

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية



## مذكرة Sword The

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← المستوى الثاني عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← مذكرات وبنوك ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 21:07:00 2025-02-04

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

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب المستوى الثاني عشر



صفحة المناهج  
القطرية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب المستوى الثاني عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

أوراق عمل في الوحدة الخامسة مع الإجابة النموذجية

1

مراجعات وأوراق عمل الوحدة الخامسة

2

مراجعات وأوراق عمل الوحدة الرابعة مع الإجابة النموذجية

3

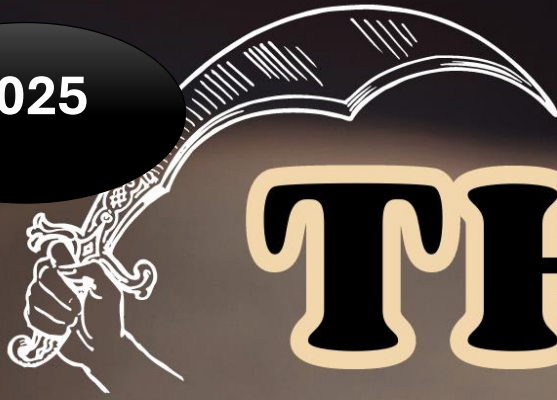
أوراق عمل الوحدة الثالثة مع الإجابة النموذجية

4

أوراق عمل الوحدة الثانية مع الإجابة النموذجية

5

2025



# THE SWORD

Grade 12

2<sup>nd</sup> Term

2024-2025

Complaint- MEMO-  
discursive essay  
Problems & solutions

Reading- Main purpose  
Closest meaning

Vocab- Idioms- Compound noun  
Preposition

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## UNIT (6) : Health and Fitness

Prepositions		حروف الجر on   in   to   with	
depend <b>on</b>	يعتمد على	<b>result in</b>	ينتج عنه
comment <b>on</b>	يعلق على (مباراة- بوست)	<b>invest in</b>	يستثمر ف
congratulate <b>on</b>	يهنيء على	<b>believe in</b>	يؤمن ب
insist <b>on</b>	يصر على	<b>participate in</b>	يشارك ف
centered <b>on</b>	تمركز على	<b>excel in</b>	يتفوق ف
<b>lead to</b> (led)	يؤدي إلى	<b>cope with</b>	يتماشى مع- يتأقلم
<b>refer to</b>	يشير إلى	<b>interact with</b>	يتفاعل مع (معلم مع طلاب)
<b>relate to</b>	يرتبط ب - له علاقة ب	<b>replace with</b>	يحل محل - يستبدل زيت بزبدة
<b>contribute to</b>	يساهم في، يشارك في	<b>combine with</b>	يتحد مع   يدمج

.Choose the correct answers:

- 1- He went on to study anatomy and excel \_\_\_\_\_ many different areas of fitness .  
a.in                      b . on                      c. to                      d. with
- 2- This led him to create a series of exercises that centred \_\_\_\_\_ improving these .  
a.in                      b . on                      c. to                      d. with
- 3- She had to cope \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of difficulties at the beginning of her adult life  
a.in                      b . on                      c. to                      d. with
- 4- Everyone congratulated Hassan \_\_\_\_\_ his imaginative story .  
a.in                      b . on                      c. to                      d. with
- 5- His hard work contributed \_\_\_\_\_ his success .  
a.in                      b . on                      c. to                      d. with
- 6- Lack of sleep can result \_\_\_\_\_ serious health problems .  
a.in                      b . on                      c. to                      d. with
- 7- If you want to be able to cope \_\_\_\_\_ the challenges of life , an important step is to believe \_\_\_\_\_ your own abilities .  
a. with \ in                      b .in\ on                      c. to\with                      d. on\with
- 8- She managed to excel \_\_\_\_\_ several sports during her time at university.  
a. in                      b. on                      c. to                      d. with
- 9- The debate centred \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of environmental conservation.  
a. in                      b. on                      c. to                      d. with
- 10- He had to cope \_\_\_\_\_ the sudden loss of his job last year.  
a. in                      b. on                      c. to                      d. with
- 11- They congratulated Mary \_\_\_\_\_ her outstanding performance in the competition.  
a. in                      b. on                      c. to                      d. with



Sports idioms	الأمثال الشعبية	
No sweat. بدون عرق	No problem to do it \ do <u>sth</u> easily	بدون أي جهد، الأمر سهل
be skating on thin ice	to be in a <u>risky</u> -dangerous situation	في وضع خطر - صعب يطلب من مديره فلوس - إجازة
get the ball rolling تدور	to make <u>sth</u> start happening	يبدأ القيام بعمل أو نشاط
keeping one's head above water. (barely-hardly)	to just be able to <u>manage him self</u> , especially when you have financial problems	(يدبر نفسه) خصوصاً مع أزمة ماله   دراسية
go the full distance. مسافة	to <u>finish sth</u> - his task	تنتهي العمل بنجاح
show sb the ropes. احبال	to <u>teach sb</u> how sth should be done	يبين كيف يقوم بعمل (علمني)
the ball is in one's court now.	to be <u>one's</u> turn to act- <u>decide</u>	دورك لاتخاذ خطوة أو قرار الكرة في ملعبك
jump the gun	to do <u>sth</u> too soon- <u>before</u> time	يَسْتَبِقُ الأَحْدَاث- يستعجل
Saved by the bell! جرس	<u>rescued</u> from a tricky situation <u>just in time</u> - in the last moment. <u>excuse</u>	أُنقذ في اللحظة الأخيرة
give it (my) best shot	To do my best	أبذل قصارى جهدي

## IDIOMS Choose the meaning of the underlined idioms:

- 1- **Between paying for college tuition and supporting his family, James struggles to keep his head above water.**
- A. is just able to manage, especially when dealing with financial or difficult situations  
B. feels confident in overcoming challenges  
C. learns how to swim and stay afloat  
D. avoids responsibilities to focus on himself
- 2- **A: I don't have time to pick up Omar from gymnastics. Can you do it? B: No sweat. I'll go.**
- A. It is a risky situation.  
B. I can do it easily.  
C. I make it start happening.  
D. I was rescued from the tricky situation just in time.
4. **Mark jumped the gun by submitting the report before the manager gave the final instructions.**
- A. started before the appropriate time  
B. waited patiently for approval  
C. delayed the process intentionally  
D. asked for clarification before acting

give it my best shot – get the ball rolling - go the full distance

1. This case is going to be tough, but I promise I'll \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you cooperate, you can \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I work full time, but we're still just \_\_\_\_\_ ..

no sweat - be skating on thin ice - get the ball rolling - keep my head above water  
go the full distance - show me the ropes - the ball is in your court - jump the gun - saved by the bell

- 1 You \_\_\_\_\_ if you continue to eat junk food because you will eventually get sick.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_; it isn't a problem for me to cut out sugar and start using honey.
- 3 The cost of living has gone up so much that I can barely \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I hope someone can \_\_\_\_\_ in this new job; I really don't know where to start.
- 5 Tina was \_\_\_\_\_ when her phone rang and allowed her to excuse herself from the meeting.
- 6 Your doctor explained what you should stop doing; now \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Let's not \_\_\_\_\_ and announce the news before the time is right.  
I think we'd better \_\_\_\_\_ if we want to get into shape before summertime.
- 8 Let's sign up at a gym today.
- 9 When one decides to go on a diet, one should be prepared to \_\_\_\_\_ no matter how difficult it may be.  
A: I don't have time to pick up Omar from gymnastics this afternoon. Can you do it?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_. I'll go.

<b>balanced diet</b>	a combination of the correct <b>types of food: variety</b>	نِظَامٌ عِدَائِيٌّ مُتَوَازِنٌ
<b>carbohydrates</b>	substances such as sugar or starch, which provide the body with energy, or foods containing these substances	كربوهيدرات خبز - عيش
<b>fibre</b>	[ U ] a substance in <b>fruit, vegetables and brown bread</b> , which travels through the body as waste and helps the contents of the bowels to pass through the body easily	ألياف
<b>calcium</b>	an element which is present in <b>teeth, bones</b> . <b>Milk</b>	كالكسيوم
<b>fatty foods</b>	contains a <b>lot of fat</b> . <b>gain weigh</b> <b>junk food</b>	طعام دهني
<b>nutrition</b>	the substances that you take into your body as <b>food and the way that they influence your health</b> <b>Good- bad – plants</b>	تَغْذِيَّة
<b>preservatives</b>	a chemical used to <b>stop food from decaying- last longer -consume</b>	المادّة الحافظة
<b>additive</b>	<b>coloring – flavor – taste</b> . food, to make it more attractive, or improve in some way <b>لون – طعم</b>	مَادَّةٌ مُضَافَةٌ

### مربع الطعام

Read the following sentences and choose the BEST answer for each gap?

1. We don't use any \_\_\_\_\_ in our food. The colour is natural.  
a. additives      b. fatty foods      c. calcium      d. fibre
2. I need to cut down on \_\_\_\_\_. I've put on too much weight.  
a. additives      b. fatty foods      c. calcium      d. fibre
3. You should drink milk more often to get enough \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. additives      b. fatty foods      c. calcium      d. fibre
4. The key to a healthy and \_\_\_\_\_ is to eat a variety of food in the right proportions.  
a. additives      b. a balanced diet      c. calcium      d. fibre
5. Wholewheat bread contains more \_\_\_\_\_ than white bread.  
a. additives      b. fatty foods      c. calcium      d. fibre
6. This meal is low in \_\_\_\_\_. There's no bread, potatoes or pasta.  
a. preservatives      b. carbohydrates      c. nutrition      d. fibre

7. There are no \_\_\_\_\_ in this food. Therefore, you should consume it as soon as possible.

- a. preservatives      b. carbohydrates      c. nutrition      d. fibre

8. Good \_\_\_\_\_ and regular exercise are essential for a long and healthy life.

- a. preservatives      b. carbohydrates      c. nutrition      d. fibre

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

calcium - balanced diet - additives – preservatives - fatty foods

1. The key to a healthy and \_\_\_\_\_ is to eat a variety of food in the right proportions.
2. I need to cut down on \_\_\_\_\_. I've put on too much weight.
3. You should drink milk more often to get enough \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We don't use any \_\_\_\_\_ in our food. The colour is natural.

nutrition / preservatives / carbohydrates / fibre / calcium

1. Good \_\_\_\_\_ and regular exercise are essential for a long and healthy life.
2. There are no \_\_\_\_\_ in this food. Therefore, you should consume it as soon as possible.
3. This meal is low in \_\_\_\_\_. There's no bread, potatoes, or pasta.
4. Wholewheat bread contains \_\_\_\_\_ more than white bread

## Grammar

## الأفعال الناقصة Modal verbs

Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs used to express ability, possibility, permission, necessity, or other conditions. They are followed by **the base form of a verb** المصدر

## Ability -1 القدرة وعدم القدرة (مضارع – مستقبل – ماضي)

القدرة (مضارع – مستقبل) can	عدم القدرة (مضارع – مستقبل) can't
(am - is – are) able to قادر علي (am-is-are) capable of manage(s) (have-has) the ability to	(am - is – are) not able to غير قادر (am-is-are) not capable of (don't-doesn't) (manage) (don't-doesn't) have the ability to
The baby <b>is able to</b> walk. (can) The baby <b>can</b> walk.	She <b>doesn't have the ability to</b> play the piano . She <b>can't play</b> the piano

Future

I **will be able to** speak Spanish fluently someday.

القدرة (ماضي) could	عدم القدرة (ماضي) couldn't
(was – were) able to كان يقدر (was-were) capable of managed had the ability to	(was -were) <b>not</b> able to ما كان يقدر (was-were) not capable of <b>didn't</b> (manage) <b>didn't</b> have the ability to
I <b>could</b> swim well at the age of four. (able) I <b>was able to</b> swim well at the age of four.	The men were not able to put out the fire.

## Notes

find easy = possible = can

find difficult = impossible = can't

**Could/Couldn't** expresses **general** ability/inability in the past.**Was/Were (not) able to** expresses ability/inability in **a particular situation** in the past.We **were able to** get out of the traffic jam **after two hours!**~~We **could** get out of the traffic jam after two hours!~~Fajr **has the ability to** handle her problems. (can) Fajr **can** handle her problems.Ali **is not able to** speak French. (can't) Ali **can't** speak French.Anood **was able to** finish the project. (could) Anood **could** finish the project.It **was impossible** for Hamad to win. (able to) Hamad **was not able to** win.

It is easy for Omar to drive a car. (can / able to)

Almaha manages to swim. (can/ able to)



Saif had the ability to speak English when he was 4. (could/ able to)

Nora found it easy to answer the question. (could/ able to)

النصيحة (مضارع)		النصيحة في النفي (مضارع) (النهي)	
should - ought to – had better+ مصدر		shouldn't / oughtn't to /had better (not)	
<b>It is advisable to---</b> نصيحة <b>It is good idea to----</b> <b>I advise you to -----</b> <b>If I were you, I would---</b>  <b>If I were you, I would</b> join a gym you <b>should</b> join a gym.		<b>It isn't advisable to---</b> <b>It isn't good idea to---</b> <b>I advise you not to ---</b> <b>If I were you, I wouldn't---</b>  It <b>isn't advisable to</b> come late again You <b>had better not</b> come home so late again.	
تدم وتحسر (ماضي) كان ينبغي ان نعمل ولكننا لم نعمل <b>(should- ought to) have + V3</b>		سوينا شي غلط كان من المفترض ان لا نفعله <b>shouldn't- oughtn't to) have +V3</b>	
It was wrong/ a big mistake ---- It was your fault ---- You were supposed to <b>It was wrong</b> of you <b>not</b> to invite Ali to the party. (SHOULD) You <b>should have</b> invited Ali to the party.			
<b>It was wrong</b> of you <b>to</b> shout at your brother. You <b>oughtn't to have shouted</b> at your brother		Ought not to	

- I advise you to study hard for the exam. (should/ ought to)  
You **ought to study** hard for the exam. = You **should study** hard for the exam.
- If I were you, I would see a dentist. (should/ ought to)  
You **should see** a dentist. = You **ought to see** a dentist.
- It **is** a good idea to **tell** your father what happened. (had better)  
You had better **tell** your father what happened.
- It **was a big mistake**; I **didn't** listen to your advice. (should/ ought to)  
I **should have listened** to your advice. = I **ought to have listened** to your advice.
- It was wrong of you to shout** at your brother. (should/ ought to)  
You **shouldn't have shouted** at your brother. You **oughtn't to have shouted** at ----- .  
It was wrong of you to talk to Hassan while he was on the phone. (shouldn't have)

It is a good idea to **join** a gym. (ought to)

I advise you to **slow down** near schools. (had better)

It was a mistake to buy this mobile.

(shouldn't have)

### الالزام والضرورة (مضارع - مستقبل - ماضي) + مصدر الفعل

الالزام والضرورة (مضارع - مستقبل)	الالزام والضرورة (ماضي)
I - we - you - they ) <b>have to-</b> (external obligation (he- she -it ) <b>has to-</b> <b>need to-needs to-</b> <b>must</b> (personal obligation) لازم	كان يجب ان <b>had to - needed to</b>
It is (necessary) obligatory -الزام- ضروري It is your duty to ---- واجب You are obliged to --- مجبر	It was (necessary) obligatory ---- It was your duty to ---- You were obliged to --- كانوا مجبرين
<b>It is (necessary) to</b> buy a ticket before you <b>You have to buy</b> a ticket before you enter the art gallery. <b>(It is the law)</b>	when he was ill, <b>it was necessary</b> for him to take the medicine every three hours. When he was ill, <b>he had to</b> take the medicine every three hours.

### عدم الالزام | غير ضروري (مضارع - ماضي) + مصدر الفعل

<b>don't have to - doesn't have to - don't need to- doesn't need to )</b> <b>needn't</b> ما يحتاج مب لازم	<b>didn't have to - didn't need to needn't have+</b> تصريف ثالث
It isn't (necessary) obligatory - It isn't your duty to ---- You aren't obliged to ---	It wasn't (necessary) obligatory It wasn't your duty to ---- You weren't obliged to -
It <b>isn't (necessary)</b> to bring your ball. You <b>needn't</b> bring your ball. I'll bring mine. You <b>don't have to</b> bring your ball. You <b>don't need to</b> bring your ball.	It <b>wasn't (necessary)</b> for her to cook dinner. She <b>didn't have to</b> cook dinner. =She <b>didn't need to</b> cook dinner She <b>needn't have cooked</b> dinner .

Key words forced - unnecessary - not obligatory - optional - if you like - up to you

It is **necessary** for you to go to school early. (must) You **must** go to school early.

It **was unnecessary** for Asmaa to take a taxi. (needn't have) Asmaa **needn't have taken** a taxi.

It **was necessary** for us to get up early yesterday for the plane. **(had to)**

We had to get up early yesterday for the plane.

Students in all Qatari schools **are obliged to** wear uniforms. **(have to)**

Students in all Qatari schools **have to** wear uniforms.

You **are not obliged** to pick me up from the station, I can take a taxi. **(have to)**

You **don't have to** pick me up from the station, I can take a taxi.

It is **necessary** for Zeyad to see a doctor. **(must/ has to/ need)**

It was **necessary** for AL ZAMALKAWY to take Uber. **(had to / needed to / need)**

It is **not** necessary for you to write the report. (don't have to/ **have to** / don't need to/ needn't)

It **was not** necessary for Basma to buy a car. (didn't have to / (didn't need to / needn't have/ **needn't**)

**المنع – التحريم mustn't – can't**

mustn't / can't + مصدر الفعل (Present & Future)

(not allowed - against the rules / law - banned - prohibited - forbidden) ممنوع

➤ It **isn't allowed to** take photos in the museum. (Use a suitable MODAL VERB)

✓ You **mustn't** take photos in the museum.

Taking photos in the museum is not allowed. (Use a suitable MODAL VERB)

✓ You **can't** take photos in the museum.

You are not allowed to park here. (can't) You can't park here.

You are not allowed to chew gum in class. (mustn't) You mustn't chew gum in class.

It's prohibited for motorists to go over the speed limit in the city. (mustn't)

Motorists **mustn't** go over the speed limit in the city.

It is **not allowed** for students to use a mobile in the class. (mustn't/ can't)

It is **against the law** to smoke in hospitals. (mustn't / can't)

It is **forbidden to** talk during the lesson.

You **are not allowed to** park here.

Asking for permission طلب الإذن	Offering help/ Making request العرض والطلب	Polite request/ Asking for a favor الطلب المهذب
We use <b>Can I..?, Could I..?, May I..?, Might I..?</b> <i>Can/Could/May I play in the garden?</i> Yes, you can/may. No, you can't * You can use my pen if you want. (Giving Permission) = I allow you to+ المصدر	We use <b>Can I..?, Could I..?, May I..?</b> to offer help and make requests. <b>Can/Could/May</b> I cook something for you? <b>Can/Could/May</b> I make a phone call? = I want to+ المصدر = is it ok if I -----	<b>Can/ Could/ Will/Would</b> * Can/ Could/ Will/ would you show me how this works? * <b>Could and Would are more polite.</b> = I'd like you to+ المصدر = is it ok if you -----

**To ask for and give advice.**

**Should I talk to my parents about this?**

Is it Ok if I play in the garden, mom? .....	(Can/ Could/ May/ Might)
Is it OK if I use your mobile phone? .....	.....
Would you like <b>me</b> to make dinner tonight? .....	(Can/ Could/ May)

Would you mind showing me how this works?

(Can/ Could/ Will/Would)

### الاستنتاج-التخمين (مضارع-ماضي)

الاستنتاج-التخمين (مضارع)	الاستنتاج-التخمين (ماضي)
<b>must - can't - may - might - could</b>	<b>(must - can't - may - might -) + have + PP (v3)</b>
<p>I am sure/certain --- + (مضارع) This juice is made with fresh fruit so it <b>is</b> very healthy. <b>اكيد</b> This juice is made with fresh fruit so it <b>must be</b> very healthy.</p> <p>I am sure that Basma <b>isn't</b> a teacher Basma <b>can't be</b> a teacher. <b>متأكد مش ممكن</b></p> <p><b>I am not sure/</b> it is possible /perhaps . we go to the cinema. We <b>may/might/could</b> go to the cinema. <b>محتمل -ربما</b></p>	<p>I am sure/certain --- + (ماضي) I can't find my wallet. I am sure that I <b>left</b> it at home. <b>متأكد انه حصل</b> I can't find my wallet. I <b>must have left</b> it at home. <b>متأكد انه حصل</b></p> <p>The traffic lights were red but he didn't stop. He <b>did not see</b> them. <b>متأكد انه ما حصل</b> He <b>can't have seen</b> them.</p> <p><b>I am not sure/</b> it is possible /perhaps – <b>I may / might have seen</b> the film, but I'm not sure. ) <b>ربما يكون قد حدث</b></p>

You were lucky. You **could have been** hurt  
I **could have come** by taxi.

كان من الممكن ان يحدث ولكنه لم يحدث

• We use **could + have + past participle** to express possibility in the past which was not fulfilled. **استحالة حدوث شيء في الماضي could not have +V3**

I am sure that Basma **isn't** a teacher. (can't) Basma **can't be** a teacher.

I am certain that Abdulrahman **is** a doctor (must) Abdulrahman **must be** a doctor.

**It's possible** that Wadha **is** a doctor, I am not sure. (may/ might) Wadha **may be** a doctor.

I am sure that Fatima **arrived** to Paris. (must have) Fatima **must have arrived** to Paris.

I am certain that Ali **did not sleep** well. (can't have) Ali **can't have slept** well.

It's probable he studied hard . (might) He **might have studied** hard.

I **think** Jassim **is** in London. (may/ might/ could)

I **think** Jassim **was** in London. (may have / could have)

I am **sure** that Hissa **plays** tennis. (must)

I am sure Ali **wasn't** cheating in the test. (can't have/ couldn't have)

**can't/couldn't + have + past participle to express certainty that something didn't happen.**

**You can't/couldn't have met their parents. They live in Canada.**

- I am **certain** Taloot **doesn't have** a car. (*can't/ couldn't*) .....
- I am **certain** Ahmed **didn't live** in Doha. (*can't have/ couldn't have*)
- It is **certain that** Rami **stole** the car yesterday. (*must*) .....
- I am **certain** that Nour **was** rich. (*must*) .....
- It's **impossible** that Hamad **plays** Tennis. (*couldn't*) .....
- It's **impossible** that Soha **played** Tennis. (*can't have*) .....
- It is **possible** that Salah **will play** tomorrow 's match. (*might*) .....
- It **was possible for** Jane **to visit** her uncle yesterday. (*could have/ could*)
- I **expected** you **arrive** early for the exam. You shouldn't have arrived late for your exam.
- I **expected** you **come** to the party early. ....

**Choose the correct answer.**

- He looks exhausted. He \_\_\_\_\_ worked all night.  
A. must have      B. must      C. might      D. can't have
- The lights are off in the office. They \_\_\_\_\_ been at work .  
A. must have      B. might      C. can't have      D. can't
- He is fluent in French. He \_\_\_\_\_ spent a lot of time in France.  
A. might      B. must      C. can't have      D. must have
- That man is driving such an expensive car. He \_\_\_\_\_ be very wealthy.  
A. can't have      B. must      C. can't      D. must have
- She is always smiling at work. She \_\_\_\_\_ really enjoy her job.  
A. must      B. might      C. can't      D. should have
- The cake is all gone. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ eaten it.  
A. must      B. must have      C. might      D. can't have
- I didn't see him at the meeting yesterday. He \_\_\_\_\_ been busy with another task.  
A. can't have      B. must have      C. might      D. must
- The car is in perfect condition. It \_\_\_\_\_ been serviced recently.  
A. can't have      B. must have      C. might      D. must
- The room is silent, and the lights are off. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.  
A. must be      B. might have been      C. can't have been      D. must have been
- That restaurant is always full of people. It \_\_\_\_\_ serve good food.  
A. must      B. might have      C. must be      D. can't have
- The ground is wet. It \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
A. can't rain      B. must have rained      C. might rain      D. must rain

**Choose the correct answer.**

- You \_\_\_\_\_ eat too much salt.  
A. should      B. must      C. shouldn't      D. have to
- Omar can play basketball very well. He \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

- A. must practice    B. must be practice    C. can't practice    D. couldn't practice
3. Salah is very strong. He can lift 300 kilograms! He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.  
A. must be exercise    B. must exercise    C. can't exercise    D. might exercise
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ use your mobile phone during the exam. **It is forbidden.**  
A. can't    B. might not    C. would    D. must
5. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ visit your grandparents more often. **It is my advice to you.**  
A. don't have    B. can't    C. had    D. ought to
6. Noor \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis very well **when she was young.**  
A. mustn't    B. don't need    C. could    D. is able to
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ pick me up from the airport; **I can take a taxi.**  
A. needed to    B. can't    C. don't have to    D. may
8. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your laptop for a couple of days?  
A. Must    B. Shouldn't    C. Ought    D. May
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ leave work early today if I am not needed.  
A. ought    B. had    C. was able to    D. can't
10. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ be responsible for this mess, **he always cleans his room.**  
A. need to    B. can't    C. didn't have    D. may
11. \_\_\_\_\_ I use your pen for a minute.  
A. Must    B. Shouldn't    C. May    D. Ought
12. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell your parents the truth; that way they will be able to help you.  
A. ought not to    B. might    C. should    D. can't
13. You \_\_\_\_\_ get someone to look at that cut; you might need stitches.  
A. had better not    B. might    C. should    D. can't
14. \_\_\_\_\_ you turn down the TV? I'm trying to study.  
A. Should    B. Must    C. Could    D. Ought
15. You \_\_\_\_\_ interrupt him when he is talking, **or he'll lose his temper.**  
A. must    B. needn't    C. had better not    D. could
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ take my car to the mechanic **yesterday** because it was making noise.  
A. must have    B. can't    C. had to    D. ought to
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ hear what the speaker **was saying** because the microphone wasn't working.  
A. would    B. mustn't    C. had better    D. couldn't
18. You \_\_\_\_\_ skip lessons again **or your parents will be informed.**  
A. had better not    B. don't have to    C. should    D. ought to
19. That \_\_\_\_\_ be Ali ; **he left for Spain yesterday.**  
A. must    B. can't    C. might    D. should
20. You \_\_\_\_\_ to stay for the whole summer. It isn't necessary.

21. You \_\_\_\_\_ take the students on a trip without asking the headteacher.  
 A. mustn't      B. don't need      C. could      D. must
22. You \_\_\_\_\_ to bring warm clothes with you. It's very hot in Qatar.  
 A. should      B. can't      C. might not      D. must
23. Mubarak was happy to hear that he doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the project soon.  
 A. ought      B. may      C. had better      D. have
24. You \_\_\_\_\_ take off those dirty shoes before coming into the house.  
 A. ought      B. had better      C. shouldn't      D. can't
25. Learning a foreign language \_\_\_\_\_ help you get a better job.  
 A. mustn't      B. shouldn't      C. might      D. can't
26. omar \_\_\_\_\_ be good at his job because he got a pay rise.  
 A. must      B. shouldn't      C. ought      D. mustn't
27. I \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping later today. If I do, do you need anything?  
 A. can't      B. shouldn't      C. may      D. ought
28. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive a car without driving licence.  
 A. don't have to      B. had better      C. mustn't      D. need to
29. Mohammed \_\_\_\_\_ apologise for his bad behaviour.  
 A. doesn't have      B. shouldn't      C. can't      D. ought to
30. You \_\_\_\_\_ be late for work again.  
 A. didn't have to      B. might      C. had better not      D. ought to
31. Goudy \_\_\_\_\_ be asleep. I can hear her talking.  
 A. didn't have to      B. might      C. must      D. can't
32. You \_\_\_\_\_ buy camping equipment; you can rent some at the resort.  
 A. must      B. may not      C. don't need to      D. ought
33. All participants \_\_\_\_\_ arrive 30 minutes before the race begins, It's the law.  
 A. needed      B. can't      C. would      D. have to
34. Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ you show me how the game is played?  
 A. need      B. ought      C. could      D. must
35. You \_\_\_\_\_ treat that wound, or else you'll get an infection.  
 A. ought      B. had better      C. don't have to      D. might

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. The beach \_\_\_\_\_ be far away now. We are about to reach there in a few minutes.  
a. can't                      b. must                      c. should                      d. needn't
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ be so worried about tomorrow's test. It is only a practice test.  
a. must                      b. should                      c. don't have to                      d. aren't allowed to
3. Luggage \_\_\_\_\_ be left unattended , it is against the rules .  
a. can                      b. must                      c. needn't                      d. mustn't
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ register for the course online because the website wasn't working.  
a. shouldn't                      b. couldn't                      c. wouldn't                      d. needn't
5. If you really want to win the race, you \_\_\_\_\_ start training.  
a. needs to                      b. had better                      c. might                      d. would
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ buy any camping tents in the end. We borrowed everything from my cousin.  
a. mustn't                      b. needn't                      c. didn't have to                      d. don't need to
7. You should \_\_\_\_\_ your boss that you were going to be late.  
a. inform                      b. to inform                      c. informed                      d. have informed
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ yourself if you had fallen off that cliff . You should watch your step.  
a. may kill                      b. could kill                      c. may have killed                      d. could have killed
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ at work yesterday because he told me he would be out of town.  
a. can't have been                      b. mustn't have been  
c. needn't have been                      d. shouldn't have been
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat too much salt.  
a. should                      b. must                      c. shouldn't                      d. may
11. When driving, you \_\_\_\_\_ always stop at the red light.  
a. should                      b. must                      c. shouldn't                      d. mustn't
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ to have different bins everywhere for food waste.  
a. should                      b. must                      c. ought                      d. mustn't
13. There's a lot of dust on the bookshelf. You \_\_\_\_\_ clean your room more often.  
a. should                      b. ought                      c. need                      d. have
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ drop any food on the floor in the library.  
a. needn't                      b. oughtn't                      c. shouldn't                      d. ought to
15. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ keep a person still if he or she has broken his or her arm.  
a. ought                      b. must                      c. can                      d. shall
16. Shamma \_\_\_\_\_ talk when the teacher is explaining things to you.  
a. should                      b. must                      c. oughtn't                      d. mustn't
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ breathe here. Please, open the windows.  
a. can't                      b. must                      c. shouldn't                      d. mustn't
18. You \_\_\_\_\_ wash your hands after working in the garden.  
a. should                      b. need                      c. shouldn't                      d. mustn't
19. Mohamed \_\_\_\_\_ have stolen Tom's wallet. He is one of his best friends.  
a. can't                      b. must                      c. might                      d. ought
20. I didn't find my book in my backpack. I \_\_\_\_\_ have left it at school.  
a. would                      b. can't                      c. must                      d. mustn't
21. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ have told my father that I failed my math test. He looks annoyed.  
a. couldn't                      b. must                      c. might                      d. can't
22. Everything is fresh and green outside. It \_\_\_\_\_ have rained in the night.  
a. will                      b. can't                      c. mustn't                      d. must



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

- 1 - ضع فاعل الجملة وان لم يوجد نبدأ ب **YOU**  
 2 - الفعل الموجود بين الاقواس خارجا \ **must** – **have to** – **should**  
 3 - **مصدر الفعل ويكون بعد** -don't - to or will

All Qatari students **are obliged to** wear white thobe. (Use: **have to**)

All Qatari students **have to wear** white thobe.

It **was necessary** for me to **take** a taxi yesterday as I was late. (Use: **had to**)

I **had to take** a taxi yesterday as I was late.

**Come** early or you won't be allowed in. (use: **have to**)

You **have to come early** or you won't be allowed in.

Don't **exceed** speed limit. (use: **mustn't**) You **mustn't exceed** speed limit.

**Parking** here isn't allowed. (Use: **can't**) You **can't park** here.

1. It was not necessary for her to wake up that early. (did not have to)

2. Ali is forbidden to enter any touristic site. (mustn't)

3. All bloggers are banned to reveal their political tendency. (mustn't)

4. I am sure my cousin didn't accomplish his tasks in the office. (can't have)

5. I am sure the manager fired many employees last month. (must have)

6. It is certain that my father is having an interview at the moment. (must)

8. Ali is definitely searching for a new job. (must)

**Part 2**

1. My printer isn't working. I think it needs paper. (might)

2. Perhaps he'll choose a different book. (may)

3. I'm not sure the children will escape from the room in five minutes. (may not)

4. It is possible that the keys are in the kitchen. (could)

5. I'm not sure John will buy a new car. (might not)

6. It is possible that this is the correct answer. (could)

7. Hamad is thinking of becoming a doctor, but he's not sure. (may)

8. It is possible that scientists will discover new planets in the future. (could)

9. I don't think Kate knows the answer. (might not)

10. Maybe I'll cook this afternoon. (may)

12. It was impossible for Sandra to lose ten kilos in a week. **able.**  
Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ ten kilos in a week.

