

We replace them **before adjectives**

It is sometimes **difficult** to walk on ice without shoes.

She is never **happy** at work.

I am always **worried** about upcoming exams.

We **can** put these adverbs of frequency at the beginning of a sentence

(usually/normally/often/sometimes/frequently/occasionally)

Usually, I do my homework at home.

Frequently, everything went wrong.

Sometimes, she forgets our names.

We **can't** use these adverbs of frequency at the beginning of a sentence

(always/seldom/rarely/hardly ever/never)

Never I go fishing. ❌

Rarely she washes the dishes. ❌

We can make **questions** about frequency

How often do you go to the gym? *twice a week*

How often does she play tennis? *once a week*

How often do they go shopping? *four times a month*

We can use adverbs of frequency **with modal verbs and auxiliary verbs**

You **should** always **clean** the cut with warm water.

I **have** never **been** to Australia.

He **can** sometimes **read** long words.

She **would** hardly ever **be** embarrassed.

We **might** never **see** him again.

Adverbs of definite frequency

ظروف التكرار المحددة ونستخدمها عندما نذكر أوقات دقيقة لتكرار تلك الأحداث

We can use these exact and specific adverbs of time **when we want to be more specific about the frequency.**

every day once a week twice a month once a year
three times a day four times a month six times a year
daily weekly monthly annually every two days
every one month every four years every three weeks

I brush my teeth **twice a day.**

She goes shopping **once a week.**

They play football **twice a week.**

I eat **three times a day.**

I have a shower **twice a day.**

My parents walk on the beach **five times a week.**

He travels **once a year.**

We get an electricity bill **monthly.**

These birds migrate **annually** in search of food.

My mother cooks the food **daily.**

I visit my grandparents **weekly.**

The World Cup is held **every four years.**

I water the garden **every two days.**

Comparatives and superlatives

المقارنة والتفضيل

Short adjectives

الصفات القصيرة



This plane **is fast**. (It is a **fast** plane)



The sea **is calm**. (It is a **calm** sea)



This man **is sick**. (He is a **sick** man)



The car **is dirty**. (It is a **dirty** car)



These pens **are new**. (They are **new** pens)



The turtle **is slow**. (It is a **slow** turtle)



The boys **are happy**. (They are **happy** boys)



These apples **are fresh**. (They are **fresh** apples)

comparatives

المقارنة



The bus **is wider than** the car.



The tiger **is faster than** the camel.



Yoghurt **is better than** cola.



The tank **is heavier than** the boat.



Muscat **is hotter than** Moscow.



Elephants **are bigger than** goats.



English **is easier than** Chemistry.



superlatives

التفضيل



Blue whales **are** **the biggest** animals in the world.



Planes **are** **the fastest** transport in the world.



Bahla fort **is** **the oldest** fort in Oman.



Kazan **is** **the coldest** city in Europe.



My house **is** **the highest** house in the village.



The sitting room **is** **the widest** room in our house.



I **am** **the tallest** student in my class.



Nasir **is** **the cleverest** student in the school.



Art **is** **the easiest** subject for me.



Sloths **are** **the laziest** animals in the world.

Long adjectives

الصفات الطويلة



This snake **is** **poisonous**. (a **poisonous** snake)



This sport **is** **dangerous**. (a **dangerous** sport)



This bird **is** **amazing**. (an **amazing** bird)



These flowers **are** **beautiful**. (**beautiful** flowers)

comparatives

more / less

المقارنة



Skiing **is** **more dangerous than** tennis.



Action films **are** **more interesting than** drama.



Your drawing **is** **less beautiful than** mine.



Travelling by trains **is** **less comfortable than** travelling by ships.



Watching TV **is** **more exciting than** playing



Football **is** **more popular than** hockey.



superlatives

most / least

التفضيل



Mountaineering **is** the most dangerous sport in the world.



Swimming **is** the least interesting hobby for me.



Physics **is** the most complicated subject for me.



Cairo **is** the most ancient city in the world.



Cancer **is** the most dreadful disease in the world.



Air conditioners **are** the most important devices in summer.



Omani dishes **are** the most delicious food for me.

Find the mistakes.

I am **tallest** than **my father**.

Ali is **more better** than me in English.

Tigers are **more fster** than **monkeys**.

Your bag is **heaviest** than my bag.

Oman is **more big** than Bahrain.

India is **the hottest** than France.

My mother is **most** quietest person in my family.

Huda is the **smarter** student in the class.

Cheetahs are **the faster** animals in the world.

The **necklace** is **expensive than the ring**.

This **car** is **more comfortable our cars**.

Action films are **more excitinger than** horror films.

This problem is **the most difficulter** issue in my life.

Complete the sentences.

I was _____ student in the class last year. (good)

This tree is _____ **the building**. (tall)

Snakes are _____ scorpions. (dangerous)

My father is _____ me. (fat)

Oman is _____ country in the Arab world. (attractive)

The turtle is _____ the rabbit. (slow)

Electricity is _____ thing in our life. (useful)

Canada is _____ Japan. (cold)

This book is _____ book I have ever read. (complicated)

Football is _____ than tennis in Oman. (popular)

Coins are _____ the banknotes. (heavy)

Arabic is _____ subject for me. (easy)

Vegetables are _____ fruits. (cheap)

Climbing mountains is _____ hobby for me. (interesting)

Your cap is _____ my cap. (new)

Africa is _____ Europe. (dry)

The garden is _____ place in my house. (beautiful)

as as

Ali's house is **as big as** Nasir's house. Tigers are **as fast as** lions.

I am **as tall as** my father. Computers are **as smart as** mobile phones.

Crocodiles are **as dangerous as** lions. BMW cars are **as comfortable as** Mercedes cars.

Arabic is **as important as** English. Gold is **as expensive as** oil.

as not as

He is **not as fat as** his mother. Dogs are **not as fast as** tigers.

My garden is **not as beautiful as** your garden. Studying English is **not as difficult as** studying physics.

conditionals

- . two clauses / **if clause** can be first part or second part
- . separated by **a comma**.
- . all use conjunction **if**
- . they are **4** types

للأشياء
البدئية
والعلمية

0 (zero) conditional

- . to talk about facts, habits and truths
- . what actually happens so we can't argue about this
- . to express a fact that is always true

formulation

If + Present simple + Present simple

If she **passes** the exams, she **gets** the job.

If you **eat** healthy food, you **become** healthy and strong.

If I **get** sick, I **go** to the doctor.

I **go** to the doctor if I **get** sick.

If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.

Ice **melts** if you **heat** it.

It **is** easier to see better if you **switch** on the lights.

If you **don't** study well, you **get** low marks.

If you **exercise** well, you **get** more fit.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle

first conditional

- . to talk about possible things in the future
- . what could happen
- . high probability

للأشياء ذات
الاحتمالية
الأكيدة

formulation

If + Present simple + Future simple

If you **are** late again, I **will not** let you in.

I **will not** let you in if you **are** late again.

If I **get** sick, I **will** go to the doctor.

If you **heat** ice, it **will** melt.

If you **exercise** well, you **will** get more fit.

If I **see** him tomorrow, I **will** talk to him.

I **will** inform you if anything **change**.

If it **is** cloudy tomorrow, we **will** go camping.

We **will** go camping if it **is** cloudy tomorrow.

If we **leave** now, we **will** catch our plane.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



second conditional

- . what we wish would happen in the past
- . imagining unreal situations (results)
- . very low probability

للأشياء التي
نحلم بها
واحتمال
حدوثها
ضعيف

formulation

would + infinitive

If + Past simple + would do

If I **had** any time this week, I **would** clean my room.

If I **finished** work earlier, I **would** go to the beach.

If I **got** sick, I **would** go to the doctor.

If I **saw** him tomorrow, I **would** talk to him.

If **he** [!]**were** late again, I **would not** let him in.

If you **ate** too much, you **would** feel lazy.

If he **parked** here, police **would** give him a parking violation.

If I **caught** a big fish, I **would** earn much money.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



third conditional

- . what might have happened
- . zero possibility about past (unreal conditional)

للأشياء التي
تمنينا لو أنها
قد حدثت في
الماضي
ونتيجتها كانت
مختلفة

- . to regret something in the past and you wish a different result

formulation

If + Past perfect + would + present perfect
would have done

If I had been sick, I would have gone to the doctor.

If I had seen him before, I would have talked to him.

If we had looked at the weather report, we would have stayed at home.

If you hadn't left early, you would have missed the bus.

If you had come earlier, you would have had more time.

If she had arrived early, she would have given a praise.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Present simple

We use **present** simple for daily routines and habits

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للروتين اليومي الذي نقوم به
وللعادات التي مازلنا معتادين عليها



My mother **cooks** the food every day.

She **doesn't** **cook** big meals.



She **washes** the dishes after meals.

She **doesn't** **wash** the clothes.



She **cleans** the house twice a week.

She **doesn't** **clean** the car.



She **waters** the plants four times a week.

She **doesn't** **water** the garden.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Present simple

We use **present** simple for general truth

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للأحداث البديهية والتي لا جدال فيها



The sun **rises** in the east.

It **doesn't rise** in the west.



Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.

It **doesn't boil** at 60 degrees Celsius.



Sharks **live** in the sea.

They **don't live** on land.



Tigers **eat** meat.

They **don't eat** grass.



Earth **goes** around the sun.

The sun **doesn't go** around Earth.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle

Present simple

We use **present** simple for long-lasting situations (permanent situations) **not temporary**

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للمواقف الدائمة وليست المؤقتة



She **works** in a school. (permanently)

She **is working** in a small shop this year. (temporarily)



Ali **lives** in a big city. (permanently)

Ali **is living** with his uncle. (temporarily)



He **catches** fish. (permanently)

He **is catching** fish during this month. (temporarily)



She **plays** the guitar in a famous band. (permanently)

She **is playing** the guitar this semester. (temporarily)



It **lives** in the jungle. (permanently)

It **is living** in the zoo. (temporarily)

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Present simple

We use **present** simple talk about states in the present, **not actions**.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن حالات وأحوال معينة وليس عن أحداث



This house **seems** very suitable for us. (a state)

This house **is seeming** very suitable for us. ❌



This burger **tastes** delicious. (a state)

This burger **is tasting** delicious. ❌



She **likes** painting. (a state)

She **is liking** painting. ❌



She **is** a doctor. She **is** 27 years old. She **is** married.

She **isn't** short. She **isn't** British. She **isn't** nervous.



He **has** a farm. He **has** a tractor. He **has** animals.

He **doesn't have** camels. He **doesn't have** children.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Present simple

We use **present** simple to talk about future schedules, things which are on a timetable or a schedule

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن مواعيد مستقبلية



The train to Leeds **leaves** at 4 pm. The shop **opens** at 8 am. The film **starts** at 7:30. The meeting **starts** at 6 o'clock. The class **starts** at 9 am. The bus **arrives** at 4 o'clock.

We use **present** simple in commentary

نستخدم المضارع البسيط في التعليق



Hilal **kicks** the ball. Adnan **passes** the ball to Salim. The camel 'Farha' **wins** the race.

We use **present** simple in newspaper headlines

نستخدم المضارع البسيط في عناوين الجرائد



A scientist **discovers** a medicine for covid 19. Police **catch** the criminal. The minister **opens** a hospital in Hayma. The prince **visits** USA.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
My father / He	He works in a bank.	He doesn't work in a shop.	Does he work in a school?
My sister / She	She likes reading.	She doesn't like English.	Does she like painting?
My dog / It	It eats rats.	It doesn't eat apples.	Does it eat fish?
My parents / They	They live in a house.	They don't live in a village.	Do they live in France?
Dogs / They	They discover drugs.	They don't discover gold.	Do they discover bombs?
I	I walk to the beach.	I don't walk to school.	Do I walk to the zoo?
We	We play football.	We don't play tennis?	Do we play chess?
You	You drive a car.	You don't drive a lorry.	Do you drive a bus?

infinitive
present
past
continuous
Past participle

We always add **es** to verbs ending in

go = He go**es** buzz = The bee buzz**es** teach = She teach**es**

wash = She wash**es** miss = He miss**es**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of verb.

1. Ahmed ___ his room twice a week. (clean)
2. I ___ go to the zoo. (not)
3. Laila doesn't ___ to bed early. (go)
4. These flowers ___ beautiful. (look)
5. ___ your father like fishing?

Choose the correct word.

1. Ahlam ___ in Muscat. (live lives lived living)
2. ___ Saif play football? (do does did doesn't)
3. I ___ my mother in the kitchen. (help helps helped helping)
4. Fahad doesn't ___ a car. (drive drives drove driven)
5. When ___ your parents go shopping? (do does did don't)

Find the mistakes.

1. My friends likes fishing.
2. I doesn't make cakes.
3. Does your father plays chess?
4. Salwa like play the guitar.
5. My friend don't likes watch TV.
6. Does you visit your uncle every week?
7. Where did Ahmed usually spends his holiday?
8. Ali and his family lives in a small house.
9. Do your manager arrives at work early?
10. When do this shop opens?

Present continuous

We use **present continuous** to talk about actions which are happening at the time of speaking

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن أحداث تحدث الآن مباشرة أثناء حديثنا عنها



The dog **is swimming** now.

The sheep **are grazing** in the field at the moment.

My mother **is cooking** the lunch now.

My friends **are playing** football now.

The sun **is rising** now.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Present continuous

We use **present continuous** to talk about actions which are happening temporarily not permanently

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن أحداث تحدث بشكل مؤقت وليس دائم



Laila **is staying** with her cousins this week.

Laila stays with her cousins this week. ❌

Linda **is studying** English in UK this summer.

Linda studies English in UK this summer. ❌



I **am living** in this rented house this summer.

I live in this rented house this summer. ❌



They **are working** for this company this year.

They work for this company this year. ❌

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Present continuous

We use **present continuous** to talk about **future** actions which we have already arranged, planned and decided to do before

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن أحداث **مستقبلية** خططنا ونوينا القيام بها من قبل



We **are travelling** to France next Monday.

We **are going to travel** to France next Monday.

I **am cooking** fish for the lunch.

I **am going to cook** fish for the lunch.

I **am going to eat** a salad.

قرار الأم مسبق قبل الخروج من المنزل

What **would** you like **to eat**?

I **will eat** two chicken burgers.

قرار الأبناء مفاجيء بعد رؤية قائمة الطعام

I **will eat** chicken with rice.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Present continuous

We use **present continuous** to talk about **continuous changes**

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن أحداث مستمرة في التغيير



The price of oil **is decreasing**.



Global warming **is increasing**.



You **are getting** fatter.

We use present continuous to talk about **repeated behaviours**

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن سلوكيات متكررة



The teacher **is** always **complaining** about my handwriting.



They **are** constantly **visiting** their parents.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
My father / He	He is eating his lunch now.	He isn't eating his dinner now.	Is he eating his lunch now?
My sister / She	She is reading a book at the moment.	She isn't reading a story at the moment.	Is she reading a magazine now?
My dog / It	It is chasing the cat now.	It isn't chasing a rat now.	Is it chasing a fox now?
My parents / They	They are cleaning their room now.	They aren't washing the dishes now.	Are they cooking the lunch now?
Dogs / They	They are sleeping in the garden now.	They aren't sleeping in the room.	Are they sleeping under the tree now?
I	I am travelling to Salalah tomorrow.	I am not travelling to Egypt next month.	Am I travelling to UK next week?
We	We are playing football next Friday.	We aren't playing tennis tomorrow.	Are we playing football tomorrow?
You	You are getting thinner.	You aren't getting fatter.	Are you playing football tomorrow?

infinitive
present
past
continuous
Past participle



Complete the sentences with the correct form of verb.

1. Ahmed is ___ his room now. (clean)
2. I ___ driving to work at the moment. (be)
3. Laila ___ her homework now. (be / do)
4. ___ you visiting your uncle tomorrow? (be)
5. He ___ going to ___ a new car this week. (be / buy)

Choose the correct word.

6. Where are you _____ this week? (stay)
7. ___ your parents _____ now? (be / cook)
8. My friend _____ an English course in UK this year. (take)
9. Fahad _____ his room now. (not / clean)
10. I _____ with my uncle this summer. (be / stay)

Find the mistakes.

11. My friends is eating his dinner now.
12. I isn't do my homework at the moment.
13. Is your sisters studying now?
14. Salwa is play the piano tomorrow.
15. My friend are watching a film at the moment.
16. Who is go to visiting you this evening?
17. Ahmed is travel to Qatar tomorrow.
18. Ali and his brothers are constantly visit their grandparents.
19. The number of cars are increase every year.
20. I am work in a shop this month.





Present perfect

- We use **present perfect** when there is a link between present and past

نستخدم المضارع التام عندما يكون هناك ارتباط بين الماضي والحاضر

2002  2022  They are still married until now.

Fahad and Diana **have been** married for 20 years / since 2002.

Saturday  Sunday  Monday  today 

It **has rained** a lot this week.

I **have lived** in this house since my childhood.

infinitive present past continuous Past participle

Present perfect

We use **present perfect** when we talk about life experiences.

نستخدم المضارع التام عندما نتحدث عن تجارب حياتية



I **have worked** in a hospital for many years.



I **have been** to Germany many times.



I **have driven** trucks for 16 years.



I **have seen** the Titanic many times.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Present perfect

These are some questions to ask about life experiences.

هذه بعض الأسئلة للسؤال عن تجارب حياتية

Have you ever **been** to Australia?

Have you ever **ridden** an elephant?

Have you ever **eaten** a spider?

Have you ever **driven** a train?

Have you ever **drunk** cola?

Have you ever **broken** an arm?

Have you ever **visited** the pyramids in Egypt?

Have you ever **stolen** a bank?

Have you ever **swum** in a lake?

Have you ever **played** a musical instrument?

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Present perfect

We use **present perfect** when an action happened in the past but it affects the present. There is an impact now.

نستخدم المضارع التام عند حدوث حدث في الماضي ولكن له تأثير في الحاضر

In the past



now



She **has lost** her car key.

In the past



now



The cyclone **has caused** destruction in large areas.

In the past



now



Salim **has broken** his leg.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Finished / unfinished time

We use unfinished time with **present perfect**.

نستخدم الأزمنة الغير منتهية مع المضارع التام

Finished time (Past simple)	Unfinished time (Present perfect)
Hilal lost his book last Monday . We focus on the specific time	Hilal has lost his book this week . We focus more on the action
I ate my breakfast at 7 o'clock .	I have just eaten my breakfast.
When did you visit China? We think about the specific time	Have you ever visited China? We focus on the experience
When did you meet Ali? We ask about specific time	How long have you known Ali? We ask about the duration
Laila cooked the dinner yesterday .	Laila has already cooked the dinner.
I visited Salalah last August .	I have visited Salalah this year .

Put (just/ already / still / yet) in the correct place.

- I have eaten my breakfast.
- Have you cleaned the car?
- I haven't fixed the radio?
- She has done her homework.
- Has your father arrived?
- They have prepared the meal.
- Have you sent the email?
- I haven't washed the dishes.
- She hasn't made the birthday cake.

Just / already for finished actions	Still / yet for un achieved actions
I have just drunk tea.	I still haven't drunk my tea.
She has already cleaned her room.	She hasn't cleaned her room yet .
The mechanic has already repaired the engine.	The mechanic still hasn't changed the oil. Has the mechanic changed the oil yet ?
They have just arrived home.	They haven't arrived home yet .
	Have they arrived home yet ?

has gone / has been



He **has been** to Paris before.
He returned home.



He **has gone** to Paris.
He is still there now.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
My father / He	He has just eaten his lunch.	He hasn't eaten his dinner yet .	Has he eaten his lunch yet ?
My sister / She	She has read a book this week.	She still hasn't read a story.	Has she read a magazine yet ?
My dog / It	It has just chased a cat.	It still hasn't chased a rat.	Has it chased a fox yet ?
My parents / They	They have already cleaned their room.	They still haven't cleaned the house.	Have they cooked the lunch yet ?
Dogs / They	They have already eaten the fish.	They still haven't drunk the milk.	Have they walked to the beach yet ?
I	I have travelled to Salalah before.	I haven't travelled to Egypt before.	Have I travelled to UK many times?
We	We have just played football.	We haven't played tennis before.	Have we played basketball before?
You	You have just arrived .	You still haven't arrived home.	Have you arrived home yet ?

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
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Write the correct form of the verb.