13. It was wrong of you to speak to your sister like that. **ought.**  
You \_\_\_\_\_ to your sister like that.

### Part 3

14. It was a mistake not to take the complaint seriously. **(ought)**

15. It is necessary for Salah to work harder if he wants to finish on time. **(need)**

16. You are not allowed to use the lab. **(mustn't)**

17. It is a good idea to take up a hobby. **(should)**

18. Don't litter the streets, it is the law. **(mustn't)**

19. You are allowed to eat in here. **(can)**

20. He is obliged to wear a suit at work. **(has to)**

21. You are not allowed to talk during the exam. **(mustn't)**

22. It is not necessary for you to try and cheer me up; I will be fine. **(needn't)**

23. You are obliged to pay your tuition fees when you register with the university.  
**(must)**

24. It is prohibited to play ball games in the street. **(mustn't)**

25. I advise you to revise for our exam. **(should)**

## Countable and Uncountable nouns

### Countable nouns:

الأسماء التي تعد

a book = **one** book-books ➤ an apple = **one** apple \_\_\_ apples

My **brother likes** football. الفاعل مفرد My **brothers like** football. الفاعل جمع

نستخدم قبلها كلمات تدل على العدد أو صيغة الجمع

**-many – a few – few – a number of – numbers of – lots of – a lot of – hardly any**

أسماء دائماً في صيغة الجمع

police - بضائع / سلع - People - clothes - goods

The **people** in the village (**are** - is ) helpful.

A pair of زوج من شيء واحد - pairs of عدد الأزواج من الشيء

**glasses** نظارة - **trousers** بنطال - **jeans – shorts – gloves** قفازات - **sunglasses – scissors** مقص - **pyjamas – pliers** كماشة - **shoes – socks - stockings**

My jeans **are** new.

My **pair** of jeans **is** new.

You can get **two pairs of** sunglasses for the price of one at the shop today.

أسماء تعامل أنها مفرد إذا كنا نقصد المجموعة ككتلة واحدة وتعامل على أنها جمع إذا كنا نقصد أفراد المجموعة

**family – team – group – audience – class – crew** طاقم - **government** الحكومة - **army** الجيش

Jack's **team has** trained hard this season. ( هنا الحديث عن الفريق ككل - كتلة واحدة )

❑ Jack's **team were** all cheering after they won the match. ( هنا الحديث عن الفريق كأفراد )

### Uncountable nouns:

الأسماء التي لا تعد

لا تجمع

لا تسبق ب a` an `one و هي ما يلي

**sugar – salt – milk – money – bread , etc.**

تستخدم ف المفرد فقط

**is – was – has – فعل + s/es/ies**

نستخدم معها الكلمات والألفاظ التالية

**some – any – much – a lot of – lots of – an amount of – a great amount of – amounts of - a little (of) – little – no – a (great) deal of**

### Uncountable nouns

الاسماء التي لا تعد تستخدم مع فعل مفرد دائماً

<b>Liquids</b> السوائل	water – coffee – oil – milk – soup – blood- petrol
<b>Materials</b> الخام المواد	Iron / wood /plastic /copper /gold /lead/sand/sliver / paper
<b>Subjects</b> المواد الدراسية	Maths/ science/ physics/ Algebra/chemistry/ history/
<b>Activities</b> الأنشطة	Reading/ writing/ shopping-painting/ fishing- swimming
<b>Abstract nouns</b> الاسماء المجردة	Progress – hope –behavior – beauty – freedom – luck –patience – honesty – tolerance – peace - hatred كراهية -courage شجاعة
<b>Sports</b> الرياضة	Football- tennis- volleyball- basketball- ping pong- baseball
<b>Languages</b> اللغات	English – Arabic – French – Italian – Spanish - German
<b>Food</b> الطعام	Rice – macaroni – jam – butter زبدة -yogurt زبادي - flour دقيق – sugar – meat – bread
<b>Other nouns</b> اسماء اخري	Furniture الأثاث – grass العشب – luggage – baggage الأمتعة – money – news الاخبار – information- clothing الملابس – advice – money

The **news is** good today.

His **pieces of news are** good.

We had **a nice** breakfast.

I spent a nice time on the beach

يمكن استخدام ادوات التجزئة مع الكلمات التي لا تعد وفي حالة الجمع تجمع

A piece/bit of advice نصيحة	A bottle of milk - مياه زجاجة لبن
A piece of information معلومة	A bag of flour كيس دقيق
A loaf of bread رغيف خبز	A tube of toothpaste أنبوبة معجون أسنان
A jar of jam/honey برطمان مربى / عسل	A glass of juice كوب من العصير
A sheet of paper ورق	a slice of meat/pizza شريحة لحم بيتزا
A bar of chocolate قالب شوكولاتة	A drop of water قطرة ماء
A cup of coffee/tea فنجان قهوة / شاي	A bowl of soup سلطانية شوربة
2 kilos of rice 2 كيلو من الأرز	2 litres of oil 2 لتر زيت
A box of candy علبة حلويات	A carton of milk كرتون لبن
A packet of biscuits علبة حلويات	

**Ex — four sheets of paper — five pairs of shoes – six jars of jam – two loaves of bread**

هناك أسماء ممكن استخدامها كأسماء معدودة أو غير معدودة ولكن المعنى يختلف:

Countable يعد	Uncountable لا يعد
<b>a glass</b> كوب زجاج : give me a glass of water .	<b>Glass</b> زجاج : This window is made of glass
<b>a time</b> مرة واحدة : He went to London three times	<b>Time</b> وقت : Don't hurry. There's plenty of time
<b>A chicken</b> دجاجة : I saw chickens on the farm	<b>chicken</b> لحم دجاج : Do you like chicken?
<b>A light</b> لمبة : There are 4 lights in our room.	<b>Light</b> ضوء : How can you read in this room? There isn't enough light.
<b>An iron</b> أداة كي الملابس : I bought an iron yesterday.	<b>Iron</b> حديد : Hospital beds are made of iron.
<b>A hair</b> شعرة واحدة / شعيرات hairs : He refused to eat when he found a hair in the soup.	<b>Hair</b> الشعر : My hair is longer than yours.
<b>Woods</b> غابة صغيرة : Don't go too far by yourselves. You might get lost in the woods.	<b>Wood</b> الخشب : Look at those sunglasses! They're made of wood!
<b>An experience / experiences</b> تجارب أو مواقف حياتية : I love listening to him narrating his experiences as a zookeeper.	<b>Experience</b> خبرة : She didn't get the job because she lacks experience.
<b>A room / rooms</b> حجرة أو غرفة / حجرات : Our house consists of 5 big rooms.	<b>Room</b> حيز - مكان فاضي - فراغ : There is no room for you in the car.

**hair / hairs - light / lights - room / rooms - wood / woods - time / times - glass / glasses - experience / experiences**

1. Amanda's \_\_\_\_\_ is blonde, so these \_\_\_\_\_ on the armchair must be hers.
2. I don't always have \_\_\_\_\_ to cook dinner so I order takeaway food two to three \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
3. Kevin went into the \_\_\_\_\_ to find some \_\_\_\_\_ for the fireplace.
4. Salem had many pleasant \_\_\_\_\_ working there, and he gained some valuable \_\_\_\_\_ for his next job.
5. Don't turn on any of the \_\_\_\_\_, please; just draw the curtains and more \_\_\_\_\_ will come in.
6. We have plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ for guests, as our house has ten \_\_\_\_\_.

## Quantifiers

اسم **a lot of – lots of – plenty of+** تستخدم مع الأشياء التي تعد والتي لا تعد غالبا في الاثبات وقليل في النفي

(A lot of - Lots of - Plenty of) students think that staying up late to revise before the exam is useful.

إذا لم يأتي بعدها اسم تكون كالآتي

Do you need any help. Thanks a lot. We know a lot about you.

A lot has been said about demons.

لا تستخدم هذه التعبيرات مع الأوقات مثل (days, weeks, months and years) والمسافات مثل (meters, and kilometers) تستخدم معهم كلمة MANY( days-weeks-----)

قليل جدا\ بالياله

**Hardly any**

= تستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد

**very few and very little**= بمعنى

There's **hardly any** coffee left. = There's **very little** coffee left.

There is **hardly any** sugar in my tea

He is tired because he gets **hardly any** sleep.

**Many + plural countable nouns** كثير للعدد

**How many** students went on the trip? سؤال

Mark is new in town and doesn't have **many** friends. نفي

There are **so many people** in the room.

so – too -as الاثبات مع

=A large number of

**Much + uncountable nouns** كثير للكمية

**How much** sugar do you need? سؤال

I **don't** have **much** furniture in the living room. نفي

You are making **too much** noise.

I like chocolate **very much**.

so-too-as-very الاثبات مع

=A great deal of

**Few** عدد قليل ولا يكفي **very few**

I have **few pounds** so I can't buy a shirt

= **not many** = **hardly any**

I've got **few apples**, so I can't make an apple pie. (I need some more)

There are **very few students** in the class today.

(many)

There **aren't many** students in the class today.

**Little** كمية قليلة ولا يكفي **very little**

I have **little sugar** so I can't make a cup of tea.

= **not much** = **hardly any**

There is **little flour**, so we can't make a cake. We need some more.

There is **too little sugar** in my tea. Can I have some more? (much)

There is **not much sugar** in my tea. Can I have some more?

**a few** = عدد قليل ولكن يكفي. **only a few**

I have **a few pounds** so I can buy a shirt

I've got **a few apples**, so I can make an apple pie

He has **only a few** friends.

**a little** = كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي **only a little**

I have **a little sugar** but it is enough to make a cup of tea.

Don't worry; **only a little coffee** was spilt on the carpet

**Some**

جملة مثبتة و في سؤالي العرض والطلب

يعدأو لا يعد

**بعض**- My mother knows **some** good stories. اسم يعد- I drank **some** water. اسم لا يعد

- Would you like some tea? عرض = offer

- Can I have some of these apples? طلب \ request

There is some bread on the table

**Any**

يعد أو لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية

**أي**- I **don't** want **any** stamps. اسم يعد

- I didn't drink any milk. اسم لا يعد

- Is there any soup left? سؤال عادي

**Some = not +any**- I bought **some** books.- I **didn't** buy **any** books.

- She has some money. -

She doesn't have any money

I have **never** watched **any** action movies.You can visit us **any** day next week.

(It doesn't matter which day)

**No = negative of Some****no = not +any**There is **no** food in the fridge.

(any)

There **isn't any** food in the fridge.I met **no** friends at school.

(any)

I **didn't meet** any friends at school.There **are few students** in the class today.

(many)

There **aren't many students** in the class today.There **are hardly any places** to visit.

(few)

There **are few places** to visit.There **is little wind** to fly my kite.

(much)

There **isn't much wind** to fly my kite.There **is hardly any food** in the fridge.

(little)

There **is little** food in the fridge.**Choose the correct answer.**

1. There is very \_\_\_\_\_ information about the marathon on the event's website.

- a. a little                      b. few                      c. a few                      d. little

2. James acquired \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge on diet and nutrition from that course he took last summer.

- a. many                      b. plenty of                      c. lots                      d. a lot

3. I drank \_\_\_\_\_ coffee and now I'm not feeling well.

- a. too many                      b. very                      c. plenty                      d. too much

4. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ news from the doctor about your blood test results yet?

- a. any                      b. a little                      c. many                      d. no

5. Ali was away on a fishing trip with his grandfather for \_\_\_\_\_ days during the holidays.

- a. a lot                      b. lots                      c. many                      d. plenty of

6. Exam stress affects students. \_\_\_\_\_ has been said about how harmful stress can be.

- a. A lot of                      b. A lot                      c. Many                      d. Any

7. \_\_\_\_\_ stress can be useful when you are preparing for and taking an exam.  
**a. A little**                      **b. Much**                      **c. Many**                      **d. A few**
8. Stress becomes a problem when it's too \_\_\_\_\_ and it goes on for too long.  
**a. few**                      **b. a lot**                      **c. many**                      **d. much**
9. You should make sure you maintain \_\_\_\_\_ balance in your life.  
**a. plenty**                      **b. some**                      **c. many**                      **d. a few**
10. You should not only study but also take \_\_\_\_\_ breaks in between.  
**a. much**                      **b. a few**                      **c. a little**                      **d. lots**
11. You need to do \_\_\_\_\_ exercise and get enough sleep.  
**a. some**                      **b. any**                      **c. few**                      **d. a few**
12. \_\_\_\_\_ of students think that staying up to revise the night before the exam is useful.  
**a. Much**                      **b. A lot**                      **c. Many**                      **d. An amount**
13. He is tired because he gets \_\_\_\_\_ sleep.  
**a. many**                      **b. a few**                      **c. hardly any**                      **d. any**
14. There is \_\_\_\_\_ certainty that he will help us.  
**a. no**                      **b. any**                      **c. few**                      **d. a few**
15. My friends are crazy about football. That's why \_\_\_\_\_ of them go to stadiums to watch matches.  
**a. A few**                      **b. many**                      **c. much**                      **d. a little**
16. If you don't concentrate, you will remember very \_\_\_\_\_ of what you have studied.  
**a. many**                      **b. little**                      **c. much**                      **d. a lot**
17. Remember, there are \_\_\_\_\_ techniques that can help you manage your stress .  
**a. plenty of**                      **b. much**                      **C. little**                      **d. a little**
18. We didn't eat there because there wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ choice for vegetarians on the menu.  
**a. many**                      **b. much**                      **c. no**                      **d. some**
19. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ assistance with this task?  
**a. some**                      **b. plenty**                      **c. lots**                      **d. little**
20. Surprisingly, Jack has made very \_\_\_\_\_ friends on the football team since joining.  
**a. little**                      **b. a few**                      **c. hardly any**                      **d. few**
21. This article should give you \_\_\_\_\_ of tips on how you can improve your eating habits.  
**a. few**                      **b. lot**                      **c. plenty**                      **d. many**
22. I didn't have -\_ money on me, so I only bought a T-shirt. I'll buy the trainers next week.  
**a. much**                      **b. any**                      **c. many**                      **d. no**
23. If we don't receive \_\_\_\_\_ more requests for this year's sports camp, we will have to cancel it.  
**a. no**                      **b. any**                      **c. much**                      **d. few**
24. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ apple juice?  
**a. many**                      **b. a few**                      **c. some**                      **d. any**
25. There is \_\_\_\_\_ food in the fridge.  
**a. many**                      **b. much**                      **c. any**                      **d. a few**
26. How \_\_\_\_\_ did your computer cost?  
**a. many**                      **b. some**                      **c. any**                      **d. much**

**Rewrite the following sentences using the given words.**

1. Lesley spends hardly any time in the gym these days. **(little)**  
➤ Lesley spends \_\_\_\_\_ in the gym these days.
2. I don't have any space for my snowboarding gear in my room. **(no)**  
➤ There \_\_\_\_\_ for my snowboarding gear in my room.
3. Unfortunately, very few students enrolled in that sports science course. **(hardly)**  
➤ Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ enrolled in that sports science course.
4. Dina had a lot of things to do, so she didn't have time to attend volleyball practice. **(too)**  
➤ Dina didn't have time to attend volleyball practice because she \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
5. There aren't a lot of things to do in a village. **(much)**  
➤ There \_\_\_\_\_ in a village.
6. We have found more than enough healthy recipes on the Internet to try out. **(plenty)**  
➤ We have found \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet to try out.

**Rewrite the sentences using the words given.**

1. We don't have much milk left in the fridge. ( little )  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Ghalia didn't invite many friends to her get-together. ( few )  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We need a lot of vegetables to make that soup. ( plenty )  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. There aren't any students in the classroom. ( no )  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I like Maryam because not many people are as trustworthy as she is. ( few )  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I put only a little sugar in my coffee. ( much )  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Lina seems to have many problems lately. ( lot )  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Adel doesn't eat much meat because he doesn't like it. ( hardly )  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Jake didn't give much information about the problem he has. ( hardly )  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. There aren't many tomatoes in the fridge, so we need to buy some. (Few)  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. There isn't much juice left in the bottle. (little)  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Fatima didn't receive many presents for her birthday. (few)  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. We need a lot of water to fill the tank. (plenty)  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. There aren't any chairs available in the hall. (no)  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. Ahmed is one of the few people I can always count on. (few)  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Discursive essay النص الاستطراذي

A discursive essay is **objective** and **impersonal**. (formal and informative)

The language being used must be **neutral** and **measured**. (STYLE)

يعبر الكاتب بكل وضوح عن وجهة نظره و يبرر كل نقطة عن طريق تقديم شرح لها .

يطلق على الجملة الأولى في كل فقرة مسمى الجملة الرئيسية أو نقطة النقاش ( / **topic sentence** **argument** )، كما أنها تقدم الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة. أما بالنسبة للجمل التالية لها فإنها تقوم بعمل إطالة أو توسعة للفكرة مع تقديم تفاصيل داعمة لها ( **expand on the idea and provide supporting details** ).

يهدف النص إلى عرض حجج جيدة مدعومة بالدليل ( **evidence and reasoning** )  
اللغة يجب ان تكون محايدة ( **neutral** ) كما أنها ليست توضيحية أو تأكيدية ( **emphatic not** )

ترتب حسب Ideas/Arguments should be sequenced in order of importance  
الأهمية

أكتب خاتمة قصيرة ( **short conclusion** ) تلخص ( **summaries** ) الأفكار الموجودة بالمقال

<p><b>Introduction</b> المقدمة</p>	<p>People have always been interested in <b>اسم الموضوع</b>. Developments in science have shown how important it is in our modern world. I believe that <b>اسم الموضوع</b> is really important for us and for the way we live. I mainly think that there are some ways in which we can achieve this goal.</p>
<p><b>Main part</b> الجزء الرئيسي</p>	<p>➤ The first thing we need to do is <b>الفكرة الأولى</b>. This means <b>نشرح الفكرة الأولى</b>. If we do this, we can <b>نتيجة تنفيذ الفكرة الأولى</b>.</p> <p>➤ Another effective and important way is <b>الفكرة الثانية</b>. This includes <b>نشرح</b> <b>نتيجة تنفيذ الفكرة الثانية</b>. By <b>المقدمة</b> doing this, we can <b>نتيجة تنفيذ الفكرة الثانية</b>.</p> <p>➤ Last but not least, we must consider this important idea, <b>الفكرة الثالثة</b>. We should therefore <b>نشرح الفكرة الثالثة</b>. This kind of insight gives us (you) choice to <b>نتيجة تنفيذ الفكرة الثالثة</b>.</p>
<p><b>Conclusion</b> الخاتمة</p>	<p>In conclusion, <b>اسم الموضوع</b> is really important. This can be done through <b>الفكرة الأولى</b>, <b>الفكرة الثانية</b> and <b>الفكرة الثالثة</b>.</p>

Write a **Discursive essay** How can we help young people to become more capable of dealing with the stresses of modern life?

Write an essay in which you **express your opinion** on the issue and provide justification for your point of view.

Stress of modern life is a fact that we cannot ignore. The main rule is to do our best to be better. so, how can we help young people to become more capable of dealing with the stresses of modern life? I am writing this essay to express my opinion on this topic with evidence. We need to do many things to cope with this challenge.

The first thing we need to do is Teaching children the importance of Reading Quran. it is a very important factor as it leads to faith, and build a positive, mindset. This makes a person more capable of dealing with difficult or unpleasant situations.

Another effective and important way is helping young people develop their skills. These skills include problem-solving and communication skills. We must explore the best options to find the right way. That will give us both the confidence and the tools to navigate the problem.

Last but not least, we must consider this important idea, to help young people effectively manage stress, we must develop self-awareness. Self-awareness refers to the ability to recognize and reflect on your thoughts. It makes us able to find the solution easily because it leads to the best result which gives you control over how to manage a stressful situation.

In conclusion, it is necessary to prepare young people to face stress. It seems to me that the key to get the great benefits is to support active faith, a strong sense of self, and the skills and abilities that can help to handle the problems they face.

**Write an essay discussing ways in which we can protect our mental health and well-being.**

Write an essay in which you **express your opinion** on the issue **and make sure to support your arguments with examples.**

1. engaging in prayer
2. setting goals and working towards achieving them
3. spending time with friends and family

## Unit Exam Module 6

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for maintaining good health and providing the body with the nutrients it needs to function properly  
 a. nutrition                      b. balanced diet                      c. additives                      d. preservatives
2. This product is free of artificial \_\_\_\_\_, so you should consume it quickly.  
 a. additives                      b. preservatives                      c. calories                      d. nutrition
3. Ignoring traffic rules can \_\_\_\_\_ in serious accidents.  
 a. cope                      b. result                      c. invest                      d. insist
4. The company plans to \_\_\_\_\_ in eco-friendly technology to reduce its carbon footprint.  
 a. invest                      b. replace                      c. comment                      d. contribute
5. It's my first day at the new job, so M. Samir is going to **show me the ropes**.  
 Which of the following is the meaning of the underlined IDIOM?  
 A. He will finish it.                      B. He will start the task.  
 C. He will teach me                      D. He will handle financial issues.
6. Layla \_\_\_\_\_ in the library last night because I saw her boarding a bus to Dubai.  
 A. may have been                      B. can't have been  
 C. needn't have been                      D. mustn't have been
7. All passengers \_\_\_\_\_ evacuate the plane during the emergency.  
 A. can                      B. must                      C. had to                      D. should
8. Ahmed \_\_\_\_\_ burned his hand while cooking near the stove. but he was lucky.  
 A. may have                      B. could have                      C. must                      D. shall have
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ leave early if you want to catch the train on time..  
 A. can't                      B. had to                      C. had better                      D. might
10. I didn't see \_\_\_\_\_ students in the library this morning.  
 A. some                      B. any                      C. few                      D. little
11. He is struggling because he has \_\_\_\_\_ time to finish his work  
 A. much                      B. any                      C. few                      D. hardly any

## 12. Fill in the gaps with words from the list

**depend- nutrition – head- diet -gun- calcium**

- A. Peter jumped the \_\_\_\_\_ and raised his hand before the speaker had finished talking.
- B. The team's success will largely \_\_\_\_\_ on their ability to cooperate.
- C. Plants need plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ to grow strong and healthy.
- D. Despite all the challenges, she managed to keep her \_\_\_\_\_ above water.
- E. Losing the weight you put on will be easier if you combine a healthy \_\_\_\_\_ with regular exercise.

### Fill in the gaps with the suitable prepositions

in / on / to / at/with

- A. Ignoring basic safety measures can lead \_\_\_\_\_ unexpected accidents.  
 B. The manager congratulated the team \_\_\_\_\_ their excellent performance.  
 C. The university invested a significant amount of money \_\_\_\_\_ modernizing its library.

### 13. Rewrite the sentences using the given words

1. It's a good idea for you to finish your homework before going out. (should)

You \_\_\_\_\_

2. It wasn't necessary for the guests to bring their own food. (needn't)

The guests \_\_\_\_\_

3. Ali doesn't drink coffee very often because he doesn't like it. (hardly)

Ali \_\_\_\_\_

4. It's possible that Reem has been late due to heavy traffic. (may)

Reem \_\_\_\_\_

5. There are not many students in this class who enjoy math. (few)

There \_\_\_\_\_

6. It is compulsory that all employees arrive early to work daily. (have to)

All employees \_\_\_\_\_

7. You didn't train well for the final match, so the result was terribly awful. (ought to)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Taking pictures is prohibited in this area because it is a military property.

(MODAL VERB) \_\_\_\_\_

**Text A**

Those who don't have the time to travel for a few weeks and more can look into weekend travel. This can be anything from a short road trip to a full 2-day city break. Weekend gateway travel is ideal for those who want multiple travel holidays throughout the year.

Most of these weekend holidays are limited by the space you can cover travelling. You can even fly to your destination, but the flight should typically be short. One- or two-hour flights are ideal when you're limited on time so that a few free hours remain to visit remarkable places and to enjoy your destination longer.

This type of travel is exceptional because of many reasons. First, it's more suitable for busy lifestyle. Second, it's not as costly as full travel that lasts longer and that makes it **affordable** as you only need to plan for two days of accommodations, a few meals, and entertainment. Finally, it's perfect for individuals and small groups.

**Text B**

If you fly somewhere on behalf of your company, you are one of the millions of people involved in business travel each year worldwide. The term business travel refers to travelling for work purposes. This type of travel can last from one day up to a few weeks, depending on what work you need to attend and achieve.

Attending a conference, a meeting or a trade show is a type of business travel.

Many professionals on a business trip are typically staying for multiple days so they have the time to work deeply on one or multiple projects.

Business travel is seen both inside the country and abroad. Almost all business travel costs and expenses are covered by the employer. This involves flight tickets, transportations, meals, and accommodation.

Business travel expenses can be high and in most cases, there's no flexibility for things such as travel dates and the nearness of the accommodation. At the same time, the reward is which can earn the employer more in the future.

**Text C**

Wellness travel has been an important part of tourism since ancient times. It mainly attracts tourists who want to recover their health. Wellness travel helps to get rid of mental and physical stress. Tourists recover from health issues through physical, spiritual, or psychological activities.

Plenty of destinations worldwide are popular for this type of travel, such as Sha Wellness Clinic, Caribbean Wellness Cruise, California Weight Loss and Detox Retreats and China Hot Spring Resorts.

**What are the THREE texts MAINLY about?**

- A. travel warnings and risks
- B. travel expenses and costs
- C. types of travel and activities
- D. types of travel transport and tickets

Read the following from Text A.

it's not as costly as full travel that lasts longer and that makes it affordable as you only need to plan for..

What does "affordable" in the above sentence mean?

- A. indirect
- B. unavailable
- C. inexpensive
- D. unchangeable

Based on Text C, why is wellness travel called health recover tourism?

- A. It makes financial and medical profits.
- B. Tourists can see famous healthcare sites during this travel.
- C. It provides countries around the world with medical materials.
- D. Tourists can receive mental and physical treatment through this travel.

Based on texts A, B and C, decide if the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG).

1	Weekend holidays are specifically designed for sports activities.	
2	Business travellers can choose the dates of the flight and hotels freely.	
3	Wellness travel is considered one of the ancient travelling types.	

Based on Text A, what makes the weekend travel type an exception?

Exception 1	
Exception 2	
Exception 3	

Based on Text B, what business travel expenses is the employer responsible for?

Expense 1	
Expense 2	
Expense 3	

Write an essay discussing ways in which we can protect our mental health and well-being. Use all the notes and make sure to support your arguments with examples.

#### Notes

1. engaging in prayer
2. setting goals and working towards achieving them
3. spending time with friends and family

## Unit (7): Follow the clues

### phrasal Verbs

<b>break out=</b>	☎ to <b>escape from</b> something such as a situation or way of life	يهرب
<b>get away</b>	➔ The desire to break out of the boring routine of daily living	
<b>clear up</b>	☎ to settle a problem, misunderstanding, or mystery or find a satisfactory explanation for it.	يوضح - يشرح
<b>hold up</b>	☎ Steal money from a bank, shop, car, etc. using force	يسطو تحت تهديد السلح
<b>lock up</b>	☎ put someone in prison	يعتقل- يسجن
<b>let sb off</b>	☎ to not punish someone who has done something wrong	يطلق سراح
<b>find out</b>	☎ to <b>discover a fact or piece of information.</b>	يكشف
<b>run off with</b>	☎ to leave a place or person suddenly after having stolen something:	يخطف ويهرب ..وبحوزته
<b>turn sb/oneself in</b>	☎ to tell the police what sb has done / where sb is	يسلم نفسه ايبلاغ عن شخص
<b>break in / into</b>	☎ to enter a building illegally, usually by damaging a door or window, esp. for the purpose of stealing something:	يقتحم عنوة

Read the following sentences and choose the BEST answer for each gap:

- 1 I was pulled over for speeding, but I was let \_\_\_\_\_ with a warning  
a) Out                      b) off                      c) away                      d) into
- 2 Robbers held \_\_\_\_\_ a bank at gunpoint.  
a) Off                      b) up                      c) on                      d) out
- 3 Murderers should be locked \_\_\_\_\_ for life  
a) Off                      b) up                      c) on                      d) out
- 4 They were locked \_\_\_\_\_ in a stinking cell.  
a) Up                      b) out                      c) in                      d) off
- 5 He ran \_\_\_\_\_ with \$10,000 of the company's money.  
a) Out                      b) up                      c) off                      d) down
- 6 Thieves broke \_\_\_\_\_ our office downtown and stole the computers.  
a) Down                      b) up                      c) into                      d) on
- 7 She threatened to turn him \_\_\_\_\_ to the police.  
a) Away                      b) on                      c) at                      d) in
- 8 We were relieved that the police officer let us \_\_\_\_\_ with just a warning!  
a) Up                      b) off                      c) by                      d) out
- 9 I was booked, fingerprinted and locked \_\_\_\_\_ for the night.  
a) Off                      b) down                      c) up                      d) on
- 10 The teacher helped us clear \_\_\_\_\_ the misunderstanding and we are all friends again.  
a) Off                      b) down                      c) up                      d) on
- 11 I don't want anyone else to \_\_\_\_\_ out about this.  
a) Find                      b) come                      c) lead                      d) result
- 12 I'll let you \_\_\_\_\_ this time, but don't ever lie to me again.  
a) In                      b) out                      c) on                      d) off





## كلمات مع بعض

## Collocation

break the law	يخالف القانون	pay a fine	يدفع غرامه
commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة	serve time in jail/prison	يقضى عقوبة في السجن
take sb to court	يقدم شخص للمحكمة	bring a criminal to justice	يقدم مجرم للعدالة
find -found sb guilty	يدين - (شخص) مذنب	find sb Innocent/not guilty	يبرئ شخص - غير مذنب

**found - justice - crime - pay – innocent - break - serve - fine - court - prison – the law – guilty – commit – bring - take**

- Ahmed **broke** \_\_\_\_\_ when he drove the wrong way on a one-way street.
- Those who refuse to **pay** the \_\_\_\_\_ can end up going to prison.
- If someone **commits** \_\_\_\_\_ or a sin, they do something illegal or bad.
- You should **take** them to \_\_\_\_\_ if you can prove he is guilty.
- when he was found guilty of murder, he forced to **serve time** in \_\_\_\_\_.
- She'd need proof to **bring** the thief to \_\_\_\_\_.
- I don't know how the jury **found** him \_\_\_\_\_ considering all the evidence against him.
- The court ordered Mr. White to \_\_\_\_\_ **a fine**.
- I hope you have a good lawyer, because I'm going to **take** you to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The suspect was **found** \_\_\_\_\_ and **was let go**.
- Those who are caught **breaking** \_\_\_\_\_ will be brought to justice.
- In the end, the suspect was **found** \_\_\_\_\_ and **was put behind bars**.
- The police believe the \_\_\_\_\_ was **committed** at around midnight.
- My neighbour threatened to **take** me to \_\_\_\_\_ if I parked my car in front of his garage again.
- One major duty of the police is to \_\_\_\_\_ criminals **to justice**.
- Because of his frequent violation of the law, he has to \_\_\_\_\_ **time in the jail**.
- If you exceed the speed limit, you will \_\_\_\_\_ **a fine**.
- After listening to the witness, the judge \_\_\_\_\_ Ali **innocent**.
- Although it was not a serious crime, he decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the man **to the court**.
- Every right-thinking person will never think to \_\_\_\_\_ **a crime**.
- It is not **right** to \_\_\_\_\_ **the law** as there will be undesirable consequences.
- We should have produced campaigns by now to identify and \_\_\_\_\_ **the criminal to justice**.

**Preposition**

sentence to 5 years in prison	يتحكم عليه بالسجن	blame for coming late..	يلوم علي فعل
charge sb with	يتهم من الشرطة	arrest for doing...	يقبض علي بسبب
accuse of	يتهم من (شخص)	escape from prison...= break out of	يهرب

sentenced – arrested – blame – accusing – charged – escaped

- Two prisoners \_\_\_\_\_ **from** prison last night.
- He was \_\_\_\_\_ **for** driving without a licence.
- Don't** \_\_\_\_\_ me **for** your mistake.
- Are you \_\_\_\_\_ me **of** stealing your wallet? How dare you!
- The police** arrested Mr. Lowes and \_\_\_\_\_ him **with** theft.
- Because of the cruel nature of his crime, he was \_\_\_\_\_ **to** 15 years in prison.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ me for the mess! It's your fault.
- Even though the police knew he had stolen the car, they didn't have enough evidence to \_\_\_\_\_ him with theft.
- Rashid \_\_\_\_\_ his neighbor of crashing into his car while parking.

➤ Choose the correct answer.

1. The man was \_\_\_\_\_ to six years in prison for his involvement in the crime.

A arrested                      B blamed                      C charged                      D sentenced

2. Don't blame me \_\_\_\_\_ the mess! It's your fault.

A on                                      B for                                      C with                                      D of

3. The police didn't have enough evidence to **charge** him \_\_\_\_\_ anything, so they had to let him go.

A with                                      B of                                      C by                                      D for

4. The police didn't have enough evidence to charge him \_\_\_\_\_ theft.

A with                                      B of                                      C by                                      D for

5. Ghanim \_\_\_\_\_ his neighbor of crashing into his car while parking.

A blamed                                      B charged                                      C sentenced                                      D accused

6. A dangerous lion escaped \_\_\_\_\_ its cage and caused horror.

A of                                      B by                                      C with                                      D from

7. Dana \_\_\_\_\_ the man with breaking into her shop last night.

A charged                                      B accused                                      C sentenced                                      D arrested

## Vocabulary

<b>steal (v.)</b>	(money – wallet – identity – information – gold) <b>thief</b> سارق	يسرق
<b>shoplift (v.)</b>	to steal things <b>from a shop.-store</b> She always shoplifts from that shop.	يسرق من محل أو متجر
<b>rob (v.)</b> <b>Robber</b>	to take money or property illegally and sometimes by using force or/and <b>violence. From a bank</b> There were many robbers in the bank. That bank was robbed last week.	يسطو - يسلب (بالقوة)
<b>break into (v.)</b> <b>burgle</b>	to enter a <b>building / place / a car</b> without permission or by force. Someone broke into my car and stole my ID.	يقتحم - يدخل عنة بيت - سيارة
<b>lie (v.) to</b>	not to tell the truth about something      He can never lie to his father.	يكذب
<b>trick (v.) in to</b>	to deceive someone      He tricked me and sold me fake glasses.	يخدع
<b>cheat (v.) in</b>	to behave dishonestly or not to stick by the rules so you can get what you want-- <b>in an exam-customers- at cards</b>	يغش
<b>Victim</b>	The victims of the earthquake were different ages.	ضحية مسروق-مقتول
<b>Suspect</b>	The police stopped the suspected persons asking for their identifications.	مشتبه به مشكوك فيه
<b>Eyewitness</b>	There was no any eyewitness to this incident so the judge was really hesitated.	شاهد عيان رأى الجريمة بعينه

rob      steal      shoplift      break into      cheat      trick      lie

1. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ money from people in crowded places.
2. The masked man tried to \_\_\_\_\_ **the bank** but the police caught him.
3. I saw a boy who was about to \_\_\_\_\_ expensive watches **from the shop**.
4. Someone tried to \_\_\_\_\_ my car but the alarming system went off.
5. He never says the truth. He always \_\_\_\_\_ me.
6. The teacher warned his students not to \_\_\_\_\_ in the exam.
7. It's easy for the media to \_\_\_\_\_ the general public into believing certain things

robber      thief      burglar      victim      suspect      witness

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ broke into our house but he ran away when the alarm system went off.
2. The police investigated a \_\_\_\_\_ who saw the criminal on the scene.
3. Many people were injured in the accident but there was one \_\_\_\_\_
4. The police dashed for the bank to arrest a dangerous armed \_\_\_\_\_
5. I was shocked when I saw a \_\_\_\_\_ trying to steal the lady's money.
6. The policeman arrested him as he was the only \_\_\_\_\_ of the theft.

verb	الفعل	Crime	الجريمة	Criminal	المجرم الفاعل
steal	يسرق	theft	سرقة	thief	لص
rob	يسطو بالإكراه Bank الاغلب	robbery	سطو بنك	robber	لص / سارق بالإكراه
murder	يقتل	murder	جريمة قتل	murderer	قاتل
burgle or break in/into	يقتحم بيت او سياره	burglary	سطو بالإكراه - اقتحام	burglar	المقتحم
kidnap	يختطف للفدية مثلا ransom	kidnapping	اختطاف	kidnapper	خاطف
shoplift	يسرق من المحلات	shoplifting	سرقة من المحلات	shoplifter	لص محلات
vandalize	يخرب parks- cars	vandalism	تخريب (ممتلكات عامه)	vandal	مخرب
hack	يهكر حساب - كمبيوتر	hacking	تهكير سرقة معلومات	hacker	الشخص الهكر الالكتروني - هكر
suspect (n.)	مشتببه به	victim (n.)	ضحية	(eye)witness (n.)	شاهد عيان

### Choose the correct answer

- He was accused of a \_\_\_\_\_ and spent 6 years in jail.  
**a. theft      b. steal      c. thief**
- The police forces arrived on time and prevented a bank \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
**a. robber      b. robbery      c. rob**
- The crowd couldn't arrest the \_\_\_\_\_ as he disappeared in a second.  
**a. murder      b. murderer      c. murdered**
- She shouted for help when she saw a \_\_\_\_\_ in the house.  
**a. burgle      b. burglar      c. burglary**
- A stranger threatened to \_\_\_\_\_ my little brother if we do not pay him money.  
**a. kidnap      b. kidnapper      c. kidnapping**
- The police arrested a \_\_\_\_\_ during the demonstration.  
**a. vandal      b. vandalism      c. vandalize**

### Robbed / stole / shoplifted

- Someone \_\_\_\_\_ my watch !
- The teenager \_\_\_\_\_ a scarf from the shop.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the bank in the Street .

### Victim / suspects / (eye) witness

- The police followed the two \_\_\_\_\_ and finally caught them in the act .
- According to a statement made by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, the thief had a scar on his arm .
- No one ever feels safe again once they've been the \_\_\_\_\_ of a crime .

### Robber / thief / burglar

- A \_\_\_\_\_ stole my luggage while I was sleeping at the airport.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ broke into the house when the family was away.
- At least five people witnessed the holdup at the bank, but they are reluctant to give information about \_\_\_\_\_ to the police .

Word	Use in context	Meaning
solve (v.)	to find a way to answer a problem	يحل لغز أو مشكلة
	<b>The police was trying to solve this crime.</b> problem- the riddle لغز - the issue قضية - a puzzle	
investigate (v.)	examine the facts of a problem or crime to figure out the truth	يحقّق- يجري تحقيق
	<b>The officer will investigate all the suspects.</b> the cause of سبب — the possibility of امكانية — a person يتحرى عن شخص	
1. A team of experts is _____ the cause of the accident. 2. The detective has a reputation for _____ difficult cases.		
ordinary (adj.)	not different or unique in any way (day – life – worker- person- )	معتاد- عادي
	<b>I have an ordinary vacation, nothing new.</b>	
simple (adj.)	to comprehend or do, not something complicated	بسيط – سهل
	<b>It is very simple to turn this on. No sweat.</b> request- طلب - task مهمة - question- machine- music -solution حل	
3. Today was just a(n) _____ day and I did what I usually do. 4. Working this machine is very _____. All you do is press a button.		
clue (n.)	a piece of information or evidence that can help solve a crime - secret سر - false زائف - misleading مضلل -	مفتاح لحل القضية
	<b>The clue helped them to solve the case.</b>	
evidence (n.)	facts or reasons to believe that something is true or false	دليل على وقوع شيء ما
	<b>Their fingerprints were strong evidence.</b> (more – no – enough- bring to light يكشف	
5. The detective found a(n) _____ helped him solve the case. 6. The police think he stole the jewellery but have no _____ to prove this.		

Complete each sentence with a word from the box:

**solve / investigate / ordinary / simple / clue / evidence**

- The detective had to \_\_\_\_\_ the scene thoroughly to find any hidden fingerprints.
- The police are determined to \_\_\_\_\_ the case despite the lack of suspects.
- A fingerprint on the doorknob was the \_\_\_\_\_ that led them to the culprit.
- It was just an \_\_\_\_\_ day at school, nothing exciting happened.
- The instructions for assembling the table are very \_\_\_\_\_; anyone can follow them.
- The lawyer presented clear \_\_\_\_\_ to prove his client's innocence.
- There's likely a \_\_\_\_\_ explanation for why the package hasn't arrived yet.
- The broken watch found at the scene was the only \_\_\_\_\_ the detectives had.
- The doctor had to \_\_\_\_\_ the symptoms before reaching a diagnosis.
- It's not an expensive model; it's just an \_\_\_\_\_ smartphone.

Investigate Solve Evidence Ordinary Simple Evidence Simple Clue Solve Ordinary

- 1 Detective Sullivan thought that he had \_\_\_ the murder case, but he turned out to be wrong.  
a) solved                      b) answered                      c) investigated                      d) calculated
- 2 Someone \_\_\_\_\_ my watch!  
a) robbed                      b) broke into                      c) shoplifted                      d) stole
- 3 The teenager \_\_\_\_\_ a scarf from the shop.  
a) robbed                      b) broke into                      c) shoplifted                      d) burgled
- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ the bank in Hatton Street.  
a) stole                      b) robbed                      c) shoplifted                      d) burgled
- 5 Someone \_\_\_\_\_ my car and took my briefcase from the back seat.  
a) stole                      b) broke into                      c) shoplifted                      d) burgled
- 6 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ to me. Tell me the truth.  
a) cheated                      b) tricked                      c) lied                      d) stole
- 7 Students who \_\_\_\_\_ in the test will be punished.  
a) cheat                      b) Trick                      c) lie                      d) steal
- 8 I don't trust salespeople. A lot of them are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
a) trick                      b) Rob                      c) lie                      d) steal
- 9 A \_\_\_\_\_ stole my luggage while I was sleeping at the airport.  
a) robber                      b) Thief                      c) burglar                      d) shoplifter
- 10 The \_\_\_\_\_ broke into the house when the family was away.  
a) robber                      b) Thief                      c) burglar                      d) shoplifter
- 11 At least five people witnessed the holdup at the bank, but they are reluctant to give information about the \_\_\_\_\_ to the police.  
a) robber                      b) arsonist                      c) burglar                      d) shoplifter
- 12 The police followed the two \_\_\_\_\_ and finally caught them in the act.  
a) victims                      b) suspects                      c) witnesses                      d) detectives
- 13 According to a statement made by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, the thief had a scar on his left arm.  
a) arsonist                      b) suspect                      c) witness                      d) burglar
- 14 No one ever feels safe again once they've been the \_\_\_\_\_ of a crime.  
a) victims                      b) suspect                      c) thief                      d) detective
- 15 Judge Jones is so strict that he has never let a criminal \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) off                      b) Out                      c) up                      d) down
- 16 Darren \_\_\_\_\_ his neighbour of crashing into his car while parking.  
a) blamed                      b) sentenced                      c) charged                      d) accused

## If conditional Type:2

2<sup>nd</sup> Conditional

Sub + V <sub>2</sub>	Sub + was, were + adj...	Sub + would ,V <sub>1</sub>	Sub + 'd ,V <sub>1</sub>
Sub + had + N	Sub + didn't + V <sub>1</sub>	Sub + could + V <sub>1</sub>	Sub + might +V <sub>1</sub>

تستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن موقف غير حقيقي او تخيلي في الحاضر او المستقبل كما تستخدم المصدر **would /could/might+** ماضي بسيط **If +** للنصيحة أو الرأي

**If I studied hard , I would pass.**

If I **went** early, I **would catch** the bus.

If she **did not study** , she **could fail**.

If he **had** a car, he **wouldn't be** late every day.

If I **were** you, I **would study** harder. للنصيحة أو الرأي

## Note:

We use were instead of was with singular and plural

## If conditional Type:3

3<sup>rd</sup> Conditional

sub + <b>had + P.P(v3)</b>	Sub + <b>would have + P.P (V3)</b>
Sub + 'd + P.P <b>V3</b>	Sub + could have + P.P
sub + had + been	Sub + might have + P .P
Suh+ had + had	Sub + 'd have + P.P

تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن الندم أو النقد أو الحسرة في الماضي

**If \_\_\_\_\_ had+V3 \_\_\_\_\_ would have +V3**

**If I had seen him, I would have told him.**

If I **had studied** , I **would have passed**.

If I **had gone** early, I **would have caught** the bus.

If I **hadn't been** ill, I **could have taken** the exam.

If I **had had** money, I **might have bought** a mobile.

If I **had known** about the accident, I **would have helped**.

## If الربط بـ

وعند وجود جملتين في الماضي نستخدم **If** عند وجود جملتين في المضارع نستخدم الحالة الثانية من الحالة الثالثة مع اثبات المنفي ونفي المثبت

في الجملة يظل الترتيب كما هو **so** عند وجود

فنعكس أي ما بعدها يأتي أولاً وما قبلها يأتي بعده **because** اما عند وجود

He **lives** far from school, so he **doesn't arrive** in time.

If he **didn't live** far from school, he **would arrive** in time.

He **didn't study** hard, so he **failed** in the exams.

If he **had studied** hard , he **wouldn't have failed** in the exams.

## Choose the correct answer

- You \_\_\_\_\_ your final exam if you had paid more attention in class all year.  
a. would pass      b. had passed      c. would have passed      d. passed
- If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor; you look ill .  
a. went      b. had gone      c. will go      d. would go
- Alya wouldn't leave this town even if she \_\_\_\_\_ a better job elsewhere.  
a. would find      b. has found      c. will find      d. found
- I know that my brother \_\_\_\_\_ me money if I needed some .  
a. would lend      b. had lend      c. would have lent      d. lend

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :**

- 1 Ali \_\_\_\_\_ the final exam if he had studied harder.  
a) passed                      b) will pass                      c) would have passed                      d) would pass
- 2 If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ to bed; you look over exhausted.  
a) went                      b) would have gone                      c) would go                      d) will go
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed now if she had won the medal.  
a) won't be                      b) wouldn't be                      c) wouldn't have been                      d) weren't
- 4 If you used the rope, you \_\_\_\_\_ up.  
a) could climb                      b) will climb                      c) could have climbed                      d) can climb
- 5 If my dad \_\_\_\_\_ the head of the police force, he would take stricter measures against crime.  
a) is                      b) were                      c) has been                      d) had been
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ a detective if I were you.  
a) became                      b) 'd become                      c) 'll become                      d) 'd have become
- 7 She wouldn't come to the party if she \_\_\_\_\_ a nightshift.  
a) has                      b) had                      c) will have                      d) would have
- 8 Ali \_\_\_\_\_ this house if he had enough money.  
a) buys                      b) would buy                      c) will buy                      d) bought
- 9 You \_\_\_\_\_ your final exam if you had paid more attention in class all year.  
a) pass                      b) would pass                      c) would have passed                      d) passed
- 10 If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor; you look ill.  
a) went                      b) would go                      c) had gone                      d) go
- 11 If Anthony had apologized for his unacceptable behavior, his friends \_\_\_\_\_ upset now.  
a) won't be                      b) would buy                      c) wouldn't have been                      d) weren't
- 12 If his hands had been rough, he \_\_\_\_\_ these marks.  
a) wouldn't leave                      b) will not have left                      c) haven't left                      d) wouldn't have left
- 13 She wouldn't have crashed the car if she \_\_\_\_\_ more careful.  
a) had been                      b) has been                      c) were                      d) is
- 14 If I'd known your address, I \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
a) will have visited                      b) have visited                      c) would visit                      d) would have visited
- 15 If I \_\_\_\_\_ a few centimeters taller , the coach would have chosen me to play in the basketball team.  
a) were                      b) am                      c) would be                      d) had been
- 17 If Julie had more time off work, she \_\_\_\_\_ her aunt in Australia.  
a) wouldn't visit                      b) would visit                      c) will visit                      d) won't visit
- 18 You \_\_\_\_\_ the race if you trained hard.  
a) entered                      b) could enter                      c) can enter                      d) could have entered
- 19 Haya wouldn't leave this town even if she \_\_\_\_\_ a better job elsewhere.  
a) finds                      b) found                      c) would have found                      d) will find
- 20 We \_\_\_\_\_ you on your trip to Iceland last week if we had money, but we're broke.  
a) had joined                      b) might join                      c) would have joined                      d) will join



- 21 Vincent would definitely have won the race if he \_\_\_\_\_ his leg the day before.  
a) hadn't injured      b) wouldn't injure      c) hadn't been injured      d) didn't injure
- 22 If I were the mayor of our town, I \_\_\_\_\_ cars from the town centre.  
a) had banned      b) would ban      c) banned      d) will ban
- 23 I know that my brother \_\_\_\_\_ me money if I needed some.  
a) would lend      b) had lent      c) will lend      d) lends
- 24 If Waleed \_\_\_\_\_ close to us, we wouldn't be able to visit him very often.  
a) didn't live      b) hadn't lived      c) had lived      d) lived
- 25 If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ so much money on a mobile phone.  
a) won't spend      b) will spend      c) wouldn't spend      d) would have spent
- 26 If I \_\_\_\_\_ you needed help with the garden, I would have come over to help .  
a) known      b) had known      c) knew      d) have known
- 28 If you \_\_\_\_\_ down the directions, you might not have got lost.  
a) have written      b) had written      c) wrote      d) would have written
- 29 If I \_\_\_\_\_ in the city centre, I would have accepted the job offer.  
a) had lived      b) live      c) would live      d) lived
- 30 If Mark \_\_\_\_\_ me about the trip earlier, I would be with him in Bali right now.  
a) have informed      b) informs      c) informed      d) had informed
- 31 If I \_\_\_\_\_ my father's car yesterday, I wouldn't have taken uber  
a) have      b) had      c) could have      d) had had
- 33 If I \_\_\_\_\_ to set the alarm this morning, the burglar wouldn't have got away.  
a) hadn't forgotten      b) didn't forget      c) wouldn't forget      d) won't forget
- 34 If I were the mayor, I \_\_\_\_\_ measures to reduce the crime rate in our city.  
a) take      b) will take      c) Would take      d) took
- 36 You wouldn't be freezing cold now if you \_\_\_\_\_ a jacket with you!  
a) bring      b) would bring      c) brought      d) had brought

Read the following sentences then correct the verb in brackets:

IF (2)      V2      +      Would + inf      =      للتعبير عن المضارع

IF (3)      had + V3      +      Would have + V3      =      للتعبير عن الماضي

- If I knew the answer to the question, I (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- If I had known you were here in Doha, I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ you earlier.
- If she found your lost wallet, she (bring) \_\_\_\_\_ it back to you.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the lottery, I would go on a trip around the world.
- If I had studied more, I \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam

6. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more careful, I wouldn't have made so many mistakes
7. If I had the opportunity, I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).
8. Mark would have phoned me if he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/lose) my cell number
9. I would take more photos if the camera \_\_\_\_\_ (work) .
10. I would have bought them a present if they \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) me to their wedding.
11. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a mouse, she would panic.
12. If we had had a car, we \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a lift.
13. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) my son a lot of money, he would spend all of it.
14. I would try to get a better job if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a university degree.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to your party if I had had time.
16. I would cry out loud if I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a spider in my bathroom.
17. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) fit and fast, he wouldn't be able to win the race.
18. If I had known his number, I \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) him to the party yesterday.
19. If Ali had had enough money , he \_\_\_\_\_ ( go) to Italy on holiday.
20. If I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would do more exercise.

**Read the situations below and write Conditional Sentences Type 2 or 3.**

1- I don't have his phone number, so I can't call him (If)

**If I had his phone number, I could call him**

2- Alicia missed the bus and she was late for the appointment. (Rewrite using: if.)

**If Alicia had not missed the bus , she would not have been late for the appointment**

1. The police arrested the driver because he went through a red light.  
.....
2. I won't go to Italy on holiday this summer because I don't have enough money.  
.....
3. I didn't go to Italy on holiday last summer because I didn't have enough money.  
.....
4. My brother broke his leg and missed the hiking trip.  
.....
5. I don't worry about burglars because we have an alarm system.  
.....
6. Janet exercises every day and that's why she's so fit and healthy.  
.....
7. The police didn't arrive at the bank in time, so the robbers got away.  
.....
8. Julie didn't have any money on her, so she didn't buy the crime novel.  
.....
10. Alicia missed the bus, and she was late for the appointment.

افتراض ( ياليت (V2) ماضى بسيط + فاعل + wish \if only + فاعل

الواقع في المضارع	Wish مع زمن الماضي
he lives so far away. (واقع في صيغة المضارع المثبت)	I wish he didn't live so far away. I wish he lived nearer. (افتراض عكسه في الماضي)
I don't have a job.	I wish I had a job.
They live in a noisy street.	If only they didn't live in a noisy street.

ياليت لو يقدر + فاعل + wish + فاعل + could + v1

الواقع في المضارع	I wish I could
I can't drive. (مش قادر)	I wish I could drive. (ياليت لو اقدر)
I can't visit you more.	I wish I could visit you more.

تستخدم عندما يتمنى تغيير سلوك شخص أصل الفعل + would + فاعل آخر + wish + فاعل

الواقع في المضارع	الافتراض	المعنى الذي تعبر عنه
You always come late.	<b>I wish you wouldn't come late.</b> <b>If only you wouldn't come late.</b> <b>I wish you would come early.</b>	موقف مضايقتي
They always criticise me.	<b>I wish they wouldn't criticise me.</b> <b>I wish they would stop criticizing me.</b>	الغضب
People pollute nature.	<b>I wish people wouldn't pollute nature.</b>	عدم الرضا

(be-am-is-are) مع الفاعل الجمع أو الفاعل المفرد (مع الكل) إذا كان فعل الجملة الأصلي (were) نستخدم

I am not a doctor.	(use: wish)	➤ I wish I were a doctor.
Ali isn't rich.	(use: wish)	➤ Ali wishes he were rich.

ماضي تام (had+V3 + فاعل + wish + فاعل)

الواقع في الماضي	I wish I had+V3	ندم
I <b>regret</b> not studying for the exam. نادم	I wish I had studied for the exam. (يا ليتني درست)	
I didn't check the weather forecast before our car trip.	If only I had checked the weather forecast before our car trip.	

المثبت حوله إلى نفي أو عكسها

V2 الجملة مضارع بسيط ، استخدم الماضي البسيط

had+V3 الجملة ماضي بسيط استخدم

➤ I **don't have** enough time to go out. (Use: wish) ● I wish I **had** enough time to go out.

➤ They **didn't invite** us to the party. (Use: if only) ● If only they **had invited** us to the party.

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. I wish our team \_\_\_\_\_ the last match.  
**A did win                      B had won                      C has won                      D won**
2. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ guitar!  
**A can play                      B will play                      C could play                      D would have played**
3. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ a million dollars.  
**A have                      B will have                      C had                      D am having**
4. If only we \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong road! Now we are lost!  
**A hadn't taken                      B had taken                      C haven't taken                      D didn't take**
5. I wish they \_\_\_\_\_ us they were coming early.  
**A had told                      B have told                      C did tell                      D will tell**
6. If only you \_\_\_\_\_ how to swim when you were younger!  
**A have learned                      B will learn                      C had learned                      D learned**
7. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ that house.  
**A will buy                      B could buy                      C bought                      D can buy**
8. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ how surprised she was.  
**A could have seen                      B see                      C had seen                      D have seen**
9. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ my clothes without my permission. That's really annoying!  
**A wouldn't take                      B didn't take                      C won't take                      D hadn't taken**
10. If only it \_\_\_\_\_ raining!  
**A can stop                      B will stop                      C would stop                      D had stopped**
11. Omar wishes he... too many strawberries. He has got a terrible stomachache.  
**A didn't eat                      B had eaten                      C hadn't eaten                      D ate**
12. I wish I ... the manager of this company. I would have a better salary.  
**A was                      B will be                      C were                      D would be**
13. Oh, how I wish I ..... with you last night!  
**A were                      B was                      C had been                      D am**
14. I wish you ..... to me like that yesterday!  
**A were speaking                      B didn't speak                      C hadn't spoken                      D have been speaking**
15. I now wish I ..... all of that money and saved some for the future.  
**A didn't spend                      B hadn't spent                      C don't spend                      D haven't spend**
16. I'm so tired and it's only two o'clock! If only I \_\_\_\_\_ work earlier today.  
**A will leave                      B leave                      C had left                      D could leave**
17. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ to Anna about my personal problems.  
**A don't talk                      B won't talk                      C didn't talk                      D not to talk**
18. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ my brother's sunglasses. Now he won't let me borrow anything again.  
**A didn't lose                      B wouldn't lose                      C hadn't lost                      D wasn't losing**
19. Aisha wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ abroad more often.  
**A travels                      B could travel                      C can travel                      D will travel**
20. I wish my sister \_\_\_\_\_ TV while I'm trying to sleep.  
**A wouldn't watch                      B hadn't watched                      C not watched                      D wasn't watching**
21. Trevor wished that he \_\_\_\_\_ the police the minute he saw the suspicious-looking people enter the jewelry shop. Unfortunately, he didn't and they got away with lots of valuable items.  
**A called                      B had called                      C would call                      D could call**
22. If only Ted \_\_\_\_\_ waste so much of his time playing video games!  
**A don't                      B hadn't                      C won't                      D wouldn't**

**Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I wish you **(take)** \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for your actions instead of blaming other people.
2. I wish you **(wait)** \_\_\_\_\_ for me to arrive and hadn't ordered. I don't like what you chose.
3. If only I **(not stay up)** \_\_\_\_\_ so late last night to watch the new crime series; now I'm very sleepy.
4. I wish you **(not have to)** \_\_\_\_\_ move to Poland.
5. If only I **(have)** \_\_\_\_\_ my own car; I wouldn't have to take the bus anymore.

6. If only you (**stop**) \_\_\_\_\_ interrupting your classmates all the time! It's disrespectful!
7. I wish I (**not have to**) \_\_\_\_\_ study tonight. I want to watch the new crime series.
8. If only I (**do**) \_\_\_\_\_ something to prevent the accident before it happened.
9. Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she (**work**) \_\_\_\_\_ harder.
10. Tom likes football very much. He wishes he (**become**) \_\_\_\_\_ a professional football player.
11. He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he (**not/run**) \_\_\_\_\_ so fast.
12. She's keen on computers. She wishes she (**study**) \_\_\_\_\_ computer science next school year.
13. I am sorry I don't know how to use the computer. If only I (**know**) \_\_\_\_\_ how to use it.
14. I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I (**stay**) \_\_\_\_\_ at work late.
15. I wish it (**not rain**) \_\_\_\_\_ so much. The garden's turned to mud.

Read the following situations and write sentences starting with the words given.

1. Anood would like to call Dana, but she doesn't know her phone number.  
➤ **Anood wishes** \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. You want to buy a crime novel but you don't have enough money on you.  
➤ **I wish** \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. You didn't go on the skiing trip with your friends and now you regret it.  
➤ **If only** \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. You wanted Jane to tell you the truth earlier but she didn't.  
➤ **If only** \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. You would like to borrow your sister's shirt, but she won't lend it to you.  
➤ **I wish** \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. There's a great bargain at the shopping centre, but I don't have any money on me.  
➤ **If only** \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. My best friend always arrives late, and that annoys me.  
➤ **I wish** \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. I accidentally left my mobile in the cafeteria and someone stole it.  
➤ **I wish** \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. Jack wants to buy a new tablet, but he can't afford one.  
➤ **Jack wishes** \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. I regret not studying harder for the exam.  
➤ **If only** \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. I regret being so lazy when I was a student.  
➤ **If only** \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. You always complain about everything!  
➤ **I wish** \_\_\_\_\_ .

<b>My father smokes.</b>	— . . . —▶	<b>I wish my father didn't smoke.</b> <b>I wish my father wouldn't smoke</b>
<b>I live far from school.</b>	— . . . —▶	If only I didn't live far from school.
<b>I can't swim.</b>	— . . . —▶	I wish I could swim.
<b>I sold my car.</b> Now I'm sorry.	— . . . —▶	If only I hadn't sold my car.
<b>I regret buying this mobile.</b>	— . . . —▶	I wish I hadn't bought this mobile.

## Writing a STORY

When I woke up, I was relieved to find that the sun was shining, and the birds were singing. The previous day had been dull and it had been raining all day. As a result, my brother, Omar, and I had missed out on all the sightseeing we had planned on doing. We had always dreamt of visiting France and spending our time indoors as well as ordering room service had not been on our list of things to do. To make up for the previous day's unexpected turn of events, we set off earlier than we had initially intended.

By two in the afternoon, we had already had an early morning picnic at the Champs de Mars, explored the Trocadero Gardens and been on a one-hour cruise on the Seine. We had also walked up more than seven hundred steps to the second floor of the Eiffel Tower, enjoyed a delicious three-course meal at the French restaurant located there and taken the lift to the top level to enjoy the breathtaking views of the city. Unfortunately, things changed when we got to the Louvre Museum. Our prebooked tickets for the previous day were no longer valid and we had to wait in a long queue to go through security and buy new tickets.

Omar and I had already been standing in the fierce heat of the sun for about forty-five minutes when we finally got close to the entrance. We were by this time very thirsty, so I decided to go to a nearby café to buy some water. As I was approaching the café, a young man wearing a black hooded top brushed past me. He had a very dark look on his face and for some strange reason, he looked familiar. I was trying to figure out where I had seen him before when, all of a sudden, I heard someone shouting. I turned around only to see him grab an elderly woman's bag and run.

Within seconds, I had helped the old lady up and was running after the hooded man. I ran after him for quite a while, but he was fitter than I was, and he soon disappeared into the crowd. When I finally found my way back to the museum, the police were waiting for me and I was taken to the police station to provide a description of the man. By the time Omar and I got back to the hotel, it was late, so we went straight to bed. I was about to fall asleep when suddenly everything became clear.

The man had seemed familiar because I had seen him before. In fact, he was the same waiter who had brought us our meal when we had ordered room service the previous day. I wasted no time in calling the police. It turned out that the police had been after him for quite some time. It also turned out that the elderly woman's grandson was the curator of the Louvre Museum. To thank me for helping her get her bag back, she arranged for us to have an afterhours, private guided tour of the Louvre. Seems that all is well, that ends well.

### 1. The Camping Storm

Camping is my favorite thing to do. I love being in nature and sleeping under the stars. But one trip didn't go as planned.

On the second night, dark clouds filled the sky. Soon, heavy rain started pouring, and the wind made our tent shake. The inside of the tent got wet, and we couldn't stay there. My friend and I grabbed our backpacks and ran toward a small cave we had seen earlier.

The cave was cold and dark, but it kept us dry. We used our flashlights to find a spot to sit. We ate some snacks and talked to keep our minds off the storm. I was a little scared, but being with my friend made me feel better.

By morning, the rain stopped, and we stepped outside. The sunrise was bright and beautiful, and the air smelled fresh. We walked back to our campsite and saw that the tent had fallen over. We spent the morning fixing it.

Even though the night was hard, we felt proud of ourselves for staying calm and working as a team. It was an adventure we would never forget!

### 2. The Missing Passport

Traveling is always exciting, but it can also be stressful. I was at the airport with my family, ready for a vacation. Everything was fine until we reached security.

I couldn't find my passport. I searched my bag over and over, but it wasn't there. My heart started racing. Without my passport, I couldn't get on the plane!

I thought about where I had been earlier and remembered stopping at a café. I ran back there as fast as I could. The table where I had been sitting was empty, but I crouched down to check under it. To my relief, there was my passport!

I quickly grabbed it and rushed back to my family. We made it to our gate just in time. As I sat on the plane, I felt a mix of emotions—relief, embarrassment, and a little pride for solving the problem on my own.

I learned an important lesson that day: always double-check your belongings. It wasn't the best way to start a trip, but it sure taught me something useful.

### 3. The Train Robbery

One day, I was traveling on a train. It was supposed to be a quiet ride, but something unexpected happened.

The train suddenly stopped in the middle of nowhere. I thought it was a regular delay, but then I saw three men with masks getting on the train. They shouted at everyone to give them money and valuables. My hands were shaking, and my heart was beating so fast.

One brave passenger stood up and tried to stop them. He grabbed one of the robbers' arms, and they started struggling. Seeing this, other passengers joined in. They grabbed the robbers and pinned them down. I stayed in my seat, frozen, but I cheered silently for the brave passengers.

Soon, the police arrived and arrested the robbers. Everyone on the train clapped and thanked the man who had started the fight.

It was a scary experience, but it also showed me how people can come together and help each other in tough times. I was happy to be safe and even prouder to see such bravery.