6. Have you ever ___ a snake? (eat)
7. Fatma ___ already ___ her coffee. (have / drink)
8. I ___ the radio yet. (not / fix)
9. ___ you ___ the lunch yet? (have / prepare)
10. I ___ this movie before. (have / see)

Choose the correct verb.

11. I have ___ to USA many times. (be been went being)
12. My sister ___ haven't made the tea. (already yet still just)
13. Have you ever ___ a tractor? (drove driven drive driving)
14. I have ___ eaten my breakfast. (now yet just still)
15. My mother has ___ shopping. (gone goes went going)

Find the mistakes.

21. She haven't still did her homework.
22. Have your friend finish his project just?
23. I have played the piano five years ago.
24. My parents has just arrive home.
25. The mechanic already haven't change the oil.
26. Have you ever broke an arm?
27. I have yet bought a burger.
28. The teacher have still leaves the classroom.
29. I don't have washed my shirt yet.
30. John haven't cook the meat still.

Past simple

Past simple

To talk about events that happened in the past.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للحديث عن أحداث حصلت في الماضي



Omani students **went** to schools on donkeys and by lorries. Some of them **walked** to their schools.



Dinosaurs **lived** on the earth over 300 million years ago. They **became** extinct because of volcanic activities and many earthquakes. Some people think that they **became** extinct because of an asteroid. It **hit** the earth and **changed** the climate. So, dinosaurs **couldn't** **adapt** to this change in climate.

The biggest dinosaurs **were** over 100 feet long and 50 feet tall. Some dinosaurs **ate** meat and some **ate** plants. Some of them **had** horns and spikes and some even **had** feathers.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle





Ibn Battuta **was** a famous Moroccan traveler. He **was** born in Morocco in 1304. He **travelled** to many countries. He **went** to India. He **stayed** there 8 years. He **explored** the Middle East and he **crossed** the Huge Arabian Desert. Ibn Battuta **visited** China in 1359. Later, he **returned** home to Morocco in 1355. He **died** in 1368.



Last weekend my family and I **went** on a picnic to a natural park. We **left** home at 7 o'clock in the morning. We **arrived** at the park at 7:45. We **sat** on the grass. My father **cooked** the lunch. I **played** with my brothers. My young brother **swam** in the stream. My mother **prepared** the salad. In the afternoon we **ate** the lunch. Then we **walked** in the park. My father **bought** us some balloons. We **left** the park at 5 o'clock.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle

present



Elephants **are** huge animals. They **live** in India and Africa. They **eat** plants and grass. They **can carry** heavy things. They **can't swim**. They **have** long trunks and big ears.



John **is** a British tourist. He **travels** to many countries. He **visits** beautiful places. He **takes** photos. He **likes** visiting historical buildings. He usually **goes** to the mountains by buses. He **doesn't stay** in flats but he **stays** in 5- star hotels. John **is** smart and strong. He **explores** new places. He often **returns** home to Britain in summer.

past



Dinosaurs **were** huge animals. They **lived** on the earth over 300 million years ago. The biggest dinosaurs **were** over 100 feet long and 50 feet tall. Some dinosaurs **ate** meat and some **ate** plants. Some of them **had** horns and spikes and some even **had** feathers. They **didn't have** wings. They **couldn't fly**.



Ibn Battuta **was** a famous Moroccan traveler. He **was** born in Morocco in 1304. He **travelled** to many countries. He **went** to India but he **didn't go** to Japan. He **stayed** there 8 years. He **explored** the Middle East and he **crossed** the Huge Arabian Desert. Ibn Battuta **visited** China in 1359. Later, he **returned** home to Morocco in 1355. He **died** in 1368.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Present simple	Past simple
 <p>Ali eats pizza <u>twice a week</u>, but he doesn't eat sweets.</p>	 <p>Ali ate pizza <u>last week</u>, but he didn't eat sweets.</p>
 <p>Kate plays tennis <u>at weekends</u>, but she doesn't play football.</p>	 <p>Kate played tennis <u>last month</u>, but she didn't play football.</p>
 <p>This camel lives in the desert, but it doesn't live on a farm.</p>	 <p>It lived in Salalah <u>3 years ago</u>, but it didn't live in a desert.</p>
 <p>They go shopping at weekends, but they don't go camping.</p>	 <p>They went shopping <u>last week</u>, but they didn't go shopping <u>yesterday</u>.</p>
 <p>The wolves catch deer <u>every day</u>, but they don't catch moose.</p>	 <p>They caught a moose <u>last year</u>, but they didn't catch an animal today.</p>
 <p>We make coffee <u>every day</u>, but they don't make tea.</p>	 <p>We made tea <u>yesterday</u>, but we didn't make coffee.</p>
 <p>I drink juice <u>every day</u>, but I don't drink tea.</p>	 <p>I drank milk <u>yesterday</u>, but I didn't drink juice.</p>
 <p>You clean the floor <u>every day</u>, but you don't clean the windows.</p>	 <p>You cleaned your room <u>yesterday</u>, but you didn't clean the kitchen.</p>

infinitive
present
past
continuous
Past participle





states

present	past
 Ali is tall <u>this year</u> .	 Ali was short <u>last year</u> .
 Kate is happy <u>today</u> .	 Kate was sad <u>yesterday</u> .
 My camel is in the desert <u>this week</u> .	 My camel was on the farm <u>last week</u> .
 My parents are at home <u>today</u> .	 My parents were at the zoo <u>yesterday</u> .
 The wolves are hungry <u>today</u> .	 The wolves were full <u>yesterday</u> .
 We are busy <u>today</u> .	 We were free <u>yesterday</u> .
 I am fine <u>today</u> .	 I was sick <u>last night</u> .
 You are late <u>today</u> .	 You were early <u>yesterday</u> .

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



present	past
 <p>Ali has a bike, but he doesn't have a ball.</p>	 <p>Ali had a phone <u>last year</u>, but he didn't have a bike.</p>
 <p>Kate has a doll, but she doesn't have a phone.</p>	 <p>Kate had a bike <u>last year</u>, but she didn't have a phone.</p>
 <p>My camel has a long neck, but it doesn't have big ears.</p>	 <p>My camel had a big body, but it didn't have a calf.</p>
 <p>My parents have a farm, but they don't have a truck.</p>	 <p>My parents had a building, but they didn't have a farm.</p>
 <p>We have a camp, but we don't have a hotel.</p>	 <p>We had a farm, but we didn't have a camp.</p>
 <p>I have a blue dress, but I don't have a skirt.</p>	 <p>I had a yellow skirt last year, but I didn't have a dress.</p>
 <p>You have 3 children, but you don't have a house.</p>	 <p>You had a farm 6 years ago, but you didn't have a wife.</p>

infinitive
present
past
continuous
Past participle











Past simple with used to

To talk about habits that people used to do in the past.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط لنذكر عادات اعتاد الناس فعلها في الماضي

	negative	People didn't use to live in cement houses in Oman hundred years ago. There didn't use to be shopping malls 30 years ago.
	question	Did you use to drive tractors 10 years ago? Did people use to have mobile phones?
	affirmative	I used to play with dolls when I was young. There used to be more wildlife in Oman.
	WH question	What did you use to eat 50 years ago? Where did you use to sleep in summer?
	Negative with never	My father never used to ride bikes when he was young. In the past, people never used to eat out.
	Comparison between past and present	I used to write using my left hand, but now I use my right hand. I used to live in a small village, but now I live in a big city.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



I **used to walk** to school because there **was** no school bus, but now I **go** to school by bus.

I **didn't use to eat** fast food because there **wasn't** any coffeeshop in my village, but now I **eat** fast food.

I **used to wash** my clothes myself because we **didn't have** a housemaid, but now I **don't wash** my clothes.

I **didn't use to ride** a bike because I **didn't have** a bike, but now I **ride** a bike.

I **didn't use to go** shopping because there **wasn't** any shop in my place, but now I **go** shopping twice a week.

I **used to help** my father on his farm, but now I **don't help** him because he **sold** the farm.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



تم تحميل هذا الملف من

موقع المناهج العمانية

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past	present
Years ago, people used oil lamps for lighting.	Now, people use electricity lights for lighting.
Years ago, people didn't use ACs to cool their rooms.	Now, people use ACs to cool their rooms.
Years ago, the schools were made of palm branches.	Now, schools are made of cement bricks.
Years ago, students walked to schools.	Now, students go to school by buses.
Years ago, people went to bed early.	Now, people go to bed late.
Years ago, people used traditional medicines.	Now, people use modern medicines from hospitals.
Years ago, people washed their clothes by hand.	Now, people wash their clothes by washing machines.
Years ago, people rode animals to work.	Now, people ride cars, buses and trains to work.



Past simple passive

To focus on the action rather than the person who did it.



A fox **ate** my lamb.



My lamb **was eaten**.



Sultan bin Saif **built** Nizwa Fort.



Nizwa Fort **was built** by Sultan bin Saif.



My wife **cooked** four chickens.



Four chickens **were cooked** by my wife.

Past simple passive

Completed actions in the past when we don't know who did them.



???? **took** my pens.



My pens **were taken**.



???? **killed** this snake.



This snake **was killed**.



??? **discovered** South America in 1492.



South America **was discovered** in 1492.



???? **drove** my car yesterday.



My car **was driven** yesterday.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle





Laila **cooked** the lunch yesterday.



The lunch **was cooked** yesterday.

The cat **ate** my fish.



My fish **was eaten** by the cat.



A farmer **grew** tomatoes on my farm.



Tomatoes **were grown** on my farm.

Somebody **took** my pens.



My pens **were taken**.

A scientist **discovered** a medicine for covid19 yesterday.

A medicine for covid19 **was discovered**



infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Active مبني للمعلوم	Passive مبني للمجهول
Ancient Egyptians built the pyramids.	The pyramids were built by Egyptians.
Graham Bell invented the telephone.	The telephone was invented by Graham Bell.
Salim broke the window yesterday.	The window was broken yesterday.
My mother prepared the meal.	The meal was prepared .
Someone took my book.	My book was taken .
Omani people built the forts hundred years ago.	The forts were built hundred years ago.
Some engineers designed this bridge in 2017.	This bridge was designed in 2017 by some engineers.
????? discovered South America in 1280.	South America was discovered in 1280.
????? invented the AC in USA.	The AC was invented in USA.

infinitive
present
past
continuous
Past participle

Make passive voice from active examples. ✓

1. Laila cooked three chickens yesterday.
2. A man sold two camels in Sinaw market.
3. Ibn Al Nafis discovered the Pulmonary Circulation in 1288.
4. William Austin invented the first typewriter in 1829.
5. Portuguese built Al Jalali fort in 1588.
6. Someone stole two valuable diamonds from a local museum yesterday.
7. A mad man killed four women by a knife last night.
8. A farmer saw a free lion near the village this morning.
9. Someone took my car to somewhere before midnight.

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
My father / He	He watched a movie in the cinema last night.	He didn't watch a horror film last night.	Did he watch an action film last night?
My sister / She	She played tennis last Monday.	She didn't play the piano yesterday.	Did she play volleyball last Friday?
My dog / It	It ate fish yesterday.	It didn't eat chicken yesterday.	Did it eat meat yesterday?
My parents / They	They cleaned the house last Sunday.	They didn't clean the kitchen yesterday.	Did they clean their room yesterday?
Dogs / They	They jumped over a wall yesterday.	They didn't jump over the fence yesterday.	Did they jump over the wall last Monday?
I	I watered the plants yesterday.	I didn't water the garden yesterday.	Did I water the mango tree yesterday?
We	We travelled to UK in 2009.	We didn't travel to Australia last year?	Did we travel to Dubai last holiday?
You	You went shopping yesterday.	You didn't go fishing yesterday.	Did you go shopping yesterday?

infinitive
present
past
continuous
Past participle



I **played** football yesterday. I **didn't play** tennis yesterday.

I **met** my uncle yesterday. I **didn't meet** my friend yesterday.

I **ate** fish yesterday. I **didn't eat** pizza yesterday.

I **drank** coffee yesterday. I **didn't drink** tea yesterday.

I **cleaned** my room yesterday. I **didn't clean** my car yesterday.

I **rode** my bike yesterday. I **didn't ride** a camel yesterday.

I **did** my homework yesterday. I **didn't do** my project yesterday.

تم تحميل هذا الملف من

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
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✓ ✓

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Write the correct form of the verb.

1. Omani people ___ to travel on camels and donkeys. (use)
2. Yesterday, I ___ to the funfair. (go)
3. My grandparents didn't ___ to ___ to schools. (use / go)
4. ___ your friend ___ football last weekend? (do / play)
5. I didn't ___ my uncle last Friday. (visit)

Choose the correct verb.

6. Ancient Egyptians didn't use to ___ by planes. (travelled
travel travelling travels)
7. Last Sunday, Ahmed _____ a snake under his bed. (see
seen sees saw)
8. Did she ___ her room this morning? (cleaned cleaning
cleans clean)
9. Where did you _____ the tourist yesterday? (met meet
meeting meets)
10. I used to _____ with toys when I was a child. (plays play
playing played)

Find the mistakes.

11. Shamsa doesn't went to the zoo yesterday.
12. I didn't used to wash clothes by hands.
13. Do you watered the plants last night?
14. They didn't went shopping next Friday.
15. This summer holiday, I went to Salalah with my family.

Past continuous

Past continuous

ongoing activities in the past

It **was raining**.

She **was wearing** a blue dress in the party.

The people **were running** to streets.

The wind **was blowing**.

Past continuous

Something was **happening** in the **past**
when another action **happened**

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First continuous action (Past continuous)	a sudden action (Past simple)
I was driving to my village	when I saw Salim.
She was cooking dinner	when I arrived .
While I was studying ,	my mother called me.
I was doing my homework	when the earthquake started .
While Ali was sleeping ,	someone stole his car.
While I was writing the email,	the computer suddenly went off .
Ahmed was waiting for the bus	when we left the bus stop.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Long action Past continuous	Short action Past simple
 <p>While Ali and Salim were talking,</p>	 <p>they saw a tiger.</p>
 <p>While Ahmed was fishing,</p>	 <p>it started to rain.</p>
 <p>A tortoise was crossing the road,</p>	 <p>when a car crashed it.</p>
 <p>While the students were playing</p>	 <p>their teacher called them.</p>
 <p>While Saif was having a shower,</p>	 <p>the tank ran out of water.</p>
 <p>While I was swimming in the sea,</p>	 <p>a shark attacked me.</p>
 <p>Laila was cooking the lunch,</p>	 <p>when she burnt her hand.</p>
 <p>While I was cleaning my car,</p>	 <p>my sister called.</p>
 <p>While Ali was driving to Salah,</p>	 <p>his car broke down.</p>

infinitive



















present

past

continuous

Past participle



Past continuous	Past simple
 <p>Omar was fishing when he caught a big fish.</p>	
 <p>Laila was cooking when she burned her hand.</p>	
 <p>While I was peeling an apple, I cut my finger.</p>	
 <p>While they were talking,</p>	<p>I arrived.</p> 
 <p>Tim was skiing when he broke his leg.</p>	
 <p>We were doing our homework</p>	<p>when mum called.</p> 
 <p>While my cat was climbing a tree,</p>	<p>it fell down.</p> 
 <p>The man was digging a hole</p>	<p>when he found an old box.</p> 
 <p>They were cleaning the beach</p>	<p>when they saw a turtle.</p> 

infinitive
present
past
continuous
Past participle



Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
My father / He	He was playing football when I arrived .	He was not playing tennis when I arrived .	Was he playing football when I arrived ?
My sister / She	She was cooking the dinner when I arrived .	She wasn't cooking the lunch when I arrived .	Was she cooking chicken when I arrived ?
My dog / It	It was eating fish when I arrived .	It wasn't eating meat when I arrived .	Was it eating meat when I arrived ?
My parents / They	They were running to the farm when I arrived .	They weren't running to the beach when I arrived .	Were they running to the school when I arrived ?
Dogs / They	They were climbing a tree when I arrived .	They weren't climbing a wall when I arrived .	Were they climbing a tree when I arrived ?
I	I was reading a book when you arrived .	I wasn't reading a story when you arrived .	Was I reading a newspaper when you arrived ?
We	We were doing our homework when you arrived .	We were not doing shopping when you arrived .	Were we doing a project when you arrived ?
You	You were talking to your father when I arrived .	You were not talking to the policeman when I arrived .	Were you talking to your parents when I arrived ?

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Write the correct form of the verb.

1. While I was _____ the lunch, my friend _____ me. (cook / call)
2. I was _____ on the beach when I _____ a turtle. (walk / see)
3. My sister was _____ a red dress in the party. (wear)
4. My father _____ in when I was _____ a book. (come / read)
5. Ali was _____ a shower when the tank _____ out of water. (have / run)

Find the mistakes.

6. While I were clean my room, my mother call me.
7. The wind is blowing hard last night.
8. My sister was breaking the glass while she washed it.
9. It was rain heavily and people were run to their houses.
10. I was do my homework when the earthquake start.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Past perfect

Past perfect

an event which happened before another event in the past

نستخدم الماضي التام عند ذكر حدثين في الماضي أحدهما سبق الآخر والحدث الذي سبق يكون ماضي تام والحدث التالي يكون ماضي بسيط



She **cooked** the lunch after she **had washed** the clothes.



She **had done** her homework before she **watched** TV.



Lubna **had played** tennis before she **talked** to her mother.



I **had swum** in the river before I **visited** my friend.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Past perfect regrets about the past after wish and if only

نستخدم الماضي التام عندما نندم على أعمال تمنينا لو قمنا بها أو لم نقم بها



I wish I **had remembered** my umbrella.



If only I **hadn't forgotten** the meeting.

Past perfect statements in reported speech

نستخدم الماضي التام لنقتبس أقوال الآخرين بشكل غير مباشر



The teacher said he **had finished** marking our exams.

Past perfect questions in reported speech

نستخدم الماضي التام لنقتبس أسئلة الآخرين بشكل غير مباشر



My mother asked me who **had broken** the glass.

infinitive

present

past ✓

continuous

Past participle ✓

Past perfect



Sara **had done** her homework before she **washed** the clothes.



When I **arrived** at the bus stop the bus **had left**.



Ali **walked** to his work because his car **had broken down**.



I **had brushed** my teeth before I **went** to bed.



When I **arrived** home the snake **had disappeared**.



John **didn't arrive** home early because he **had lost** his car keys.



Reem **had had** breakfast before she **left** home.



infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
My father / He	Before he had gone shopping, I arrived .	Before he hadn't gone shopping, I arrived .	Had he gone shopping before I arrived ?
My sister / She	Before she had written the email, I arrived .	Before she hadn't written the letter, I arrived .	Had she written the letter before I arrived ?
My dog / It	Before it had eaten the fish, I arrived .	Before it hadn't eaten the meat, I arrived .	Had it eaten the fish before I arrived ?
My parents / They	Before they had swum in the sea, I arrived .	Before they hadn't swum in the lake, I arrived .	Had they swum in the river before I arrived ?
Dogs / They	Before they had seen the lion, I arrived .	Before they hadn't seen the lion, I arrived .	Had they seen the lion before I arrived ?
I	Before I had broken the window, you arrived .	Before I hadn't broken the table, you arrived .	Had I broken my leg before you arrived ?
We	Before we had drunk our tea, you arrived .	Before we hadn't drunk the coffee, you arrived .	Had we drunk the tea before you arrived ?
You	Before you had stolen the bank, I arrived .	Before you hadn't stolen the bank, I arrived .	Had you stolen the bank before I arrived ?

infinitive
present
past
continuous
Past participle



Write the correct form of the verb.

1. After I ____ my breakfast, I had ____ tea. (eat / drink)
2. My police asked me where I had ____ the thief. (see)
3. The teacher had ____ the class before I _____. (leave / arrive)
4. If only I hadn't ____ junk food. (eat)
5. I wish I had ____ hard for the final exams. (study)

Find the mistakes.

6. I had go fishing before I visit my uncle.
7. The mechanic said he had repair my car.
8. If only I had discover the mistake.
9. I wish I hadn't forget my key.
10. Sara watch TV after she had did her homework.
11. The teacher asked me who had take my book.
12. If only he hadn't drive fast.
13. My brother told me he had buy a new bike.
14. Before she arrived home, she had visit her aunt.

Present perfect continuous

an action or experience which started in the **past**
and is still **continuing**.

نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر لنذكر أحداثا بدأت في الماضي ومازالت مستمرة إلى الآن



It **has been raining** cats and dogs for 2 days.



She **has been waiting** at the bus stop for half an hour.

Present perfect continuous

an action which started in the past, and has been continuing and now affects the present

نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر لنذكر أحداثا بدأت في الماضي ومازالت مستمرة إلى الآن وتؤثر بنتيجة في الحاضر



I **have been writing** this essay for a week.

tiredness / stress



They **have been preparing** a big meal all day.

infinitive





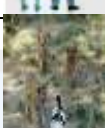



present

past

continuous

Past participle



	affirmative	negative	interrogative	
singular	 He has been fishing since morning.	He hasn't been fishing since afternoon.	Has he been fishing for 5 hours?	
	 She has been waiting for 3 hours.	She has not been waiting all day.	Has she been waiting since 3 o'clock?	
	 It has been snowing for a long time.	It has not been snowing for 2 days.	Has it been snowing since morning?	
plural	 They have been shopping for 5 hours.	They have not been shopping since morning.	Have they been shopping all day?	
	 They have been chasing the rabbit for a long time.	They have not been chasing the rabbit for 3 hours.	Have they been chasing the rabbit all day?	
	 I have been studying for 3 hours.	I have not been studying since morning.	Have I been studying all day?	
	 We have been talking for a long time?	We have not been talking for 6 hours.	Have we been talking since 6 o'clock?	
	 You have been watching TV all day.	You have not been watching TV for half an hour.	Have you been watching TV since morning?	
infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle



3

Find an example of a sentence with 'for' and a sentence with 'since' in the text in Activity 2. Then complete each of the sentences below with 'for' or 'since'.

- 1 I was stuck in traffic **for** half an hour this morning.
 2 I've been waiting for you **since** 3 o'clock.
 3 We haven't been to the cinema **for** a long time.
 4 She hasn't eaten chocolate cake **since** her birthday party last week.
 5 I haven't been to Dubai **since** my trip in 2011.

for	since
5 days	my birthday
many years	2005
2 weeks	my graduation
a long time	Ramadhan
3 hours	4 o'clock
3 months	April

Write the correct form of the verb.

1. She has been ____ for 6 hours. (study)
2. I have ____ my room since 4 o'clock. (be / clean)
3. Fahad ____ been ____ football for a long time. (have / play)
4. They ____ been ____ for 3 hours. (have / walk)
5. You have ____ since yesterday morning. (be / drive)

Find the mistakes.

6. I has been run since two hours.
7. We has be talk since a long time.
8. Tariq have been sleep for last night.
9. I have been play the piano for I was in grade 6.
10. Sara have been cook for 9 o'clock.

Future with **will**

Will	Going to
<p>1. When we are deciding something at the moment of speaking.</p> <p>1 عندما نقرر فعل شيء ما تلك اللحظة</p> <p>2. For something we think is about to happen.</p> <p>2 عندما نتوقع حصول شيء ما مستقبلا</p>	<p>1. When we have already decided something.</p> <p>1 عندما نقرر فعل شيء ما مسبقا ولدينا النية المسبقة لتنفيذه</p> <p>2. When we can see that something is about to happen.</p> <p>2 عندما نتيقن من حدوث شيء أكيد</p>
I am hungry! I think I will buy a sandwich.	Sara is going to travel to UK next week.
It is quite small. I will take a bigger one.	I am not going to visit your company tomorrow.
Okay, I will come with you.	The weather is going to be very cold today.
I think fuel price will go up next month.	Fareeda is going to be a doctor next year.
Maybe it won't rain today.	Look! That blind man is going to fall in the hole.

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
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will / will not prediction

للتوقعات الغير أكيدة نستخدم

will



It **will** rain this afternoon.



Liverpool Team **won't** win the match today.

will / will not offers and promises

لتقديم عروض ووعود نستخدم

will



I promise. I **will** come on time.



I **will** lend you, my bike.

will / will not decisions that are made at the moment

للقرارات التي نتخذها فجأة نستخدم

will



I **will** take a cup of tea.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Future **continuous**

future plans and intentions

للخطط والنوايا المسبقة للمستقبل نستخدم

going to



I am **going to** **buy** a new car tomorrow.



I am **going to** **cook** fish for lunch.

going to

arrangements in the future



Laila is **going to** **make** a party next Thursday.



They are **going to** **travel** to Austria for honeymoon.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



My Summer Holiday

I am **going to** **go** to Qatar. I am **going to** **fly** there with Oman Air. I am **going to** **stay** in a hotel. I am **going to** **stay** for two weeks. I am **going to** **take** a course in order **to** **improve** my English skills.

Write the correct form of the verb.

1. Ahmed **is** _____ to USA next Monday. (travel)

2. "I have forgotten my money." "I **will** _____ you some." (lend)

3. "That dress looks very beautiful, I think I **will** _____ it." (buy)

4. "I am cleaning the house because my parents are going **to** _____ us this evening." (visit)

5. "I promise I **will** _____ you a call." (give)

Find the mistakes.

1. "What would you like to drink?" "I think I am going to have some tea."

2. I think it is going to rain tomorrow evening.

3. I will stay in a luxurious hotel in Paris because I have already booked a room online.

4. We will get married next week.

5. Oman team is going to win the match, but I am not sure.

6. Are you going to come to my party?

7. I promise I am going to pay the rent next Sunday.

8. I feel thirsty. I think I am going to buy some fresh orange juice.

9. Laila has just booked the tickets. We will travel to Japan tomorrow morning.

10. It is quite expensive. I am going to take the smaller one.

Direct speech	Reported speech
My mother said " give me your English book."	My mother ordered me to give her my English book.
" Where is your homework?" my teacher asked .	My teacher asked where was my homework.
"I can lend you, my bike." My friend said .	My friend said he could lend me his bike.
The customer complained " the food you serve is very bad."	The customer complained that the food we serve was very bad.
" Will you come with me to visit my uncle?" Ali asked .	Ali asked if I would go with him to visit his uncle.
"because I have missed my camera in my car." Laila said .	Laila explained that she had missed her camera in her car.
"When does your father come from work?" my friend asked .	My friend asked when did my father come from work.
My friend said " Your car is beautiful."	My friend said that my car was beautiful.
"Where do you live ?" John asked .	John asked where did I live.

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
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Back shifting

Direct tenses	Reported tenses
Present simple He said "You are an excellent student." Ali said "I like my family."	Past simple He told me that I was an excellent student. Ali said that he liked his family.
Present continuous She said 'I am staying here for two weeks.'	Past continuous She told me that she was staying there for two weeks.
Present perfect Laila said "I have broken my arm."	Past perfect Laila said that she had broken her arm.
Present perfect continuous Sam said "I have been studying for 3 hours."	Past perfect continuous Sam told me that he had been studying for 3 hours.
Past simple "Salim cleaned your car." Kamil said	Past perfect Kamil told me that Salim had cleaned my car.
Past perfect The doctor said "You had eaten spoiled food before."	Past perfect The doctor told me that I had eaten spoiled food before.
Past perfect continuous Nasir said 'I had been cooking for a long time.'	Past perfect Nasir told me that he had been cooking for a long time.
Future (will) My mum said "You will miss the bus."	Would My mum said that I would miss the bus.
Future continuous Paul said "I am going to Salalah next week." My boss said "Ahmed and Saif are travelling to Dubai next Monday."	Future continuous Paul told me that he is going to Salalah next week. My boss told me that Ahmed and Saif are travelling to Dubai next Monday.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Back shifting with modal verbs

Direct speech	Reported speech
Will "I will attend your wedding."	Would He told me he would attend my wedding.
Can "You can leave early." "She can't sing well."	Could He said that I could leave early. My friend told me that she couldn't sing well.
may (possibility) "You may find a job in UK." "The government may increase the prices next month."	Might He told me that I might find a job in UK. An official said that the government might increase the prices next month.
may (permission) "You may use your calculator in the exam."	Could The teacher told me that we could use our calculators in the exam.
must (obligation) "You must pay the charges."	had to The manager said that I had to pay the charges.
must (speculation) تكهنات "Ali is absent. He must be ill."	Must The teacher said that Ali was absent and he must be ill.
could	could
should	should
would	would
might	might

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
------------	---------	------	------------	-----------------



Back shifting with Yes / No questions

Direct speech	Reported speech
"Are you a teacher in this school?"	A lady asked me if / whether I was a student in this school. (was I) X (?) X
"Do you like coffee?"	The waiter asked me if I liked coffee.
"Did you eat your lunch?"	He asked me if I had eaten my lunch.
"Will you come to my party?"	She asked me whether I would come to her party.
"Can you swim?"	He asked if I could swim.
"May I have your pen?"	She asked if she could have my pen.
"Would you like coffee or tea?"	He asked if I would like coffee or tea.

Back shifting with WH questions

Direct speech	Reported speech
"Where do you live?"	She asked me where I lived.
Why can't you drive to Salalah?"	My boss asked me why I couldn't drive to Salalah.
"Who will come with you?"	My mother asked me who would come with me.
"Which shirt would you take?"	He asked me which shirt I would take.

Back shifting with imperatives

Direct speech	Reported speech
"Stand up."	The teacher told me to stand up.
"Don't smoke here."	He told me not to smoke there.
"Do your washing yourself."	She told me to do my washing myself.
"Be quiet."	They told me to be quiet.

infinitive	present	past	continuous	Past participle
------------	---------	------	------------	-----------------



فعل مصدر سبقته
to

إسم مشتق من فعل

infinitive	gerund
It's time to start the journey. He bought some presents to give to his students. I will go to the market to buy some fruit.	I think it's better seeing the film. It's quite difficult expressing my feelings. I was surprised hearing that bad news.
I agree to sell my car. Everyone wanted to go home. I like to write in English. Next year I plan to travel around the world. I can't wait to see you.	He remembered returning to Muscat. I recommended taking a bus. He prefers sitting alone.
It's nice to meet you. It's important to be patient.	I always practise playing the guitar.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Eating junk food is unhealthy. (**gerund**)

It is better **to eat** healthy food. (**infinitive**)

We use **gerund** after these verbs

نستخدم اسما مشتقا من فعل قبل هذه الأفعال

admit	The police <u>admitted</u> crossing the wadi. (cross)
avoid	Try to <u>avoid</u> eating junk food. (eat)
consider	She <u>considered</u> moving in this weather is dangerous. (move)
deny	They <u>denied</u> seeing the thief last night. (see)
enjoy	I <u>enjoy</u> riding camels. (ride)
finish	I usually <u>finish</u> doing my homework before 7pm. (do)
involve	The lecture <u>involves</u> using your time properly. (use)
keep	Please, <u>keep</u> working in silent. (work)
mean	He <u>means</u> delaying the conference. (delay)
practice	I always <u>practise</u> playing the guitar. (play)
quit	My friend <u>quit</u> smoking two years ago. (smoke)
remember	She <u>didn't</u> <u>remember</u> eating her breakfast. (eat)
stop	<u>Stop</u> making excuses. (make)
understand	We <u>understood</u> leaving the area was a must. (leave)
waste	She <u>wastes</u> her time watching TV. (watch)

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle

We use **gerund** after prepositions

نستخدم اسما مشتقا من فعل قبل حروف الجر هذه

after	I always drink tea <u>after</u> finishing my homework. (finish)
before	He checks the oil <u>before</u> starting the engine. (start)
by	She won the competition <u>by</u> working hard in her free time. (work)
on	You need to concentrate <u>on</u> studying new words. (study)
without	Don't give an answer <u>without</u> knowing the correct answer. (know)
for	He apologized <u>for</u> missing his money. (miss)
about	I want to complain <u>about</u> overpricing . (overprice)
with	I am not sure how to cope <u>with</u> solving problems. (solve)
of	There is a good chance <u>of</u> raining today. (rain)
besides	<u>Besides</u> fishing , I sometimes buy fish from the market. (fish)
in spite of	<u>In spite of</u> failing many times, she didn't give up. (fail)
in	I have difficulty <u>in</u> remembering names and faces. (remember)

We use **gerund** for things that have already **happened**.

She **started studying** the course last year.

I **began playing** tennis three years ago.

نستخدم اسما مشتقا من فعل للأحداث التي حدثت فعلا

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle

We use **infinitive** after these verbs

نستخدم فعل مصدر بعد هذه الأفعال

arrange	They <u>arranged</u> to visit the funfair. (visit)
choose	He <u>chose</u> to sleep on the roof. (sleep)
decide	We <u>decided</u> to go home early. (go)
fail	I <u>failed</u> to get into university. (get)
hope	She <u>hopes</u> to meet her parents as soon as possible. (meet)
learn	The dolphins <u>learned</u> to jump quickly. (jump)
manage	We <u>managed</u> to find a suitable hotel for us. (find)
offer	He <u>offered</u> to help his friend in his project. (help)
plan	I <u>planned</u> to take a holiday next week. (take)
refuse	She <u>refused</u> to join the workshop. (join)
seem	It <u>seems</u> to be dangerous, but it was not. (be)
tend	I <u>tend</u> to disagree with this view. (disagree)
volunteer	She <u>volunteered</u> to support the needy people. (support)
agree	I <u>agreed</u> to participate in the committee. (participate)
want	She <u>wanted</u> me to change the channel. (change)
ask	The teacher <u>asked</u> me to send him the message. send

We use **infinitive** for actions which are still possible to happen

نستخدم فعل مصدر للأحداث التي هناك احتمال لحدوثها

We will begin to **play** volleyball next month.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



We use **infinitive** after **modal verbs**

نستخدم فعل مصدر بعد الأفعال الناقصة

can	She can play the piano. (play)
could	Could you switch on the AC, please? (switch)
will	Tomorrow, we will fly to Egypt. (fly)
shall	Shall we go to the cinema? (go)
may	May I leave early when I achieve my task? (leave)
must	You must answer all questions within 30 minutes. (answer)
might	You might stay longer if you wish. (stay)

We use **infinitive** after adjectives

نستخدم فعل مصدر بعد الصفات هذه

happy	I am <u>happy</u> to see you. (see)
pleased	He was <u>pleased</u> to receive your email. (receive)
excited	She was <u>excited</u> to work with us. (work)
sad	I am <u>sad</u> to hear that. (hear)
amazed	She is <u>amazed</u> to discover the treasure. (discover)
disappointed	I am <u>disappointed</u> to know that. (know)
surprised	He was <u>surprised</u> to find out that big mistake. (find)
glad	I am <u>glad</u> to see your parents. (see)
motivated	He is <u>motivated</u> to study engineering. (study)
sorry	I am sorry to bother you. (bother)
pleased	I am <u>pleased</u> to accept your offer. (accept)
shocked	She was totally <u>shocked</u> to hear the news. (hear)
afraid	I am <u>afraid</u> to lose you forever. (lose)
proud	I am <u>proud</u> to be an Omani citizen. (be)

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Verbs followed by a **gerund** or an **infinitive**

أفعال يأتي بعدها أسماء مشتقة من فعل وكذلك أفعال ناقصة

	gerund	infinitive
begin	He began playing football two years ago.	He began to play football two years ago.
continue	I continued doing my homework, despite all the circumstances.	I continued to do my homework, despite all the circumstances.
hate	She hates watching horror films.	She hates to watch horror films.
like	They like eating snacks.	They like to eat snacks.
love	I love going shopping.	I love to go shopping.
prefer	He prefers studying alone.	He prefers to study alone.
start	I started swimming at the age of 7.	I started to swim at the age of 7.
need	We need drinking a hot drink.	We need to drink a hot drink.
stop	She stopped cheating in exams a long time ago.	She stopped to chat in exams a long time ago.
try	He tried fixing his computer.	He tried to fix his computer.
want	I want tasting Italian dishes.	I want to taste Italian dishes.
intend	He intends doing his homework by himself.	He intends to do his homework by himself.
hate	I hate listening to music.	I hate to listen to music.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



Adjectives with **ed** / **ing**

ed (feeling)	ing (effect)
I was frightened when I saw the snake.	The snake was frightening .
She became embarrassed when she arrived late.	The situation was embarrassing .
The audience were bored .	The film was boring .
The bad result made me frustrated .	The result is frustrating .

confused **ed** / confusing **ing** annoyed **ed** / annoying **ing**
 bored **ed** / boring **ing** excited **ed** / exciting **ing**
 worried **ed** / worrying **ing** disappointed **ed** / disappointing **ing**
 frightened **ed** / frightening **ing** tired **ed** / tiring **ing**
 surprised **ed** / surprising **ing** interested **ed** / interesting **ing**
 fascinated **ed** / fascinating **ing** confused **ed** / confusing **ing**
 exhausted **ed** / exhausting **ing** embarrassed **ed** / embarrassing **ing**

Fill in the gap with the appropriate adjective.

1. **The girl** was _____ when she saw the _____ **creature**.
2. **The lesson** was too _____, so **the students** were _____.
3. **The passengers** were _____ because **the road** was _____.
4. **The buzze** was _____ and **the players** were _____.

5. **The shy girl** was _____. Being late was her most _____ **situation**.

6. **The movie** was _____ and **the audience** were _____.

7. **The villagers** are _____. **The volcanic eruption** is _____ because it may start any time.

8. **The place** was really _____. **Everyone** was _____ in the stunning views.

9. **I** was very _____ to see my _____ **celebrity**.

10. **We** were _____ to see the _____ **landmarks** in that city.

11. **She** was _____ because **her result** in the exam was _____.

Subject pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل

Possessive adjectives

صفات التملك

Possessive pronouns

ضمائر التملك



He is riding **his** bike. The bike is **his**.



She is playing with **her** doll. The doll is **hers**.



It is eating **its** prey. The prey is **its**.



They are standing in front of **their** house.
The house is **theirs**.



We are doing **our** homework. The HW is **ours**.



Good! **You** are taking **your** medicine. The medicine is **yours**.



I am cleaning **my** room. The room is **mine**.

relative clauses

الجمل النسبية

Defining relative clauses

نستخدم الجمل النسبية المحددة لنشير إلى شخص أو شيء لإعطاء معلومة إضافية عنه ولو حذفناها سيختل المعنى

Non-defining relative clauses

نستخدم جمل الوصل غير المحددة لتساعدنا على تحديد أو تعريف الشخص والشيء ولو حذفناها فلن يخل المعنى

I like the person **who** gives me presents.

This is the shop **that** I bought the gift from.

Do you remember that red dress **which** I wore in your party?

There are a lot of students **who** did well in exams.

These are the parts **that** are damaged.

I have seen the person **who** was with you on the plane.

Ahmed is a friend **who** always helps me.

The doctor, **who** is Indian, gave me an effective medicine.

My car, **that** I bought last year, needs a new engine.

Ahmed bin Majid, **who** guided Vasco da Gama, invented the magnetic needle.

This product, **which** I purchased by eBay, has some problems.

This is the new machine **which** can make paper quickly.

Oman, **which** is an Arab country, is very beautiful.

The order of adjectives

number	opinion	size	age	shap	colour	origin	material	purpose	noun
a	beautiful	big	new	square	green	Omani	Golden	hunting	bag
an	pretty	small	antique	round	blue	Chinese	wooden	kitchen	car
some	awful	tinny	modern	straight	yellow	British	silver	sleeping	pen
four	fantastic	huge	ancient	curly	brown	Japanese	steel	building	dress
	delicious	short		oval	black	Australian	paper	electrical	fan
	boring	enormous		curved	pink	Yemeni	plastic	sport	ring
	interesting	heavy			white		cotton		doll
	comfortable	light			red		silk		boot
	disgusting				purple		leather		



a beautiful old Omani silver dagger



an attractive oval clay vase



a fantastic modern silk wedding dress



a pretty classic red Italian car



two valuable round gold rings



a small old rectangular Korean cell phone

subject pronoun

reflexive pronoun

ضمائر الفاعل

الضمائر الإنعكاسية



He sometimes looks at **himself**.



She sometimes talks to **herself**.



It sometimes cleans **itself**.



They learn to cook by **themselves**.



I wash my clothes **myself**.



We sometimes wash our clothes



You should wash your clothes **yourself**.



You should wash your clothes **yourselves**.

<p>where For location or position نستخدمها لنذكر موقع أو مكان</p>	<p>wherever To talk about something that happens or will happen in any place نستخدمها لنذكر المكان الذي يحدث أو سوف يحدث فيه شيء ما في أي مكان كان</p>
<p>I know a cheap hotel where you can stay in.</p>	<p>I take my camera wherever I go. Wherever I go, I take my camera.</p>
<p>Do you know a shop where they sell balloons?</p>	<p>Wherever he went, he was followed by press photographers. He was followed by press photographers wherever he went.</p>
<p>You can sit where the teacher tells you.</p>	<p>The taxi driver will take you wherever you want to go.</p>
<p>In Salalah, I like staying where I can hear the sea.</p>	<p>You can plant those trees wherever you want to.</p>
<p>That is the institute where I studied English in.</p>	<p>Wherever you travel in Oman, you will meet kind people.</p>
<p>I can't remember where I left my book.</p>	<p>Wherever you go in Sri Lanka, you will find lots of ceremonies.</p>

Where we put **adverbs of manner**

ظروف الحال وكيف نستخدمها

Before the verbs	He carelessly drove his car. She politely talked to the doctor. She quickly cooked the lunch.
After the object	He drove his car carelessly . She talked to the doctor politely . She cooked the lunch quickly .
After the verb and before the preposition + object	He drove <u>carelessly</u> his car. X He drove carelessly to his work . ✓ She talked politely to the doctor . She cooked <u>quickly</u> the lunch. X She cooked quickly in the kitchen . ✓
No preposition	He drove <u>carelessly</u> his car. X She cooked <u>quickly</u> the lunch. X

She **softly** **spoke** to the class.

ظروف الحال تصف الأفعال وكيف حدثت

She **spoke** **softly** to the class.

He **carefully** **cycled** to work.

He **cycled** to work **carefully**.

I **quickly** **shut** the door.

I **shut** the door **quickly**. I shut quickly the door. X

They **dangerously** **drove** the car.

They **drove** the car **dangerously**. They drove dangerously the car. X

compound nouns

الأسماء المركبة

as two words	as one word	joined by a hyphen
apple tree / tool box	bathroom / fireworks	check-up
bus stop	goalkeeper / butterfly	mother-in-law
swimming pool	necktie / sunrise	dry-cleaning
full moon	seafood / haircut	six-pack
egg rolls	textbook / skyscraper	fire-fly
tennis shoe	downstairs / raincoat	women-doctors
washing machine	eggplant / rainbow	five-year-old
traffic lights / traffic jam	postcard / bathroom	ice-cream
police station	bookshop / airport	stomach-ache

Synonyms المرادفات

Useful: advantageous – effective – good – appropriate – fruitful – helpful – practical – important – profitable – suitable –

Big: enormous – fat – full – gigantic – huge – massive – tremendous – oversize – vast – grand – colossal – great – immense – giant – large

Simile التشبيه

He is **as** cute **as** a kitten.

Her smile is **as** bright **as** the sun.

She is **as** funny **as** a clown.

Salim runs **as** fast **as** lightening.

It is **as** light **as** a feather.

He was **as** blind **as** a bat.

He smiles **like** the sun.

I can jump **like** a rabbit.

Her hair was as black as night.

Metaphor استعارة أو مجاز

the sun was a yellow blanket

they were shining stars

the calm lake was a mirror

that situation broke my heart

she is the flower of my eye

I am feeling blue

his words cut deeper than a knife

she was drawing in rough sea

her words are always pearls of wisdom

Idioms جمل إستعارة

He came back with Honain's shoes. = he returned without anything

It rained cats and dogs. = the rain is very heavy

It is a piece of cake. = very easy

I like soft drinks when pigs fly. = I don't like soft drinks.

The car cost me an arm and a leg. = it cost me a lot.

I am burning the candle at both ends. = I am working day and night.

Don't judge a book by its cover. = don't judge something by its appearance.

Blind date = a date where two persons have never met before.

So far so good = things are going well so far.

The ball is in your court. It is up to you to make your own decision.

Barking up the wrong tree = looking in the wrong place.

That is the last straw. = my patience has run out.

Break the ice = make people feel more comfortable.

Pull yourself together. = calm down.

Curiosity killed the cat. = being too curious can get you in trouble.

Get ducks in a row. Getting your things well organised.

Yes / NO questions

Does Ahmed **work** in a school? Yes, he **does**. No, he **doesn't**.

Do your parents **like** shopping? Yes, they **do**. No, they **don't**.

Did Sara **go** to school yesterday? Yes, she **did**. No, she **didn't**.

Is Ahmed a doctor? Yes, he **is**. No, he **isn't**.

Are you in grade 11? Yes, I **am**. No, I **am not**.

Was your father angry yesterday? Yes, he **was**. No, he **wasn't**.

Were you at home when I came? Yes, we **were**. No, we **weren't**.

Can you **drive** a lorry? Yes, I **can**. No, I **can't**.

Will you **go** to Muscat tomorrow? Yes, I **will**. No, I **won't**.

infinitive

present

past

continuous

Past participle



WH Questions

Where did you go last night? **I went to the cinema.**

Why did Salim go to India? **To see a doctor**

What did you buy from the shop? **Some trainers**

When does Laila go to bed? **At 10 o'clock**

Which colour do you prefer? **I like red.**

Who is your best friend? **Ahmed**

How many children do you have? **3 children**

How is your father now? **He is fine.**

How do you come to school? **By bus**

How old are you? **I'm 15 years old.**

How long did you stay in Moscow? **Two weeks**

How far is your town from the capital city? **60 kms.**

How tall is this tree? **About two metres.**

How often do you go shopping? **Twice a week**

someone / somebody

There is **someone / somebody** in the bathroom.

Someone / Somebody gave me this present.

anyone / anybody

I didn't see **anyone / anybody** I know in your party.

Can **anyone / anybody** bring me some bread?

No one / nobody

No one / Nobody can predict the volcanic eruption.

I think there is **no one / nobody** here without sport clothes.

something

I have **something** for you from my parents.

There is **something** in my ear.

anything

I don't have **anything** to eat today.

Do you have **anything** to fix this paper?

nothing

I have **nothing** to say about this issue.

Nothing can replace the mother in the house.

somewhere

I put my wallet **somewhere** but I can't remember.

We planned to go **somewhere** next week.

anywhere

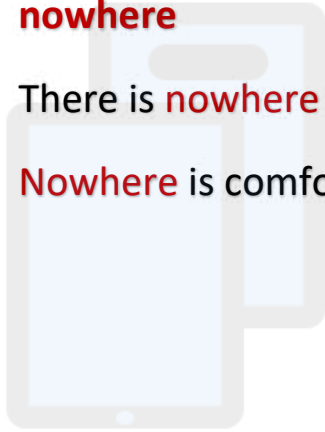
I can't find **anywhere** to hide the money in.

Can I sit **anywhere** teacher?

nowhere

There is **nowhere** to hide in from the police.

Nowhere is comfortable than home.



تم تحميل هذا الملف من
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كلمات نستخدمها للتأكيد على فكرة معينة

Emphasis

insistence /
priority

Undoubtedly

Indeed

Obviously

Particularly

Especially

Clearly

Importantly

This question is **undoubtedly** difficult to answer because it is not from curriculum.

Indeed, I feel that congestion causes road rage.

The place **obviously** lacks of services.

It is **particularly** a beautiful village with stunning scenery.

Students could improve their English **especially** in writing.

This program is **clearly** helpful for new teachers.

More **importantly**, the traffic lights are able to reduce the traffic congestion.

You will **definitely** fail if you didn't study hard.

Contrast

opposite

Nevertheless

On the other hand

In spite of

Despite

While

Whereas

Alternatively

Even so

She was very tired, nevertheless she went to the party.

I love to go to the party, but on the other hand I must study hard for the exams

Our car broke down. In spite of that, we arrived on time.

Despite all his problems, he passed the exams.

While my mother was cleaning the house, I arrived.

All my friends shopping, whereas I hate it.

You could take a bus to the city, or alternatively, you could look for a taxi.

It was raining hard, but even so we had to attend the meeting.

Addition

Adding more

Furthermore

Along with

In addition

Moreover

Also

Besides

In addition
to this

I don't want to visit UK, **furthermore**, I don't have enough money.

We went to the playground **along with** our teacher.

He was late. **In addition**, he didn't bring the documents.

The service was slow. **Moreover**, the food was disgusting.

The site is not only far, but **also** very dangerous.

I like playing football **besides** swimming.

The company provides luxurious accommodation. **In addition to this**, it gives extra bonus.

كلمات نستخدمها لنعطي نتيجة لشيء معين

Result

outcome

As a result

Therefore

Consequently

Hence

For this

reason

Due to

Salim twisted his arm and, **as a result**, he won't be able to take part in basketball tournament.

She worked the hardest, **therefore** she got the honoring.

It rained heavily last night, and wadis **consequently** destroyed some roads.

The customer was displeased with the meal; **hence** the chef cooked another meal instead.

She doesn't have a driving license and **for this reason** she won't buy the car.

The accident was **due to** weather conditions.

كلمات نستخدمها لترتيب الأحداث أو الخطوات

Order

outcome

First / Firstly

Second / Secondly

Third / Thirdly

Finally

Above all

Following

Before

Previously

At this time

Subsequently

First, we went to the gym. **Second**, we swam in the sea. **Third**, we visited a friend. **Finally**, we returned home.

Laila is the best student in the class. She is smart and kind. **Above all**, she obeys her parents.

Following the party, there will be a funny competition for children.

Before we started the journey, we had eaten our breakfast.

He **previously** worked in a bank before he becomes a teacher.

My family were having lunch and **at this time** some visitors arrived.

The tourists **subsequently** returned to the camp after a hard walk.

Illustration

Giving examples

For example

For instance

Like

Such as

Including

In this case

To clarify

People use the internet for shopping. **For example**, they buy and sell products.

Smoking causes many health problems. **For instance**, smokers may get heart and arteries diseases, lung cancer and blood pressure.

There are many old buildings in Oman **like** forts, castles and old tombs.

You should eat healthy food **such as** vegetables, fruit and cereals.

The price is 8 OR, **including** the service, the salad and the tax.

My aim **in this case** would be to reduce shopping and travelling.

Dogs are useful animals. **To clarify**, they help the police to discover drugs and catch criminals.

كلمات نستخدمها لنهني كتابتنا بالخالصة أو الخاتمة

Summary

Giving conclusion

To sum up

In conclusion

Altogether

In short

Briefly

In this case

To conclude

To summarise

In summary

To sum up, voluntary works are beneficial, so it is a good idea to participate in these charities.

In conclusion, WhatsApp is important and keeps people in touch with news easily.

Altogether, eating out is unhealthy, so it is a good idea to avoid it.

In short, I think that online studying is better for both teacher and students.

Briefly, money doesn't make people happy.

In this case, studying abroad is more challenging for learners.

To conclude, students mustn't use cell phones in schools.

To summarise, spending too much time watching TV can cause many health problems.

In summary, the internet has both useful and dangerous effects, so parents need to observe their children.



Prepositions

place

حروف الجر للمكان

on (surface) on + flat things}

للأسطح المستوية



There are some pictures **on** the wall.

There is a book **on** the table.



Write you notes **on** a piece of paper.



We played **on** the beach/ on the north coast.



The cat is **on** the carpet/**on** the floor.



I live **on** the sixth floor.



There is a big hole **on** the road.



I sometimes listen to news **on** the radio.



I watched a nice film **on** the television.

on + (directions)

للإتجاهات

on the left/ on the right



in (inside/ between edges) in + **container**

للحاويات



There is a fly **in** your cup.



You will find the milk **in** the fridge.



I waited long **in** the waiting room.



The teacher is **in** the class now.

in + places with **boarders/edges**)

للأماكن التي بها حدود وحواف



She lives **in** Spain.



Some fish live **in** this lake.



There are some high mountains **in** my country.



Some Arabian leopards live **in** the mountains.

in + (liquids)

للسوائل



There is too much sugar **in** soft drinks.



I put some chilly **in** your soup.



Put the tea bag **in** hot water.

at + (address)

لعناوين الشوارع والأزقة



My building is **at** Sultan Qaboos Street.



I live **at** 221B Oxford Street.

at (events)

للفعاليات والإحتفالات



I was **at** my friend's party last night.



I'll meet you **at** the conference.



John is **at** the meeting now.



Sam is **at** a musical concert.

at + location (not sure in or outside the building)

إذا كنا غير متأكدين هل الشخص داخل أو خارج المبنى (الموقع)

in the hospital (inside) = a worker or a patient

at the hospital = visitor (inside or maybe outside) = location

at home/ at work / in my house

in the zoo (inside) at the zoo (location)

The animals are **in** the zoo.

The visitors are **at** the zoo.

I'm reading **in** the library.



I'm waiting you **at** the library.



by + thing (next to/near/beside)

بجانب أو قرب شيء

by my car



by the door



by the building



transport

in + small vehicle (car/taxi)

لوسائل النقل الصغيرة والتي لا نمسي فيها



in a car



in a taxi

on + public transport

لوسائل النقل الكبيرة والتي نستطيع المشي فيها



on a plane



on a ship



on a train



on a bus



on + no cabin

لوسائل النقل التي ليس بها كبينة أو مقصورة



on a horse



on a motorbike

prepositions of time



حروف الجر للزمان

at + (specific time)

للأزمنة الدقيقة والمحددة

at 3 o'clock / **at** 6:30/ **at** 4 pm.

at + (part of the day)

لأجزاء اليوم أو الأسبوع أو الشهر أو السنة

at night / **at** midnight / **at** bedtime / **at** dinnertime / **at** noon / **at** dawn /
at mid-day/ **at** the weekend

at the present / **at** the moment / **at** the end of September/ **at** the start
of March/ **at** the same time/ **at** the end of the evening

at + (festivals)

للمناسبات والإحتفالات الدينية

at Eid/ **at** Christmas/ **at** the New Year's

in + year

قبل الأعوام

in 2011/ **in** 1870

in + month

قبل الشهور

in March/ **in** December

in + season

قبل فصول السنة

in summer/ **in** winter/ **in** autumn (fall)/ **in** spring

in + century

قبل القرون

in the 19th century/ **in** the 6th century

للأزمة المحددة لإنجاز أعمال مهمة

in + (things needed to achieve within specific time)

in three weeks/ **in** two minutes/ **in** future/ **in** a couple of days/ **in** a month/ **in** the middle of August/ **in** time [**on** time]

on + (days)

on Friday/ **on** Sunday / **on** Fridays (regular events)

on + (date)

on 21st of June/ **on** January 2018/ **on** March **the** 16th

on (special days)

on the National Day/ **on** Christmas Day/ **on** the New Year's Day / **on** my birthday

قبل أيام الأسبوع

قبل التواريخ

قبل المناسبات الخاصة

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with & by

with = together

عندما نتحدث عن أشخاص أو أشياء يكونون معاً

I was with Ali yesterday.

together

I like to eat fish with rice.

together

Having something

أن يكون لدى شخص شيء معين أو أن شيئاً يملك

I have never met someone with pink eyes.

has

I am looking for a big farm with a fence.

has

with = together

أن نذكر مكونات شيء وما يحتوي عليه

I like pizza with chicken.

To use something

أن نذكر أداة نستخدمها لغرض معاً

The painter decorated the picture **with** flowers.

a tool

He always writes **with** a pencil.

a tool

They eat **with** spoons and forks.

tools

tools

You can wash your cooking pots **with** soil and water.

To show a feeling

أن نذكر شعور أو إحساس مرتبط بعمل معين

I am writing this email to you **with** great sadness.

feeling/emotion

She sang **with** happiness that the audience were interested.

I opened the door **with** fear.

feelin

Agreement

عندما نتفق مع شخص ما ونكون في صفه

I am **with** Ahmed.

I strongly agree **with** this statement.

I disagree **with** this opinion.

by

near/close to

عندما نذكر مكان تواجد شخص أو شيء بمقربة من شيء معين

I parked my car by the restaurant.

near

close to

She always puts an alarm clock by her bed to help her wake up early.

I want to live by the river.

beside

I walked by your house this morning.

near

Time not later than the certain or accurate time

ذكر وقت محدد لا يمكن تجاوزه

I have to leave for work by 6:30 am.

not after this time

The students need to hand in their assignments by Saturday at 4pm.

not after this exact time

Passive: to show who did this action

نستخدمها في صيغة المبني للمجهول عندما نرغب في ذكر من قام بذلك العمل

The telephone was invented **by** Graham Bell.

I would like my car to be repaired **by** Nasir.

How an action or method is done

عندما نريد أن نوضح الطريقة أو الآلية التي نفذ بها عمل معين

the method/way

Ahmed goes to school **by** bike.

You can lose weight **by** eating less and exercising more.

Improve your reading skills **by** reading English stories.

You can get fit **by** practicing exercises.

To do something alone without help (reflexive pronouns)

نستخدمها مع الضمائر الإنعكاسية

I am happy to cook the meal **by** myself.

She does her homework **by** herself.

My child can wear his clothes **by** himself.

a reflexive pronoun

Compare

This movie was filmed **by** Salim. passive

This movie was filmed **with** an underwater camera. a tool

I saw Laila **with** her dog yesterday. together

I saw Laila **by** her dog yesterday. near / beside

Improve your vocabulary **by** reading articles in English. method

to / for

movement/destination

نستخدمها عندما يكون هناك حركة أو تحديد موقع

to

I usually take the bus **to** work.

destination

He talked **to** the doctor.

transfer

My son ran **to** the supermarket.

I invited my friends **to** my house.

destination / movement

Time between two points

This pharmacy opens from **8 am** **to** **11 pm**.

عندما نذكر زمنين من وإلى

I work from **Sunday** **to** **Thursday**.

Preference

عندما نذكر أشياء نفضلها على أشياء أخرى

I prefer **fish to chicken**.

He prefers **football to tennis**.

Do you prefer **coffee to tea**?

Limit/ end point of something

عندما نذكر مستوى أو نقطة معينة وصل إليها شيء معين

During the flood, the water came **to my neck**.

The tickets of the new film could cost up **to 15 OR**.

All good things came **to an end**.

Giving reasons

عندما نعطي أسباب للقيام بأعمال معينة

- I went to the shop **to buy matches**.

She always travels to Dubai **to visit her uncle**.

The driver stopped **to check the tires**.

for

benefits/effects/results

نستخدمها لنذكر فوائد أو تأثيرات أو نتائج شيء معين

Exercising for every day is good for your health.

Vegetables are suitable for your diet.

Ginger is good for your immune system.

Duration/period of time

عندما نذكر كمية أو عدد من الزمن

I have been living in this house for six years.

She has been studying English for three hours.

They have been waiting for a long time.

Helping someone

عندما نذكر أعمال من أجل أشخاص معينين

I bought a present for my mother.

I need to collect some wood for my grandma.

My mother baked a cake for me.

Function/ use/ purpose

عندما نذكر استخدام شيء معين

This machine is used for producing power.

This tool is used for cutting.

That camera is used for taking photos.

We use both **to** and **for** to give reasons.

We study English **to** **find** a good job.

We study English **for** **work**.

I travel **to** get treatment.

I travel **for** treatment.

Collocation: words often come together in sentences

We travel **to** somewhere. (place/destination)

We travel **for** something. (purpose)

We prepare **for** something.

We need **to** do something.

We wait **for** someone.

We apologize **for** doing something. (**for** missing the meeting)

We apologize **to** someone. (**to** the boss)

It belongs **to** someone. (Someone owns it.)

We care **for** someone/something.

We apply **for** something. (I apply for a scholarship.)

We apply **to** someone. (I apply **to** a manager.)

Write about the picture. Write **at least 40 words**. You can use the words in the box.

Family

Boy

Read

Teach

happy



I can see a small family in this picture. The father is reading a book. The boy is reading from a red book. The mother is teaching the boy how to read. The boy is happy.

Write about the picture. Write **at least 40 words**. You can use the words in the box.

Family

Boys

play

balloons

happy



I can see a family in this picture. The father is giving a toy to his son. A boy is buying a balloon. The mother is playing with her children. A girl is playing on the swing. They are in a park. The children are happy.

Write about the picture. Write **at least 40 words**. You can use the words in the box.

Family
clean
kitchen
parents
happy



I can see a family in this picture. The father is washing the dishes. The mother is sitting on a chair. The boy and his sister are cleaning the kitchen. The parents and the children are happy.

Write about the picture. Write **at least 40 words**. You can use the words in the box.

mother
write
read
play
happy



I can see mother and her two children are in the room. The mother is writing on her computer. The daughter is reading a book. The son is playing with a toy helicopter. The children are happy.