#### 4. Lost in the Woods

I went hiking with my cousins last weekend. We were having fun following the trail when we decided to explore a little. Big mistake! Soon, we realized we couldn't find the path back. The trees looked the same everywhere, and it was getting dark. I started to panic, but my cousin Mia said we should stay calm. We had a flashlight and some snacks, so we sat down to think.

Then we remembered seeing a big rock near the trail earlier. We looked for it and finally found it. From there, we found the trail again.

When we got back to the camp, everyone was worried. They were happy we were safe. I learned to never leave the trail without telling someone. It was scary, but it made me braver.

#### 5. The Beach Adventure

My family and I went to the beach for the weekend. The weather was perfect, and we were having fun swimming and building sandcastles.

Suddenly, I heard someone yelling. I looked and saw a boy waving his arms in the water. He was too far out and couldn't swim back.

Without thinking, my dad ran into the water. He swam quickly and reached the boy. He held him and brought him back to the shore. The boy's parents thanked my dad, and I felt so proud of him.

That day, I realized how important it is to stay safe while swimming. I always want to help people like my dad did, but I'll also be careful near the water.

#### 6. The Airport Adventure

It was my first time at the airport, and I was so excited. We were going on a trip to Turkey. Everything was big and busy, with people rushing everywhere.

We got to the security check, and I had to take off my shoes and put my bag on a belt. It went through a machine, and I watched it carefully. Suddenly, a guard stopped my dad. He had left a bottle of water in his bag, and they told him he couldn't take it on the plane.

I thought we might miss the flight, but we made it just in time. When the plane took off, my ears popped, and I was scared at first. But soon, I loved looking out of the window at the clouds.

The airport was confusing, but the adventure made the trip even more exciting.

#### 7. The Wallet Mystery

One day, my friend Ali and I went to the park. We were playing on the swings when we found a wallet under a bench.

I opened it carefully and found some money and an ID card. Ali wanted to keep it, but I said we should find the owner.

We took it to the park's office and gave it to the manager. He looked at the ID and said he would call the person. The next day, a man came to our house. He thanked us for returning his wallet and gave us a small reward.

It felt good to do the right thing. I learned that being honest is more important than keeping something that isn't yours.



## 8. The Robbery at the Bakery

One evening, I was buying bread from the bakery near our house. The smell of fresh bread made me happy. But then, something scary happened.

A man with a mask rushed in and yelled at the cashier. He wanted money from the register. Everyone froze. I hid behind a shelf, my heart beating fast.

Suddenly, another customer stood up and shouted, "Stop!" The robber got scared and ran away. The cashier called the police, and they arrived quickly.

That night, I couldn't stop thinking about how brave that customer was. I was thankful nobody got hurt. I also realized that danger can happen anywhere, so it's good to stay alert.

### Exam Module 7 Read the following and tick the right answer:

- The man was \_\_\_\_\_ innocent because the judge didn't find enough evidence.  
A. found      B. served      C. proved      D. paid
- The police arrested five \_\_\_\_\_ after the robbery took place.  
A. suspects      B. judges      C. victims      D. witnesses
- She screamed when she saw a \_\_\_\_\_ in the bus.  
A. thief      B. burglar      C. robber      D. vandal
- You must never \_\_\_\_\_ during an exam or else you will be disqualified.  
A. cheat      B. steal      C. trick      D. rob
- The \_\_\_\_\_ reported the stolen car to the police right after it happened.  
A. witness      B. victim      C. robber      D. suspect
- I have the same routine every morning, let's switch it up for \_\_\_\_\_ and go for a walk instead.  
A. the best      B. nothing      C. change      D. good
- The burglars broke \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen window and stole everything inside.  
A. out of      B. at      C. into      D. with
- Don't share your passwords with others to avoid being targeted by \_\_\_\_\_ who want to access your personal accounts.  
A. hackers      B. burglars      C. shoplifters      D. vandals
- The \_\_\_\_\_ entered my neighbor's house and took all the electronics.  
A. burglar      B. shoplifter      C. kidnapper      D. hacker
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, I wouldn't have been stuck in traffic.  
A) leave      B) had left      C) left      D) will leave
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ more time, I would help you finish the project.  
A) had      B) have      C) will have      D) would have
- They wish they \_\_\_\_\_ their tickets earlier to avoid the long line.  
A) bought      B) would bought      C) buy      D) will buy
- I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ me about the problem sooner, I could have helped.  
A) tell      B) told      C) had told      D) will tell
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer, I would have told you right away.  
A) know      B) knew      C) had known      D) would know
- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ Salim to the party. I really missed him yesterday.  
A invite      B invited      C had invited      D would invite

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

break -accuse — investigate- charged -bring -innocent-Warning –  
committed - guilty- commit- clue

- A. The detective had to \_\_\_\_\_ the area for any signs of the suspect.
- B. The lawyer argued that his client was \_\_\_\_\_ and had nothing to do with the crime.
- C. The police couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the man of the crime without sufficient evidence.
- D. After finding a \_\_\_\_\_ at the scene, the detectives were able to narrow down the list of suspects.
- E. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect **with** robbery after they found him with the stolen goods.
- F. The officer's duty is to \_\_\_\_\_ criminals to justice.
- G. It's illegal to \_\_\_\_\_ into someone's home without permission.
- H. The authorities believe the suspect \_\_\_\_\_ the crime on the night of the incident.
- I. The warning on the sign clearly stated that entering the area would \_\_\_\_\_ the law.

Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

- A. They needed to ask the witness to help them find \_\_\_\_\_ caused the disturbance.
- B. She left the party \_\_\_\_\_ telling anyone. The thieves managed to escape \_\_\_\_\_ the locked gate.
- C. The manager wants to clear \_\_\_\_\_ the misunderstandings before the next meeting.
- D. We decided to go for a walk \_\_\_\_\_ a change of scenery.
- E. The suspect was arrested \_\_\_\_\_ stealing from the store.
- F. She apologized \_\_\_\_\_ being late for the meeting.
- G. The criminal managed to escape \_\_\_\_\_ the back door.
- H. The man was accused \_\_\_\_\_ assaulting the officer.
- I. He was arrested \_\_\_\_\_ selling counterfeit goods.
- J. Despite knowing his son was guilty, he refused to turn him \_\_\_\_\_ to the authorities.
- K. The police are looking for an escaped convict who ran away \_\_\_\_\_ jail last night.
- L. The residents were instructed to escape \_\_\_\_\_ the building during the fire drill.
- M. The principal blamed the students \_\_\_\_\_ ignoring the school rules.

Correct the verb

- A. If she (study) \_\_\_\_\_ harder, she would pass the exam easily.
- B. If I (win) \_\_\_\_\_ the lottery, I would buy a big house by the sea.
- C. If he hadn't missed the bus, he \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on time.
- D. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) healthier if you ate more vegetables.
- E. If we (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, we wouldn't have missed the plane.
- F. If I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ about the meeting, I would have attended it.
- G. He \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed) if he had listened to his teacher's advice.

H. If she (be) \_\_\_\_\_ clever , she would passed the exam.

I. I (help) \_\_\_\_\_ you if I had more free time.

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.**

A. You can't attend the party because you didn't finish your homework. (if)

If \_\_\_\_\_

B. She won't go on the trip because she isn't feeling well. (if)

If \_\_\_\_\_

C. The teacher didn't explain the lesson clearly, and now students are confused. (Rewrite using "if only")

\_\_\_\_\_

D. They would have passed the exam \_\_\_\_\_. (Complete with "if")

E. I regret eating too much cake at the party. Now I feel sick. (Rewrite using "if only")

\_\_\_\_\_

F. I'm frustrated because my neighbors are playing loud music late at night. (Express your annoyance using "wish")

\_\_\_\_\_

G. I can't call you because my phone battery is dead. (if)

\_\_\_\_\_

H. He didn't apologize for his behavior, so I'm still upset. (Rewrite using "if only")

\_\_\_\_\_

I. I missed the train because I woke up late. (if)

\_\_\_\_\_

J. I can't go to the concert because I don't have a ticket. (if)

**A. He missed a penalty kick that is why we lost the match. ( If )**

**B. Julie didn't have any money on her, so she didn't buy the crime novel.**

**C. Alicia missed the bus, and she was late for the appointment.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Text A**

Adventure travel has become increasingly popular in recent years. It involves activities such as hiking, rock climbing, white-water rafting, or safaris, often in remote locations. This type of travel is perfect for those who love physical challenges and exploring new places.

Adventure holidays usually require more preparation compared to a simple beach vacation. Travelers need to plan their routes, pack specialized gear, and make sure they're physically fit. Most adventure trips can last anywhere from a weekend to a few weeks.

However, adventure travel can be expensive. Not only do you need to cover transportation and accommodation, but you also need to pay for guided tours, permits, and gear.

Despite this, many people consider it worthwhile due to the experiences they gain, such as exploring a remote rainforest or summiting a challenging mountain peak.

**Text B**

Cultural tourism is a growing trend where travelers visit destinations to experience and learn about different cultures. This type of travel can include activities like visiting museums, attending local festivals, or exploring historical landmarks.

Many cultural tourists are interested in immersing themselves in the local traditions, customs, and cuisine. This type of travel can be done either within one's own country or abroad. Cultural tourism offers a great opportunity to broaden one's horizons and gain a deeper understanding of diverse communities.

Though cultural tourism can be rewarding, it can also be costly. Some destinations may charge high entrance fees for museums and cultural events, and accommodation in popular tourist spots can be expensive.

However, for many travelers, the knowledge gained and the unique experiences make it worth the investment.

**Text C**

Eco-tourism focuses on sustainable travel that benefits the environment and local communities. It encourages responsible travel choices, where tourists aim to minimize their impact on nature and preserve local traditions. Eco-tourism is often associated with visiting national parks, wildlife reserves, or unspoiled natural landscapes.

This type of travel promotes environmental awareness and aims to preserve biodiversity by involving local communities in the tourism industry. Tourists can participate in activities like wildlife watching, environmental education tours, or volunteering for conservation projects.

While eco-tourism is environmentally conscious, it can also be expensive due to the specialized activities and travel arrangements. Nonetheless, many eco-tourists are willing to pay extra for the opportunity to experience nature while supporting conservation efforts.

11. What are the THREE texts MAINLY about?

- A. travel warnings and risks
- B. travel expenses and costs
- C. types of travel and activities
- D. types of travel transport and tickets

12. Read the following from Text A.

“Despite this, many people consider it worthwhile due to the experiences they gain, such as exploring a remote rainforest or summiting a challenging mountain peak.”

What does "worthwhile" in the above sentence mean?

- A. unnecessary
- B. difficult
- C. valuable
- D. expensive

13. Based on Text C, why is eco-tourism considered a responsible travel choice?

- A. It benefits the local communities.
- B. It involves exploring different cultures.
- C. It is mostly inexpensive.
- D. It promotes large-scale tourism.

12.A Based on texts A, B, and C, decide if the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).

1. Adventure travel is suitable for people who enjoy physical challenges.	
2. Cultural tourism encourages travelers to stay in luxury hotels.	
3. Eco-tourism aims to reduce negative environmental impacts.	

12.B Based on Text A, what makes adventure travel unique?

Exception 1
Exception 2
Exception 3

12.C Based on Text B, what cultural tourism expenses is the traveler responsible for?

Expense 1	
Expense 2	
Expense 3	

## MODULE 8

## الوحدة 8

## Not What it Seems

## Word Formation

## Prefixes زيادات قبل الكلمة تغير المعنى

**im-**, **ir-**, **il-**, **dis-**, **un-** and **in-** are used to give the **opposite meaning**. العكس

**mis-** is used before verbs and nouns, and means **bad(ly)** or **wrong(ly)**

**under-** is used to mean **not enough**

**il-** when the word starts with **l**, **im-** when the word starts with **m or p** **ir-** when the word starts with **r**

<b>usual</b>	معتاد	<b>unusual</b>	غير معتاد
<b>known</b>	معروف	<b>unknown</b>	غير معروف
<b>available</b>	متاح	<b>unavailable</b>	غير متاح
<b>Official</b>	رسمي	<b>Unofficial</b>	غير رسمي
<b>affected</b>	متأثر	<b>Unaffected</b>	غير متأثر
<b>inform</b>	يُبلغ	<b>uninformed</b> <b>misinformed</b>	جاهل / لم يتم إبلاغه تم إبلاغه بمعلومات خاطئة
edible -	صالح للأكل	<b>Inedible-</b>	غير صالح للأكل
adequate	ملائم / كاف	<b>inadequate</b>	غير ملائم / غير كاف
accurate	دقيق	<b>Inaccurate</b>	غير دقيق / خاطئ
legible	واضح / مقروء	<b>illegible</b>	غير واضح / غير مقروء
Legal	قانوني	<b>illegal</b>	غير قانوني
Logic	منطقي	<b>illogic</b>	غير منطقي
proper	صحيح / مناسب	<b>improper</b>	غير صحيح / غير مناسب
practical	عملي	<b>impractical</b>	غير عملي / لا يمكن حدوثه
relevant	ذو صلة	<b>irrelevant</b>	ليس ذو صلة
rational	عقلاني	<b>Irrational</b>	غير عقلاني / غير منطقي
agree	يوافق	<b>disagree</b>	يرفض / لا يوافق
appear	يظهر	<b>disappear</b>	يختفي
approve	يوافق	<b>disapprove</b>	لا يوافق
connect	يصل / يربط	<b>disconnect</b>	يفصل
<b>ability</b>	قدره	<b>disability</b> <b>inability</b>	عجز / شلل عدم القدرة
interpret	يُفسّر / يشرح	<b>misinterpret</b>	يُسيء التفسير؛ يُسيء الفهم
leading	هام / بارز / يوضح	<b>misleading</b>	مُضلل
manage	يُدبّر، يُدير	<b>mismanaging</b>	سوء إدارة
calculate	يحصي - يحسب	<b>miscalculated</b>	خطأ في حساب؛ خطأ في التقدير
develop	يُطوّر، يتطور	<b>underdeveloped</b>	ف-نقص التطوير
fund	يموّل	<b>underfunded</b>	نقص التمويل
<b>Cook</b>	يطهو / يطبخ	<b>undercooked</b> <b>uncooked</b>	غير مطبوخ جيدا؛ ناقص طهي نيء: غَيْرُ مَطْبُوخ

Suffixes زيادات نهاية الكلمة				
-less is used to mean without that quality or characteristic				
1.	end	نهاية	endless	أَبَدِيّ، لَانِهَائِيّ
2.	flaw	خَلَل، عِلَّة، عَيْب	Flawless= prefect	بدون عيوب؛ لا تشوبه شائبة
3.	speech	حَدِيث، جَوَار، خِطَاب	speechless	مش قادر ينطق -مَعْقُودُ اللِّسَان
4.	Count	يعد	countless	لا يعد ولا يحصى
5.	defence	دفاع	defenceless	غير محمي

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in capitals.

- The internet service is \_\_\_\_\_ (available) in this village.
- You can't come to school wearing \_\_\_\_\_ (proper) clothes.
- There are some kinds of fish which are \_\_\_\_\_ (edible) as they are poisonous.
- The cashier refused to cash my check because the signature was \_\_\_\_\_ (legible)
- We shouldn't believe any news especially those from \_\_\_\_\_ (official) sources.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ (rational) of Ali to get scared from cats.
- He got \_\_\_\_\_ (speech) when he was announced the winner of the race.
- The gas company is going to close soon because it is \_\_\_\_\_ (fund)
- The office lost most of our clients because they always \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) it.
- When he saw the snake he felt \_\_\_\_\_ (defence).
- You have to \_\_\_\_\_ (connect) the internet service from our old house.
- She is poor in math as she will \_\_\_\_\_ (calculate) even the number of people in her family.
- I am sorry to inform you that this service is temporarily \_\_\_\_\_ (available).
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (proper) use of medicine could have serious consequences.
- Many mushrooms are \_\_\_\_\_ (edible) because they're poisonous.
- I don't understand what the note says. The handwriting is completely \_\_\_\_\_ (legible).
- The authorities have not yet announced the injuries but \_\_\_\_\_ (official) sources say about 20.
- Steven has always had a fear of driving over bridges. I find his fear totally \_\_\_\_\_ (rational)

Complete with the correct form of the words in the box.

undercooked - uncooked - disabilities – flawless- uninformed - misinformed

- We don't have time so I guess we will eat KFC and leave the meat \_\_\_\_\_ for tomorrow.
- Vegetables have to be \_\_\_\_\_ so as to keep its nutritional value.
- The ambulance went to the wrong place as they were \_\_\_\_\_ .
- She didn't attend the meeting pretending that she was \_\_\_\_\_ .
- All of us should help people with \_\_\_\_\_ to let them feel happy

## Phrasal Verbs

<b>go ahead</b>	(go– went– gone) ahead = to start to do something The government has given us permission to go ahead with the construction of a new town hall.	يبدأ يتطرق؛ يشرع في
<b>go along with</b>	= to agree with <i>sb</i> or support <i>sth</i> Before playing a prank on Saud's brother, we have to make sure Saud goes along with it.	يوافق على يتماشى مع
<b>go off</b>	= to become unsuitable to eat or drink; it is no longer fresh The milk smells bad; it's probably gone off.	يفسد (للطعام والشراب)
<b>go on with</b>	= to continue doing <i>sth</i> despite problems or challenges Let's go on with the meeting we were having before Mr Matthews called.	يستمر؛ يكمل
<b>go through</b>	to examine <i>sth</i> carefully; read or check a list, story, or plan from beginning to end. (a report – a summary-book -file) Can you go through the report and tell me if you have any questions?	راجع بدقة يتفحص

Read the following sentences and choose the BEST answer for each gap:

- I think I would tend to go along \_\_\_\_\_ what Tim was saying.  
a) ahead                      b) with                      c) off                      d) through
- Go \_\_\_\_\_ and eat before everything gets cold.  
a) ahead                      b) with                      c) off                      d) through
- That milk has gone \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) ahead                      b) with                      c) off                      d) through
- She'll never go \_\_\_\_\_ with this idea.  
a) ahead                      b) along                      c) off                      d) through
- Make sure to go \_\_\_\_\_ your report completely before you hand it in.  
a) ahead                      b) with                      c) off                      d) through
- Don't eat that! It's rotten. It's gone \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) ahead                      b) with                      c) off                      d) through
- The club will be going \_\_\_\_\_ with its plans for a new stadium in the summer.  
a) ahead                      b) with                      c) off                      d) through
- We need to go \_\_\_\_\_ these files with a fine-tooth comb to find that missing paperwork.  
a) ahead                      b) with                      c) off                      d) through
- We have permission to go \_\_\_\_\_ with the project.  
a) ahead                      b) with                      c) off                      d) through
- Oh, we're going on \_\_\_\_\_ our weekend plans—I refuse to let a little rain stop us!  
a) ahead                      b) with                      c) off                      d) through
- I went \_\_\_\_\_ all my sketchbooks trying to find my favourite drawing of the oak tree.  
a) ahead                      b) with                      c) off                      d) through



**Choose the correct answer:**

- 7 Can you go through the report and tell me if you have any questions?  
What does the above underlined Phrasal Verb mean?  
a) continue b) examine  
c) start d) support
- The government has given us permission to go ahead with the construction of a new town hall.  
8 What does the above underlined Phrasal Verb mean?  
a) support b) examine  
c) start d) become unsuitable
- 9 Let's go on with the meeting we were having before Mr Matthews called.  
What does the above underlined Phrasal Verb mean?  
a) continue b) examine  
c) start d) agree
- 10 Before playing a prank on Saud's brother, we have to make sure Saud goes along with it.  
What does the above underlined Phrasal Verb mean?  
a) continues doing b) examines carefully  
c) starts something d) agrees and support

**Prepositional Phrases**

play a (joke-trick - prank) <b>on sb</b>	يقوم بعمل (خدعة - مقلب) في شخص ما He often <b>plays</b> jokes <b>on</b> his friends.
(trick - cheat) <b>sb out of their money-saving</b>	يختلس من أموال شخص؛ (شخص للحصول على أمواله يخدع - يغش) They used a fake contract to cheat the family out of their inheritance. ميراث
(trick - fool - deceive - mislead) <b>sb into doing sth</b>	يورط؛ (يخدع - يضلل شخص ليدفعه لفعل شيء معين) The scammer <b>tricked</b> the man <b>into</b> revealing his bank account details.
<b>be</b> (fooled - tricked - deceived)----- <b>by sb</b>	ينخدع - بواسطة شخص - <b>passive</b> They <b>were</b> <b>tricked</b> <b>by</b> a fake advertisement promising free products.
<b>fall victim to sth</b> يقع ضحية لـ... Many people <b>fall victim to</b> online scams .	(ينصب - يحتال) على شخص ما <b>rip sb off</b> I can't believe he <b>ripped her off</b> with that fake watch.

**Complete with the correct prepositions:**

**to - into - by - on - out of - off - through**

- Kate knew she was being tricked \_\_\_\_\_ her colleagues, but she decided to play along with the joke.
- The tourist realised that he was being ripped \_\_\_\_\_, so he angrily left the shop.
- Mr Mathews tried to mislead the police \_\_\_\_\_ believing that he was someone else, but in the end, he was caught.
- Tony likes playing jokes \_\_\_\_\_ his friends, but he doesn't like it when they do the same to him.
- Going \_\_\_\_\_ this file, I discovered at least three mistakes.

6. That piece of cheese is green on the side. It's probably gone \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The men tricked the investors \_\_\_\_\_ their money by pretending they owned a company.
8. The workers went \_\_\_\_\_ with their work despite the power cut.
9. People will easily fall victim \_\_\_\_\_ deception if they are readily willing to believe whatever they are told.
10. He was accused of cheating people \_\_\_\_\_ their life savings.
11. Sam likes playing pranks \_\_\_\_\_ his dad, but he doesn't like it when he does the same to him.
12. You may laugh at a prank \_\_\_\_\_ April Fools' Day.
13. Many people have been tricked \_\_\_\_\_ villains with false identity cards.
14. An advertising ban will save children from being misled \_\_\_\_\_ thinking smoking is a smart practice.
15. No one was deceived \_\_\_\_\_ his pretence of professional activity.
16. She claimed that her cousin had cheated her \_\_\_\_\_ her inheritance.
17. The movie industry fell victim \_\_\_\_\_ its own success.
18. I can't believe that man fooled me \_\_\_\_\_ giving him money—what a shame.
19. I can't believe he deceived thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_ buying a faulty product!
20. I told him not to be deceived \_\_\_\_\_ appearances
21. Fate played a cruel trick \_\_\_\_\_ him when he was injured in his first game.
22. He realized too late that he had been tricked \_\_\_\_\_ his savings by a pyramid scheme.
23. A cybercriminal tried to cheat her \_\_\_\_\_ her money by posing as a technical support agent.
24. He often plays jokes \_\_\_\_\_ his friends, but they know it's all in good fun.
25. We decided to play a trick \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah by pretending we forgot her birthday.
26. The fake website was designed to mislead users \_\_\_\_\_ providing their personal information.
27. The children tricked their younger sibling \_\_\_\_\_ swapping their candy.
28. he store fell victim \_\_\_\_\_ a shoplifting spree during the holiday rush.
29. He fell victim \_\_\_\_\_ his own impatience and made a costly mistake.
30. I refuse to buy from that store again; they completely ripped me \_\_\_\_\_ last time.
31. She warned her friends not to buy from the street vendor because he would rip them \_\_\_\_\_.

## ضمانر الوصل Relative clauses

Who تستخدم محل الفاعل والمفعول العاقل	Which تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل	Whom تحل محل الاسم المفعول العاقل
Whose تحل محل الملكية	When تستخدم للزمن بمعنى عندما	Where تستخدم بمعنى حيث للأماكن

- 1- ضع ضمير الوصل who-which-where المراد استخدامه بعد الاسم المشار اليه في الجملة الاولى
- 2- احذف من الجملة الثانية ما يعود على الاسم ((المكرر) (He-they-)) الذي حددناه سواء ضمانر ، اسماء ، ظرف مكان here / there ظرف زمان then
- 3- انقل الجملة الثانية ثم بقية الجملة الاولى

WHO-THAT تستخدم دائما مع الفاعل أو المفعول (العاقل) he she-they-him-

Shakespeare **was born in 1564**. He **was a famous English writer**. (who)  
Shakespeare, **who was a famous English writer**, **was born in 1564**.

The teacher punished **the pupil**. He **was talking**. (who)  
The teacher punished **the pupil** **who\that was talking**.

**Ali is my best friend**. I always hang out with ~~him~~ (who)  
**Ali**, **who I always hang out with**, **is my best friend**.

لا يمكن استخدام (that) إذا كانت العبارة المراد اكمالها بين فاصلتين

My mother, **who is standing beside me**, is very kind.

### Defining relative clauses

### Non-defining relative clauses

Give information which is needed to understand the meaning of the sentence. They are not separated from the main clause by commas.

Give extra information about the person, thing or idea they refer to. They are always separated from the main clause by commas.

1. This is the doctor. He helped Sara recover from her illness. (who)

2. People plant trees in the forest. They care about the environment. (who)

Which ~~it\they~~ دائما مع غير العاقل (أشياء/حيوانات/أفكار)

He works for a company. ~~(it)~~ manufactures computers.  
He works for a company **which** manufactures computers.

The door was very conspicuous. **it was bright red**  
The door, **which was bright red**, was very conspicuous.  
**The stories** are on the shelf. **they** are all mine.  
The stories **which \that** are on the shelf are all mine.

**I saw this house which is beautiful** وصف المكان ملحوظة

I bought a pen yesterday **and I lost it.** (Use: which)

**I lost the pen** which I bought yesterday.

1. Mr. Ahmed has paintings in his house. They are worth over \$10,000. (**which**)

2. Ali received a bad mark on his essay. It was only one page long. (**which**)

3. The film is interesting. I watched it three times.

تستخدم دائما مع المفعول به (العاقل) وخاصة إذا سبقها حرف جر **him-her-them** Whom

The woman is in hospital. A car hit **her.**

The woman, **whom** a car hit, is in hospital.

Latifa is an English teacher. I was talking to her.

**Latifa, whom/who/that I was talking to her, is an English teacher.**  
(to whom I was talking)

I phoned a **customer** yesterday. **He** was completely angry.

I phoned a **customer** **who** was completely angry

**A customer, whom I phoned, was completely angry.**

with whom by whom to whom about whom for whom

I bought this present for Kelly. She recently graduated from university.

(Join with "**for whom**" 2)

ابدأ باسم الشخص 1

Ghalia is a new friend. I went for dinner **with her** last night. (whom)

للحديث عن الملكية وتحل محل ما يدل على الملكية **Whose** his-her-their-its اسم

We met a lady. **her daughter has just got married.**

We met a lady **whose daughter has just got married.**

We met a lady. **The lady's** daughter had just got married.

We met a lady **whose** daughter had just got married.

The father stopped paying for his son's studies. **his car was stolen.**

The father, **Whose car was stolen,** stopped paying for his son's studies.

1. Ali has got a brother. His name is Ahmed. (**whose**)

2- The couple lives next to us. Their daughter has two charming boys. (**whose**)

**Where (in which/on which/at which)** المكان **here-there-it**

He studied in Germany . he got his PHD ~~there~~.

He studied in Germany **where** he got his PHD. (Refers to the city as the location.)

This is the school. I learned **here**.

This is the school **which** I learned **in**.

= This is the school **where** I learned.

This is the school **in which** I learned.

1. New York is a city in the US. You can find the Statue of Liberty there. (**where**)

2. the house is very cramped. I lived my early childhood here. (**where**) (**which**)

**When (in which/on which)** الذي/التي (مع الزمان) الوقت **it-that year-then**

It was in **the year 2019**. I bought my car **then**.

It was in the year 2019 **when** I bought my car.

It was in the year 2019 **in which** I bought my car.

It was in the year 2019 **which** I bought my car **in**.

1- I still remember that day. I graduated **at that time**. (when/which)

2- It was in the year 2019. I bought my car then. (when)

The people (**that / who**) live next door are very rich.

Where are the eggs (**that/which**) were here on the table?

**NOTES**

My sister, **who loves baking**, made this cake. (That) لا يمكن استبدالها بـ

bought a pen yesterday and I lost it. (Use: which)

**I lost the pen which I bought yesterday.** The pen which I bought yesterday was lost.

This is the restaurant **which / that** sells local food.

phoned a customer yesterday. He was completely angry. (whom) اختبارات

**A customer whom I phoned yesterday was completely angry**

Many people have written about **Tangier**. It's Ibn Battuta's place of birth. (**About which**)

**Tangier about which** many people have written is Ibn Battuta's place of birth.

The police officer will ask the man a few questions. The man's motorbike was stolen. (whose.)

The police officer will ask the man **whose** motorbike was stolen a few questions.