Write about the picture. Write **at least 40 words**. You can use the words in the box.

girl
granddad
garden
bike
happy



I can see a girl and her granddad are in the garden. The girl is riding her bike. Her granddad is pushing the bike. They are laughing. There are many beautiful trees in the garden. The girl and her granddad are very happy.

Write about the picture. Write **at least 40 words**. You can use the words in the box.

children
play
read
draw
happy



I can see four children in this picture. They are in a sitting room. A boy and a girl are sitting. They are reading stories. Two children are lying on the ground. They are drawing some pictures. The children are happy.

Write about the picture. Write **at least 40 words**. You can use the words in the box.

children

kitchen

cut

do

happy



I can see a family in this picture. The mother and her children are in the kitchen. The mother is cutting some vegetables with a knife. The elder daughter is doing her homework. The two children are looking at their mother. The children are happy.

Write about the picture. Write **at least 40 words**. You can use the words in the box.

students

classroom

story

listen

happy



I can see three students and a teacher in this picture. The students and their teacher are in the classroom. The teacher is reading from a book. The students are listening to the teacher. They are writing some notes. The students are happy.

Ahmed bin Majid **was** a famous Omani navigator.

Fasco Da Gama **was** a famous explorer.

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos **was** a great Omani leader.

Messi **is** a famous footballer.

Adel Emam **is** a famous Egyptian actor.

China **is** a famous Asian country.

The mammoth **was** a huge animal.

The Sultanah **was** a famous Omani sailing ship.

Nizwa **is** a famous Omani city.

Dinosaurs **were** huge animals.

Oryx **is** an Omani animal.

Samahram Port **was** an ancient Omani port.

Write a paragraph about *a great Omani leader* called **Sultan Qaboos Bin Said**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Sultan Qaboos Bin Said

born / November / 1940 education / Suffolk University / England / 2 years
developed country / provided good living wise leader
won several prizes died / cancer / 2020

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said was a great Omani leader. He was born on 18th November 1940. He got his education at Suffolk University in England for two years. He served in the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said became the ruler of Oman on 23rd July 1970. He developed the country and provided good living. His Majesty Sultan Qaboos was a wise leader. He won several prizes. He died of cancer in 2020.

Write a paragraph about a famous European country called **Italy**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Italy

capital city / Rome population / over 64 million

official currency / euro famous sport / football

main language / Italian / other: German and French

famous food / pizza, spaghetti

famous landmarks / leaning tower of Pisa

Italy is a famous European country. It has a population of about 64 million. The capital city of Italy is Rome. The official currency of Italy is euro. Football is the most popular sport in Italy.

Italian people speak Italian and other languages such as German and French. The most famous food in Italy is pizza and spaghetti. The famous landmark in Italy is the leaning Tower of Pisa.

Write a paragraph about *an actor* called **Omar Alsharif**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Omar Alsharif

born / 1932 film star

two daughters / one son win /Golden Glob

movies / Lawrence of Arabia died / 2015

Omar Alsharif was a famous Egyptian actor. He was born in 1932. He was a film star. He had two daughters and one son.

Omar Alsharif won the Golden Globe. His best movie was the Lawrence of Arabia. He died in 2015.

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Write a paragraph about an animal called **the blue whale**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

The blue whale

largest / animal / on earth live / oceans

size / 25 m long weigh / 120 tons

long / thin / flippers

fast / swimmers food / small fish

The blue whale is the largest animal on earth. It lives in oceans. It can grow up to 25 meters long. It weighs more than 120 tons. It has long thin flippers. It can swim fast. It eats small fish.

Write a paragraph about a famous sailor called **Vasco Da Gama**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Vasco Da Gama

was / explorer born / 1469 / Portugal

sailed / India / 1499

had / one sister / four brothers had / 5 children

died / 1524 / India

Vasco Da Gama was a famous explorer. He was born in 1469 in Portugal. He sailed to India in 1499. He had one sister and four brothers. He had five children. He died in 1524 in India.

Write a paragraph about a famous inventor called **Alexander Fleming**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Alexander Fleming

born / 1881 / Scotland studied / medicine

discovered / Penicillin / 1928

got / noble prize / 1945 worked / London Hospital

died / 1955 / London

Alexander Fleming was a famous inventor. He was born in 1881 in Scotland. He studied medicine. He discovered the penicillin in 1928 . He got the Nobel Prize in 1945. He worked in London Hospital. He died in 1955 in London.

Write a paragraph about instinct animals called **Dinosaurs**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Dinosaurs

live / earth / millions of years the weather / much warmer

the land / covered / forests no cows / horses

reptile / no fur, feathers

food / plants extinct / disappeared

Dinosaurs lived on earth millions of years ago. At that time the weather was much warmer. The land was covered with forests. There were no animals such cows or horses. Dinosaurs are a group of reptiles and they didn't have fur or feathers. They ate only plants. Dinosaurs became extinct and disappeared.

Write a paragraph about a famous inventor called **Louis Braille**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Louis Braille

blind / 3 years old famous inventor
born / Paris / 1809 publish / first book / 1829
invent / Braille code / blind died / 1852

Louis Braille was a famous inventor. He was born in Paris in 1809. He became blind when he was 3 years old. He published his first book in 1829. He invented the Braille code for blind people. He died in 1852.

Write a paragraph about a famous photographer called **Ansel Adam's**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Ansel Adam's

a photographer Nationality / American
born / 20 Feb / 1902 born / San Francisco
Education / Harvard University
award / Conservation Service Award & Hasselblad Award
died / age 82

Ansel Adam's was a famous photographer. He was American. He was born on 20th February 1902 in San Francisco. He studied at Harvard University. He was awarded the Conservation Service Award and the Hasselblad Award. He died at the age of 82.

Write a paragraph about a shark called **Whale Shark**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Whale Shark

biggest shark length / 14m
weight / 15,000 kg small teeth / large gills
place: warm water / around the equator
Not attack people live: up to 150 years

Whale Shark is a type of sharks. It is the biggest shark in the world. It is 14 meters long. It weights 15 thousand kilograms. It has small teeth and large gills. It lives in warm water around the equator. It doesn't attack people. It can live up to 150 years.

Write a paragraph about a shark called **Mako Shark**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Mako Shark

Live / warm water colour / dark / blue / white
Weight / 1000 pounds food / tuna / swordfish
Fastest / the world hunted / sport activities
Not dangerous / small size

Mako Shark is an animal. It lives in warm water. It is dark, blue and white. It weighs 1000 pounds. It eats tuna and swordfish. It is the fastest shark in the world. It is hunted for sport activities. It is not dangerous because its size is small.

Write a paragraph about a famous writer called **Najeeb Mahfoudh**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

<u>Najeeb Mahfoudh</u>		
famous/ Egyptian / writer	born / Cairo / 1911	
4 brothers / 2 sisters	wrote / 350 /short / stories	
2 daughters	win /Nobel prize / 1988	died / Cairo / 2006

Najeeb Mahfoudh was a famous Egyptian writer. He was born in Cairo in 1911. He had four brothers and two sisters. He wrote more than 350 short stories. Najeeb Mahfoudh had two daughters. In 1988, he took the Nobel Prize. He died in 2006 in Cairo.

Write a paragraph about a famous man called **Walt Disney**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

<u>Walt Disney</u>	
Born / California / USA / 1902	
Start /draw pictures	married / 2 daughters
Best / working years / 1920 – 1966	
Famous / cartoon / films	died / 1966 / California

Walt Disney was a famous man. He was born in California, USA in 1901. He started drawing pictures. He got married and had two daughters. He was famous for his cartoon films. His best working was between the years 1920 to 1966. He died in 1966 in California.

Write a paragraph about a famous city called **London**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

London

Europe / UK transport / / cable cars / trains / metros

Busy / attractive famous / Big Ben

Food / fish and chips popular language / English

summer / warm / winter / cold / snowy

London is a famous city in Europe. It is the capital city of the United Kingdom. London has modern transport such as cable cars, trains and metros. It is a busy and attractive city. London is famous for its tower, the Big Ben. It is also well known for its food like fish and chips. The weather in London is warm in summer but cold and snowy in winter. The official language in London is English.

Write a paragraph about an Omani event called **Omani National Day**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Omani National Day

18 November wear / traditional dresses

Celebrate / village cities decorate / houses / roads / colourful lights

Shows / military / students races / camels / horses

Poets / national poems traditional dances / Razha / Al -Azi

The Omani National Day is an event. Oman celebrates this event on 18th of November every year. In this day women wear traditional dresses. The Omani people celebrate the Omani National Day in all villages and cities. The houses and roads are decorated with colourful lights. There are Military shows and students shows in all Omani regions. Omani people organize camels and horses races. Some Omani poets say national poems. Omani people make traditional dances like Razha and Al-Azi.

Write a paragraph about a famous person called **Thabit bin Latin**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Thabit bin Latin

Name / Thabit Ibn Qurra Al Harrani

Birth / Turkey / 836 job / physician / scientist

Study / mathematic, medicine and philosophy

Translate / Greek books / Arabic discover / types of numbers

Died / Baghdad / 901

Thabit bin Latin was a famous person. His full name was Thabit Ibn Qurra Al Harrani. He was born in Turkey in 836. He was a physician and a scientist. He studied mathematic, medicine and philosophy. He translated many books from Greek to Arabic. He discovered the types of numbers. He died in Baghdad in 901.

Write a paragraph about a place called **Sohar**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Sohar

North / coast / Oman green farms / long beaches

Kind / people warm / weather food / dates / fish

Jobs / fishermen / farmers tourism / visit / forts / old suqs

Sohar is a big city. It is on the north coast of Oman. It has green farms and long beaches. The people in Sohar are very kind. Some of them are farmers and some are fishermen. Sohar produces dates and fish. The weather is warm in Sohar. Tourists can visit forts and old suqs in Sohar.

Write a paragraph about a place called **Cairo**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Cairo

Capital city / Egypt 37 districts population / 9 million

Longest river / the world farms / factories

Tourism / museums / 2Cairo Tower / Opera

weather / summer /hot / winter / cold

Cairo is the capital city of Egypt. It is in the north of Egypt. Cairo has 37 districts. More than 9 million people live in Cairo. It has the longest river in the world, which is Nile River. Cairo is famous for its agricultural farms and also factories. If you go to Cairo you will be able to visit many museums, the Cairo Tower and the Opera. Cairo is hot in summer and cold in winter.

Write a paragraph about a doctor called **Abu Bakr Al Razi**. Use **All** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Abu Bakr Al Razi

Famous / doctor born / Iran / 865

known / father of Arab medicine discover / smallpox

book / Al Hawi / many languages died / 925

Abuse Bakr Al Razi was a doctor. He was born in Iran on 865. He was known as the father of Arab medicine. He became famous because he discovered smallpox. Al Razi wrote Al Hawi book. His books were translated to many languages. Abu Bakr Al Razi died in 925.

Descriptive writing (analyzing)

WRITING 1

(5 marks)

Write a text of **at least 80 words to** summarise **all** the information in the chart below.

"The following pie chart shows the types of food teenagers prefer to eat.

Your writing should be **clear** and **well organised**.



The pie chart illustrates the kinds of meals (fast food, traditional food, fruit and vegetables) teens like to have.

Overall, it is clear that fast food is more popular for teenagers than other types of foods, which is 60%.

According to traditional food, teens are more interested in this type of foods, 30% prefer it.

The least popular food is fruit and vegetables. Only 10% of teenagers love this type.

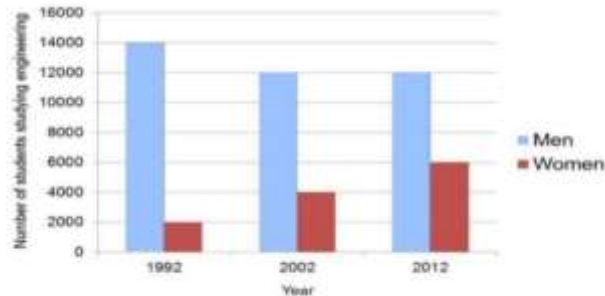
To sum up, the favour of fast food has been increasing among teenagers. Unfortunately, they don't recognize the importance of fruit and vegetables for their diet.

WRITING 1**(5 marks)**

Write at least 80 words on the following topic:

The bar chart below shows the number of men and women studying engineering at Australian universities.

Summarise the information in the chart by selecting and reporting the main features. Make comparisons where relevant.



Your writing should be clear and interesting.

The bar chart demonstrates the statistic of Male and female students who study engineering at an Australian university in three different years 1992, 2002 and 2012.

Studying engineering became less popular for male students during the past twenty years while female students were more interested in this specialty.

There is a big demand for women to study engineering. They were only two thousand female students in 1992 but it became six thousand students in 2012.

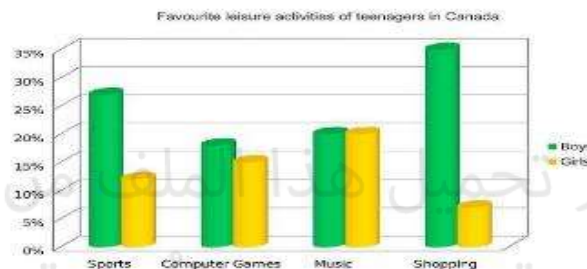
On the other hand, engineering became less popular for male students as there were fourteen men who chose this specialty in 1992 but the number dropped to twelve thousand in 2012.

To conclude, there is a decrease in studying engineering for boys and an increase for girls. Female recognized the importance of engineering in recruitment.

WRITING 1

(5 marks)

Write a text of at least 80 words. Summarise all the information in the graph/figure



Your writing should be **clear** and **organized**.

The bar chart shows the preferred enjoyment exercises of male and female teens in Canada for (sports, computer games, music and shopping)

Sports and shopping are more popular for boys than girls, 26% for sports and around 35% for shopping while they are only 11% and about 6% for girls respectively.

Music is as popular as for both genders, 20 % for boys and girls.

Computer games are slightly more popular for male teenagers than females, around 18% for boys and 16% for girls.

According to shopping, there is a big difference between boys and girls. About 35% of boys love shopping but only about 6% of girls like it.

Girls are not much interested in sports, only around 11% like sports but 26% of boys practise sports.

To sum up, computer games and music are both as popular as for boys and girls, but sports and shopping are most popular for boys.

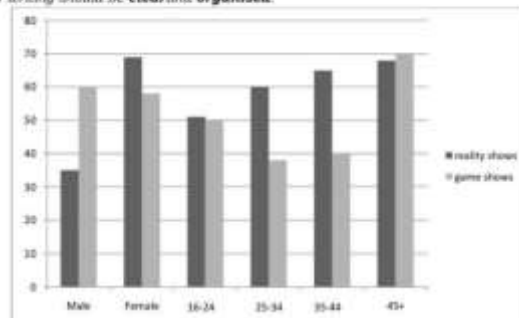
WRITING 1

(5 marks)

Write a text of **at least 80 words**. Summarise all the information in the graph.

"Two types of TV programmes watched by males and females and four different age groups in Australia"

Your writing should be **clear and organised**.



The bar chart shows the number of men, women and four different age groups who watch two kinds of TV broadcasts (reality shows and game shows) in Australia.

Game shows is more popular for men and women which is 80 persons who watch game shows and around 77 for women.

People who are 45 years and over are more interested in both reality and game shows, about 78 people like watching reality shows and 70 people love game shows.

Game shows are less popular for people who are between 25 to 44 years old, which is slightly below 40 of game show followers. Reality shows are as popular as game shows for young adults ages 18 to 24, who are around 50 followers.

To sum up, reality shows are more interesting for the majority of people but it is less popular for people from 18 to 44 years old.

WRITING 1

Write a text of **at least 80 words**.

Summarise all the information in the graph / figure

"How much do we use water?"

How Much Water Do We Use?



Your writing should be **clear** and **organised**.

The pie chart illuminates the amount of our water consumption in toilets, washing clothes, faucet, leaks and in shower.

The biggest amount of our water consumption is in toilets and on washing clothes which is 26.7 % for toilets and 21.7 for clothes washing.

Using water for showers is much bigger than consuming tap water. It is 16.8 for having showers and 15.7 for faucets.

Some water is wasted by leaking pipes and taps. The percentage is high which is 13.7 of our water consumptions. The other uses of water is not big as it is only 5.3%.

To conclude, we need to reduce our consumption of fresh water especially in toilets, in clothes washing as well as for having showers. We must fix leaking supplies to conserve water.

Evaluative Writing

What do we need to know to answer this type of writing?

1. **Synonyms:**

advantages = benefits / profits / improvements

disadvantages = drawbacks / weaknesses / limitations

idea = opinion, statement, argument, view

2. **Phrases to start with:** **It is mentioned that / It is argued that / It is said that**

Someone argued that / Some people discussed that

3. **Giving examples:** For example, / For instance, / such as / like

4. **Sequencing reasons:** First, / Second, / Third, / Finally,

5. **Giving opinion:** I strongly agree / I strongly disagree

6. **Paraphrasing the statement:**

"Home-cooked food is healthier than restaurant food"

Mothers' cooking is better than eating out.

"Money brings happiness"

Wealth makes people happy.

7. **Contrasting:** However, / while, / but / although, / though,

8. **Adding ideas:** In addition, / Furthermore, / and / Consequently, / For this reason, similarly, / As a result, Therefore, In the same way,

9. **Conclusion:** To conclude, / To sum up, / In conclusion / In summary, / Briefly, / In the final analysis, / Thus,

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

“Home-cooked food is better than restaurant food”

Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

for many reasons.

It is argued that food that is cooked at home is more beneficial than eating in coffee shops. I strongly agree with this statement and I think that meals which are prepared at home have many advantages.

First, the food which is cooked at home is **clean** because mothers always take care of **hygiene** during cooking.

On the other hand, we don't know about the situation like the level of **cleanliness** in restaurants such as the kitchen, the cooks and the cooking pots. Sometimes the atmosphere in these coffee shops and cafeterias is noisy and it is easy to see flies and cockroaches everywhere.

Second, the **ingredients** which mothers use in preparing nutritious meals for their families are **safe and reliable**. In other words, mothers keep using green vegetables, fresh meat and fish and original trusted additives, compared with some restaurants which reuse and apply frozen meat, spoiled vegetables, spicy ingredients. Dirty cooking pots are used too. No doubt, all these things cause health problems to consumers.

To conclude, I think that people must avoid eating in restaurants as possible as they can because I have compared between restaurant- food and home-food and I believe that there is no healthy food like the food which is prepared by mother at home.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

‘Learning a foreign language abroad is easier and cheaper than at your home country’

Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

It is mentioned that studying a foreign language outside your country is less difficult and less expensive than in your country. I strongly disagree with this statement and I think that studying abroad has many disadvantages.

First, learning a foreign language abroad causes homesickness. In other words, when students leave their country, they will miss their families, friends and their towns and people. This may affect their learning performance.

Second, learning outside your home country is very expensive. For example, students have to pay fees for studying, accommodation, transport and for food. Some countries don't give offers to foreign students.

Third, studying abroad may cause culture shock. Living in a foreign country is not easy for some students. They will meet different people with various personalities, behaviours and religions. It is difficult to cope with new strange community.

Finally, studying abroad is difficult. Nobody will help you in cooking, washing, cleaning and ironing, and you will be obliged to do these services yourselves or buy them. It is not easy to adapt between studying and doing these tasks.

To sum up, from my point of view, studying a foreign language is easier, cheaper and more comfortable in your own country.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

"Blended learning is better than conventional classrooms "

Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

It is mentioned that integrated learning is more beneficial than normal learning in classrooms. I strongly disagree with this opinion and I think that e learning has many limitations.

First, blended learning requires many modern technologies. For example, it needs computers, or any other tablets and fast Internet. I think that any lack of these technical efficiency may lead to serious failures.

Second, traditional classrooms are more attractive. For instance, when students meet their classmates and teachers and talk face to face that makes them feel happy and gives them the sense of achievement. Sitting in front of a computer for a long time is boring.

Third, it is more challenging for teachers to keep attention of their students in online learning. For example, the students may not focus on the lessons and teachers could not recognize that. On the other hand, it is very easy for teachers to observe the performance of their learners.

Finally, blending learning costs much money. For instance, parents must pay for the internet and buy computers or tablets.

To conclude, I think that blended learning is not as encouraging as learning in classrooms. It also doesn't help both teachers and learners to interact with each other properly.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

“Online studying is better than studying in schools”

Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

It is said that **learning on the internet is more useful than studying in classrooms**. I strongly **disagree with this opinion** and I think that online studying has many **disadvantages**.