### Choose a, b, c or d.

1. I will always remember the day **on** \_\_\_\_\_ I graduated from university.  
a. why                      b. which                      c. when                      d. how
2. That's the waiter \_\_\_\_\_ rudeness I wrote about in the letter of complaint.  
a. which                      b. whom                      c. who                      d. whose
3. He lives in a flat \_\_\_\_\_ **has a beautiful view of the city.** وصف  
a. it                      b. what                      c. that                      d. where
4. Miranda, a colleague **with** \_\_\_\_\_ I took a self-defence class last year, is always in a bad mood lately.  
a. whom                      b. whose                      c. that                      d. who
5. There will always be **moments in life** \_\_\_\_\_ you doubt yourself.  
a. where                      b. which                      c. when                      d. who
6. I visited **the house** \_\_\_\_\_ one of our greatest poets **grew up.**  
a. which                      b. where                      c. that                      d. what
7. That's the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ I've been trying to book a table for over a month.  
a. where                      b. when                      c. which                      d. who
8. It's the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ **owner** has that great cooking programme on TV.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
9. **The service** was pretty bad, \_\_\_\_\_ was annoying to be honest.  
a. where                      b. when                      c. which                      d. who
10. Most of the **dishes** \_\_\_\_\_ we asked for weren't even available!  
a. when                      b. where                      c. that                      d. who
11. **Jessica** is the girl I told you **about** \_\_\_\_\_ works in a jeweller's in Edinburgh.  
a. who                      b. which                      c. whom                      d. whose
12. **With** \_\_\_\_\_ were you speaking just now?  
a. whose                      b. that                      c. whom                      d. who
13. This book, \_\_\_\_\_ Brad gave me, is very interesting.  
a. when                      b. which                      c. who                      d. whom
14. **Betty**, \_\_\_\_\_ **car** broke down yesterday, came to work by bus today.  
a. who                      b. which                      c. whose                      d. whom
15. I lost the phone \_\_\_\_\_ I bought a week ago.  
a. who                      b. that                      c. when                      d. whose
16. Istanbul, \_\_\_\_\_ my parents live, is a beautiful city.  
a. who                      b. which                      c. where                      d. whose
17. **Omar**, \_\_\_\_\_ **mother** is a scientist, always does well in the science tests.  
a. whose                      b. who                      c. who's                      d. for whom
18. Tanta is the city \_\_\_\_\_ I was born.  
a. which                      b. where                      c. who                      d. when
19. I could not decide \_\_\_\_\_ to wear to the wedding party.  
a. which                      b. what                      c. that                      d. who

### Choose the correct answer :

1. The school \_\_\_\_\_ I studied has been renovated.  
 a. which                      b. where                      c. whose                      d. when
2. The student \_\_\_\_\_ won the award is my cousin.  
 a. who                              b. whose                      c. where                      d. whom
3. That's the building \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting was held.  
 a. where                              b. whose                      c. who                              d. which
4. This is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ father is a doctor.  
 a. who                              b. whose                      c. where                      d. which
5. This is the museum \_\_\_\_\_ we saw ancient artifacts.  
 a. where                              b. which                      c. who                              d. whose
6. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ you recommended was amazing.  
 a. which                              b. where                      c. who                              d. whose
7. The store \_\_\_\_\_ sells fresh bread is around the corner.  
 a. who                              b. whose                      c. where                              d. that
8. I need a pen \_\_\_\_\_ writes smoothly.  
 a. who                              b. which                      c. where                              d. whose
9. She met the man \_\_\_\_\_ helped her with her luggage.  
 a. who                              b. whose                      c. which                              d. that
10. This is the team \_\_\_\_\_ won the championship.  
 a. who                              b. which                      c. where                              d. whose
11. I remember the summer \_\_\_\_\_ we spent at the beach.  
 a. which                              b. when                              c. where                              d. whose
12. The car \_\_\_\_\_ was parked outside belongs to my uncle.  
 a. that                              b. where                              c. whose                              d. which
13. The man \_\_\_\_\_ spoke at the conference is a famous scientist.  
 a. who                              b. whose                              c. where                              d. which
14. The singer \_\_\_\_\_ voice is so beautiful performed last night.  
 a. who                              b. whose                              c. which                              d. where
15. The book \_\_\_\_\_ I'm reading is very interesting.  
 a. which                              b. where                              c. when                              d. who
16. That's the girl \_\_\_\_\_ I was taking to last night.  
 a. whose                              b. whom                              c. where                              d. which
17. The country \_\_\_\_\_ he was born is famous for its culture.  
 a. which                              b. where                              c. whose                              d. when
18. The festival \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrated every year attracts many tourists.  
 a. who                              b. which                              c. when                              d. where
19. The hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed had excellent service.  
 a. which                              b. where                              c. who                              d. whose
20. The year \_\_\_\_\_ I graduated was one of the best years of my life.  
 a. where                              b. when                              c. whose                              d. which

### Choose the correct answer :

1. Jules, \_\_\_\_\_ was French, was born in 1828.  
a) who                                      b) which                                      c) where                                      d) when
2. His father, \_\_\_\_\_ was a lawyer, paid for his studies.  
a) who                                      b) which                                      c) where                                      d) when
3. The novel \_\_\_\_\_ came out in 1873 was Around the World in Eighty Days.  
a) who                                      b) which                                      c) where                                      d) when
4. The book about Dickens, \_\_\_\_\_ my friend gave me, is very interesting.  
a) who                                      b) which                                      c) where                                      d) when
5. Last year, I visited Tanta, the city \_\_\_\_\_ Mohamed Samir was born.  
a) who                                      b) which                                      c) where                                      d) when
6. Daniel Defoe , \_\_\_\_\_ wrote Robinson Crusoe , was a father of seven children.  
a) who                                      b) which                                      c) where                                      d) when
7. A man \_\_\_\_\_ mobile was ringing did not know what to do.  
a. who                                      b. which                                      c. whose                                      d. why
8. That is the house \_\_\_\_\_ we used to live.  
a. which                                      b. when                                      c. who                                      d. where
9. That is the house in \_\_\_\_\_ we used to live.  
a. which                                      b. when                                      c. who                                      d. where
10. The man \_\_\_\_\_ drove the car was nervous.  
a. whose                                      b. when                                      c. who                                      d. which
11. The woman to \_\_\_\_\_ I was talking is my teacher.  
a. whom                                      b. which                                      c. whose                                      d. when
12. We are living next to a woman \_\_\_\_\_ Dog barks all the time.  
a. who                                      b. which                                      c. whose                                      d. when
14. I downloaded an app \_\_\_\_\_ helps me organize my daily schedule.  
a. that                                      b. where                                      c. whose                                      d. when
15. That's my colleague \_\_\_\_\_ Husband is an architect.  
a. whose                                      b. who                                      c. who's                                      d. which

### Rewrite the following sentences using the correct relative pronoun in parentheses:

1. John doesn't watch films. His best friend is an actor. (whose)

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2. Yesterday I met a man. He works as a practitioner in a nearby health center. (who)

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3. I saw Hassan's photo. It was posted on Instagram. (which)

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4. Hamad took us to the park. He plays football there. (where)

---



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5. Huda solved the puzzle. She was praised by the teacher. (who)
- 
- 
6. Everyone looked at the boy. His face was pale. (whose)
- 
- 
7. Many people have written about Tangier. It is Ibn Battuta's place of birth. (about which)
- 
- 
8. I phoned a customer yesterday. He was completely angry. (whom)
- 
- 
9. The burglars got rid of the car. It was used during the bank robbery yesterday. (which)
- 
- 
10. It is such a great hotel. I spent three days of my holiday there last summer. (where)
- 
- 
11. I have made a new friend. His family used to live in the same building. (whose)
- 
- 
12. The teacher asked a question. Nobody could answer it. (which)
- 
- 
13. This is the boy. His mother is a famous chef. (whose)
- 
- 
14. The museum was fascinating. We visited it last week. (which)
- 
- 
15. The man is a journalist. I met him at the conference. (whom)
- 
- 
16. The city has beautiful architecture. I grew up there. (where)
- 
- 
17. She loves the dress. It was gifted to her by her sister. (which)
- 
- 
18. Ahmed knows a girl. She lives in the apartment above his. (who)
- 
- 
19. The movie was fantastic. We watched it last night. (which)
- 
- 
20. The woman is very kind. Her dog always barks at me. (whose)
- 
- 
21. I remember the day. I first met you on that day. (when)
- 
- 
22. This is the place. I lost my keys here. (where)
- 
-

23. The book was on the table. I was reading it. (which)

24. The girl is very talented. She won the competition. (who)

25. The artist painted a beautiful portrait. Everyone admires it. (which)

26. The student apologized to the teacher. He was late to class. (who)

27. The car broke down. I bought it last month. (which)

28. The village is very peaceful. My grandparents live there. (where)

29. The book was fascinating. Its cover was very colorful. (whose)

30. I miss the time. We used to play together then. (when)

31. The house is for sale. It has a large garden. (which)

32. This is the woman. She helped me find my way. (who)

33. The school was renovated last year. My brother studies there. (where)

34. The pen is on the desk. It belongs to the teacher. (which)

35. The engineer designed the bridge. Everyone is talking about him. (whom)

36. The playground is large. The children love playing there. (where)

37. This is the reason. I couldn't attend the meeting. (why)

38. The author wrote many novels. His works are still famous today. (whose)

39. This is the shop. I bought my favorite shoes there. (where)

40. The man is very wealthy. He owns this mansion. (who)

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Yousef is a new colleague. I went for dinner with him last night.

**Yousef is a new colleague *with whom* I went for dinner last night.**

**Yousef is a new colleague (*who*) I went for dinner with last night.**

**Yousef, *with who/ whom* I went for dinner last night, is a new colleague.**

2. Linda Hanson was my art teacher at school. She has an exhibition at the local gallery.

**Linda Hanson, *who has an exhibition at the local gallery*, was my art teacher at school.**

3. Max got a job in advertising. That was a pleasant surprise.

**Max got a job in advertising, *which* was a pleasant surprise.**

4. The company is owned by Andrew Olivetti. His family started it in 1934.

**The company is owned by Andrew Olivetti *whose* family started it in 1934.**

5. The mountain gorilla is one of the most endangered species. It lives in Africa.

The mountain gorilla, *which is one of the most endangered species*, lives in Africa.

**The mountain gorilla, *which* lives in Africa, is one of the most endangered species.**

6. Let's go to Room 25. The examination will be held there.

**Let's go to Room 25, *where* the examination will be held.**

7. I was invited to a lecture last Saturday. I totally forgot about it.

**Last Saturday, I was invited to a lecture (*which/that*) I totally forgot about.**

8. Rashid is a designer. He came up with that fantastic new idea. Who

9. The police officer will ask the man a few questions. The man's motorbike was stolen yesterday.

(whose)

10. Latifa went to the house. She used to live there. Where

11. Martin crashed the car into a wall. The car belonged to his father. Which

12. It was in the year 2019. I bought my car then. when

13. I spoke to Mrs. Thomson's secretary. She was very helpful. who

14. I sent you a text message. Did you read it? (which/ that)

15. Patrick is very tall. He became a basketball player. (who)

16. Fred wants to become mayor. His wife is an architect. (whose)

17. This is the restaurant. We celebrated our tenth anniversary here. (where)

18. It was in the year 2012. My daughter was born that year. (when/ in which)

19. The room is upstairs. It needs to be painted. (which/that)

20. We stayed at the Grand Canyon Suites. It is a five-star hotel. (which)

21. James lives on the first floor. His sister won a medal in the Olympic Games. (whose)

22. My alarm clock goes off. I always get out of bed at that time. (when)

23. This house has been turned into a museum. A famous author was born there in the 20th century.  
(where)

24. My brother is talking to a man. The man is my brother's science teacher. (who)

25. You were looking for a CD. Did you find it? (which)

26. Steve and Lynn are Americans. They own the little restaurant on Bridge Street. (who)

27. Alex has just met a teacher. She lectures in Politics. (who)

28. Mona has no sisters. Her parents spoilt her when she was a child. (whose)

29. Damascus is a fascinating city. It is the oldest capital city in the world. (which)

30. I gave Mark a paperweight as a graduation present. He wants to be a writer. (who)

### اختبارات سابقة

1. John doesn't watch films. His best friend is an actor. (whose)

2. Yesterday I met a man. He works as a practitioner in a near health centre. (who)

3. I saw Hassan's photo. It was posted on Instagram. (which)

4. Hamad took us to the park. He plays football there. (where)

## Text 1

1. A robbery occurred last Sunday night at 11:30 at 15 Rose Street in the city of Bristol. The owners of the house, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, were at home and asleep at the time of the robbery. Money, jewelry, two mobile phones, an old painting and a computer were stolen, but no one was injured.

2. At 11:45, the police were alerted by Mr. Taylor who said that his daughter, Stella, woke him up after hearing a loud noise. When he went downstairs to investigate, he found a broken vase on the floor. He then realised that his computer and other items were missing, and immediately called the police.

3. The police believe the robber may have got into the house through an open window. A witness told the police that she had seen a tall man in his early twenties wearing a dark blue jacket run out of the house and drive away in a red French car. The police haven't arrested anyone for the crime yet. Also, none of the missing property has been found.

4. This was the fifth robbery in the neighborhoods this year, and the police think the same man may be responsible for all of them. They are reminding homeowners to lock their doors at night and keep ground floors closed.

**From: Stella**

**To: Clara**

**Subject:** You won't believe what happened!

**Dear Clara,**

1. You won't believe what happened last night I was sound asleep, when all of a sudden, I heard a loud crash. Of course, I was terrified. I knew my parents were asleep (it was around 11:30), but I thought I heard somebody downstairs. I didn't know what to do, so I ran to wake my parents. My father made me go back to my room, then he went downstairs to find out what happened. He found a big mess. There were papers and a broken vase on the living room floor. We had been robbed! My father called the police. Luckily, the burglar had already left, and no one got hurt.

2. I'm not scared anymore, but I feel so shocked and **outraged**. My father had his computer stolen and my science report was on the hard disk! Now I have to write it all over again. And the jewellery that my father gave my mother for her birthday was stolen too. She's really upset.

3. The police told us they think the robber came in through the window. My father is getting the lock replaced today. The police were very nice, but they think we may never get our things back again. Well, I will tell you more about it at school tomorrow.

See you soon.

Stella

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

- A. The Mysterious Witness
- B. A Night Robbery in Bristol
- C. A Strange Accident in Bristol
- D. The Secret of the Stolen Report.

2. Read the following from Text 2.

“I’m not scared anymore, but I feel *outraged*.”

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

- A. angry
- B. lonely
- C. confident
- D. thoughtful

3. Based on Text 2, why was Stella’s mother upset?

- A. because her new mobile phone was missing
- B. because her husband couldn’t catch the robber
- C. because her precious birthday present was stolen
- D. because her daughter couldn’t find her science report

4. Based on texts 1 & 2, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) .

A	Mr. Taylor got hurt during the robbery.	
B	The police left the Taylor’s house at exactly 12:30 in the night.	
C	Stella and Clara go to the same school.	

5. Based on Text 1, mention FOUR items stolen from the Taylor’s house.

Item 1
Item 2
Item 3
Item 4

6. Based on Text 1, mention FOUR OF INFORMATION THE POLICE GATHERED ABOUT THE ROBBER.

Information 1
Information 2
Information 3
Information 4

## 2- LETTER of COMPLAINT

## خطاب الشكوى

Write an email of complaint to Mr. Hamad Ali, the general manager of electronic department store, complaining about a product منتج you have recently brought from the store.

Your name is : S. Khalid

Your phone number is : 5345xxx

Your email should include:

- why you are writing the email.
- details about the product.
- clarification of your complaint.
- what action you want to be taken.

Dear Mr. Hamad Ali,

I am writing to complain about the \_\_\_\_\_ نقل من السؤال

I was so disappointed and didn't expect to face this situation. So, I would like to express my dissatisfaction with your services.

Firstly, the service was poor. I was really shocked when I saw that.

شكوى الخدمة السيئة

Hotel فندق	Restaurant مطعم	Product منتج
the AC was not working. I couldn't sleep at all. the food was not like I expected. there was a bad smell. The bathroom was not cleaned.	The food was really bad. It was too spicy although I ordered it normal. Secondly, it was cold . The table was not cleaned and the chairs were not comfortable	I was disappointed when I tried this item as it was too frustrating and bad . the color was different, it was also scratched. if you see it, you will consider it as a secondhand item.

شكوى المعاملة

To make matters worse, the assistant was rude. when I complained to him, he was unhelpful and refused to help me. He told me that I was lying. I was deeply offended. He was very impolite

Considering the above, I would like to receive a full refund and an apology. Unless I hear from you, I will take this matter further. I would appreciate an immediate response. Thank you in advance for your cooperation. Contact me on: 5345xxx الخاتمة

Yours sincerely,

S.Khalid

Write a **LETTER OF COMPLAINT** to Mrs. Samantha Jackson, the manager of *Sky Property & Rentals* complaining about the problems you found in the **hotel room** you rented last summer holiday.

Tell her why you were unhappy with the room and what action you want her to take.

**Your name:** M. Adel

**Your phone number:** xx98980

**Helping tips:**

- room small & cramped
- problems with A/C & electricit
- *what you want:* a partial refund & an apology

**\* Make sure your letter does NOT include any personal details (name, phone number,**

Write **a LETTER of COMPLAINT** to **Mr. James Warson**, the manager of *New South Hotel* **complain about** your stay at their hotel last summer. **Your name:** A. Salim **Your phone number:**5577xxx

**Helping tips**

- **Unfriendly staff**
- **Inconvenient rooms and facilities**
- **Poor & expensive services**

### Model Answer

**Dear Mr. James Watson,**

مقدمة

I am writing this letter to **complain about** my stay at your hotel last summer . I was so disappointed

نقل من السؤال

شكوي الخدمة السيئة

**First, the service was really poor.** For example, the AC was not working. It was my first shock that made me feel sad. **Also,** I couldn't sleep at all. the food was too cold. **Third,** the services in the hotel were very expensive. **So,** we spent much money for nothing.

شكوى عن العمال

**To make matters worse,** the staff was unfriendly. They never answered the phone to help us. **In addition,** they were impolite when they talked to us.

الخاتمة

**Finally,** I need a full refund and an apology . Unless I hear from you, I will make a problem.

**Contact me on:** 5577xxx

**Yours Faithfully,**

A.Salim



**Exam \* 8 -Read the following and tick the right answer:**

1. Many small businesses struggle in \_\_\_\_\_ - developed economies due to lack of investment.

- a) in                      b) il                      c) mis                      d) under

2. The athlete's \_\_\_\_\_ to compete in the final round was caused by a sudden injury.

- a) disability              b) inability              c) disagreement              d) irrationality

3. The scientist faced criticism for presenting data that was \_\_\_\_\_ and unreliable.

- a) unusual              b) misleading              c) unaffected              d) underfunded

4. The bread was left uncovered, and it has \_\_\_\_\_; it's no longer good to eat.

- a) Gone along with      b) Gone through      c) Gone off              d) Gone ahead

5. The manager reviewed the project and said, "Everything looks good, so let's \_\_\_\_ and begin."

- a) Go on                  b) Go through                  c) Go ahead                  d) Go off

6. Before signing the contract, it's important to \_\_\_\_\_ the document to check for any errors.

- a) Go off                  b) Go through                  c) Go ahead                  d) Go on

7. This is the man \_\_\_\_\_ I helped last week.

- a) when                  b) where                          c) whom                          d) whose

8. I went to the village in \_\_\_\_\_ I was born.

- a) who                      b) where                      c) which                      d) whose

9. The scientist, \_\_\_\_\_ theories changed modern physics , was awarded the Nobel Prize.

- a) whom                  b) whose                          c) who                          d) which

10. The museum, \_\_\_\_\_ we visited last year, has reopened with a new exhibit.

- a) whose                  b) which                          c) where                          d) that

11. The village, \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge collapsed, was left isolated for weeks.

- a) whom                  b) where                          c) which                          d) whose

12. The architect, \_\_\_\_\_ designs have transformed the city, will be presenting his latest project next week.

- a) whose                  b) who                          c) whom                          d) which

13. The software, \_\_\_\_\_ was developed in a record time, has become a game-changer in the industry.

- a) whose                  b) which                          c) that                          d) who

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

**speechless- along- playing -mismanaging- illogical- misinformed- through**

- A. Before submitting the application, you should go \_\_\_\_\_-all the details to ensure accuracy.
- B. The argument he presented was \_\_\_\_\_ and easily refuted.
- C. The company faced losses due to \_\_\_\_\_ its finances.
- D. He was \_\_\_\_\_ about the schedule and arrived an hour late.
- E. Even though I had my doubts, I decided to go \_\_\_\_\_ with their plan to avoid conflict.
- F. Tony loves \_\_\_\_\_pranks on his friends, but he doesn't enjoy being the target of their tricks

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

**out of / off/ to / on /into / by**

- A. You can always expect people to pull pranks \_\_\_\_\_ you during April Fools' Day.
- B. Many tourists have been tricked \_\_\_\_\_people posing as official tour guides.
- C. Banning certain ads can help prevent children from being misled \_\_\_\_\_ thinking that smoking is glamorous.
- D. People will easily fall victim \_\_\_\_\_ deception if they are readily willing to believe whatever they are told.
- E. I refuse to buy from that store again; they completely ripped me \_\_\_\_\_ last time.

Rewrite the following sentence using the word given:

- A. She is the only person. I trust her completely. (whom)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- B. The museum has many ancient artifacts. We visited it last summer. ( Which)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- C. I met a man at the conference. His research is groundbreaking. (whose)  
\_\_\_\_\_

2- Complete with the correct form of the word in brackets.

The bread was so stale it was completely \_\_\_\_\_ (edible).

Combine the following ideas into one complex sentence using a relative pronoun:

- A. The speaker was insightful. The lecture covered many important topics.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- B. The manager is approachable. Her leadership style is highly respected.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Write a LETTER of COMPLAINT to **Mr. James Warson**, the manager of *New South Hotel* **expressing your dissatisfaction with your stay at their hotel last summer**. *Your name: A. Salim Your phone number:5577xxx*

Helping tips

➤ **Unfriendly staff**

➤ **Inconvenient rooms and facilities**

➤ **Poor & expensive services**

## MODULE NINE

## Project Earth 9

## Word Formation

To- will Verb فعل	The Noun اسم of	Noun (person) شخص	Adjective صفة
conserve	environment	environmentalist	environmental
conservationist	conservation	conservationist	conservationist
protect	the protection of	protective	protected
prevent	The prevention of	preventive	preventable
pollute	The pollution of Chemical pollutant	polluted	polluting
harm	harm	harmful	harmless
destroy	the destruction of	destroyed	destructive
endanger	danger	dangerous	endangered
threaten	threat	threatened	threatening

**Polluting industries release harmful pollutants into the environment.**

The students planned to meet a \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss the effects of toxic waste on the environment.

Conserve    conserved    conservation    conservationist

**The Siberian tiger is one of many \_\_\_\_\_ species that are threatened of extinction.**

Danger    dangerous    endangered    endangering

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of war has depressed business activity.
  - threat
  - threaten
  - threatened
  - threatening
- The panda is the best known of our \_\_\_\_\_ species.
  - threat
  - threaten
  - threatened
  - threatening
- Pandas are an \_\_\_\_\_ species.
  - danger
  - endanger
  - dangerous
  - endangered
- Lack of trust is very \_\_\_\_\_ in a relationship.
  - destroy
  - destroyer
  - destructive
  - destruction
- Many people are very concerned about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the rainforests.
  - destroy
  - destroyer
  - destructive
  - destruction

**Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in capitals.**

- The government is finally taking action to do something about the **(pollute)** \_\_\_\_\_ river that runs through our town.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ **(protect)** of our flora and fauna should be a top priority for everybody.
- Most animals attack when they feel \_\_\_\_\_ **(threat)**.

- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ (**destroy**) of the rainforest is causing many problems to the local community and ecosystem.
- 5 Shayma is studying wildlife and fighting for animal \_\_\_\_\_ (**conserve**).
- 6 Many cleaning products contain \_\_\_\_\_ (**harm**) chemicals that can put the environment, as well as our health, in danger.
- 7 The problem of air pollution is going to get worse unless \_\_\_\_\_ (**prevent**) measures are taken to deal with it.
- 8 The black rhino is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (**danger**) species which lives in the coastal areas of South Africa.
- 9 A group of \_\_\_\_\_ (**environment**) managed to stop the factory from dumping toxic waste into the lake.
- 10 Children who grow up feeling loved and \_\_\_\_\_ (**protect**) will tend to trust others later on in life.
- 11 A team of \_\_\_\_\_ (**conserve**) arrived to assess how much damage the oil spill had caused.
- 12 Bee stings are \_\_\_\_\_ (**harm**) to humans, except in the rare case that someone is allergic.
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ (**destroy**) insects can be a threat to farmers' crops and cause great loss.
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ (**pollute**) are substances like gases or chemicals that pollute the environment.
- 15 Heart disease and other illnesses are \_\_\_\_\_ (**prevent**) if a healthy lifestyle is followed.
- 16 classic example of an animal's \_\_\_\_\_ (**threat**) behaviour is when it shows its teeth.
- 17 This is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (**protect**) area where lions, giraffes and elephants can all live in safety.
- 18 The \_\_\_\_\_ (**destroy**) of marine ecosystems can be avoided if we act now.
- 19 Crime \_\_\_\_\_ (**prevent**) is the new mayor's primary concern.
- 20 Unfortunately, habitat loss is \_\_\_\_\_ (**danger**) the lives of countless animal species around the world.
- 21 Tourism is one of the greatest threats to the \_\_\_\_\_ (**conserve**) of the Galapagos Islands.
- 22 Plans for a new runway at the Airport appear to be going ahead even though \_\_\_\_\_ (**environment**) have been strongly objecting to this.
- 23 Residents living in this area already complain about noise \_\_\_\_\_ (**pollute**).
- 24 The increase in the number of planes taking off will only increase the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ (**harm**) fumes in the air.
- 25 The construction of a new runway will have another \_\_\_\_\_ (**destroy**) effect.
- 26 The forest is the natural habitat of some \_\_\_\_\_ (**endanger**) species of butterfly.
- 27 Some \_\_\_\_\_ (**conservation**) fear that many species of butterflies will suffer greatly.
- 28 \_\_\_\_\_ (**environment**) problems directly affect the quality of people's lives.
- 29 She has a reputation for being a passionate \_\_\_\_\_ (**protect**) of individuals' liberties.
- 30 He was unable to contain his own \_\_\_\_\_ (**destroy**) feelings.

## Collocations

## كلمات مع بعض

soil erosion	تآكل التربة؛ تجريف التربة	water shortage	ندرة المياه؛ نقص المياه
climate change	تغير المناخ أو التغير المناخي	illegal logging	قطع الأشجار غير المشروع
oil spill	تسرب بترولي؛ تسرب نفطي	toxic waste	النفايات السامة
acid rain	مَطَرٌ حَمَظِيّ	carbon footprint	البصمة الكربونية
species extinction	انقراض أنواع حيوانية ونباتية	ozone hole	ثقب الأوزون؛ فجوة الأوزون
endangered species	أنواع مهددة بالانقراض		

## Complete the sentences with the correct words:

- The cleanup of the **oil** \_\_\_\_\_ took months.
- Air travel is one of the major factors that increases a person's **carbon** \_\_\_\_\_.
- Unfortunately, these statues have been badly affected by the **acid** \_\_\_\_\_ caused by the city's high pollution.
- Due to the long, dry, summer the town is suffering from a(n) **water** \_\_\_\_\_.
- It will take months to clean up the **oil** \_\_\_\_\_ left the ship that sank off the coast last week.
- Friends of the Earth are mounting a campaign to monitor the **illegal** \_\_\_\_\_ of trees.
- You won't believe the amount of **toxic** \_\_\_\_\_ that is dumped into the river every year.
- Deforestation causes **soil** \_\_\_\_\_.
- No market for furs equals no shops like that one, equals no fur trade, no **species** \_\_\_\_\_.
- Rising sea levels and unusual temperatures are enough evidence that **climate** \_\_\_\_\_ is a major problem that needs to be dealt with.
- Recent statistics suggest that the **ozone** \_\_\_\_\_ over the Antarctic is growing at a dangerous rate.
- Statues and buildings in the city centre have been damaged by **acid** \_\_\_\_\_.
- The droughts we've been experiencing will make the **water** \_\_\_\_\_ worse.
- By now it's a cliché that we live at a time of almost unparalleled \_\_\_\_\_ **extinction**.
- The workers were charged with forest violation and \_\_\_\_\_ **logging**.
- Prof Austin's computer simulation suggests that the Arctic **ozone** \_\_\_\_\_ will not recover until around 2040.
- An **oil** \_\_\_\_\_ could be devastating for wildlife.
- The factory had accidentally released a quantity of \_\_\_\_\_ **waste** into the sea.
- Unlike \_\_\_\_\_ **rain** or deforestation, global warming has no visible manifestation.
- The recent heavy rains have helped to ease the **water** \_\_\_\_\_.

## Confusing words

<b>attempt</b> (n.) (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> attempt at sth)	☎ an effort to do <u>sth</u> , usually difficult, often without success He soon gave up <b>the first / second attempt</b> in despair.	مَحَاوَلَة
<b>effort</b> (n.) (put effort into)	☎ the <u>mental</u> or <u>physical</u> energy that you need to do/achieve <u>sth</u> → You should put more <b>effort into your work.</b>	جُهْد، مَجْهُود
<b>trial</b> (n.) trial period	☎ the process of testing <u>sth</u> before you make a final decision → They're doing clinical trials on a new drug. → They've employed her for a six-month <b>trial (period).</b> → You can have the equipment <b>on a trial basis.</b>	فترة اختبار فترة تجريب
<b>experiment</b> (n.)	☎ → People believe that <b>experiments on animals</b> should be banned.	تجربة علوم
<b>result</b> (n.) result (of sth)	☎ something that happens or exists because of <u>sth</u> else: → His broken leg is the direct result of his own carelessness.	نتيجة
<b>effect</b> (n.) (on/upon sb/sth)	☎ a change that is produced in one person or thing by another → Any change in lifestyle will <b>have an effect on your health.</b>	تأثير له أثر على - له تأثير على حدوث شيء
<b>consequence</b> (n.) (for sb)	☎ a result or effect of <u>sth</u> that has happened = the result of an action, especially <b>a bad result</b> → Climate change could have <b>disastrous consequences</b> for farmers.	عاقبة عواقب وخيمة وسينة
<b>influence</b> (n.) (on sb)	☎ the effect that <u>sb</u> has <b>on the way a person thinks or behaves</b> The media has a powerful <b>influence on public opinion.</b>	تأثير / نفوذ له تأثير على رأى وتوجهات شخص

Read the following sentences and choose the BEST answer for each gap:

- The school put a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ into making its recycling day successful.  
a) influence                      b) consequence      c) effect                      d) Effort
- It's Bader's second \_\_\_\_\_ at running a marathon.  
a) trial                              b) Attempt              c) effect                      d) effort
- Young children never fail to get excited when doing science \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
a) trial                              b) Experiment          c) effect                      d) result
- After last week's \_\_\_\_\_ period, I've decided to carry on cycling to work instead of driving as a way to reduce my carbon footprint.  
a) trial                              b) Experiment          c) effect                      d) influence
- My parents don't want me to hang out with my cousin Harry; they think he has a bad \_\_\_\_\_ on me.  
a) trial                              b) consequence      c) effect                      d) influence
- If certain prey species start to decline in the wild, this will have serious \_\_\_\_\_ for many predators – as there will be less food available.  
a) experiment                      b) consequence      c) effect                      d) influence
- Air pollution is thought to be having a very bad \_\_\_\_\_ on public health.  
a) experiment                      b) consequence      c) effect                      d) influence
- His illness is the \_\_\_\_\_ of many years of working in a polluted environment.  
a) experiment                      b) Influence              c) consequence          d) result

- 9 **Whoever breaks the law has to face the \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) experiments                      b) Results                      c) effects                      d) consequences
- 10 **Taking up running had a really positive \_\_\_\_\_ on my health.**  
a) effect                      b) Influence                      c) trial                      d) results
- 11 **I love science lessons, especially when we do \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) effects                      b) Trials                      c) experiments                      d) results
- 12 **Karen failed in her \_\_\_\_\_ to go the gym every morning before work.**  
a) effort                      b) Attempt                      c) trial                      d) experiment
- 13 **I've thought about growing my own vegetables, but there's just so much \_\_\_\_\_ involved, isn't there?**  
a) effort                      b) Attempt                      c) trial                      d) experiment
- 14 **Salman managed to pass his driving test at the second \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) effort                      b) Attempt                      c) trial                      d) experiment
- 15 **Could I take the car out for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ on the roads?**  
a) effort                      b) Attempt                      c) trial                      d) experiment
- 16 **Smog and air pollution may have serious \_\_\_\_\_ for public health.**  
a) results                      b) consequences                      c) influences                      d) effects
- 17 **Many believe that poverty is a direct consequence of overpopulation.**  
a) result                      b) consequence                      c) influence                      d) effect
- 18 **My first \_\_\_\_\_ at a chocolate cake tasted horrible.**  
a) trial                      b) Attempt                      c) effort                      d) experiment
- 19 **She agreed to employ me for a \_\_\_\_\_ period.**  
a) effort                      b) Attempt                      c) trial                      d) experiment
- 20 **It was said that there were three great \_\_\_\_\_ on a child: home, school, and church.**  
a) results                      b) consequences                      c) influences                      d) effects
- 21 **The medicine had a potent \_\_\_\_\_ on your disease.**  
a) result                      b) Effort                      c) consequence                      d) effect
- 22 **You can use the software free for a 30-day \_\_\_\_\_ period.**  
a) effort                      b) Trial                      c) attempt                      d) experiment
- 23 **We've put a lot of time and \_\_\_\_\_ into making the house look nice.**  
a) effort                      b) Attempt                      c) trial                      d) experiment
- 24 **Animals have died as a \_\_\_\_\_ of coming into contact with this chemical.**  
a) result                      b) consequence                      c) influence                      d) effect
- 25 **I put a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ into my education as a teacher and take it seriously.**  
a) effort                      b) Attempt                      c) trial                      d) experiment

Confusing words		مربع الطقس	
Word	Meaning (Arabic)	Definition (English) تعريف	Example Sentence مثال
Downpour	مَطَرٌ غَزِيرٌ	A heavy rain that happens suddenly and intensely.	We were caught in a sudden downpour without umbrellas.
Frost	صَقِيعٌ رِذَاذٌ متجمد على مثل الاسطح الزجاج	A thin layer of ice that forms on surfaces like glass or plants when it's very cold.	The windows were covered in frost after the cold night.
Heatwave	موجة حر شديد	A prolonged period of excessively hot weather, often uncomfortable.	The city issued warnings due to the ongoing heatwave.
Light Showers	مطر خفيف لفترة قصيرة	Brief periods of light rainfall.	Light showers are expected in the afternoon.
Mist	ضباب يعيق الرؤية	A thin layer of fog or water droplets in the air, reducing visibility.	Driving in the mist can be dangerous.
Humid	رطوبة جوّ مُشَبَّعٌ بالرطوبة	The air is heavy with moisture, making it feel sticky or hard to breathe.	The weather was hot and humid, making it uncomfortable to go outside.
Hail	مطر ثلجي كُرَاتٌ تَلْجٌ صَغِيرَةٌ تسقط أثناء العاصفة	Small balls or lumps of ice that fall during a storm.	Hail damaged the crops during the storm.
Thunder storm	عاصفة رعدية ومطرية	A storm with thunder, lightning, and sometimes heavy rain.	We stayed indoors to avoid the thunderstorm.
Overcast Sky =cloudy	تجمّع الغيوم	A sky covered with clouds, often gray and dull.	The overcast sky hinted at an approaching storm.
Damp	مُنْدَى مُبَلَّلٌ (حوائط أرضيات)	Slightly wet or moist, often unpleasant.	The walls felt damp after the heavy rains.
Blizzard	عاصفة ثلجية شديدة مصحوبة برياح قوية	A severe snowstorm with strong winds and very low visibility.	The airport was closed due to the blizzard.

### Complete with the correct words:

- While driving, Sarah got caught in a sudden \_\_\_\_\_ and had to pull over due to poor visibility.  
A) Mist      B) Downpour      C) Frost      D) Blizzard
- The windows were covered in \_\_\_\_\_ this morning, making it hard to see outside.  
A) Hail      B) Frost      C) Damp      D) Thunderstorm
- The city issued a heat advisory due to the ongoing \_\_\_\_\_ that had lasted for over a week.  
A) Light showers      B) Blizzard      C) Heatwave      D) Overcast sky



4. We didn't need umbrellas during the picnic because there were only \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A) Hailstones      B) Thunderstorms      C) Light showers      D) Blizzards**
5. The mountain was shrouded in \_\_\_\_\_, making it difficult for the hikers to find their way.  
**A) Mist      B) Frost      C) Dampness      D) Downpour**
6. The weather was so \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone felt sticky and uncomfortable during the hike.  
**A) Overcast      B) Humid      C) Frosty      D) Damp**
7. During the storm, we could hear the sound of \_\_\_\_\_ hitting the roof.  
**A) Thunder      B) Hail      C) Light rain      D) Mist**
8. A loud clap of thunder signaled the start of the \_\_\_\_\_, and everyone rushed indoors.  
**A) Blizzard      B) Frost      C) Thunderstorm      D) Heatwave**
9. The forecast predicted an \_\_\_\_\_ sky all day, so we decided to postpone the outdoor event.  
**A) Overcast      B) Misty      C) Frosty      D) Hailing**
10. After the rain stopped, the walls of the old building felt \_\_\_\_\_ to the touch.  
**A) Humid      B) Damp      C) Frosty      D) Overcast**
11. The hikers were caught in a \_\_\_\_\_, with strong winds and heavy snow making it impossible to proceed.  
**A) Thunderstorm      B) Blizzard      C) Downpour      D) Heatwave**
12. The children were excited to see \_\_\_\_\_ falling, as it rarely happens in their town.  
**a. A) Hail      B) Mist      C) Frost      D) Damp**
13. The sudden \_\_\_\_\_ soaked everyone at the outdoor concert, leaving them scrambling for cover.  
**14. A) Downpour      B) Frost      C) Heatwave      D) Blizzard**

**BBCCABBCABBA**

**Complete with the correct words:**

**1. Downpour - Heatwave - Mist**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ caused chaos on the roads and made driving nearly impossible.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ left the streets feeling muggy and uncomfortable.
- As the early morning \_\_\_\_\_ lifted, the sun started shining brightly.

**2. Blizzard - Frost - Showers**

- The ground was covered in a thin layer of \_\_\_\_\_, making everything look delicate.
- We had a few light \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon, but it wasn't enough to get wet.
- During the intense \_\_\_\_\_, it was hard to see anything due to the heavy snowfall.

**3. Overcast - Thunderstorm - Humid**

- The sky was entirely \_\_\_\_\_, and it looked like it might rain any moment.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ rolled in quickly, with loud crashes of thunder and heavy rain.
- It felt \_\_\_\_\_, like you could barely catch your breath because of the thick air.

## PASSIVE VOICE

المبني للمجهول

I opened the door.----- **The door was opened** .1- يصبح المفعول فاعل The **door**2- نستخدم فعل **Be** حسب زمن الجملة و الفاعل الجديد)

3- التصريف الثالث للفعل

مستقبل\will\must\	مضارع	ماضي	have\has\had	ing
<b>be</b>	<b>is \are</b>	<b>was\ were</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>being</b>
will be cleaned	is cleaned	was cleaned	has been cleaned	is being cleaned was being cleaned

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT SIMPLE	The teacher <b>punishes</b> the boy.	The boy <b>is punished</b> by the teacher.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	The teacher <b>is punishing</b> the boy.	The boy <b>is being punished</b> by the teacher.
PAST SIMPLE	The teacher <b>punished</b> the boys.	The boys <b>were punished</b> by the teacher.
PAST CONTINUOUS	The teacher <b>was punishing</b> the boys.	The boys <b>were being punished</b> by the teacher.
PRESENT PERFECT	The teacher <b>has punished</b> the boy.	The boy <b>has been punished</b> by the teacher.
PAST PERFECT	The teacher <b>had punished</b> the boys.	The boys <b>had been punished</b> by the teacher.
FUTURE SIMPLE	The teacher <b>will punish</b> the boys.	The boys <b>will be punished</b> by the teacher.
GOING TO	The teacher <b>is going to punish</b> the boys.	The boys <b>are going to be punished</b> by the teacher.
	We <b>could have paid</b> the electricity bill online.	The electricity bill <b>could have been paid</b> online.

Many people **read** this writer's articles.\*\*\*\*\* This writer's articles **are read** by many people.

We stopped the bus. \*\*\*\*\* The bus **was stopped**.

My father is washing the car. \*\*\*\*\* The car **is being** washed.

Omeer was not wearing a tie. \*\*\*\*\* A tie **was not being** worn.

I have eaten a hamburger. \*\*\*\*\* A hamburger **has been** eaten.

They had started a fight. \*\*\*\*\* A fight **had been** started.

Dad will paint the kitchen next week. \*\*\*\*\* The kitchen **will be painted** next week

I have to send the email by four o'clock. \*\*\*\*\* The email **has to be** sent.

I will have finished the job by Monday. \*\*\*\*\* The job **will have been finished**.

## Present Simple (am – is – are) + P.P

<b>Affirmative</b>	⊙ Ahmed <b>plays</b> tennis every day. ☛ Tennis <b>is played</b> every day.	⊙ Ahmed <b>eats</b> mangoes. ☛ Mangoes <b>are eaten</b> .
<b>Negative</b>	⊙ Ahmed <b>doesn't</b> play football. ☛ Football <b>isn't</b> played.	⊙ We <b>don't</b> need them. ☛ They <b>aren't</b> needed.

Many people read this writer's articles. \_\_\_\_\_

Everybody loves chocolate. \_\_\_\_\_

He doesn't open the book. \_\_\_\_\_

She pays a lot of money. \_\_\_\_\_

## Past Simple (was – were) + P.P

<b>Affirmative</b>	⊙ Ahmed <b>played</b> tennis yesterday. ☛ Tennis <b>was played</b> yesterday.	⊙ Ahmed <b>ate</b> mangoes. ☛ Mangoes <b>were eaten</b> .
<b>Negative</b>	⊙ Ahmed <b>didn't</b> play football. ☛ Football <b>wasn't</b> played.	⊙ We <b>didn't</b> need them. ☛ They <b>weren't</b> needed.

We stopped the bus. \_\_\_\_\_

She didn't win the prize. \_\_\_\_\_

A thief stole my car. \_\_\_\_\_

She sang a song. \_\_\_\_\_

## Present Progressive (am – is – are) + being + P.P

<b>Affirmative</b>	⊙ They <b>are sending</b> the letters now. ☛ The letters <b>are being sent</b> now.	⊙ They <b>are serving</b> lunch now. ☛ Lunch <b>is being served</b> now.
<b>Negative</b>	⊙ They <b>aren't</b> playing volleyball. ☛ Volleyball <b>isn't</b> being played.	⊙ He <b>isn't</b> planting some trees. ☛ Some trees <b>aren't</b> being planted.

My father is washing the car. \_\_\_\_\_

I am writing a poem. \_\_\_\_\_

We are not playing football. \_\_\_\_\_

He is not wearing a tie. \_\_\_\_\_

## Past Progressive (was – were) + being + P.P

<b>Affirmative</b>	⊙ They <b>were sending</b> the letters. ☛ The letters <b>were being sent</b> .	⊙ They <b>were serving</b> lunch. ☛ Lunch <b>was being served</b> .
<b>Negative</b>	⊙ They <b>weren't</b> playing volleyball. ☛ Volleyball <b>wasn't</b> being played.	⊙ He <b>wasn't</b> planting some trees. ☛ Some trees <b>weren't</b> being planted.

My father was washing the car. \_\_\_\_\_

I was writing a poem. \_\_\_\_\_

We were not playing football. \_\_\_\_\_

He was not wearing a tie. \_\_\_\_\_

## Present Perfect Simple (have – has) + been + P.P

<b>Affirmative</b>	◎ She <b>has bought</b> new shoes. ➤ New shoes <b>have been bought</b> .	◎ They <b>have painted</b> the old house. ➤ The old house <b>has been painted</b> .
<b>Negative</b>	◎ Ahmed <b>hasn't played</b> football yet. ➤ Football <b>hasn't been played</b> yet.	◎ We <b>haven't needed</b> them. ➤ They <b>haven't been needed</b> .

I have eaten a hamburger. \_\_\_\_\_

I have opened the present. \_\_\_\_\_

You have not sent the parcel. \_\_\_\_\_

They have not caught the thieves. \_\_\_\_\_

## Past Perfect Simple (had) + been + P.P

<b>Affirmative</b>	◎ She <b>had bought</b> new shoes. ➤ New shoes <b>had been bought</b> .	◎ They <b>had painted</b> the old house. ➤ The old house <b>had been painted</b> .
<b>Negative</b>	◎ Ahmed <b>hadn't played</b> football yet. ➤ Football <b>hadn't been played</b> yet.	◎ We <b>hadn't needed</b> them. ➤ They <b>hadn't been needed</b> .

Joe had cleaned the tables. \_\_\_\_\_

We had lost the key. \_\_\_\_\_

They had started a fight. \_\_\_\_\_

I had worn blue shoes. \_\_\_\_\_

## Models (will – would – shall = should – can – could – may - might – must - ought to - have to - has to - had to - [am \_ is \_ are going to] ... etc.) + be + P.P

<b>Affirmative</b>	◎ We <b>must protect</b> the world's rainforests. ➤ The world's rainforests <b>must be protected</b> . ◎ They <b>have to do</b> something about the problem of littering in the city. ➤ Something <b>has to be done</b> about the problem of littering in the city.
<b>Negative</b>	◎ The mayor <b>is not going to</b> give a speech on Sunday. ➤ A speech <b>is not going to be given</b> on Sunday. ◎ You <b>shouldn't use</b> the printer if the red light is on. ➤ The printer <b>shouldn't be used</b> if the red light is on.

Dad will paint the kitchen next week. \_\_\_\_\_

They are going to ban all cars from the city centre next month. \_\_\_\_\_

I have to send the email by four o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_

You ought to wash the car. \_\_\_\_\_

### Future Perfect Simple (will have) + been + P.P

<b>Affirmative</b>	⦿ The government <b>will have restored</b> the stadium by May . ➤ The stadium <b>will have been restored</b> by the government by May.
<b>Negative</b>	⦿ I <b>will not have done</b> the housework by the time you get home. ➤ All the housework <b>will not have been done</b> by the time you get home.

I will have finished the job by Monday. \_\_\_\_\_

I will have charged the battery. \_\_\_\_\_

The boy will have cleaned the windows. \_\_\_\_\_

The boys will have learned their lessons. \_\_\_\_\_

### Perfect Infinitive (could - should have) + been + P.P

<b>Affirmative</b>	⦿ We <b>could have paid</b> the electricity bill online. ➤ The electricity bill <b>could have been paid</b> online.
<b>Negative</b>	⦿ You <b>could not have recycled</b> those plastic bottles. ➤ Those plastic bottles <b>could not have been recycled</b> .

They should have studied English. \_\_\_\_\_

She should have discussed the matter with him. \_\_\_\_\_

Someone must have broken the window and climbed in. \_\_\_\_\_

**With verbs such as (bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, buy, sell, read, offer, give, lend, etc.) which can take two objects The Passive Voice can be formed in two ways**

<b>They offered Tracy some flowers.</b>	Tracy was offered <b>some flowers</b> . <b>Some flowers</b> were offered <b>to</b> Tracy.
<b>My employer promised me a pay rise.</b>	I was promised <b>a pay rise</b> by my employer. <b>A pay rise</b> was promised <b>to</b> me by my employer.
<b>The professor gave the students the books.</b>	The students were given <b>the books</b> by the professor.
<b>The professor gave the books to the students.</b>	The books were given <b>to</b> the students by the professor.
<b>They sent Dina a thank you card.</b>	Dina was sent <b>a thank you card</b> . <b>A thank you card</b> was sent <b>to</b> Dina.

John gave a bar of chocolate to Jill. \_\_\_\_\_

I lent a pencil to Graham. \_\_\_\_\_

The boss showed the new computer to Anna. \_\_\_\_\_

Verbs of perception (**see, hear, watch, smell, feel, notice**) in the Passive Voice they are followed by a full infinitive or an -ing form.

<b>We saw</b> a red car <b>crash</b> into a tree.	A red car <b>was seen</b> to crash into a tree.
<b>We heard</b> a baby <b>crying</b> earlier.	A baby <b>was heard</b> crying earlier.
<b>make</b> Our teacher <b>made</b> us tidy the classroom. My mum <b>made</b> me eat all my soup.	<b>We were made</b> to tidy the classroom. <b>I was made</b> to eat all my soup.
<b>Let</b> <b>be allowed to</b>	My parents <b>didn't let me stay up</b> late when I was young. I <b>was not allowed to stay</b> up late when I was young. They <b>will let us ask</b> questions at the end.    We <b>will be allowed to ask</b> questions at the end.
<b>need</b> <b>want</b> <b>expect</b>	I <b>want</b> Ali to wash <b>my car</b> .    I <b>want my car</b> to be washed by Ali. I <b>didn't expect</b> them <b>to invite</b> me to the barbecue. I <b>didn't expect to be invited</b> by them to the barbecue.
<b>-ing form</b>	He <b>hates</b> people <b>shouting</b> at him.    He <b>hates being shouted</b> at.

Our teacher makes us answer the questions. \_\_\_\_\_

My father didn't let me drive the car. \_\_\_\_\_

My mother doesn't let me clean the kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_

I want Sami to bring my mobile. \_\_\_\_\_

I expect them to invite me to the wedding. \_\_\_\_\_

He loves people saluting him in meetings. \_\_\_\_\_

The teacher hates boys tricking Hamad. \_\_\_\_\_

Ali can't stand people pushing him on the bus. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Turn the following sentences from active to passive.

1. They are painting their house at the moment.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. The thief stole the car last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Joan hasn't sent the invitations yet.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. They haven't opened the new sports centre yet.  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. They'll change the arrangement again.  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. She must pay this bill on time.  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Someone has thrown the report away.  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. Someone broke into the shop last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. They are washing the graffiti off the walls.

13. A police officer was recording everything the witness said.

14. The burglars had hidden the money before the police captured them.

15. They use chemicals to make sugar white.

16. They have opened a new café in town.

17. He hasn't approved the new menu yet.

18. The police will call in Mr Smith for questioning.

19. We need to phone the fire brigade.

20. The police patrol the city streets every day.

**C) Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE as in the example:**

1. He gave me a present.

*a) I was given a present.*

*b) A present was given to me.*

4. Mother bought Mary some sweets.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Najwa has sold Mohamed a second-hand car.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

**Rewrite the sentences and make them passive.**

1. They will send you the boxes next week.

---

2. Coca Cola has sponsored this programme.

---

3. The manager has locked the door.

---

4. After they had shut the doors nobody could get in.

---

5. The organizers of the event welcomed the president.

---

6. They are inviting hundreds of guests to the opening of the new theatre.

---

7. Los Angeles will host the 2028 Olympic Games.

---

8. The farmer milks the cows twice a day.

---

9. Everyone went to bed after they had switched off the lights.

---

10. Stephen Spielberg is directing a major action film at the moment.

---

11. The local authorities have cut down three trees in our street.

---

**Before you choose:**

am, is, are	تصريف ثالث	every, usually, always, often, sometimes
was, were		yesterday, last, ago, in 2020
am, is, are + being		now, at the moment, currently, today, this week, nowadays
was, were + being		while, as, at 9:00 yesterday... when
have, has + been		yet, just, already, since, for, ever, never, once, twice, so far
had + been		, before, after
will be		tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, in the future, soon
will have been		by 2025, before 2025

1. A daily intake of vitamin C \_\_\_\_\_ by the doctor last week.

A - is recommended

B- has recommended

C - had recommended

D- was recommended



2. The new museum (open) \_\_\_\_\_ next Monday by the Sheikh.

A is opened

B- will be opened

C- must open

D- was being opened

3. The gallery's window (break) \_\_\_\_\_ last night by a vandal.

is broken

B- will be broken

C-had broken

D- was broken

4. Breakfast (serve) \_\_\_\_\_ from 6 until 10.30 every day.

A- is served

B- was being served

C- will be served

D- had to be served

5. The new design (not finish) \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

A- is not finished

B- has not been finished

C- will not be finished

D- was not being finished

Read the following sentences and choose the BEST answer for each gap:

- 1 **When** my father came home yesterday, the project \_\_\_\_\_ with my friend.  
 a) was discussed b) has been discussed  
 c) is being discussed d) was being discussed
- 2 The names of the winners of the competition \_\_\_\_\_ next week in Katara.  
 a) Is published b) Is being published  
 c) Will be published d) Was published
- 3 A daily intake of vitamin C \_\_\_\_\_ by the doctor last week  
 a) is recommended b) was recommended  
 c) has recommended d) was being recommended
- 4 The sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_ before we arrived.  
 a) had been eaten b) were eaten  
 c) had eaten d) ate
- 5 The contract \_\_\_\_\_ by the manager tomorrow.  
 a) will sign b) will be signing  
 c) will be signed d) has been signed
- 6 The entire valley \_\_\_\_\_ from their mountain home.  
 a) sees b) can see  
 c) has seen d) can be seen
- 7 **It** \_\_\_\_\_ that nuclear power stations are dangerous.  
 a) knows b) has known  
 c) is known d) will know
- 8 **It** \_\_\_\_\_ that he always arrives late.  
 a) says b) said  
 c) was said d) is said
- 9 The new museum \_\_\_\_\_ next Monday by the Sheikh.  
 a) is opened b) will be opened  
 c) must open d) was being opened
- 10 Breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ from 6 until 10.30 every day.  
 a) is served b) was being served  
 c) will be served d) had to be served
- 11 The new design \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
 a) is not finished b) has not been finished  
 c) will not be finished d) was not being finished

### Impersonal passive

(think, say, believe, know, consider, claim, understand, expect, allege, report, suppose, regarded) Change in two ways: لها طريقتان في التحويل

Police **believe** that he is dead

1- **It is believed** that he is dead.

هناك بعض الخطوات لتكوين المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي وهي نضع It في بداية الجملة

الفعل الذي يتبع الفاعل في الجملة الأصلية محول حسب قواعد المبني للمجهول

باقى الجملة بعد **that**

كلمة

2- **He is believed to** be dead

الفاعل الثاني ثم الفعل الأول حسب قواعد المبني للمجهول

**He is believed**

(to) نضع

الجملة مضارع أو مستقبل نضع

to+ المصدر

**He is believed to** be dead

**to + (have+PP (V3) إذا كانت ماضي نضع**

I think **the last exam was easy**

**the last exam is though to have been easy.**

People **believe** that the player **played** well.

**It is believed that** the man played well.

The player **is believed to** have played well.

They **believed** that the famous author **is** in town.

**It was believed that** the famous author **is** in town.

The famous author **was believed to** be in town.

They **say** the new film **was** a hit.

**It is said that** the new film **was** a hit.

The new film **is said to** have been a hit.

**They say that the new film was a hit.**

**It is said** that the new film **was** a hit.

The new film **is said to have been** a hit.

**The police thought that Adam robbed the bank last week.**

**It was thought** that Adam **robbed** the bank last week.

**Adam was thought to have robbed** the bank last week.

**People believe that the writer has created an excellent plot.**

**It is believed** that the writer **has created** an excellent plot.

The writer **is believed to have created** an excellent plot.

They **say** that the local factory **dumped** toxic waste into the lake.

**It is said that** toxic waste **was dumped** into the lake by the local factory.

Toxic waste **is said to have been dumped** into the lake by the local factory.



5. They say he has been suffering from a sore throat.

6. They report that the event has sold out.

7. They think he is starring in the new film.

8. They consider stress to be bad for our health.

9. The film studio will have hired a new director by the end of the week. (been)

10. They persuaded him to cut his hair. (was)

11. They were filming the scene again. (being)

12. The stuntman broke his leg during the car chase scene. (broken)

**Read the following sentences and choose the BEST answer for each gap:**

- 1 Frank and Ben \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning the beach together.  
a) saw                      b) were seeing              c) seen                      d) were seen
- 2 Did you expect \_\_\_\_\_ the position of manager?  
a) to be giving              b) being given              c) to be given              d) Giving
- 3 She takes things very personally, and she dislikes \_\_\_\_\_ by others.  
a) criticised              b) to criticise              c) criticising              d) being criticized
- 4 The stolen painting is thought \_\_\_\_\_ worth millions.  
a) being                      b) to be                      c) was been                      d) that it is
- 5 It \_\_\_\_\_ some islands will sink in the near future because of rising sea levels.  
a) is said that              b) said to                      c) be said                      d) is saying
- 6 Mona \_\_\_\_\_ to have an interest in endangered species.  
a) known                      b) knew                      c) is known                      d) has known
- 7 I really wanted my daughter \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish at school, but we could only choose between French and German.  
a) is being taught              b) being taught              c) to be taught              d) must be taught
- 8 The students \_\_\_\_\_ round the recycling plant by one of the employees at the moment.  
a) are shown                      b) showing                      c) are being shown              d) are showing
- 9 Not many students attended the lecture on renewable energy sources. They should \_\_\_\_\_ about it earlier.  
a) inform                      b) be informed              c) have informed              d) have been informed
- 10 Do you know why the start of the match \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon?  
a) was being delayed              b) was delayed              c) has been delayed              d) was delaying
- 11 By recycling, we \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of rubbish that ends up in landfills.

- a) have been reduced    b) are reduced    c) are being reduced    d) have reduced
- 12 A new runway \_\_\_\_\_ at our local airport currently.  
a) has been building    b) is built    c) is being built    d) is building
- 13 A proper dam \_\_\_\_\_ in 2005.  
a) has been completed    b) was completing    c) has completed    d) was completed
- 14 The new website \_\_\_\_\_ when I reached the office.  
a) was designing    b) is designed    c) has been designed    d) was being designed
- 15 All the dishes for tonight's dinner \_\_\_\_\_ by my mother.  
a) have prepared    b) were preparing    c) have been preparing    d) have been prepared
- 16 That building \_\_\_\_\_ before we moved to this city.  
a) had been built    b) had built    c) had been building    d) been built
- 17 The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow at 10.00 in the morning .  
a) will hold    b) will be holding    c) be held    d) will be held
- 18 Recycling week \_\_\_\_\_ next month.  
a) is holding    b) is going to hold    c) is going to be held    d) going to be held

**Rewrite each of the following sentences in the Passive Voice.**

1. You could have recycled those plastic bottles instead.

Those plastic bottles \_\_\_\_\_

2. They made everyone at the event wear a name tag.

Everyone \_\_\_\_\_

3. We have handed out all the leaflets for Car Free Day.

All the leaflets \_\_\_\_\_

4. Unfortunately, they cut down over 5,000 trees every month.

Over 5,000 trees \_\_\_\_\_

5. The mayor is not going to give a speech on Sunday.

A speech \_\_\_\_\_

6. Nobody had warned us that bad weather was coming our way.

We \_\_\_\_\_

7. We need to check the presentation for mistakes before next week.

The presentation \_\_\_\_\_

8. We heard the coach say that he would cancel the match.

The coach \_\_\_\_\_

9. They believe that the factory polluted the river.

The river \_\_\_\_\_

10. You shouldn't use the printer if the red light is on.

The printer \_\_\_\_\_

## READING

**Directions: Read the following then answer questions 10 to 13.**

### **Advantages and Disadvantages of E-commerce (Argumentative)**

1. In today's economy, business moves at a rapid pace and shows no sign of slowing down. Many of the pioneering changes that have taken place are due to electronic commerce, commonly known as E-commerce. As a matter of fact, the introduction of mobile communication devices and wireless technologies into the workplace has brought about multiple changes and almost unlimited possibilities for traders. These new technologies offer many advantages for businesses, but there are disadvantages as well.
2. To start with, E-commerce increases the speed in which transactions take place. This means that customers no longer have to wait in line to buy items but can now securely complete transactions online. Similarly, customers do not have to travel to pick up their merchandise. Instead, they can have it shipped directly to them. Also, customers are offered plenty of choices, which reduces face-to-face interaction, thus saving precious time.
3. Another important benefit of E-commerce is that shipping companies provide adequate information online so that customers can place their own orders and trace them from their homes or offices. This is very likely to reduce costs and errors while also engaging the consumer. For example, Fed-Ex was a pioneer in the use of online follow-up. They allowed customers to enter a code number on the Fed-Ex web site to **monitor** their packages. This removed the operator from the transaction, cut expenses, and satisfied the customer.
4. **On the other hand**, E-commerce has also several risks too. Firstly, there are hidden costs that come along online operations. For instance, online purchases are often accompanied by high shipping and restocking fees, a lack of warranty coverage, and unacceptable delivery times. The online purchases must be shipped, and the shipping charges are often high. In fact, many E-commerce companies have developed a reputation of overcharging for shipping and handling. According to NPD Group Inc., "excessive shipping fees constitute one of the major obstacles for online customers when deciding whether to buy online or at a traditional store."
5. Another major problem of E-commerce is network unreliability and lack of security. Indeed, one of the main roadblocks to the wide acceptance of E-commerce by both businesses and consumers is the clear lack of adequate security for online transactions. This has led consumers to be increasingly cautious about providing credit card information over the Internet. For instance, in the first quarter of 2001, Amazon.com announced that customer credit card information was stolen from one of its branches. Also, with a user population of 4.39 billion worldwide, the Internet is a very busy information highway. In other words, when an e-commerce website cannot serve its customers because its Internet connection is down, it is very likely to lose sales, credibility, and even customers.
6. In conclusion, E-commerce has known a remarkable development and success over the last years. I personally believe that despite the numerous examples of its successful growth, there are many examples where E-commerce failed to succeed. It is very important that people intending to do business online take all the factors that lead to success into consideration and figure out all the dangers that may lead to failure.

**What is the writer's MAIN PURPOSE in this text?**

- to discuss two sides of E- commerce
- to suggest ways to improve E- commerce
- to warn against the dangers of E- commerce
- to help people make an E-commerce website

**Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word "monitor" in paragraph (3)?**

- pay
- track
- weigh
- receive

**Read the text again and decide if the statements are true, false or not Given . Write T, F, or nG.**

E-commerce decreases the speed in which transactions take place	
customers can follow their orders from their homes or offices.	
It is predicted that e-commerce will surpass traditional retail in total revenue within a few years.	

**Based on paragraph (2), how can E-commerce increase the speed in which transactions happen? Mention THREE aspects.**

1st aspect:	
2nd aspect:	
3rd aspect:	

**From paragraph (4), mention THREE examples of hidden costs that come along online operations.**

1st example:	
2nd example:	
3rd example:	

# Problems and Solution Essay

Introduction الفكرة الرئيسية +	<b>اسم الموضوع</b> is one of the most important topics we are facing. It is very important to find a way to solve it. I am writing this essay to present the problems and solutions of <b>اسم الموضوع</b>
المشاكل problems	To begin with, there are many reasons for this topic. Firstly, it happens because of <b>الشرح + السبب الأول</b> . Another problem is <b>الشرح + السبب الثاني</b> . We must consider that this topic leads to harmful effects.
الحلول Solutions	There are simple solutions we should think about. Firstly, it is to <b>الحل الأول</b> . Another solution is <b>الحل الثاني</b> . These ideas are very helpful to reduce the negative effects.
الخاتمة conclusion	To sum up, the issue of <b>المشكلة / الموضوع</b> needs to be solved quickly. I suggest working harder to avoid the effects of this problem and taking the right steps to put the solutions into action.

Write a **PROBLEM/SOLUTION ESSAY** in which you discuss the problem of **road accidents** and the possible solutions to it.

### possible causes:

- over speeding & lack of attention,
- cell phones & other distractors
- lack of proper training & poor maintenance of the vehicles...

200-250 words

### possible solutions:

- avoid speeding & wearing a seatbelt
- pay attention to your surroundings & concentrate on the road
- keep your vehicle in good condition

*\* Make sure your essay includes a general introduction, an adequate main part and a good conclusion.*



Write a **PROBLEM/SOLUTION ESSAY** in which you discuss the problem of **living in another country to work or study** and the possible solutions to it.

possible **problems** to face:

- **homesickness & loneliness**
- **health & food problems**
- **money problems & high cost of living...**

possible **solutions**:

- make new friends & try to get to know the new culture
- exercise regularly & make own healthy meals
- learn to spend money wisely & get a part-time job

*\* Make sure your essay includes a general introduction, an adequate main part and a good conclusion*

مقدمة

مشاكل

حلول

خاتمة

**Living in another country to work or study** is one of the important topics we are facing recently. It is really important to work harder to find a solution to this problem. I am writing this essay to discuss the problem of **living in another country to work or study** and the possible solutions to it.

There are many problems to face in **Living in another country to work or study**. Firstly, **homesickness and loneliness**. This leads to a bad effect which really causes harm. Another major problem is **health and food problems**. It happens because of poor planning and awareness. We must consider that this topic leads to bad effects.

There are simple solutions we should consider. Firstly, **make new friends and try to get to know the new culture**. We should be aware how to apply that. Another solution is **to exercise regularly and make own healthy meals**. We need to understand how to put this into action. These solutions are very effective to reduce the bad effects.

To sum up, the problem of the problem needs to be addressed quickly. I recommend working harder to face the negative effects and to take the right steps to apply the solutions.

## EXAM 9

## Use Of Language

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (destroy) of marine ecosystems can be avoided if we act now.  
A) Destroy      B) destroyed      C) destructive      D) destruction
2. Crime \_\_\_\_\_ (prevent) is the new mayor's primary concern.  
A) prevent      B) prevented      C) preventative      D) prevention
3. It will take months to clean up the oil \_\_\_\_\_ left the ship that sank off the coast last week.  
A) spill      B) erosion      C) logging      D) footprint
6. Friends of the Earth are mounting a campaign to monitor the illegal \_\_\_\_\_ of trees.  
A) spill      B) erosion      C) logging      D) footprint
7. You won't believe the amount of toxic \_\_\_\_\_ that is dumped into the river every year.  
A) spill      B) waste      C) logging      D) footprint
8. We've put a lot of time and \_\_\_\_\_ into making the house look nice.  
A) effort      B) attempt      C) trial      D) experiment
9. People believe that \_\_\_\_\_ on animals should be banned.  
A) result      B) consequence      C) experiments      D) effect
- 10- The children were excited to see \_\_\_\_\_ falling, as it rarely happens in their town.  
A) Hail      B) Mist      C) Frost      D) Damp
- 11- The sudden \_\_\_\_\_ soaked everyone at the outdoor concert, leaving them scrambling for cover.  
A) Downpour      B) Frost      C) Heatwave      D) Blizzard
12. I really wanted my daughter \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish at school, but we could only choose between French and German.  
A) is being taught      B) being taught      C) to be taught      D) must be taught
13. Do you know why the start of the match \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon?  
A) was being delayed      B) was delayed      C) has been delayed      D) was delaying
14. A new runway \_\_\_\_\_ at our local airport currently.  
A) has been building      B) is built      C) is being built      D) is building

**1. Fill in the gaps with words from the list below: (There is one extra word.)****acid – spill- result – erosion- environmentalist -hail -**

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ was falling so hard on the roof that we couldn't hear ourselves speak.
- B. Soil \_\_\_\_\_ results in less green area on the earth.
- C. Many sea creatures died because of the oil \_\_\_\_\_
- D. **A group of** \_\_\_\_\_ managed to stop the factory from dumping toxic waste into the lake.
- E. His broken leg is the direct \_\_\_\_\_ of his own carelessness

**Fill in the gaps with prepositions from the list below. (There is one extra preposition)****on / for / into / with**

- 1- If you want to improve, you need to put effort \_\_\_\_\_ practicing every day.
- 2- The new law will have a positive effect \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.
- 3- Missing the deadline had serious consequences \_\_\_\_\_ the project.

B. Factories and cars emits huge amounts of .....fumes in the air. **(HARM)**

**Correct the verb:**

- 1- A proper dam \_\_\_\_\_ **(complete )** in 2005.
- 2- The new website \_\_\_\_\_ **(design)** when I reached the office.

**Complete with the correct form of the word in brackets.**

Regular exercise and a healthy diet are key to the **(prevent)** \_\_\_\_\_ of many diseases.