First, online learning is expensive. For example, parents must provide their children with **internet service, computers and separate rooms** for each learner.

Second, studying on the internet is exhausting. For instance, parents need to **stay with their children** during the lessons. Students spend long time in front of screens without moving.

Third, online studying is boring. For example, learners stay for hours in front of screens without moving.

Finally, learners will lack the sense of achievement. In other words, when students answer and participate in front of their mates, that makes them happy and enthusiastic.

To sum up, I think that learning via the internet requires more efforts from parents, they become more worried, stressed and spend too much money. In addition, learners will miss the sense of achievement and the movement in classes.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

" **Studying abroad** can be **challenging** but also **very rewarding** for students". Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear** and **convincing**.

It is argued that studying out of the country is difficult but similarly beneficial. I completely agree with this statement (opinion) and think that studying abroad is better than studying at home country.

First, learners will be able to try new things. In other words, when students travel, they will visit different natures, taste strange meals and see varied people and places.

Second, studying abroad is advantageous for those students. For instance, the students will learn more about foreign cultures and how people live in this country. In addition, studying abroad will help students to learn about the customs and traditions in these countries and make friendships with foreign people.

Third, learning abroad teaches students how to depend on themselves. For instance, the learners will do their washing, ironing, cooking and shopping individually.

Finally, studying abroad will give students the chance to improve their learning skills. For example, when students talk to foreign students, they will teach each other languages and they will also improve their speaking skills.

To conclude, studying abroad is helpful for students who look for better learning and foreign friends. Although, studying abroad is challenging but it is interesting and fruitful.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

"Advertisements persuade customers to buy more"

Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear** and **convincing**.

It is argued that promotions motivate clients to do more shopping. I strongly agree with this opinion and I think that advertisements have many benefits.

First, promotions inform customers about new products. For example, adverts show the latest brands and models for electronics, cosmetics and many different commodities.

Second, advertisements allow consumers to compare between products. For instance, buyers can identify the best, the cheapest and the most trusted products.

Third, For example,

Finally, For instance,

To conclude, advertisements are helpful for consumers and have many benefits. They help people to know about modern brands, the long lasting and economic products. Customers will select the best for their money.

9 Some people said that promotions motivate people to do more shopping. I strongly disagree with this opinion and I think that advertisements have many disadvantages.

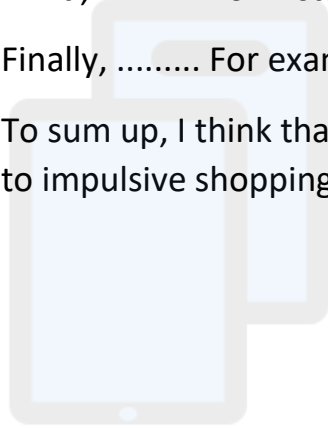
First, some adverts could have negative impression. For instance, some costumes may think that the product has not been selling well, have bad quality or expensive.

Second, promotions may affect customers' shopping habits. For example, some people will be influenced by these adverts and may become shopaholic or addicted. Thus, this could lead to bankruptcy.

Third, For instance,

Finally, For example,

To sum up, I think that advertisements have many negative effects. They may lead to impulsive shopping, buy unnecessary or bad quality products.



Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

"Spending time with friends is better than with family" Do you agree or not?
Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

It is said that hanging out with friends is more beneficial than staying at home. I strongly disagree with this statement /opinion/idea and I think that going out with friends has many disadvantages.

First, spending time with friends is a waste of time. For example, when somebody goes out with his friends, they may spend their time in useless works such as sitting in coffee shops or hanging out in markets. Staying at home can be used in some useful works like reading, cooking, gardening or making good things.

Second, spending time with friends is often risky. For instance, this group of friends may learn bad habits such as smoking, drinking alcohol or doing bad behaviours. Some may do crimes like stealing or fighting.

Third, For example,

Finally, For instance,

In summary, spending time with friends can lead to many bad behaviours, so it is a good idea to stay longer with your family.

It is mentioned that hanging out with friends is more useful than spending time with family. I strongly agree with this opinion and I think that spending time with friends has many benefits.

First, hanging out with friends enables you to learn more from friends. For instance, when someone spends his time with a group of friends, he will learn new information about different things like sports, games, shopping, how to manage with some situations and how to solve some problems. He might be able to discover new things too.

Second, hanging out with friends is fun. For example, when you go out with friends you will forget life stress, you will feel with happiness and you will spend good time joyfully.

Third, For instance,

Finally, For example,

To sum up, hanging out with friends allows youth to entertain and enjoy themselves. Therefore, it is recommended to allow them to spend some time out.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

"Spending the holiday in Oman is better than travelling abroad" Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

It is mentioned that spending your vacation in your home country is more useful than spending it outside your country. I strongly agree with this statement for many reasons.

First, spending holiday in Oman is cheap. For instance, you will not pay for tickets, hotel booking or public transport. You can use your own car, stay with friends or rent a cheap accommodation.

Second, it is safer to spend your holiday in your country and between your people. For example, some foreign countries have violence and some thieves. Some places are dangerous with wild animals or natural disasters.

Third, you have enough ideas about the interesting places in your country. For instance, you know the most stunning areas, the cheapest markets and the available activities which you love.

Finally, spending money in your country will enhance the economy. For instance, all local businesses will earn money like hotels, transport, restaurants and other services.

To conclude, it is more fruitful to travel in your country and you will get more benefits as well as your country. So, it is a good idea to travel abroad.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

"Online shopping is better than shopping in markets" Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

It is mentioned that website shopping is more preferable than shopping in the public markets. I strongly disagree with this opinion and I think that shopping via the internet platforms has many drawbacks.

First, purchasing products on the internet is risky. For instance, payments via credit card require some banking details such as personal account number or access codes. Therefore, customers may face theft funding. In addition, when consumers pay the fees, there is no guarantee that they will receive the product.

Second, online shopping has shipping problems and delays. In other words, customers have to pay more charges and also the delivery date may not accurate.

Third, there is a lack of information about the product. For example, customers can't see or touch the product or even try the quality of it. In addition, some machines require to explain how to use them, how they work as well as their performance.

Finally, online shopping costs many charges. Consumers must pay fess such as shipping charges, taxes and delivery fees.

To conclude, I think that online purchasing has many risks and customers have to pay more for untrusted commodities.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

"Teenagers are smarter now than they were fifty years ago" Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

It is argued that teenagers are more intelligent today than they were before five decades. I strongly disagree with this statement (opinion) and think that time can't change the intelligence of people for many reasons.

First, we know many old inventors and talented people who did great things for their people at that time. For example, there were Albert Einstein, Archimedes, Isaac Newton, Galileo, James Watt and many other famous inventors.

Second, the technology that we see now is the result of the previous inventions. For instance, electricity, lights, different sciences, medicine and many other tools and machines which depended on old inventions and have been developed only through the next years rapidly.

I conclude that people's brilliance now is the same as before. Time can't influence thinking or the level of skills or abilities.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

" **Summer holidays** are **useful** for **studying English**" Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

It is mentioned that **long vacations** are **fruitful** for students to **learn foreign languages**. I completely agree with this opinion and from my point of view I think that this long holiday is very important for students to improve their English skills.

First of all, I believe that summer holidays must be used in useful things. For example, reading English stories is better for students than hanging out with friends. Students need to think about good things in their long holidays.

Secondly, English is an important language which we should study it hard. For instance, many careers require English and we need English in our life such as visiting doctors or doing shopping. English became a global language.

Finally, holidays are the best time for learning new words and new grammar rules. Students should join workshops or register in English institutes to improve their grammar in English. Furthermore, free time in summer should be used in reading English stories.

To conclude, parents need to encourage their children to become good in English via reading and studying in language centers.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

"WhatsApp makes people more connected" Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

Some people often argued that WhatsApp keeps everyone joined with others. I agree with this statement and believe that WhatsApp became the most important social media in the world.

First of all, I agree that using WhatsApp in communication gives all people around the world the chance to exchange ideas, information and news. For example, everyone can send images, videos, PDF to hundreds of people around the world in a glance.

Secondly, WhatsApp is very cheap, so even poor people can use it easily. For instance, WhatsApp is available for people in poor countries and it costs nothing comparing with other social media.

Finally, WhatsApp application became a successful way for making money. For instance, people send advertisements and promote some products widely. They sell and buy varied commodities.

To conclude, I strongly believe that WhatsApp is the most popular social media, so all people should use it.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

" **Teenagers should participate in voluntary work**" Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

It is often argued that adolescents need to cooperate in free duties. I agree with this opinion and I think that voluntary works are important for young and old people.

First, when teenagers are allowed to participate in these free works, they will get a lot of benefits. For example, they will get the sense of achievement and they will feel that they did great jobs for the community. In addition, the teenagers will grow and love this voluntary works. Voluntary works are nice and makes everybody happy and satisfied about himself.

Second, voluntary works build good personalities in teenagers. For instance, they will be good leaders in future and will love team works. Furthermore, teenagers will depend on themselves and will learn and discover new things around them. When parents encourage their teens to share in free works, they are growing fantastic things in them.

Finally, teenagers who are encouraged to participate in voluntary works will be great and successful citizens. Also, they will learn the love of society and how to develop it for free.

In conclusion, for all these reasons, it is a good idea to stimulate teens to share their efforts in these deliberate works.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

" **Money brings happiness**" Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be **clear and convincing**.

It is often argued that wealth makes people happy. I completely disagree with this opinion and I think that there are many other things which bring happiness to people.

First, I believe that money makes people busy and think too much about collecting and spending them. For instance, many famous rich people suffer from psychiatric illness such as insomnia and mood disorder. Thus, the money they own couldn't help them to avoid their depression.

Secondly, on the other hand, doing charity work for people make you happy and feel good about yourself. For example, the people who help needy persons in their life always feel happy and live without disorders. Voluntary works, donation and charity works bring happiness.

To summarize, I strongly believe that money causes life pressure but charity brings peace of mind.

"Spending your holiday in Oman is better than abroad"

Introduction:

It is mentioned that

It argued that + the statement.

Someone said that

I strongly (agree – disagree) with this (statement - idea - opinion – view) for many reasons.

I strongly (agree – disagree) with this (statement – idea – opinion – view) and I think that (the main topic in the statement) has many (advantages – disadvantages)

First reason + examples

Second reason + examples

Third reason + examples

Final reason + examples

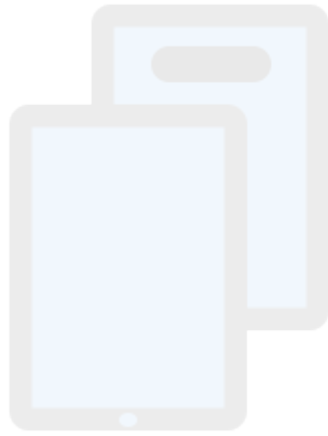
Conclusion:

(To sum up – To conclude – Briefly – In a word – To summarize – As has been noted – In short) , I think that (main topic) is (important – useful –

beneficial – crucial – fruitful – helpful – valuable) , so people need to use it carefully – properly – correctly - precisely / avoid using it.

Khamis Al -Ghafri

99456500



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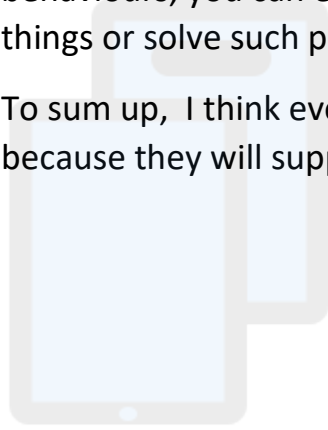
It is mentioned that having more friends makes you happy. I strongly agree with this statement and I think friends are important in our life for many reasons.

First, more friends means that you have somebody to talk to when you are bored. In addition, you can ask your friends for help when you need.

Second, friends can make your life interesting. For example, they visit you, share you their exciting moments. They support you and give you good advice.

Third, your friends are the source of entertainment and knowledge. In other words, you can have fun together, hanging out with friends makes you forget about stress or loneliness. Moreover, your friends can teach you good behaviours, you can even learn different information and know how to make things or solve such personal problems.

To sum up, I think everyone needs to have as many good friends as he can because they will support him positively.



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It is mentioned that playing computer games is a waste of time. I strongly agree with this statement and I think that computer games has many disadvantages.

First, when students play computer games, they will not use their time on useful things. For example, the time should be used on studying, searching for new information and on doing projects.

Second, playing computer games is unhealthy. For instance, sitting much time in front of screens will causes healthy problems such as obesity. Players will not move or do exercises when they play. Furthermore, watching too much screen while playing will affect your eye sight and damages your eyes.

Finally, when someone spends his time on playing that will decrease his social communication . For example, he will not sit or talk with parents, brothers and sisters. Moreover, he will not be able to visit friends or hanging out with them.

To conclude, I think that we should stop or reduce our time on computer games because these games are useless and the should be used in achieving useful things.

It is mentioned that living in village is better than living in cities. I strongly agree with this statement and I think that living in a village has many advantages.

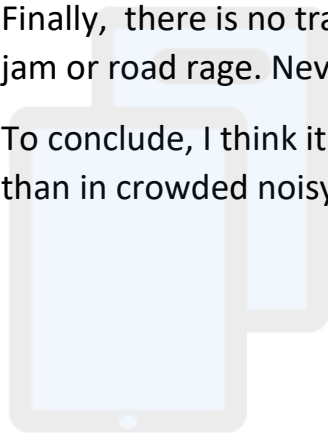
First reason, the villages are calm. There are not much people and transport in villages. However, cities are crowded, so they are very noisy.

Second reason, it is cheap to live a village. The life is simple and people spend less money. On the other hand, the life in cities is expensive and people spend much money on different things.

Third reason, the atmosphere in villages is clean. There is less pollution, but there is much pollution in cities because of the big population.

Finally, there is no traffic congestion in villages, so drivers don't face road traffic jam or road rage. Nevertheless, it is very stressful to drive in cities.

To conclude, I think it is better, easier and cheaper for everyone to live in villages than in crowded noisy cities.



It is mentioned that Muscat is a fantastic city with a lot of great places to visit. I strongly agree with this statement for many reasons.

First reason, Muscat has stunning places for visitors. For instance, there are many old buildings to visit such as forts, castles and old markets.

Second reason, Muscat has modern buildings. There are the Opera House, the Natural History Museum, the Grand Mosque and Al-Bustan Palace Hotel. These buildings have traditional Islamic architecture.

Third reason, tourists can practice many interesting activities when they come to Muscat. For example, there are many high mountains in Muscat, so visitors can climb mountains and see stunning views of Muscat from the top. They can go diving, go boat fishing, go off road driving and drive over the sandy dunes.

Fourth reason, visitors can learn about the history of Oman. They can visit museums, forts and traditional market and see how old Omani people lived in the past. They will see traditional tools, weapons and instruments. They will taste traditional Omani dishes.

To sum up, I think Muscat is the most wonderful distinction for tourists who look for modernity and traditional life.

It is mentioned that the life in the past is better than the life nowadays. I strongly disagree with this opinion for many reasons.

First reason, the life in the past was difficult. For example, there was no electricity. People used to sleep on roofs of their houses in summer. There were no ADS, no fridges, no electronic appliances and no lights. People used oil lamps for lightening. However, the life now is easy.

Second reason, it was difficult for people to communicate with each other. There were no phones, no internet and no social media, so people couldn't get news easily. On the other hand, it is very easy now to communicate using the new technology such as phones and social media.

Third reason, when people were sick, they didn't use to go to hospitals because there were no hospitals or clinics. They used to use verbal and traditional medicines. In addition, there were no schools, so most of people were illiterate. Now, we have hospitals and schools everywhere.

To sum up, I think the life now is more easy than the difficult life in the past.

Interactive Writing

What do we need to write emails?

1. **Greeting:**

Hi Ali, Hello Laila, Dear Nasra, (informal)

Dear Sir/Madam, /To Whom It May Concern, /Dear Mr. John, /Dear HR manager, / Dear Teacher Reem, (formal)

2. **Introduction:**

How are you? / I hope that you are doing well. / I hope you had a great weekend. / It is great writing to you. / How is everything? / Thank you for your lovely email. / Thank you for your quick response. (select 3)

3. **Reason for writing:**

I'm writing to tell you about / I am writing this email to recommend / I'm writing to inform you about / I am writing in order to ask for information about I am writing to complain about / I'm writing to provide you with ideas about / I'm writing to give you some solutions for your problem. (choose 1 according to the question)

4. **The body:**

Organize your ideas into separate paragraphs.

5. **The end:**

6. I hope this will help. / This all for now. / I look forward to hearing from you soon. / I am looking forward to your reply. / Thank you for your trust. We look forward to a successful working relationship. / If you require any further information, let me know/inform me please. Please contact me if there are any problems. / Please let me know if you have any questions. (select 2)

7. **Signature:**

8. Best wishes / Thanks / Regards / My regards / Best regards / Warm regards / love / Take care / Many thanks / See you around / **Yours Sincerely** / **Yours Faithfully** (select 1 only)

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Faisal / Fatma wants to know about how to become strong and healthy.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about how to become strong and healthy.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Dear Fatma,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to give you an advice about **how to become strong and healthy**.

First, you should eat healthy food like fruit and vegetables and don't eat junk food. Eat food with vitamins and carbohydrates and drink a lot of water. Avoid foods that have oil and fat.

Second, you should do exercises such as walking, swimming and running. You can also go to the gym. Try to help your parents in house works.

Finally, you need to **sleep** for enough time. Don't go to bed late. You should go to bed at 9 o'clock.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

My regards

Sulieman

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Nasir / Nasra wants to know about most interesting trip.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about your trip, where did you go and what did you do there.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Hi Nasir,

How are you. I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about **my trip to Nizwa**.

Last weekend, my family and I went to Nizwa. We visited Nizwa Fort and the old market. I bought some silver rings and two clay pots.

Then we walked in the mountains and visited some Omani villages. We stayed two days with a friendly Omani family. They took us to many beautiful places and my brothers and I swam in the falaj. We were very happy.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Regards

Fahad

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Ali / Alia is doing a project about different cultures and celebrations around the world.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about the Omani culture and some celebrations in Oman.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Dear Alia,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about the Omani culture and some celebrations in Oman.

The Omani culture is the same in all areas. All Omani people are Muslims and they respect each other and foreigners. Omani people are friendly and hospitable. They speak Arabic. They respect their heritage and teach the handicrafts to their next generations.

Omani people celebrate many celebrations such as Eid Alfitr and Eid Aladha as well as the National Day. They perform traditional dances and songs. They wear special uniform in these events.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes

Nasir

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend David / Deena wants to know about Omani life in the past.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about the life in Oman in the past.

Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organized**.

Dear David,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about the life in Oman in the past.

The life in Oman was very difficult. People didn't use to have electricity. They sleep on roofs in summer. They used oil lamps for lightening.

There were no cars or buses, so people used to use animals for transport. Some walked when they go shopping. They didn't use to travel by planes.

There were no hospitals. People didn't go to doctors when they are sick. There were no schools too. Boys and girls never used to learn how to read or write.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes

Nasir

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Saleh / Salha is going to visit Oman next month. He / She wants to know about the most interesting places in Oman.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about some beautiful places in Oman.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Dear Saleh,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about some beautiful places in Oman which are suitable to be visited.

First, if you are interested in mountains you can visit Jabal Shams. You will see stunning views from the top such as cliffs, deep wadis (canyons) and agricultural terraces which are grown with different types of fruits.

If you love adventure, you may visit Bandar Al-Gussah in Muscat. There, you can go on boat trips or go scuba diving to see underground water. You can catch fish and swim with dolphins.

If you like nature, you can go camping in Wahiba Sands. You can climb high sandy dunes and enjoy driving on dunes. You can also try riding camels.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes

Salim

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Khalid / Kholud wants to know about your trip to the beach.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about your trip and what did you do there.

Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organized**.

Dear Khalid,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about my trip to the beach.

Last weekend, my family and I went on a picnic on the beach. When we arrived, sat on the sand and ate some fruit.

Then, my parents started to make a barbecue. I helped them in collecting some wood. After we ate, my parents walked on the beach. My brothers and I played football. My sisters built a fort with sand.