**Rewrite the following sentence using the Passive voice:**

A. Nobody had warned us that bad weather was coming our way.

We \_\_\_\_\_

B. We need to check the presentation for mistakes before next week.

The presentation \_\_\_\_\_

C. They believe that the factory polluted the river.

The river \_\_\_\_\_

D. You shouldn't use the printer if the red light is on.

The printer \_\_\_\_\_

E. They believe he is leaving soon.

It \_\_\_\_\_

He \_\_\_\_\_

## Module 10 BIG ISSUES

1	free	حر	freedom	حرية
2	wise	حكيم	wisdom	حكيمه
3	bore	يُسئِم، يُضجِر	boredom	ملل، ضجر
4	king	ملك	kingdom	مملكة
5	member	عضو	membersh <i>ip</i>	عضوية
6	hard	صعب	hardsh <i>ip</i>	صعوبة
7	leader	قائد	leadersh <i>ip</i>	قياده
8	champion	بطل	championsh <i>ip</i>	بطولة
9	reader	قارئ	readersh <i>ip</i>	قراء
10	friend	صديق	friendsh <i>ips</i>	صداقات
11	relation	صِلَة، عِلَاقَة	relationsh <i>ip</i>	صلة؛ علاقة
12	parent	والد	parenth <i>ood</i>	أبوة
13	adult	بالغ، راشد	adulth <i>ood</i>	سنّ الرشد
14	child	طفل	childh <i>ood</i>	طفولة
15	neighbour	جار	neighbourh <i>ood</i>	جيرة
16	hand	يد	handy	سهل / في المتناول

- 1 Yousef lost his \_\_\_\_\_ (**member**) card, so he had to ask at the gym for a new one.
- 2 My grandfather always had words of \_\_\_\_\_ (**wise**) to offer me.
- 3 What life lessons do you think children should learn before reaching \_\_\_\_\_ (**adult**)?
- 4 Before having children, I didn't realise how difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (**parent**) would be.
- 5 The captain of the team didn't show any \_\_\_\_\_ (**leader**) skills whatsoever.
- 6 Playing games on my tablet helps relieve the \_\_\_\_\_ (**bore**) of long flights.
- 7 Do you think Ali is a good enough player to win the \_\_\_\_\_ (**champion**) this year?
- 8 children and teenagers are often faced with many difficulties and \_\_\_\_\_ (**hard**).
- 9 There is often little available in their \_\_\_\_\_ (**neighbour**) for them to do in their free time.
- 10 For this reason, \_\_\_\_\_ (**bore**) is a frequent complaint among young people.
- 11 Don't throw those bottles away - they'll come in \_\_\_\_\_ (**hand**) for tomorrow picnic.
- 12 Her \_\_\_\_\_ (**relation**) isn't good with her father, but she's very close to her mother.
- 13 Their \_\_\_\_\_ (**friend**) goes back 25 years.
- 14 People in England legally reach \_\_\_\_\_ (**adult**) at 18.
- 15 Which team do you think is going to win the \_\_\_\_\_ (**champion**)?
- 16 Pete can't stand the \_\_\_\_\_ (**bore**) of waiting in long queues.
- 17 You need to show your \_\_\_\_\_ (**member**) card in order to get a discount.
- 18 Ali might be well off now, but he has experienced many \_\_\_\_\_ (**hard**) throughout his life.

## Collocations

## Come

come to terms with	يرضى بالأمر الواقع	come first	الأهم؛ أعلى الأولويات
come in handy	يصبح مفيداً؛ ينفع	come of age	يصل لسن البلوغ
come into effect	يصبح ساري المفعول؛ يدخل حيز التنفيذ	come naturally to	سهل بالنسبة لـ؛ يأتيه بلا تعب
come to an end	يصل للنهاية؛ ينتهي	come to light	يظهر للعلن؛ يظهر للنور

Match the collocations to their meanings

1	come to terms with	a)	to be useful
2	come in handy	b)	to accept sth unpleasant
3	come into effect	c)	to be easy for sb to do
4	come to an end	d)	to be the most important person or thing for sb
5	come first	e)	to reach the age when you are considered an adult
6	come of age	f)	to be made known
7	come naturally to	g)	to begin to apply
8	come to light	h)	to finish

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

to an end - naturally - into effect - in handy - first - of age - to light

- The evidence that came \_\_\_\_\_ proved that the man was innocent.
- We've been saving money which our children will be able to access when they come \_\_\_\_\_.
- For as long as I have known him, his family always comes \_\_\_\_\_.
- Take a jacket with you. It will come \_\_\_\_\_ if it gets cold.
- The new law comes \_\_\_\_\_ on 1<sup>st</sup> April.
- Meeting new people and making friends always come \_\_\_\_\_ to Waleed.
- I was very sad when I realised that our holiday was coming \_\_\_\_\_.

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

first - into effect - to an end - naturally - of age - to light

- A:** When do you think our son should be able to access his personal bank account?

**B:** I think he is not mature enough at the moment. He will be able to manage money better when he comes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A:** How do you spend your free time, Anood?

**B:** Well, my children always come \_\_\_\_\_ so I try to spend as much time with them as I can.
- A:** What are you planning on doing now that the school term is coming \_\_\_\_\_, Nasser?

**B:** I've planned a holiday abroad and I'm really looking forward to it!
- A:** Your brother can speak three languages! Incredible!

**B:** Yes, learning foreign languages has always come \_\_\_\_\_ to him.
- A new and more straightforward process for how volunteers apply at the nature reserve will come \_\_\_\_\_ next month.

1. After weeks of struggling, she finally \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of her beloved pet.  
a. Come to terms with      b. Come first      c. Come naturally to      d. Come to light
2. For most parents, their children always \_\_\_\_\_ no matter the circumstances.  
a. Come in handy      b. Come to terms with      c. Come first      d. Come of age
3. This portable charger will \_\_\_\_\_ during our long road trip.  
a. Come in handy      b. Come to an end      c. Come naturally to      d. Come to light
4. In many countries, people \_\_\_\_\_ at 18 and gain the right to vote.  
a. Come of age      b. Come to terms with      c. Come to an end      d. Come in handy
5. The new traffic regulations will \_\_\_\_\_ starting next Monday.  
a. Come to an end      b. Come of age      c. Come into effect      d. Come to light
6. For her, public speaking seems to \_\_\_\_\_; she always speaks with confidence.  
a. Come to light      b. Come naturally to      c. Come to an end      d. Come in handy
7. After two hours of discussion, the meeting finally \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Came to an end      b. Came to light      c. Came to terms with      d. Came in handy
8. During the investigation, new evidence \_\_\_\_\_ that changed the course of the case.  
a. Came to light      b. Came first      c. Came to an end      d. Came into effect
9. I promised to help him move, and I'll be there \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Come rain or shine      b. Come to light      c. Come of age      d. Come naturally to
10. After much debate, the team finally \_\_\_\_\_ about the project deadline.  
a. Came to a decision      b. Came to light      c. Came first      d. Came into effect

## Word pairs (words that go together and are usually joined with and or or)

<b>peace and quite</b>	☎ A <u>setting, situation, or period</u> in which one <u>has no or stress</u> . → All I want on this vacation is some peace and quiet.	سلام وهدوء
<b>again and again</b>	☎ happens <u>many times; repeatedly</u> . → We have to explain the same thing over and over before he understands.	مِرَاراً وَتَكَرَّاراً
<b>here and there</b>	☎ happens in <u>several different places</u> . → There were a few books here and there, but apart from that the room was quite empty.	هُنَا وَهُنَاكَ
<b>rain or shine</b>	☎ Whatever happens. → Come rain or shine, I'll see you on Thursday.	مهما كانت الظروف
<b>dos and don'ts</b>	☎ <u>rules</u> about how people <u>should</u> and <u>should not</u> behave: → Where I work, the old dos and don'ts about how to dress don't really matter.	افعل ولا تفعل
<b>bits and pieces</b>	☎ small things or jobs of different types → There are just a few bits and pieces of furniture in the office.	مجموعة أشياء متفرقة ومختلفة
<b>life or death</b>	☎ very <u>serious</u> ; an <u>emergency</u> ; so <u>extremely important</u> as to be crucial → It is only a hobby, not a life or death struggle.	مسألة حياة أو موت
<b>trial and error</b>	☎ testing various methods in order to decide on the most suitable one. → I figured out how to use the new software by a process of trial and error.	التعلم بالمحاولة والخطأ
<b>sooner or later</b>	☎ at some point in the future.	عاجلاً أم آجلاً
<b>live and learn</b>	☎ expressing your surprise when you learn something new. → I thought I could trust him, but I couldn't. Oh well, live and learn.	الحياة مدرسة؛ من يعيش يتعلم
<b>neat and tidy</b>	☎ clean, everything arranged and in order	أنيق ومرتب
<b>loud and clear</b>	☎ very clear and easy to understand	مَعْرُوفٌ وَوَاضِحٌ لِلْجَمِيعِ
<b>short and sweet</b>	☎ not too long or complicated → This morning's meeting was short and sweet.	زبدة) (قَصِير، وَ مُمْتِع
<b>Pros and cons</b>	Advantages and disadvantages Every decision has its pros and cons; we need to weigh them carefully.	مميزات وعيوب

### Complete the sentences with the right words to form word pairs.

- I think you got the message across to her loud and \_\_\_\_\_; I don't think she will make the same mistake again.
- The meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ and sweet, and I got home in time for dinner.
- I had no idea how to use the program, but through trial and \_\_\_\_\_ I soon got the hang of it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ or later Sally is going to understand that she's made the right choice.
- Now that you have finished, can you clean up all the bits and \_\_\_\_\_ that you've left everywhere?
- I need to get this woman to the hospital. It's a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ or death.
- Rawda likes to keep her desk neat and \_\_\_\_\_ when she's studying as it helps her to focus better.
- Until I watched that documentary, I hadn't realised how many homeless people there are in this country you live and \_\_\_\_\_!
- Mubarak was trying to repair the radio and there were bits and \_\_\_\_\_ all over the desk.
- Excuse me, I need to use your mobile. It's a matter of life or \_\_\_\_\_.
- The best way to learn this graphics program is by \_\_\_\_\_ and error.
- I know it's a problem, but you're going to have to deal with it \_\_\_\_\_ or later.
- Is the human brain really made up of 60% fat? Well, you live and \_\_\_\_\_.
- I like to make sure everything is neat and \_\_\_\_\_ before I leave for work in the morning.
- The phone seems to be working perfectly now, so I can hear you loud and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Conjunctions

## الروابط

**All** is used for *more than two people or things*.

المثبتة ويأتي معها الفعل في صيغة الجمع تستخدم عندما نتحدث عن أكثر من شخصين أو شيئين في الجمل

⊙ **Anna, Mary and Kate** are going to attend a seminar.

➤ They are **all** going to attend a seminar. / **All of** them are going to attend a seminar.

⊙ **Ali, Hamad and Salem** were at the party.

➤ They were **all** at the party. / **All of** them were at the party.

**None** تستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة ولتحمل معنى النفي ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المفرد مع الأسماء التي لا تعد أما  
None of the sandwiches was/were eaten by the children.

⊙ **None of the soup** was eaten by the children.

➤ **None of the sandwiches** were eaten by the children.

➤ **None** of the sandwiches **was** eaten by the children. (= not a single one)

➤ All my friends **love** coffee. **None** of them **likes/like** tea.

⊙ It's incredible, but not a single employee at the bank spoke Spanish. (none)

All -----but -----none

Both (كلا / كلاهما)

Both ... and (كلا من ... و ...)

تستخدم عندما نتكلم عن شخصين أو شينين في الجمل المثبتة ويأتي بعدها الفعل في الجمع

**Both Ali and Jack** are students. **She likes both fish and meat.**

⊙ **Waad and Moza** are in the same team.

➤ **Both of them** are in the same team.

➤ They are **both** in the same team.

➤ **Both Waad and Moza** are in the same team.

⊙ **Saud and Nasser** passed the exam.

➤ **Both Saud and Nasser** passed the exam.

➤ **Both (of the) students** passed the exam.

➤ **Both of them** passed the exam.

➤ They **both** passed the exam.

➤ **Both Ali and Sara** have valid permissions.

⊙ **Dana** likes helping her friends. So does **AI-Anoud**.

(both ... and)

⊙ **Rugby** is popular in France. **Football** is also popular in France.

(both ... and)

either (أي منهم)

تستخدم للتحدث عن شخص أو شيء واحد من اثنين

either ... or (أما ... أو ...)

either + اسم مفرد

either of (the, these, my, etc.) + اسم جمع

either + pronoun

⊙ Either **car** is suitable for me.

➤ Either **parent** can sign the permission slip.

⊙ Either of the **shops** sell / sells bags.

➤ Either of the **cars** is / are a good option.

⊙ I don't like either of them.

➤ Either of them sells bags.

⊙ Either book is interesting.

➤ Either of them is suitable for me.

⊙ Either my parents or my sister **is** at home.

Either my sister or my parents **are** at home.

1) **Either** + اسم مفرد + اسم مفرد

2) **Either of** + اسم جمع + اسم مفرد

3) **Either** + فاعل + **or** + فاعل

1- **Either book has** useful information.

2- **Either of my students gets** the full mark.

3- **Either Jana or her friends are** active

4- **Either her friends or Jana is** lazy.

⊙ Either **he** lost the license, or **he** didn't follow traffic rules.

⊙ Either **she** was too busy, or **she** didn't want to come over

⊙ **Noura** should apologise or leave.

(either ... or)





⊙ I sent him many letters. I also tried to telephone him. (not only ... but also)

Read the following sentences and choose the BEST answer for each gap:

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Jake and Tom want to become volunteers.  
a) Both                      b) Neither                      c) Not only                      d) Either
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Hassan nor Ahmed came to school today. They are probably ill.  
a) Both                      b) Neither                      c) Not only                      d) Either
- 3 She is \_\_\_\_\_ an experienced teacher but also a skilled one.  
a) Both                      b) Neither                      c) Not only                      d) either
- 4 They can \_\_\_\_\_ go swimming or play tennis.  
a) both                      b) Neither                      c) not only                      d) either
- 5 She can't decide \_\_\_\_\_ to buy the T-shirt or the jacket.  
a) Both                      b) Neither                      c) not only                      d) whether
- 6 We're not sure \_\_\_\_\_ we want to buy the sofa or the bookcase.  
a) Both                      b) Neither                      c) not only                      d) whether
- 7 We can buy \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa but also the bookcase.  
a) Both                      b) Neither                      c) not only                      d) whether
- 8 We can buy \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa nor the bookcase because we can't afford them.  
a) Both                      b) Neither                      c) not only                      d) whether
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ of her friends called her when she was in hospital, but none of them visited.  
a) All                      b) Neither                      c) Not only                      d) Whether
- 10 All my friends love coffee. \_\_\_\_\_ of them likes/like tea.  
a) All                      b) Neither                      c) None                      d) Whether
- 11 Neither Mr. Roberts \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Roberts is at home at the moment.  
a) nor                      b) And                      c) not                      d) or
- 12 Hala not only is a talented cook \_\_\_\_\_ she also makes nice desserts.  
a) nor                      b) And                      c) but                      d) or
- 13 I can honestly say that I love \_\_\_\_\_ my son and my daughter equally.  
a) also                      b) And                      c) both                      d) not only
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ you quit your job or not is none of my concern.  
a) Both                      b) Whether                      c) Nor                      d) Neither
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_ Mousa or Omar is going to pick Ahmed up from the airport.  
a) none                      b) Either                      c) all                      d) neither
- 16 I can't understand \_\_\_\_\_ our new neighbours speak Spanish or Italian.  
a) not only                      b) Either                      c) whether                      d) neither
- 17 Maria has got lots of friends, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them live close to her.  
a) none                      b) Either                      c) all                      d) neither
- 18 Both meat \_\_\_\_\_ carbohydrates are important for the human body.

- a) all                                      b) Either                                      c) neither                                      d) and
- 19 Anna, Mary and Kate are going to attend a seminar. They are \_\_\_\_\_ very excited
- a) all                                      b) Either                                      c) neither                                      d) none
- 20 \_\_\_\_\_ my brother or my sister is going to come with me.
- a) Either                                      b) Neither                                      c) Both                                      d) None
- 21 \_\_\_\_\_ Bill and Ted are in the same team.
- a) Either                                      b) Neither                                      c) Both                                      d) None
- 22 None of the students is from France, they are \_\_\_\_\_ from Italy.
- a) either                                      b) All                                      c) both                                      d) none
- 23 Aisha and Sara finished university, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them has found a job yet.
- a) neither                                      b) All                                      c) both                                      d) nor
- 24 A: Do you want to have spaghetti or pizza for dinner?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_. I don't mind really.
- a) All                                      b) Nor                                      c) But                                      d) Either
- 25 Who wrote you this letter? - I'm not sure. I think it was \_\_\_\_\_ Naser or Saud.
- a) both                                      b) Neither                                      c) either                                      d) not
- 26 \_\_\_\_\_ Linda nor Helen called to say sorry. I'm very sad and frustrated.
- a) Either                                      b) Neither                                      c) Both                                      d) None
- 27 Salem has been neglecting us. He \_\_\_\_\_ calls nor hangs out with us anymore.
- a) both                                      b) Neither                                      c) either                                      d) not
- 28 He hurt \_\_\_\_\_ her feelings but also her dignity. This is unforgivable.
- a) both                                      b) Neither                                      c) not only                                      d) either
- 29 She not only writes plays for television \_\_\_\_\_ acts in movies.
- a) and                                      b) Nor                                      c) or                                      d) but also
- 30 \_\_\_\_\_ the manager of the team nor the captain knew the best way to win the match.
- a) Either                                      b) Neither                                      c) Both                                      d) None

### Join the pairs of sentences using the words given.

1. Alice is volunteering at a soup kitchen. She is volunteering at the Children's Hospital, too. (both)
- 
2. They want to buy a car. They want to buy a motorbike, too. (not only)
- 
3. When I told my mother the news, she wasn't surprised. She wasn't upset, either. (neither)
- 
4. We can get a laptop. Another idea is to get a tablet. (either)
- 
5. I don't know how to inform my boss about this. Should I call him or send him an e-mail. (whether)
- 

### Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. Anthony didn't take his tablet or his smartphone with him on the trip. (nor)
- 
2. Jack is creative and hardworking. (but)

3. Not a single refugee had a place to stay when they arrived on the island. (none)
4. We could leave now; we could leave in half an hour; it makes no difference to me. (whether)
5. I think I would enjoy surfing and skiing equally, so I can't decide which one to take up. (both)
6. You'll have to choose between chicken and spaghetti - I can't make both. (either)

**Rewrite the sentences using the words given.**

1. We can watch a documentary or go to the park, whatever you prefer. (either)
2. Jenny doesn't know if she should go to university or find a job after secondary school. (whether)
3. Mike and Carl don't enjoy football, so they won't come to the match with us. (nor)
4. It's incredible, but not a single employee at the bank spoke Spanish. (None)

**Join the pairs of sentences using the words given.**

1. Tom doesn't lie to his friends. Paul doesn't either. (neither ... nor)
2. Fred likes helping his friends. So does Linda. (both ... and)
3. Harry used to work with Ann. Or was it Helen? (either ... or)
4. We should learn to accept our weaknesses and our strengths. (not only ... but also)
5. I've betrayed your trust. I've betrayed your honesty for me. (not only ... but also)
6. He felt disappointed. He felt misunderstood. (both ... and)
7. Brian isn't very considerate. Neither is Tom. (neither ... nor)
8. Richard and John didn't keep her secret. (neither ... nor)
9. A true friend is someone who is caring and loving. (both ... and)
10. Norway is not in the European Union. Switzerland is not either. (neither ... nor)
11. Rachel should apologise or leave. (either ... or)
12. Aziz and Omar don't keep secrets. (neither ... nor)
13. She might recognize me. I don't know. (whether ... or)
14. Reem hates studying History. So does Ola. (both ... and)

You are the voluntary events coordinator at your school. Write a **MEMO** to the *School's Voluntary Committee* in which you:

- remind them about a fundraising to help poor people during Ramadan
- confirm the date & time of the event
- let them know about a change of venue & the reason for this change
- inform them that they need to come earlier than usual & explain why...

**Your name:** A. Suleiman

**subject:** Ramadan Fundraising

\* **Make sure your memo does NOT include any personal details (name, phone number, email address...etc.)**

تعميم -  
تعليمات من  
مدير لموظفين

150-200 words

**To:** School's Voluntary Committee

**From:** A. Suleiman

**Date:** 5th June ,2025

**Subject:** Ramadan Fundraising

I am writing this memo to -----you - نقل من السؤال

Firstly, I would like to confirm the date and time of the event .It will be next Sunday at 7 p.m. the place will be in -----

Moreover, it is the time to inform you about a change of venue & the reason for this change. it is more suitable for the event as we need an open area .....

Finally, I would like to inform you that you need to come earlier than usual & explain why... to prepare the place

we will start by presenting some main points, Then the plan will be discussed.

We should work together and cooperate to achieve the best result, to be better and better. Finally, there will be a certain time for the questions.

Exam 10

Read the following and tick the right answer:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is both challenging and rewarding.  
A. Parent      B. Parental      C. Parentage      D. Parenthood
2. The project that come to \_\_\_\_\_ helped many people get jobs.  
A. age      B. light      C. effect      D. handy
3. Learning how to bake the perfect cake takes a lot of trial and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sooner      B. again      C. trial      D. error
4. People \_\_\_\_\_ at 18, when they are allowed to vote.  
A. Come of age      B. Come to terms with      C. Come to an end      D. Come in handy
5. After talking for a long time, the meeting finally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Came to an end      B. Came to light      C. Came to terms with      D. Came in handy
6. Sara neither finished the homework \_\_\_\_\_ studied the lesson.  
A. or      B. and      C. nor      D. none
7. \_\_\_\_\_ cars and planes pollute the atmosphere.  
A. Both      B. Neither      C. Either      D. None
8. Either Ali \_\_\_\_\_ Mohamed will bring the car.  
A. or      B. nor      C. and      D. none
9. Both KFC and burger king \_\_\_\_\_ fast foods.  
A. is      B. am      C. are      D. has
10. Aisha and Sara finished university, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them has found a job yet.  
A. neither      B. all      C. Both      D. nor
11. She is \_\_\_\_\_ an experienced teacher but also a skilled one.  
A. Both      B. Neither      C. Not only      D. either

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

Freedom- peace- hardship-boredom-come- tidy-

1. After a busy day at work, I just want some \_\_\_\_\_ and quiet at home.
2. Although there was some \_\_\_\_\_, he could be a successful businessman.
3. Many children do not have much \_\_\_\_\_ to choose the style of their clothes.
4. After some time, she finally \_\_\_\_\_ to terms with the loss of her pet.
5. Please keep your room neat and \_\_\_\_\_ before guests arrive.

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

-of-in-to-into-with

1. She had to come \_\_\_\_\_ terms with the fact that her plans didn't work out.
2. This tool will come \_\_\_\_\_ handy when we fix the broken shelf.
3. The new rules will come \_\_\_\_\_ effect starting next month.
5. He came \_\_\_\_\_ age last year and is now eligible to vote.

Rewrite the following sentence using the word given:

A. I don't eat fish. I don't eat shrimps. (either)

\_\_\_\_\_

B. Mohamed doesn't have a car. Ali doesn't have a car. (neither)

\_\_\_\_\_

C. A true friend is someone who is caring and loving. (both ... and)

\_\_\_\_\_

D. Norway is not in the European Union. Switzerland is not either. (neither ... nor)

\_\_\_\_\_

Complete with the correct form of the word in brackets.

Her (wise) \_\_\_\_\_ helped us make the right decision in a difficult situation.

Rewrite the following sentence using the word given:

The project requires creativity. The project requires dedication. (both ... and)

\_\_\_\_\_

You should avoid wasting time. You should avoid procrastinating. (neither ... nor)

\_\_\_\_\_

He enjoys reading novels. He enjoys writing poems. (not only ... but also)

\_\_\_\_\_

Reading –informational texts

MAIN IDEA

What is **the purpose** of the text?

What are the **two texts MAINLY** about?

What is the **MAIN IDEA** in the text?

Which of the following **BEST** summarizes the **MAIN** idea of the article?

➤ **key answer:**

to advise - persuade – inform = give information – encourage -guide – urge - explain - describe – discuss

What is **the PURPOSE** of the text?

to provide readers with information about his school experience

to guide readers on how to be the best student

to give some information about his family

to discuss the pros and cons of school

الفكرة الرئيسية من النص؟

تعامل مع المقدمة والجملة الموضوعية بداية كل فقرة المكرر هو الإجابة

Closest Meaning

Which of the following is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word?

What does the underlined word mean?

Question 11 refer to Text (2).

11 Which of the following is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word "demonstrate"?

- claim
- show
- identify
- determine

المعنى الأقرب للكلمة التي تحتها خط؟  
key answer

تعامل مع الجملة او الفقرة الموجودة ف النص ومحاولة فهم المعنى من السياق مع العلم ان الاختيارات غير موجودة ف النص واستبعاد المعنى المتقارب ف الاختيارات

Mention 3 advantages\ examples\ reasons\ factors -details - TEXT 2

key answer:

(9.2) According to paragraph (6) of text (2), **what were the THREE achievements** of the writer after setting up his own art studio?

1 <sup>st</sup> achievement	<p>6 The success I made enabled me to set up my <b>own art studio</b>, and then I became the creator of a <b>successful cartoon series</b>. I made illustrations for many books written by famous authors. I also wrote <b>cartoon strips</b> published in different newspapers.</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup> achievement	
3 <sup>rd</sup> achievement	

تحديد الكلمات التي تعتبر مفاتيح ف السؤال والبحث عنها في الفقرة تحديد الإجابة من خلال

1. الروابط Also, ---

2. -----, -----, and -----

-----



Do the following statements agree with the information given in the two texts?  
Write Y (YES), N (No) or NG (NOT GIVEN).

yes = T =

ذُكرت في النص بنفس المعني

مثال

Friendly = Supportive and helpful

No = F =

ذُكرت ف النص ولكن عكس المعني او غير مكتمل مقارنة بالنص

When you read the questions and you find some words like ( **always-usually-all-some-any adjective- not -never-except** ) Mostly, the answer could be ( No )

مثال Guests can enjoy listening to music **seven days** a week in Hotel Oasis

و ذُكرت في النص

Every day **except** Sunday

NM = NG

لم تذكر في النص = معاني ومعلومات زيادة في السؤال لم تذكر في النص او العكس بالعكس

Do not waste your time looking for the not given questions. If you don't find the meaning. Consider it as (Not Given)

مثال

the room price was ..... ولم يذكر أي سعر في النص

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the two texts?  
Write Y (YES), N (No) or NG (NOT GIVEN).

Guests can enjoy listening to music <b>seven days</b> a week in Hotel Oasis.	six days <b>F</b>
The meals provided in Millie beach hotel are included in the <b>room's price</b> .	<b>NM</b>
The staff at Millie Hotel are <b>helpful and supportive</b> .	friendly <b>T</b>

(1) I remember the day I left for boarding school like it was yesterday. I remember feeling **extremely anxious** as we approached the school. I had no idea what to expect and was hoping that my parents would change their mind and turn the car around. When I look back, it was hardly surprising I was overwhelmed. After all, I was only ten years old. But, like most parents, mine were convinced they were making the right decision.

(2) On arrival, the head teacher accompanied me to my dormitory, and I was given plenty of time to settle in. I really **struggled that first night. I was homesick and my mind was constantly wandering back home.** Everything felt strange and unfamiliar, and I barely slept. Nevertheless, my jam-packed days meant there was little time for feeling down. I soon started lessons and was signed up for numerous extra-curricular activities. It was **this** that helped me to adjust to my new life quickly.

(3) **On reflection, there is no doubt that boarding school allowed me to flourish in a way that I don't think a conventional education would have.** First of all, the top-notch facilities and excellent teachers meant I had an outstanding education, and, like most of my classmates, I excelled academically. Of course, this was not surprising since we had a lot of homework, and we were constantly studying. Secondly, it was the teachers who really helped me to realise my true potential. Consequently, I knew what I wanted early in life and was focused on achieving it. Finally, I learnt to live **independently**, which meant I was better prepared for both university and adulthood.

(4) Of course, this is not always the case for everyone and, while I had a positive experience, there were many others that weren't so lucky. I knew many children who simply couldn't cope with being separated from their families and feeling depressed was common. I suppose in the end it all depends on the type of personality you have. Although, I have to say, at times I did feel that freedom was limited. It always felt so unfair that we had to sleep at specific times or ask for permission to leave the school grounds.

I'm often asked by people, 'Don't you feel resentment towards your parents for sending you off to boarding school? Wouldn't you have preferred to be at home?' As a father, I made the decision not to give my children a boarding school education. While I certainly gained from the experience, I do feel that it came at a cost. I rarely saw my parents after the age of 10. Of course, this affected our relationship, but it didn't make me love or respect them any less. Interestingly, it's **my father who suffered the most, feeling he missed out on all those precious moments that a father and son should share,** although I often tell him there's not much point in thinking about how things could have been; we can't turn back time.

**6** What is the **PURPOSE** of the text?

..... /2

- to provide readers with information about his school experience
- to guide readers on how to be the best student
- to give some information about his family
- to discuss the pros and cons of school

**7** In the first paragraph, what does Tom imply?

- He was probably too young.
- He did not find the experience difficult.
- His parents felt anxious when they left him.
- His parents were not confident about their choice.

..... /2

**What does the underlined word(independently) mean?**

- Being supported
- Without help
- Damaged
- Wasted

**8** In the second paragraph, what does 'this' refer to?

- a busy schedule
- the familiarity of the place
- the time he was given to adjust
- the kindness of the head teacher

..... /2

**9.1** What is Tom's opinion about conventional education?

..... /4

**Provide evidence from the text.**

<b>Tom's opinion</b>	He does not think that conventional education can flourish our r
<b>Evidence</b>	boarding school allowed me to flourish in a way that I don't think conventional education would have

**9.2** Read the texts again and decide if the statements are True, False or Not Mentioned. Write T, F, or NM.

..... /5

Tom was so happy when they approached the school.	<b>F</b>
Tom won many prizes when he joined the school.	NM
The strict rules that were placed on Tom were the most difficult thing for him.	NM
It was easy for Tom to sleep in the first night.	<b>F</b>
Tom's father feels he missed out on all those precious moments that a father and son should share	T

**According to paragraph 2 Mention 3 details that show how did the writer struggle at the first night?**

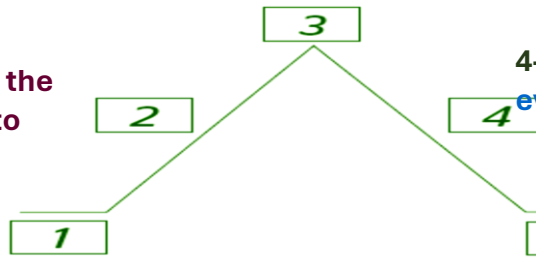
Detail 1	
Detail 2	
Detail 3	

When we write a story, we must develop the events (plot) into 5 main stages:

3- Climax: **he conflict reaches its peak**

2- Rising action: **starting the central conflict leading to the main problem**

1- Exposition: **characters, setting and background**



4- Falling action: **describes the events after the climax**

5- Resolution: **describes how the conflict is solved**

## Narrative Hook

2 First read the definition of a **narrative hook** below. Then match the sentences 1-6 with the phrases a-f to show which type of hook is being used in each case.

**A narrative hook is a device used at the beginning of a story to catch the reader's attention and stimulate his/her interest so that he/she continues reading. It is usually the first and/or second sentence of the opening paragraph.**

1. You realise the value of your life only when you risk losing it.
2. 'OK Hassan, I'll tell you, but only if you promise not to tell anyone,' I whispered, looking around to make sure no one could hear us.
3. Dark, threatening clouds covered the sky above us - it was clear that a fierce storm was heading in our direction.
4. What would you do if a peer at your school was being bullied?
5. Nelson Mandela once said, 'The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.'
6. Statistics in the UK show that most burglaries occur during the daytime between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

- |   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. a rhetorical question</li> <li>b. a dramatic statement</li> <li>c. an inspiring/memorable quotation by a famous or important person</li> <li>d. interesting/shocking facts/statistics</li> <li>e. the words of a/the main character</li> <li>f. a vivid description of the setting</li> </ol> |
|---|

**Addressing the reader directly.** e.g. I'm sure you would have done the same thing in my place.

**Referring to feelings / moods.** e.g. Vivian was so nervous that as she was about to deliver her speech, she froze and stared blankly at the audience.

**Rhetorical question :**

What would you do if a peer at your school was being bullied?