Before we left the site, we cleaned the place. I put the garbage in the basket. Rubbish is harmful and may kill the fish.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

By for now

Sami

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Fareed / Fareeda is doing a project about the different types of transport in Oman.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about the kinds of transport in Oman.

Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organized**.

Hello Fareed,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about the types of transport in my home country.

In Oman, we actually use cars, planes, ships, buses and motorbikes to move from place to place. People use animals too such as camels and donkeys.

There is no train nor metro in Oman. Taxes are popular for travelling from city to another city in my country.

I prefer using buses to travel because it is comfortable cheap and wide. I don't like using taxis to move because the price is expensive.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes

Nasir

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Salim / Salma wants to know about an incident which might have happened to you in the past.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about this incident and what you did in that situation.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Hi Salim,

How are you? I hope you are doing well. Thank you for your email.

I'm writing to tell you about the incident which had happened with me in the past.

Last year, my family and I went on a picnic in a beautiful wadi in the mountains. When we arrived, I decided to walk. I started walking along the wadi. Then I found myself far away from my family. I was very thirsty.

My family missed me. My father decided to look for me. He walked. 'Fahad. Where are you?' my father shouted. After a long time, he found me nearly to die.

My father gave some water to drink. He blamed me for what I did.

I learned to inform my parents for any risky job I decide to do.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards

Ahmed

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Abdullah / Laila wants to know about how to keep ourselves healthy.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about how to become strong and healthy.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Hi Abdullah,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your email.

I'm writing to tell you about how to keep yourself healthy that you ask about.

Healthy lifestyle is important for a healthy life. For instance, you should keep clean and have a shower at least twice a day. You should look neat and attractive.

The food you eat need to be healthy. Try to avoid eating out. Don't eat junk food and snacks like burgers and chips as well as soft drinks.

Your unhealthy habits should be changed. For instance, you need to look for healthy styles such as what to do, what to eat and what are the useful activities for your body. You should make yourself healthy and strong.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes

Ahmed

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Salmeen / Sawsan planned to visit your town next summer holiday.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about your town and the program that you prepared for his / her visit.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Hello Sawsan,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about your next visit to my town.

I'm really very glad to see you here in my beautiful village. My family is interested in your visit too.

When you arrive, I will take you to see the old buildings in my village like the fort and the traditional market, where you can buy souvenirs. We will go on a picnic in an awesome wadi which has water and date palm trees. We will make a big barbecue. We will take photos.

You will be able climb mountains and see some wildlife like different types of birds, plants and herbs.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

My love

Nasra

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Andrew / Anna is collecting information about healthy lifestyles.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about healthy lifestyle.

Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organized**.

Hi Anna,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your email.

I'm writing to tell you about the healthy lifestyle that you asked about.

Healthy lifestyle is important for a healthy life. For instance, you should keep clean and have a shower at least twice a day. You should look neat and attractive.

The food you eat need to be healthy. Try to avoid eating out. Don't eat junk food and snacks like burgers and chips as well as soft drinks.

Your unhealthy habits should be changed. For instance, you need to look for healthy styles such as what to do, what to eat and what are the useful activities for your body. You should make yourself healthy and strong.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes

Samia

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Sami / Sana wants to know about how a successful poster.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about how to make an attractive poster.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Hello Sana,

How are you? I hope you are doing well. Thank you for your email.

I'm writing to suggest some ideas for a good poster.

First, your poster should be attractive. You need to make it colourful and decorated.

Second, the language on the poster should be clear, easy and well known.

Finally, your poster should include some drawings which show some ideas.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Good luck

Muna

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: your friend asked about the future job that you are dreaming of.

Write an e-mail telling him/her about that job and why you chose it.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Hi Ali,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about my favourite job.

I want to be a teacher in the future for many reasons. First, I want to help people to read and write.

Second, teaching is an interesting job because you meet different students every year.

Third, teaching makes you look for new information and have a good personality.

I like teaching because it gives me the sense of achievement when I help students.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

My love

Hilal

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Faisal / Fatma wants to know about how to keep fit.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about how to keep fit.

Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organized**.

Hello Saleh,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about how to keep fit.

First, you need to do a lot of exercises such as walking, running and swimming.

Second, you should eat fresh food like fruits, vegetables and fish.

Third, you should avoid sitting for a long time, so don't watch a lot of TV.

Finally, don't drink soft drinks like fizzy drinks, cola and Pepsi.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes

Mohammed

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Laith / Laila is doing a project about foods around the world.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about what Omani people usually eat.

Your writing should be **clear** and **well-organized**.

Dear Laila,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about the food in Oman.

Omani people eat different types of food. For example, they eat fruit like apples, oranges, grapes and bananas.

They eat vegetables such onions, carrots, corn and eggplants.

Omani people eat meat, chicken and fish with rice. They like barbecues.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes

Salma

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Naji / Najwa wants to know about the importance of travelling.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about the benefits of travelling.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Dear Najwa,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about the importance of travelling.

First, when people travel, they discover new places and see stunning views.

Second, travelling helps people to learn about new cultures and see new traditions and handicrafts.

Third, travelers can taste new delicious foods. They can also learn how to prepare these new dishes.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

By for now

Khalfan

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Faisal / Fatma wants to know about your summer holiday.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about your summer holiday. Include, who were with you, where did you go and what did you do there.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Hi Said,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about my summer holiday.

Last summer holiday, my classmates and I went camping in the desert. When we arrived, we put on our tents. Then we collected some wood for the fire.

We made a barbecue. We spent our night around the fire. We talked and laughed. We made tea and coffee too.

In the morning, we walked in order to discover the place. We saw some camels. One of my friends rode a camel. Then we returned to our village at 4 PM.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Warm regards

Bader

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Fahad / Fatma wants to know about the new restaurant which was opened recently.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about the new restaurant.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Dear Fahad,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well.

I'm writing to tell you about the new restaurant.

The new restaurant serves delicious foods. It has many types of dishes from different countries like Chinese, Japanese, Italian and French and many Arabic dishes.

The prices are suitable and fair for everyone. One meal for two persons costs only 2 OR.

The cooks and the place are very clean. The waiters are friendly.

I look forward to seeing you in this restaurant soon.

Best regards

Hamed

How to write a complaint email

. Greeting

Dear Sir / Madam,

Dear Mr. Hassan,

Dear Nizwa Restaurant manager,

. Tell them about your problem shortly

I am writing to complain of poor service I received from your (company) / bad product I purchased from your (name of shop) the very terrible food I ordered from your (restaurant) on (date)

The service had not performed well / The product was billed the wrong amount / The product has some flaws / The food was disgusting.

. Tell them about your desire

I would like to ask for a full refund of the (price) / a repair to the item / an exchange to the product

. Enclosed are copies of my receipts / guarantees / warranties.

. Tell your time limit

I look forward to your immediate reply and resolution to my problem. I will wait until (time) before seeking help from a consumer protection agency for investigation. Please contact me at the above address or by phone number (000000000) during business hours.

. Ending your letter by:

Yours sincerely, (You know the name of the person)

Yours faithfully, (You don't know his name)

To: Abd34@gmail.com

From: Kms658@hotmail.com

Subject: a complaint about food

Dear Ms. Abdullah,

I am writing today to complain of the very terrible burgers I ordered from your Almadina Restaurant on 22 November 2021 at around 8 pm.

I know exactly how my burger should taste like and how I should enjoy it, but not this time. I am sure that burgers had been prepared wrong. The smell is unacceptable and they taste like they are rotten. I couldn't eat them and had to throw them away.

Enclosed are copies of my bill at that purchase and a photo of those burgers. I think you would easily recognize how different they are from other normal burgers.

I look forward to your immediate reply and a resolution to my problem. I will wait until the end of next week before seeking help from a consumer protection agency for investigation. Please contact me at the above address or by phone at 990000000 during business hours.

Yours sincerely,

Khamis Al-Ghafri

To: hvdmM909@gmail.com

From: kms658@hotmail.com

Subject: a complaint about a service

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am writing to complain about the horrible evening I spent with my family in your restaurant, where my family and I celebrated my birthday on 23 October 2021.

We had reserved two tables before we arrived by a phone call. We found the restaurant is full. The service was very slow and we had to wait 20 minutes before we could order. In addition, your employees were rude and uncooperative.

On top of that, the meat was overcooked and dry and was not worth the money. Moreover, the supervisor paid no attention to our complaints and refused our request. He was unpolite when he asked us to find another restaurant instead.

As you can see, we were not able to enjoy our party, so I ask you to kindly investigate and take action against the staff on duty for their negligence and rude behaviour. Enclosed a copy of my bill.

I look forward to your apologies and a full refund to the (80,500 OR) we had paid for bad food and service.

I will wait until the end of this month before seeking help from a consumer protection agency for investigation. Please contact me at the above address or by phone at 990000000 during business hours.

Yours faithfully,

Khamis Al-Ghafri

Job application email

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: You are a professional candidate who likes to apply for a job as a financial advisor.

Task: Write an e-mail to the HR manager telling him / her about yourself, why do you want this career, your strengths and weaknesses and your qualifications.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

1. Start with greeting .

Dear Sir / Madam, Dear HR manager, Dear Hiring manager " To Whom It May Concern",

Dear Mr. Robert, Dear Mrs. Zuwaina,

2. Why you are writing?

I have seen an advertisement in Oman Observer newspaper last Monday about some job vacancies at your company. I am writing to apply for **a financial advisor**.

3. Tell them why do you want to work at this company.

I am really interested in working for your company because I have been watching the growth and success of your company for a long time. I can contribute to develop the aims of your company and add more new beneficial ideas.

4. What can you bring to the company?

I have many skills about solving problems and how to facilitate challenges.

5. Your strengths and weaknesses

I am an easy-going person and I like working in teams. I am able to communicate orally and in writing in Arabic and English. I can use PowerPoint software. However, I don't like working out. Moreover, I don't have the ability to convince others.

6. Tell about your attachments.

My qualifications and experience are attached. If I can provide you with my CV or any more information , please let me know.

7. End your email politely .

I look forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Khamis Al-Ghafri

Khamis.alghafri @ moe.om

To: hvdmM909@gmail.com

From: kms658@hotmail.com

Subject: applying for a position

Dear Mr. Hassan,

I am writing to show my great interest in the position of teaching English at Nizwa College as advertised on **Oman Observer newspaper** on **23rd March 2022**. I am a recent college graduate with extensive teaching experience and excellent written and oral communication. I believe I would be an ideal fit for this position at your organisation.

I am skilled at communicating effectively with college students with strong personality. I dealt with various students from different countries during the last two years, and I have the ability to understand their interests, how to encourage them and how to control them too.

I am passionate about searching for new knowledge. I am ready to provide my students with all required resources and links which will enhance and support their studies.

I believe my communication skills, my experience and my passion to give knowledge would make me a strong fit for this position. I have attached my CV and qualifications to this email. For further requirements, please contact me at the above address or by phone at 900000000.

I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Laila Al-Rahbi

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Imagine that you are Ali/Alia. You have to write a report about a sustainable project in Oman. Therefore, you are writing to request a visit to Dhofar Wind Power Project site.

Task: Write an e-mail to the manager of the project to request a visit to the site. Yourself, say why you want to this visit and what you want to do during the visit and suggest a date for the visit.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well.

I am writing **to request a visit to your company site.**

My name is Ahmed Al-Abri. I am a university student. I am writing a report about a sustainable project in Oman.

During my visit, I will interview some staff in your company. I will collect information about your factory. These data will be confidential and will be used only for the report purposes.

In addition, I will take photos of some machines in your factory and how they work.

Therefore, I planned to make this visit at the last week of this month at 8 am. If this time is suitable for you please let me know. I appreciate your support.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes

Yours Faithfully

Ahmed Al-Abri

To: hvdmM909@gmail.com

From: kms658@hotmail.com

Subject: Job Application

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am writing this email to apply for the position **a receptionist** of your **hotel**. I saw the advertisement on **24th April 2022** on **Oman Observer newspaper** and the job description matches my qualification.

I have attached my **CV**, which highlights my skills and qualifications for this job.

I am recent graduate from **Sultan Qaboos University** and I have a comprehensive knowledge on **hospitality, meeting people and working in teams**. Furthermore, I have **spoken and written English skills**. Your industry work is related to my interests and my internship.

I assure that I will be a valuable asset for your prestige **hotel**. Thank you in advance for judging my application.

You can reach me at 9000000000 or at the above address.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely

Khamis Al-Ghafri

Complete the following task. Write **at least 100 words**.

Situation: Your friend Fahad / Fatma wants to know about the new restaurant which was opened recently.

Task: Write an e-mail to your friend telling him / her about the new restaurant.

Your writing should be **clear and well-organized**.

Dear Sara,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about how to attract customers to your sports shop.

First, you should promote for your business via social media. Try to ask some famous people in Twitter, Instagram or Snapchat who have thousand followers to make advertisements for your shop.

Second, you can design some posters and print them out. Ask some people to distribute the posters to many people.

You can also promote for yourself using WhatsApp application. Share some products of your shop to your contacts.

Try to make sale for your products. Put a big sign contains 50% sales and everyone see the sign will visit your shop.

I hope that this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,

Fatma

Hi Petra,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well . Thank you for your lovely email .

I'm writing to tell you about my future plan.

Actually, I have already made a plan for my future career. I made my decisions to study hard and get excellent result in grade 12.

My ambition is to be a doctor and help sick people. To be a doctor, I must study hard from now and search about important information to reach that goal.

I designed a time table which contains the tasks that I should achieve everyday and the certain time I will need to finish the tasks. I will try hard to get a good result in grade 10 and for next two years I am going to be more active and study hard.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,

Ahlam

Hi Salim,

How are you? I hope that you are doing well. Thank you for your lovely email.

I'm writing to tell you about the future transport.

Actually, transport has been developing every day. Transport becomes faster and easier nowadays.

I think transport will be more comfortable and safer than today. More new forms of transport will be invented. For example, cars will not move on roads. Cars and busses will fly like planes.

In addition, trains will move in special tubes and they will be faster than planes.

The travel to space will be popular when a lot of people will be able to go to the moon and other planets easily. Special rockets will be manufactured for carrying hundred of passengers into space.

I hope this will help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,

Ahmed

Why do people travel?

People like travelling. When people travel, they can see **interesting places**. For example, travelers can **visit** old cities, stunning nature and unique buildings.

Some people travel for treatment. Sick people going abroad for medical care or to get rare operations such as heart surgery.

Some people are interested in foreign cultures. They hang around in order to meet people and learn their **language, customs** and **traditions**. Furthermore, they visit **museums** and **monuments** to learn about the **history** of that country.

Some sports attract people to travel. Thousands of fans and sports lovers travel around the world to watch their favourite sport matches or to meet sport celebrities.

For these reasons, it is a good idea to go on tour to different places.

Fruit is a healthy food. Fruits have many vitamins and **minerals**, including Vitamin C, Vitamin E, and Potassium. For these reasons, it is a good idea to eat lots of fruit.

Why it is important to learn foreign languages?

It is important to learn foreign languages. First, knowing foreign languages creates job opportunities. For instance, some occupations require to speak different languages.

Second, learning other languages helps us communicate with other people from other countries. In addition, it is crucial to understand global languages for international business.

Foreign languages are for higher studies. For instance, for research purposes in any field, spreading knowledge for publishing books.

To sum up, every one needs to learn international languages to be successful in his life.

Why teenagers need to have mobile phones?

Having a mobile phone can help teenagers in several ways. They can call for help in an emergency. For example, if they face any risk, they can contact the police or call for medical rescue.

Cell phones allow teens to communicate with each other. They can exchange ideas, information and views. In addition, teenagers may ask for suggestions, explanations or support from their teachers.

Mobile phones help teenagers to stay in contact with their parents. Sometimes parents become worried about their sons and daughters, so calling or messaging them will bring a relief.

Finally, cell phones are essential for studying. For instance, teens can use their phones to translate new words, for online study and to watch educational videos on the YouTube.

To conclude, when possible, teenagers should have a cell phone.

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Informative Writing

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

“The impact of tourism on the economy”

Your writing should be clear and well organized.

Tourism enriches economy. Firstly, it improves personal income and standards of living. For example, tourism creates employment opportunities such as tour guides, bus drivers, chefs, travel consultants, travel agency managers, hotel managers and many other odd jobs.

Secondly, **tourism support handicrafts.** For instance, craftsmen are able to sell their products to tourists with a good price. Those handworkers will make money easily. In addition, taxi drivers will earn from the visitors too.

Thirdly, **tourism develops some business sectors like hospitality industry, accommodations, food and beverage services, entertainment and transportation.** Moreover, hotels will market themselves and attract many guests to book rooms and to use the hotel services.

To conclude, for these reasons, governments should develop tourism industry and promote for successful tourism.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

“The benefits of team work”

Your writing should be clear and well organized.

Team work has many advantages. First, it facilitates the labour. For instance, people who work in teams will be able to achieve the work fast and easily.

Second, **team work leads to an accurate production.** For example, working together may reduce the percentage of mistakes and misjudgment when workers complete each other.

Third, **team work reduces boredom.** For example, workers will not work alone and the work environment will be enthusiastic and entertaining. In addition, when workers cooperate with each other, they will feel happy.

Finally, **cooperation reduces work pressure and increases concentration.** Workers work in a comfortable atmosphere and their effort will be shared between all, therefore, there will be accelerated and precise production.

To sum up, it is important to work in teams instead of working alone.

Write **at least 100 words** on the following topic:

"The benefits of the Internet"

Your writing should be clear and well organized.

The internet is useful for people. First, people use the internet to communicate with each other. For instance, they contact with other people by using social media such as WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, Facebook and many other applications.

Second, the internet allows people to get information quickly and easily. For example, people can know the location of people and places, translate new words, search for resources, opinions and new ideas, know about the weather and look for services like hotels and important sites in the area.

Third, people use the internet for shopping. For instance, they can buy and sell products and services such as cars, clothes, electronic devices, lands and book holidays too.

Finally, the internet helps people to have fun. For example, people can watch films and sport activities when they are out. They can play games such as Hitman, Ghost runner and Fort Night.

To sum up, the internet is important for these reasons, so it is crucial to be used positively.

Write at least 100 words on the following topic:

How to be a good Omani citizen?

Your writing should be clear and well organized.

Citizenship requires special standards. First, the good citizen needs to be an honorable member of his community. He has to obey the laws of his country and he mustn't participate in or promote violence. In addition, he must vote in local elections and raise awareness about some society issues.

The best citizen needs to support his society. For instance, the good citizen needs to be effective in his community. In other words, he should support needy and poor people. Furthermore, he should participate in voluntary works and don't increase risks or promote violence or do bad behaviours.

Decent citizen should be a successful person. For instance, he needs to be well educated, has good behaviours and respect others. In addition, his ethical nobility must be seen during his life.

In conclusion, as I mentioned above, it is important to have some of these features to be a good citizen.

Write at least 100 words on the following topic:

How do Omanis welcome guests to their homes?

Your writing should be clear and well organized.

Omani people are friendly and kind. For example, when they meet strangers, they invite them to their houses and serve the guests Omani coffee with dates and fruit. In addition, they welcome the guests with open arms and a warm smile.

In some Omani villages, Omani people prepare some kind of refreshment such as making special welcome dances for the guests in order to make the guests feel with peace.

Omanis are hospitable and generous. They know the meaning of hospitality and they offer the best thing they own for their guests. They slaughter sheep or goats for the house guests.

Omanis ask the guests to stay longer and have lunch or dinner. They sometimes offer free accommodation for the guests, so the visitors can stay as long time as they wish. In addition, the visitors will be taken in a tour trip to see the place by the villagers.

To summarize, that guests can find warm welcome and wonderful smiles when they visit any Omani family. The guests are in safe place and between friendly people who respect their guests.

Write at least 100 words on the following topic:

What are the benefits of reading for children?

Your writing should be clear and well organized.

Reading is crucial for children. First, it exercises their brain. For instance, reading strengthens brains and builds new connections. Furthermore, it improves concentration and encourages kids to focus better.

Second, reading improves kids' vocabulary and language skills. Children learn new words as they read, absorb information on how to structure sentences and how to use words and other language features properly.

Third, reading can develop a child's imagination. For example, as kids read their brains translate the descriptions they read of people, places and things into images. Moreover, children who read achieve better in school.

Finally, reading is a fun for children. When kids read, they can never be bored because they feel amused and excited.

To conclude, for all these reasons, we should stimulate children to read more in their early ages.

Write at least 100 words on the following topic:

How to get fit?

Your writing should be clear and well organized.

Getting fit is important for your health. Therefore, you should follow some approaches work for fitness success. First, start a balanced diet. For instance, eat less and exercise more. Cut down on salt and sugar and start eating fruit and vegetables and avoid eating junk food.

Second, observe your eating habit. For example, write down everything you eat and focus on foods which are rich in protein, vitamins, potassium, magnesium and minerals.

Third, exercise often. For instance, try hard to walk with a friend every day and establish a routine for moving and stick at it for at least two months.

Finally, try to get enough sleep and avoid going to bed early. This will help your body to relax and to be active for the next day.

To sum up, fitness is important so, try to follow the above tips for successful fitness.

Write at least 100 words on the following topic:

What are the risks of smoking?

Your writing should be clear and well organized.

Smoking is dangerous. First, **it causes many diseases.** For instance, it makes smokers suffer from heart and arteries diseases, lung cancer and general weakness.

Second, **smoking causes early death.** For example, smokers get old quickly and may get the chance of heart attacks more than non-smokers. Furthermore, chemicals in cigarettes dry out the skin and cause wrinkles that can make you look 10 years older or more.

Third, **smoking can influence smokers' appearance.** For instance, smokers often have yellow broken teeth and brown lips because of tar and nicotine. In addition, smoking can make your breath stink.

Finally, **smoking wasting your money.** When smokers buy cigarettes, they pay too much money and that leads to bankruptcy.

To conclude, for all these reasons, smokers must quit smoking and we must raise awareness about the dangers of smoking.

Smart homes

Smart homes are useful in our life. They make our life easy. For instance,

Technology

New technology is useful / fruitful / important / crucial / harmful /risky / dangerous in our life. First, it helps people to **communicate** with each other. For example, they use the internet, smart phones, social media platforms and media to know about the news around the world.

Second reason, transport facilitates people to move. For instance, people can travel around the world easily. Planes, cruises and trains can carry many people in the same time.

Modern machines help to make our life easy and fast. Some machines raise the amount of manufacturing products such as clothes, food products, in agriculture and in producing power.

To sum up, for these reasons, I think that the new technology became very fruitful in our life. So, we should use it properly.

Narative writing

What we need for writing stories?

1. **Time**: last year / last summer holiday / six weeks ago / last Friday / on my birthday
2. **Characters**: my family and I / my friends and I / my father and I / some people
3. **Sitting**: in the desert / on the beach / in a village / in the wadi / in the mountains / on an island
4. **Reported speech**: "Let's go" / "Why don't we go" / "I'll bring" / "You should" / "Did you bring" / "Look at those" / "Shall we start"
5. **Past simple**: We **went** to / I **travelled** to / My father **drove** to / My mother **cooked** the / I **rescued** / my sister **gathered** some / They **bought** / We **climbed** / I **learned** / My friend **swam** / My parents **asked** me to / We **played** / my sisters **made**
6. **Past continuous**: it was **raining/snowing**. The wind was **blowing**. She was **wearing** / while I was **cooking**, I cut / I was **swimming** in when a attacked me. / my father was **walking** on when he saw / While we were **climbing**, I broke my
7. **Past perfect**: Before we left home, we **had gone** shopping. / after I **had started** climbing, I fell down. / Before my mother cooked the lunch, she **had prepared** the salad.
8. **Past perfect continuous**: We **had been walking** for two hours. / My friends and I **had been cleaning** the beach for a long time. / My father **had been driving** since 6 am. My friend **had been climbing** for half an hour.

Write a story of at least 100 words based on the following topic.

Imagine that you travelled abroad to spend your summer holiday. In a restaurant you met a celebrity whom you didn't expect to see there.

Tell us where you went, whom you met and what happened.

Your story should be lively and interesting.

Last year in my summer holiday, I travelled to Egypt with a friend. We visited many beautiful places in Cairo. One day, my friend suggested to have lunch in a traditional Egyptian restaurant in Al-Hosain. We took a taxi to Al-Hosain.

When we arrived at the restaurant the smell of the food was attractive. The waiter brought us the menu. "What would you like to eat, sir?" he asked. My friend ordered fish with rice. "Bring me bread with fried chicken, please." I replied.

Later, a man with two body guards arrived. "Isn't that man the famous Egyptian actor Adil Emam?" I asked. "Yes, he is." my friend said.

The famous man sat at the table opposite to us. His two guards stood behind him. I left my seat and went to meet the celebrity. He was very friendly and he welcomed me kindly. I asked him about his future works and he answered me. We talked and he told me some jokes. I asked Adil Emam if I can take a selfie with him. I took the selfie and it was interesting. "If you need any help please tell me." Adil Emam said. "Thank you, Mr. Adil." I said "We are between our hospitable Egyptian people." "Where do you come from?" Adil asked. "We are from Oman." He was happy to know that we were Omanis.

Then, my friend and I left the restaurant joyfully. Later I sent the photo to my friends and they were surprised to see me with that popular celebrity.

Write a story of at least 100 words based on the following topic.

“My First Day at New School”

Your story should be lively and interesting.

Three years ago, I finished my summer holiday and I had to start grade 10 in a new post basic school. My previous cycle two school was small and less than 300 students were studying at that school.

When I arrived at my new school, I really was shocked. The number of students made me surprised. An increasing number of strange students were crowding the school. It was my first time to see those new students with different behaviours and from various villages.

The number of new teachers was big too. I used to see less than 25 teachers in my previous school, but they were more than 80 teachers in my new school from different nationalities. Everything looked strange for me. The building itself was massive and scary.

I tried to cope and adapt myself to the new situation. I didn't sit alone but I started to discover the new school environment and to talk to some students who were surprised too. We made a group and we did an inspection tour in the school.

During that first day I began to feel more confident and comfortable. With the support of my new friends and classmates I could avoid my worry. I started to memorize the names of some teachers and I chat with some of them. That first day was the most memorable experience in my life.

Write a story of at least 100 words based on the following topic.

Complete the following **narrative** writing task. Write at least 100 words.

“ A month ago, I was walking home late at night when I notice three people standing outside the bank. I suspected them and thought for moment

.....

Your story should be lively and interesting.

Four weeks ago, I was walking home after mid night when I saw three strange people standing outside a bank. I really suspected them and thought for a moment that they might be robbers. I immediately called the police and I directed them to the place.

Suddenly, one of the three men started screaming. He was in pain of an illness. The other two men were trying to comfort him. **"We have been waiting for a car for twenty minutes."** one of them said sadly.

I was completely embarrassed when I recognized that those three men were not thieves. The police arrived and arrested the three men. "Our friend has a stomach ache." one man said. "We are students and we stay in this building."

I walked to them. "I am the person who called you. I am really sorry and shy." I said. "No, you are not." a policeman said. "You brought us here in good time to rescue this man."

The police decided to help the three men. They gave them a lift to the hospital. For me, I learned that I must not judge someone without knowing the whole story.

Write a story of at least 100 words based on the following topic.

Write about a day that you never forget.

What happened? Who were with you?

Your story should be lively and interesting.

Last year in a rainy day I went with my family to the beach. When we arrived at the beach we sat on the sand. My mother started to prepare the lunch. My father walked on the beach. My sister and I made holes in the sand.

Suddenly, we heard our mother's screaming. We ran to her. She had burnt her hand. We called our father for help but he was far away. I decided to run after him.

I ran very fast. Finally, my father heard me. We ran back quickly to my mother. I was very tired. My father drove fast to a nearest hospital.

When we arrived at the hospital, we took my mother to the emergency room. Doctors looked after my mother. They gave her treatment. Then we returned to our village.

Write a story of at least 100 words based on the following topic.

Write about a place that you visited. What happened and what you did?

Your story should be lively and interesting.

Last summer holiday my family and I went to Salalah. My father was driving the car when we had a tire puncture.

A police car came and some policemen helped my father to change the tire. My father thanked the policemen. We arrived in Salalah in the evening.

The next day my father took us to Wadi Darbat. While I was walking along the wadi, I saw a boy in the wadi. The boy was drowning.

I called the police and immediately the Civil Defiance arrived to the site. The civil defiance men rescued the boy. The civil defiance men and the boy's family thanked me.

Write a story of at least 100 words based on the following topic.

Write a story about an experience that taught you a lesson. What type of experience? When and where did it happen? What is the lesson?

You can include other details so that your story will be interesting. Your writing should be organized.

Two years ago, in a village near the mountains, my friend and I were walking in the wadi when we saw a leather bag. We opened the bag and we found some money in it. " Let's take this bag to the mosque and find the owner." my friend said.

" We should look after the person who lost this bag. "my friend said.

" This bag belongs to someone and we must find him." I didn't agree with my friend and I said " We need this money so we will keep it for ourselves. "

My friend was sad and upset and he said" You are a bad friend. "He left me alone and went away. I became very embarrassed. I took the bag to the village and I delivered it to some people and I asked them to look for its owner.

When I returned to my town I went to my friend's house and said " I am sorry dear because I didn't listen to your advice." My friend became happy and he said " You are now my best friend."

I learned from that situation that I must not take anything which is not for me and to accept my friends' opinions which are good.

One day my school decided to organize a trip for my class to the beach. When I returned home, I asked my father to give me the permission to go with my classmates.

My father agreed and he said " Ok! but please don't swim in the sea because you are not able to swim."

The next day the school bus took us to the beach. We walked and spent a nice time there and we were happy. Some of my classmates asked me to go swimming in the sea. I refused. " I can't swim well." I said.

My friends laughed at me and said " You are a coward boy." I was very embarrassed and shy. They continued asking me to join them. I tried to convince them but they strongly insisted. " Ok friends. Let's go. " I said.

We started swimming. The sea was too rough. I couldn't remember anything but later I found myself in the hospital. " What happened? I asked. My parents were near my head. They were very worried." This is the result for anyone who doesn't listen to his parents' advice. "my mother said.

From that situation, I learned that we must obey our parents because they always do good and useful things to us.

Write a story of at least 100 words based on the following topic.

Ahmed was a grade 12 student. He studies Engineering in the UK now.

Write a story about Ahmed. What did he do before travelling abroad? How could he cope with home sickness?

Your story should be lively and interesting.

Two years ago, Ahmed got a good result in grade 12 final exams. Therefore, he was granted a full scholarship by the government to study engineering in UK.

Ahmed prepared well before he left Oman. First, he looked for people who had studied in the same town and he also read the website of the university that he was going to study in. He read about the accommodation, transport, services, sports and the town itself. Furthermore, Ahmed bought the main things that he would need there such as new clothes and a camera. He involved his family and friends in planning his trip.

His first month in the UK was very difficult. He felt with homesickness and he missed his family and friends. However, he coped with that by trying to discover the town and learning about the new culture.

Ahmed also focused more on his new life by doing own tasks such as washing and ironing his clothes. He looked for anew circle of good friends. He also focused more on his new life by doing things like washing and ironing his clothes. He looked for anew circle of good friends.

Write a story of at least 100 words based on the following topic.

Movies and books often talk about the importance of loyalty and friendship. Write a story about a time in your life when friendship proved to be of great importance to you.

Your story should be lively and interesting.

One cold day last winter, my best friend Ali suggested to go camping in a nearby wadi. 'Let's us go camping tomorrow.' He said. 'That's a good idea.' I replied.

So, we went shopping and we bought some items for making tea and some food stuff for preparing the meals. We were very enthusiastic.

The next morning, we rode our bikes to the wadi. When we arrived there, we had pitched the tent. 'It's colder here than the town.' My friend said. 'I agree with you.' I replied.

Before we discovered the place, we had prepared the tea. We drank our tea and walked along the wadi and collected some wood for the fire. Then we returned to our camp after a long walk.

'Let's go mountain biking.' I said. 'Let's do that after lunch.' Said my friend. 'I prefer to go now. I replied. My friend refused to go with me and said 'We will be late for preparing the lunch.' 'I will stay here in order to cook the lunch.' So, I insisted to go mountain biking without my friend.

I rode my bike and started my journey through the narrow rocky gaps and over rocks. While I was cycling to the top of a mountain, I lost the control of my bike. I hit my head on a rock. Unfortunately, I was not wearing my safety helmet at that time. So, I had had a bad injury on my head.

My friend realized that something wrong might had happened to me. He decided to look for me. After a long time of searching, he found me unconscious. He carried me on his shoulder and ran for a long distance to the main road.

A car stopped and took us to the hospital in our town. I had lost too much blood. My friend donated blood and he stayed all the next three days with me in the hospital.

From that story, I recognized the real meaning of loyalty and the good friend s

Write a story about a trip you had when something bad happened. Give it the title **"The bad trip I have ever had"** Include details such as:

Where you went?

Who was with you?

Why was it bad?

The bad things that happened

What did you learn from this situation?

One sunny hot day, my classmates decided to go on a picnic in the mountains at the weekend. They asked me to join them. "I will ask my father." I said.

When I met my father, I told him that I want to go with my classmates to the mountains. "Ok Ahmed." He said "but don't practice dangerous activities there."

The next day, we rode our bikes and began our trip. When we arrived there, we set up the tent. Then we collected some wood for the fire. Some of my friends made tea.

Later, one of my classmates said "Come with me Ahmed to look for beehives in those caves." "No, I am not good at climbing mountains." I replied. He insisted to go with him. Without thinking, I agreed to join him.

We started climbing a high mountain. We moved from cave to another looking for bee colonies. At least, we saw a small cave at a top of a mountain. I refused to continue climbing but my friend said "Be brave! We can reach there easily."

We climbed for more than twenty minutes. We walked slowly and carefully through the rocky steep slope path. Before we reached the cave, I had slipped and fell down.

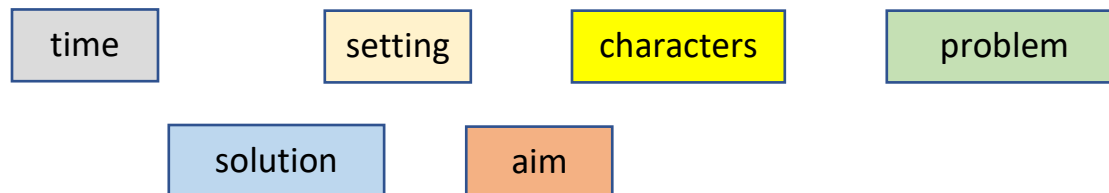
After four days, I came out of the coma in the intensive care unit room. There were my parents and uncles around my bed. They were very happy when I opened my eyes. I could see the blaming looks on my father's face.

That situation taught me to listen carefully to what my parents say and to obey them. They are only the persons who take care of us.

Write a story of at least 100 words based on the following topic.

You and a friend travelled to somewhere when something wrong happened. When did you travel? Where did you go? Why did you go there? What happened? How did you do to solve the problem? What lesson did you learn from that situation?

Your story should be lively and interesting.



Time

Last

Last year, / Last month, / Last summer / Last summer holiday

..... ago

Two years ago, / Three months ago / A long time ago

One day,

Last month, in a hot summer day/ in a cold winter day, **my friend and I** **decided** to go to Muscat. We **wanted** to visit a friend. We **were** very happy.

We **left** our village early in the morning. We took a taxi to Muscat. My father took us to Muscat in his car.

After an hour, my father's car **ran out** of petrol. I felt very thirsty because of the heat. My father tried to stop a car but nobody stopped. So, my father **decided** to walk in order to gather some petrol. **"Stay in the car."** My father said.

My father became very tired and thirsty. He couldn't walk any more. **"I am going to die"** my father thought.

Fortunately,/ Suddenly, a police car stopped behind our car. A policeman came to us. "What's the matter?" he asked. We told him about our problem. "Where is your father?" "He went to bring some petrol." I said.

The policemen took us to look for my father. After a long distance, we found him unconscious. The police gave him little drinking water. Then, my father opened his eyes. "Where am I?" The police told him about the story. My father became better.

The police took us to a petrol station. They paid for the petrol too. After that, the police took us to our car. They poured the petrol into our car. My father started the car. "Always check the level of petrol before you start your journey." A policeman said. We thanked the police. We continued our journey to Muscat.



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Time + setting:

(Last year – Last month – Last holiday – Last summer holiday – last weekend – two years ago – two weeks ago – One day)

(into the desert – in the mountains – in a wadi – on the road – in Salalah – at the zoo – in the park – in the funfair – in the jungle – into the forest _ on an island)

Characters:

(my family and I – my friends and I – my classmates and I – my cousins and I – a shark – a boy – a lion – policemen – fire fighters – a doctor)

Aim / goal:

(in order to discover – to find some – to reach the summit of – to meet some in order to buy – wanted to find some – planned to improve)
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Tension/ problem:

(someone stole my wallet/ passport – I broke my leg – some of my friends injured – my friend was lost in the desert – my brother got lost into the forest – our car broke down – the bus ran out of petrol – my mother burned her hand – I broke an expensive)

Solution:

. happy end

. bad end

We need to use in writing a story

1. Direct speech

("Look! A boy is drowning." Ali said – My father asked "Where did you find that plant?" – "I can't find my wallet." I said - "We should look for some fresh water." A friend said – "Help! Help!" someone shouted – "Why don't we go swimming?" my cousin suggested)

Past simple:

(I saw a snake under the mat. – My father made some tea. – My friend cooked a tasty food. – I fell from the top of the mountain. – My mother cut her hand.

Past continuous:

(It was raining heavily. – I was wearing heavy clothes. – The wind was blowing so hard.

Past continuous / past simple:

The driver fell asleep while he was driving.

While I was swimming in the sea, a shark attacked me.

My father was driving when a camel crossed the road.

Past perfect: (past perfect / past simple)

My parents had gone shopping before we started the journey.

Before we prepared the lunch, we had eaten some fruit.

My friends had cleaned the beach before we left the wadi.

Khamis Al-Ghafri

99456500

Write a story of at least 100 words based on the following topic.

Write about a day that you never forget.

What happened? Who were with you?

Your story should be lively and interesting.

1. Time:

Last week / month / year / weekend / summer holiday / Sunday
Two weeks ago / three months ago / four years ago / in 2018

2. Characters:

my friend and I / my family and I / my brother and I / my cousin and I

3. Aim (goal):

wanted to spend a nice time in the countryside - wanted to visit my /our old friends – wished to discover the wonderful place - planned to get the chance (opportunity) to reach the summit (top) of Jabal Shams – in order to buy some new items for my project - to find a suitable place for our next visit

I wanted a good future for myself by studying hard – to discover caves – to explore the underwater sea life –

Place: in the forest / in the desert / in the mountains / on the beach / at school / at the zoo / in a shopping mall / on the farm / in Oman / in a village

4. Problem:

Some wild animals attacked us

A thief stole my wallet / passport

My friend broke his leg

We missed our way to the camp

The teacher saw me eating during the lesson

Our car broke down in the middle of the desert

Our tent got fire
We forgot the matches
We had a car accident
My brother got sick
I burned the food
My friend was drowning
We got shortage of food / water
The tank ran out of water / our car ran out of fuel

5. **Solution:**

Happy end / bad end

Tenses to use in your story:

Past simple

We travelled to ... We went to ... My father decided to take us to ... My mother cooked / prepared We visited We saw We planned to We ate We forgot We did I swam in We met We made We watched .. We observed ... I went walking. Suddenly, I saw a snake.

Past continuous

I was taking photos of some fish when I dropped my phone into the sea.

My father was driving the car at night when a camel crossed the road.

While I was walking in the wadi, I saw a snake.

While I was swimming in the sea, a shark attacked me.

I was cooking the lunch when the window was broken.

My friend was climbing a high mountain when he fell down.

Past perfect

My parents **had gone** shopping before we **left** home.

After I **had done** my homework, I **watched** TV.

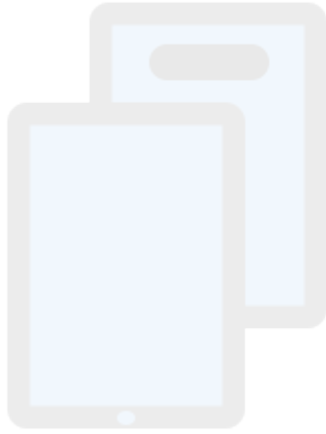
The tree **had fallen** before we **arrived**.

After my parents **had gone** to bed, I **watched** TV.

After my dad had gone to the mosque, I played the piano.

Before my father went to the mosque, I had played the piano.

My dad had gotten sick before we took him to the hospital.



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