**Vivid description of setting :**

Dark, threatening clouds covered the sky above us – it was clear that a fierce storm was heading in our direction.

**Dramatic statement :**

You realise the value of your life only when you risk losing it.

**An inspiring quotation :**

Nelson Mandela once said, 'The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.'

**Using direct and indirect speech: = words of the main Character**

Brings a story alive

E.g. " Watch out! That branch is about to fall!" shouted Tom urgently.

I said to my friend ,” -----.” He replied “-----”

**+ Facts & statistics**

## READING

### Text A: Mohammed Aboutrika

1. Mohammed Aboutrika is a very famous footballer. He played for the Egyptian team Al-Ahly and the Egyptian national football team. He is tall and thin. He has got short, black hair and brown eyes. He is very **intelligent** and works very hard.

2. he was born in Egypt on 7<sup>th</sup> of November 1978. He studied philosophy at Cairo university and started his career as a footballer in 1997. In 2006, he helped his team , Al-Ahly, to win the bronze medal in the FIFA club world cup. In 2008, he came second in the African footballer of the year Award and scored the winning goal to help Egypt win the 2008 Africa cup of Nations.

3. he is married and has got three children. He is a good father. He helps the poor as well as sick children. He is interested in charity. He is also very humble as he treats people kindly. In addition to his fame as a great footballer, he could gain the love and respect of every one all over the world.

### Text B: Mutaz Barshim

1. Mutaz Essa Barshim is a Qatari track and field athlete who competes in the high jump. He is the national record and Asian record holder with a best mark of 2.43 m.

2. he was born on 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1991. He won a gold medal at the 2017 world championships in athletics in London. In 2019, he won the world championships in athletics in Doha. He also won the bronze medal at the London 2012 summer Olympics. He was earlier the Asian indoor and world junior champion in 2010. He also won the high jump gold medals at the 2011 Asian athletics championships.

3. Mutaz was born in Doha into a family of five boys and one girl. His father, Essa, was a middle and long distance runner. All of the Barshim children became active in track and field because of their father. One of his brother, Muamer, is also a high jumper.

### 1. Text A and B: What are the two texts MAINLY about?

- a) FIFA club world cup
- b) Two famous sportsmen
- c) Two world championships
- d) Summer Olympic games in London

### 2. Text A: Read the following form paragraph 1. "He is very intelligent and works very hard." What does the underlined word "intelligent" mean?

- a) Smart
- b) Selfish
- c) Strange
- d) Friendly

### 3. Text B: Who helped Barshim's children to become athletes?

- a) Essa
- b) Mutaz
- c) Muamer
- d) Mohammed

4. 4.1 Based on text A & B, decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

A. Mutaz graduated from Qatar university.	<input type="text"/>
B. Both Aboutrika and Mutaz were unknown in their countries.	<input type="text"/>
C. Mutaz brother is a high jumper.	<input type="text"/>

4.2 Based on text A, mention three achievements of Mohammed Aboutrika.

1 <sup>st</sup> achievement	<input type="text"/>
2 <sup>nd</sup> achievement	<input type="text"/>
3 <sup>rd</sup> achievement	<input type="text"/>

4.3 Based on text B, mention two competitions that Mutaz Barshim won.

Competition 1	<input type="text"/>
Competition 2	<input type="text"/>

## We face a climate emergency

1. Animal agriculture is devastating our planet. We need to take strong and immediate action. This year and decade are important if we are going to stop climate problems. There are more frequent and serious extreme weather events from hurricanes, floods, forest fires to sea level rise. Increasingly there will be areas of the world too hot to live in. diseases are spreading with rising temperatures. Natural and agricultural system could break down and possibly lead to mass starvation.
2. Animal agriculture is a main source of climate problems, generating more greenhouse gas emission than all cars, trucks, planes, ships and other transportation modes combined. The food and Agricultural Organization estimates that animal agriculture contributes 14% of greenhouse gases. According to world-watch institute, animal agriculture generates 51% of greenhouse gas emissions. This figure include all aspects of animal agriculture in a full life cycle analysis.
3. Animal agriculture is a leading cause of deforestation and species extinction. Nearly 80% of agricultural land is used for animal feed and grazing. Scientists estimate that 150-200 species of plant, insect, bird and mammal become extinct every 24 hours. This is nearly 1,000 times the natural rate. It is greater than anything the world has experienced since the **vanishing** of the dinosaurs nearly 65 million years ago. We must end animal agriculture and reforest the earth to bring down the atmospheric carbon content.
4. in addition to forest fires and sea level rise, Animal agriculture is also the number one source of ocean dead zones as fertilizers eventually find their way into our waterways further damaging the environment.

### 1. What the next MAINLY about?

- a) The extinction of dinosaurs
- b) The destructive force of hurricanes
- c) The effect of Animal agriculture on our planet
- d) The problem of agriculture in the modern world.

### 2. Read the following from paragraph 3.

It is greater than anything the world has experienced since the **vanishing** of the dinosaurs nearly 65 million years ago.

### What does the underlined word "**vanishing**" mean?

- a) Birth
- b) Spread
- c) Decrease
- d) Disappearance

**3. which of the following is NOT a result of animal agriculture?**

- a) The diseases are spreading.
- b) The weather is getting better.
- c) The temperatures are increasing.
- d) More hurricanes and floods are appearing.

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

A. animal agriculture contributes considerably to greenhouse gas emission.	
B. the transportation modes generate 51% of greenhouse gases.	
C. the number of animals in the rainforests will decrease.	

**Based on paragraphs 3 & 4 mention four effects of animal agriculture on the environment.**

1 <sup>st</sup> effect	
2 <sup>nd</sup> effect	
3 <sup>rd</sup> effect	
4 <sup>th</sup> effect	

**Based on the text, what do the following numbers refer to?**

51%	
150-200	
65	
80%	



Text 1	Text 2
<p><b>Living in the city</b></p> <p>Do you live in a big city? It is said that living in big cities is expensive because of the high living cost. There are also pollution and traffic problems that make living in big cities unpleasant. However, many people enjoy living in big cities because they offer convenience and countless options for entertainment.</p> <p>Many big cities already have good public transportation systems, which make it easy for the citizens to go anywhere around the city. This also reduces and helps overcome the problem of traffic jams that often occur at peak times. With the convenience of public transportation, the citizens do not have to drive everywhere and can save money as they do not have to pay for parking charges.</p> <p>Staying healthy is everybody's concern and in big cities you can find the best possible medical care for any diseases, especially the severe ones. Moreover, compared to rural areas, access to medical treatment is easier because there are always clinics or medical centers that open 24 hours in many parts of the city so you can get medical help anytime, as soon as you need it. Reaching hospitals is also easier as public transport is usually available 24 hours a day.</p> <p>There is a saying that big cities never sleep. This is true for some cities in which the nightlife begins just when people in other cities are ready to go to bed. Big cities like New York, Madrid, London and Paris have vibrant nightlife. People can still find entertainment, dine out or go shopping into the early hours.</p> <p>City dwellers are usually more diverse and there are many communities that hold social events or parties, which provide interesting opportunities for social interactions and social networking. The social interactions allow you to learn about other cultures and share interests with people from different backgrounds, which makes you more open minded and able to understand individuals. On the other hand, the social networking helps you to broaden not only personal but also professional relationships.</p> <p>All in all, living in big cities is more convenient because of the complete facilities provided. The advanced transportation system enables the citizens to access public facilities easier, cheaper and faster.</p>	<p><b>Living in the countryside</b></p> <p>Country life provides a peaceful and quite life away from the hustle and bustle of the city. Also if you favour gentle moonlight and the open sky more than bright lights and skyscrapers, you should consider moving to countryside. Living a simple and slow life may be dreadful to many, but it is also a beautiful experience for many others. City life can be stressful and challenging for a lot of people and they prefer slower pace of life.</p> <p>There is a famous quote from the writer William Penn about the countryside that, "The country life is to be preferred, for there we the work of God; but in cities little else but the works of men." This quote almost sums up the advantages of living in the countryside. In the country, life is a little slower than the city. The benefits of living in the countryside are well established, some of these advantages will be discussed in this article. Research shows that countryside living is beneficial to both mental as well as physical health and promotes <b>wellbeing</b>. According to a survey by the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, there is almost 97% of the land in the USA that is in the countryside but only 13% is occupied by the people. This shows there is a lot of room for those who want to settle in a private, quiet and open sky of the country. The city might offer a large number of opportunities, but a large number of popular and hustle might be a bit suffocating for many. 31% of rural people consider themselves happy compared to 25% of the city inhabitants. Almost 18% of people living in the city have admitted about the constant stress that they are always under. People prefer to live in the countryside for many reasons. First, It is found out that the people living in the rural sides are exposed to fewer crimes than those who live in big cities or towns. Due to less number of people, there are lesser chances of committing any crime like aggravated assault, theft or robbery. According to statistics, there are 2.8 officers per capita for 100000 people in the countryside compared to 2.6 officers per capita for 100,000 people in the city. Second, in the countryside, you access organic food. In the countryside, you can find lots of fresh fruits, eggs, vegetables directly from the source. Due to the huge availability of space, you can even grow food of your choice organically. In the city, unprocessed and healthy foods are not so difficult to find, but they are more expensive. Gas station snack bars and small markets are more prominent than organic stores for groceries.</p>

**1. What is the PURPOSE of the two texts?**

- A. to advise people to live in the city.
- B. to compare living in the city with living in the countryside.
- C. to persuade the reader to live in the countryside.
- D. to give information about the resources of both the city and the countryside.

**2. In paragraph 2, what does the writer mean by “wellbeing”?**

- A. care
- B. health
- C. money
- D. power

**3. From text 1, mention THREE advantages of living in the city.**

Advantage 1:	
Advantage 2:	
Advantage 3:	

**4. According to text 2, mention two features of the countryside indicated by the US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey,**

Feature 1:	
Feature 2:	

**5. Read the following sentences and write T for True, F for False or NM for Not Mentioned.**

Medical care for severe diseases is provided in the city.	
Crimes rate is much lower in the city than the countryside.	
Cities are known of overpopulation problem.	
A quarter of people living in the city consider themselves happy.	

### Shipwreck Survivor

1. The Chinese man, Poom Lim, is famous for being the longest Shipwreck Survivor. He spent 133 days in the sea when his ship went down in the south

Atlantic shortly after leaving south Africa. It took the ship absolutely no time to sink to the bottom like a stone, and the only man who managed to survive was Poom Lim.



2. Despite the mad chaos of the sinking, Lim was still able to grab a life jacket, which was vital, as he had never learned to swim well. He floated in the ocean until he spotted one of the ship's life rafts. It was wooden raft about two and a half meters square, partially covered by a canvas roof. After much effort, Lim succeeded in reaching it and although weak, he managed to pull himself aboard. luckily for Lim, there were some bottles of juice and tins of biscuits on the raft together with two flares, a flashlight and even some chocolate.

3. once Lim realized that his emergency provisions were running out, he knew he had to invent ways to find food and water. He used the canvas from the roof and his life jacket to make a container to catch water. He had never been fishing and had no skills to help him, but he improvised by making a fishing hook out of the wire from the flashlight and the jagged edge of the biscuit tins.

4. by day 60, Lim was aware that he was gradually losing physical strength, so he began to swim around the life raft twice a day. This routine continued until a particularly bad storm nearly destroyed his raft. Against all odds, he survived and was able to repair the damage. However, this experience left him even more terrified about his situation in addition to the threatening sharks that often surrounded his life raft, but he kept going and going.

5. Lim survived for almost five months. On two occasions, he spotted a ship, and once a plane passed by near him, but each time his shouts and frantic waving went unnoticed. Still, Lim remained like a clock that never stopped ticking. The nightmare only came to an end when he was picked up by a Brazilian fisherman on April, 1943, about ten miles from land. They sailed to Belem, Brazil. A town at the mouth of the Amazon River.

#### 1. How could Poom Lim survive for 133 days in the ocean?

- A. He used a life jacket that kept him afloat.
- B. He had to keep swimming for very long hours.
- C. He used a wooden raft with some supplies aboard.
- D. He had to keep shouting at ships and planes passing by.

**2. read the following from paragraph (6).**

When he was told about his record, Lim said "I hope no one will ever have to break it."

- A. What does Lim mean by the above statement?
- B. He hopes one day somebody can break his record
- C. He thinks no one will ever be able to break his record
- D. He believes he can do the same thing again in the future
- E. He wishes no one will have to suffer the same experience

**3. What happened to Lim after two months in the ocean? What did he do?**

What happened:	
What he did:	

**4. Where was Lim sent after he was rescued? why?**

Where	
Why	

# Writing

## NARRATIVE

Little did I know that morning that I was about to have the greatest experience of my life

It was a nice day and we were enjoying it. Suddenly, dark clouds filled the sky and the weather turned stormy.

**big:** massive, enormous, huge

**beautiful:** handsome, lovely, attractive, charming **ugly:** disgusting, hideous, nasty

**good/nice:** lovely, superb, wonderful, fabulous, pleasant **bad:** nasty, evil, wicked, terrible, awful, blazing, freezing

**victoriously, politely, cautiously, quickly, happily, wearily, softly, sternly, seriously, proudly. Luckily, Unluckily, Surprisingly, Unsurprisingly, Fortunately, Unfortunately,**

To show the sequence of events in a story we can use linking words such as: when – while – as soon as – after – before – at that moment – by the time – first – next – soon – then – eventually – meanwhile – after a while – suddenly – at first – finally

He runs fast **like** a horse.

**He was a monkey when he climbed the tree.**

The **stars** danced beautifully in the sky.

**better butter makes the batter better.**

The flag **flapped** in the wind.

The books in your bag **weigh a ton.**

### Story Elements (Narrative Language)

- **Setting**
- (Place – time – weather) to make action seem more real & to create a mood or atmosphere
- **Characters**
- **Plot**            The sequences of the events ( The events which make up a story)
- **Moral lesson:** ( What did you learn from the story ? How does the character learn it? How can be applied in life? *Honesty – tolerance – courage – self – satisfaction*
- feel towards
- positive  happy/excited  surprised  enthusiastic  worried  sad  shocked  frightened  frustrated

Using direct and indirect speech:

Brings a story alive

E.g." Watch out! That branch is about to fall!" shouted Tom urgently.

I said to my friend ,” -----.” He replied “-----”

Write a **STORY** about an unexpected event that you were involved in while you were on a vacation.

**Make sure your story has an adequate plot and covers enough details about the setting and the characters.**

*\* Your narrative will be evaluated on the basis of clear and organised ideas, strong details and effective sentences.*

**200 – 250 WORDS**

**Have you ever felt your heart leaping out of your chest?** When I woke up, I was thrilled to find that the sun was shining, and the birds were singing. It had been raining all day yesterday. **As a result**, my brother, Omar, and I had missed out on all the sightseeing we had planned on doing. **“Get ready Omar! we are leaving now.”** I shouted happily when I said this to my brother. We had always dreamt of visiting France.

**Later on**, we had already had a nice cruise on the Seine. We had also walked up more than seven hundred steps to the second floor of the Eiffel Tower. **“Can we have our lunch now?”** Omar asked me. **“That’s a good idea. let’s go to a restaurant and order some food.”** I replied as I was also **hungry**. We found a nice restaurant and sat to order food.

The waiter came with a big smile and took our order. **After a while, at the table in front of us came three men sitting but one of them was holding a briefcase firmly.** I asked myself **“Why is he holding the briefcase like this? It must have something important.”** We felt very hungry **so**, I looked for the waiter. **As** I was looking for the waiter, **a young man in a black hooded top brushed past me. He had a very dark look on his face, yet he looked familiar.** I was trying to figure out where I had seen him before when, **all of a sudden**, I heard someone shouting. I turned around to see **the hooded man** grab **the briefcase** and run.

Within seconds, I was running after **the hooded man**. I ran after him, but he disappeared into the crowd. **When** I finally returned to the **restaurant**, the police were waiting for me to describe the man. **By the time** Omar and I got back to the hotel, it was late, **so** we went straight to bed. I was about to fall asleep when suddenly everything became clear.

The **hooded man** had seemed familiar because he was the same waiter who had asked us about our meal. I wasted no time in calling the police. It also turned out that the **briefcase was full of precious stones.** To thank me for helping him get his **briefcase** back, the **briefcase owner** arranged a private guided tour for us. I learnt from this that **all’s well, that ends well.**

Write **a story** about **a lesson you learned the hard way.**

**Make sure your story has an adequate plot and covers enough details about the setting and the characters.**

\*Your story will be evaluated on the basis of clear and organized ideas, strong details and effective sentences

Write **a story** about **a decision or a choice has changed your life significantly.**

**Make sure your story has an adequate plot and covers enough details about the setting and the characters.**

\*Your story will be evaluated on the basis of clear and organized ideas, strong details and effective sentences

### ***I was sent to hereafter***

One day, it was raining dogs and cats. While I was racing the wind to reach my school, I was hit by nothing, and I got fainted immediately.

And my trip began. Four aliens carried me and put me inside a small machine. "Do you know what this machine is?" one of them said, "It will send you to hereafter, enjoy your trip, you have a meeting with Allah ." I shouted, "No, I don't want to die now, I need time to be ready; I am sinful, please." I begged them.

Suddenly, I found myself inside a very narrow dark place. "I wish I had prepared myself well for that moment." my thoughts were racing. A strange sound whispered,

"Did you perform your prayers and satisfy your Creator?"

"No, I was too busy to pray," I replied, and my eyes burst into tears.

"Let your tears wash your sins," they said seriously.

"Did you fast Ramadan?" I answered, "Sometimes."

"So, what are your good deeds?" They asked. "I used to believe in Almighty Allah, I used to help the poor," I replied. "Therefore, you will be given another chance to satisfy Allah: to pray to fast and to be a real Muslim," A sound said that and disappeared.

It was breath of life when I started to regain myself because my friends had been pouring water on me. I told them what happened. "Be ready for your everlasting life, hereafter, the Day you meet Allah." I advised my friends. "

"But, we are still young. We can do so when we grow up," replied one of my friends. While we were crossing the street, a speedy car was about to hit him. Surprisingly he said, "It seems that Allah has given me a chance to think again and follow the right path. Indeed, Life is too short, so we should do our best to be ready for the Day and that Meeting."

It was a beautiful morning last summer when my dad and I went to the beach to spend a nice day. The boat moved slowly in the water.

We sailed for about two hours before we reached our favorite bay. We put on our masks and dived into the warm water. There were fish everywhere. It was amazing!

**Suddenly**, the sky became dark and a strong wind started blowing. We were swimming back to the boat; a large wave came and hit my dad against a rock. I swam towards him and grabbed him under my arms. It was difficult, but I got him back on the boat.

I was scared, but I had to save my dad. I used the boat's radio to call for help. The police arrived and an ambulance was waiting. My dad had a broken shoulder and a lot of cuts, but he recovered quickly.

I was glad that I saved him, but it was the most frightening moment in my life. I learned to be brave and help people as much as I can.

Life is full of experiences that are carved into memories. Write a story about a life experience when you had taken a spot decision that changed your life entirely.

Your story should include:

-All narrative elements (settings- plot -resolution...etc

Write a story about a difficult boat trip with your father. Describe your feelings about being in such a horrible situation.

\*Your story will be evaluated on the basis of clear and organized ideas, strong details and effective sentences



## خطاب الشكوى

## A LETTER of COMPLAINT

Write a **LETTER of COMPLAINT** to **Mr. James Warson**, the manager of *New South Hotel* **complain about your stay at their hotel last summer.**

**Your name:** A. Salim **Your phone number:** 5577xxx

## Helping tips

- *Unfriendly staff*
- *Inconvenient rooms and facilities*
- *Poor & expensive services*

*Model Answer*

**Dear Mr. James Watson,**

I am writing this letter to **complain about my stay at your hotel last summer.** I was so disappointed and didn't expect to face this situation. So, I would like to express my dissatisfaction with your services.

**First, the service was really poor. For example,** the AC was not working. It was my first shock that made me feel upset. **As a result,** I couldn't sleep at all. Can you imagine how it feels when you are trying to sleep while the room is hot? **Also,** the food was not like I expected. **In other words,** it was cold, which makes it inedible.

**To make matters worse,** the staff was unfriendly and rude. They never picked the phone when I called. **In addition,** they were impolite when they talked to us.

**Finally, considering the above,** I need a full refund and an apology. Unless I hear from you, I will take this matter further. I am waiting your response.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

**Contact me on:** 5577xxx

**Yours sincerely ,**

A.Salim

Write an email of complaint to Mr. Hamad Ali, the general manger of electronic department store, complaining about a camera you have recently brought from the store.

Your name is : K. Ali

Your phone number is : xxx5453  
 Your email should include:  
 - why you are writing the email.  
 - details about the product.  
 - clarification of your complaint.  
 - what action you want to be taken.

Write an **EMAIL of COMPLAINT** to MR. Hamad Ali, the general manager of Electronic Department Store, complaining about a product you have bought from the store recently .

Your name: S.Khalid

Your phone number: 5345xxxx.....

150 – 200 WORDS

**Your email should include:**

- Why you are writing the email
- Mention specific details regarding the product
- Give examples about your complaint
- What actions you want to be taken

Dear Mr. Hamad Ali,

I am writing to complain about the \_\_\_\_\_ نقل من السؤال

So, I would like to express my dissatisfaction with your services.

Firstly, the service was poor. I was really shocked when I saw that.

Hotel	Restaurant	Product
<p>the AC was not working.            I couldn't sleep at all.            the food was not like I expected            there was a bad smell.            The bathroom was not clean</p>	<p>The food was really bad. It was too spicy although I ordered it normal. Secondly, it was cold .            The table was not cleaned and the chairs were not comfortable</p>	<p><b>I was disappointed when I tried this item as it was too frustrating. the color was different, it was also scratched. if you see it, you will consider it as a secondhand item.</b></p>

To make matters worse, the assistant was extremely rude when I complained to him. He was unhelpful and refused to help me. He implied that I was lying. I was deeply offended.

Considering the above, I would like to receive a full refund and an apology. Unless I hear from you, I will take this matter further. I would appreciate an immediate response. Thank you in advance for your cooperation. Contact me on: 5345xxx

Yours sincerely,

S.Khalid

## Discursive essay

A **discursive** essay is **objective and impersonal**. (formal and informative)

النص الاستطرادي

- أن يطرح في السؤال قضية أو موضوع للنقاش
1. تقديم أفكار أو مقترحات لتحقيق هذا الهدف
  2. شرح هذه الأفكار أو المقترحات
  3. إثبات نفع هذه الأفكار أو المقترحات
- الفكره في كل فقرة : مقترح او فكرة - شرح - اثبات-----نتيجة

Write a **Discursive essay** How can we help young people to become more capable of dealing with the stresses of modern life?

Write an essay in which you **express your opinion** on the issue and provide justification for your point of view.

المقدمة

The main rule is to do our best to be better. I believe that **اسم الموضوع** is important for us and for the way we live. I mainly think that there are some ways in which we can achieve this goal. so, **السؤال المطروح في النص المطلوب** I am writing this discursive essay to express my opinion on this topic with evidence. There are several ways to cope with this challenge.

الفقرة الأولى

The first thing we need to do is **الفكرة الاولى**. this means **شرح الفكرة**. it is very important factor as it leads to **نتيجة الفكرة**. This makes a person more capable of dealing with the situation

الفقرة الثانية

Another effective and important way is **الفكرة الثانية وشرحها**. We must find the right way. That will give us the confidence to **نتيجة الفكرة** and to solve the problem.

الفقرة الثالثة

Last but not least, we must consider this important idea, to develop self-awareness. Self-awareness refers to the ability to recognize and reflect on your thoughts. It makes us able to find the solution easily because it leads to the best result which gives you control over how to **اسم الموضوع**.

الخاتمة

In conclusion, we should work together to **اسم الموضوع**. It seems to me that the key to get the great benefits is to support **1 , 2, and 3 ملخص الأفكار** that can help to handle the problems we face.

Write a **Discursive essay** How can we help young people to become more capable of dealing with *the stresses of modern life*?

Write an essay in which you **express your opinion** on the issue and provide justification for your point of view.

**Stress of modern life is a fact that we cannot ignore. The main rule is to do our best to be better.** so, how can we help young people to become more capable of dealing with the stresses of modern life? **I am writing this essay to express my opinion on this topic with evidence. We need to do many things to cope with this challenge.**

**The first thing we need to do is Teaching children the importance of Reading Quran. it is very important factor as it leads to faith, and build a positive, mindset. This makes a person more capable of dealing with difficult or unpleasant situations.**

**Another effective and important way is helping young people develop their skills. These skills include problem-solving and communication skills. We must explore the best options to find the right way. That will give us both the confidence and the tools to navigate the problem.**

**Last but not least, we must consider this important idea, to help young people effectively manage stress, we must develop self-awareness. Self-awareness refers to the ability to recognize and reflect on your thoughts. It makes us able to find the solution easily because it leads to the best result which gives you control over how to manage a stressful situation.**

**In conclusion, it is necessary to prepare young people to face stress. It seems to me that the key to get the great benefits is to support active faith, a strong sense of self, and the skills and abilities that can help to handle the problems they face**

**Discuss the ways in which we can use Social media**

Write **an essay** in which you **express your opinion on the issue** and **provide justification** for your point of view. You can use the notes below and make sure to support your arguments with examples.

Notes:

1. connecting to our friends
2. learning and research
3. following the current news

**Discuss the ways in which we can help protect the environment**

Write **an essay** in which you **express your opinion on the issue** and **provide justification** for your point of view. You can use the notes below and make sure to support your arguments with examples.

Notes:

1. recycling
2. planting more trees
3. conserving and switching to the green energy

**Write an essay discussing ways in which we can protect our mental health and well-being.**

Write **a discursive essay** in which you **express your opinion** on the issue **and make sure to support your arguments with examples.**

engaging in prayer

setting goals and working towards achieving them

spending time with friends and family

Write a **MEMO** to your staff, reminding and asking them to prepare for the upcoming event honoring the head of the new project.

**150 – 200 WORDS**

**Your name : M. Salem**

**Your memo should include:**

- Reminding of the upcoming event
- Confirming the date and time
- Explaining that staff need to arrive early
- Informing what staff expected to do

**2- Memo**

**To:** -----

**From:** -----

**Date:** -----

**Subject:** -----

تعميم من مدير  
لموظفين

I am writing this memo to (inform/invite/warn/ remind )-----you - نقل

من السؤال

Firstly, I would like to confirm the date and time of the event . It will be next Sunday

at 7 p.m. the place will be in \_\_\_\_\_

Moreover, it is time to inform you about a change of venue & the reason for this change. it is more suitable for the event as we need an open area

Finally, I would like to inform you that you need to come earlier than usual & explain why... to prepare the place

we will start by presenting some main points, Then the plan will be discussed. We should work together and cooperate to achieve the best result, to be better and better. Finally, there will be a certain time for the questions.

The purpose of this memo is to ..... الغرض من هذه المذكرة هو.....

The event will be held in Sheraton on 15 May at 7 p.m

ستعقد الفعالية في .. يوم .. الساعة .

The event is postponed until further notice.

تم تأجيل الفعالية حتى إشعار آخر

All staff are requested to

...

مطلوب من جميع الموظفين أن

I would like to express my gratitude in advance for your cooperation.

أود أن أعبر مقدما عن شكري لتعاونكم

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me للاستفسار، لا تردد في التواصل

look forward to seeing as many of you as possible.

نتطلع لرؤيتكم جميعا

You are Tarek Ahmad, the Special Events Coordinator for EAA (Education For All Foundation). The foundation is holding a gala dinner in support of one of its education programmes.

**Write a memo directed to members of staff in which you:**

- remind them of the upcoming event,
- confirm the date and time of the event,
- inform them about a change of venue and the reason for this change and
- explain that they need to arrive earlier than previously required and why they are expected to do so.

**To:** All members of staff

**From:** Tariq Ahmed, Special Events Coordinator

**Date:** 8 November 2020

**Subject:** Gala Dinner

I am writing to remind you about the gala dinner for EAA (Education For All Foundation).

- The event will take place on Saturday 28 May at 7 p.m.
  - However, due to COVID-19 health concerns, we have changed venue to comply with social distancing measures.
  - The event is now taking place in the gardens of the Palace Hotel. All guests have been informed.
  - We request you arrive at 5 p.m., rather than the agreed 6 p.m., to attend a meeting in the Palace Hotel's Conference Room.
  - We aim to ensure the safety of our staff and guests and the smooth running of the event.
- We should work together and cooperate to achieve the best result, to be better and better.**

**Write a memo to your staff, reminding and asking them to prepare for the upcoming event of opening a new branch for the company.**

**Your name is : H. Ali**

**Your MEMO should include:**

- reminding of the upcoming event.
- explaining that staff must arrive early.
- informing what staff expected to do

Your name is **Ghanim**

and you are the IT Manager of a company and have arranged to install new printers in all departments.

**Write a memo directed to all members of staff in which you:**

- ❖ Announce the date and time of installation.
- ❖ Ask them to contact Mr. Ali , if urgent printing is needed during that period.
- ❖ Inform them about the two training sessions taking place after work hours, mentioning date and time, and explaining their needs.
- ❖ Ask them to contact Roger Bellows from the IT Department to register for one of the sessions by 20 December



## A problem/solution essay

### Before you write:

- Brainstorm the topic of discussion to identify the ideas you wish to develop.

### Introduction

- What is the problem?

### MAIN PART

- Problem' paragraph
- What is the solution?

### Conclusion

- Summarise the points covered in your essay.

### المقدمة

**المشكلة\ الموضوع** Is One of the most important issues we are facing recently. It is really important to take care of finding a solution to this problem . we should do the best to take the right steps to solve this issue.

### الفقرة الاولى المشاكل

**There are many reasons that cause this problem.** Firstly, and perhaps most obviously, **السبب الاول**. **Because** **الشرح**. Another important reason is **السبب الثاني والشرح**. we must consider that this problem may lead to serious bad effects such as **اثار المشكلة** .

### الفقرة الثانية الحلول

There are simple solutions to the problem of **المشكلة\ الموضوع** . raising awareness of the seriousness of the problem is very important. People need to understand that they can reduce the problem by **الحل الأول** . **another solution is also** **الحل الثاني** Introducing laws is also a very important part of the solution. This solution is effective because .....

### الخاتمة

To sum up, the problem of **المشكلة\ الموضوع** needs to be addressed quickly because it is a serious risk on society. people should be made aware of the impact of **المشكلة\ الموضوع** . I recommend to work harder to get rid of these consequences of that problem.

*The way e-waste (waste in the form of electrical appliances and electronic devices) is disposed of is an environmental issue of growing concern.*

*Write an essay in which you discuss the problem and how we can best deal with it.*

Electronic waste refers to electronic products, such as computers, televisions and mobile phones that are thrown away once they are no longer needed or working. This essay is written to tell that it is necessary to examine the problem associated with e-waste in detail and take the right steps to get the solution.

There are many problems related to E-waste because they are made up of materials that are built to last. This means that if they end up in a rubbish dump, they will be there for centuries to come. For instance, the glass they contain may take one to two million years to decompose. Electronic products also contain a lot of toxic chemicals which pollute not only the soil but also underground sources of water and even the atmosphere.

There is, however, a simple solution to the problem of e-waste. raising awareness of the seriousness of the problem is very important. Consumers need to understand that they can reduce the problem by fixing devices or by selling them. also recycling those that are beyond repair. It conserves energy and natural resources and helps protect the natural environment.

To sum up, the problem of e-waste needs to be addressed quickly because it threatens us. It is evident that consumers should be made aware of the impact e-waste is having so they can make more informed choices. After all, they determine what happens to the devices and appliances they buy.

Write **a problem / solution Essay** in which you discuss the problem of environmental pollution and the possible solution to it.

Your essay should include;

**-a good introduction:**

- to get the audience's attention and introduce the topic
- state the purpose of the essay

**- a main part divided into two paragraphs:**

The "problem" paragraph and the "solution" paragraph

Expand your ideas by explaining them clearly supporting them with reasons or examples.

**-A conclusion that sums up the point raised:**

base Form	V1	Past Simple	V2	Past Participle	V3	Translation (Arabic)
see		saw		seen		يرى
go		went		gone		يذهب
eat		ate		eaten		يأكل
drink		drank		drunk		يشرب
take		took		taken		يأخذ
write		wrote		written		يكتب
break		broke		broken		يكسر
speak		spoke		spoken		يتحدث
give		gave		given		يعطي
drive		drove		driven		يقود
fly		flew		flown		يطير
know		knew		known		يعرف
grow		grew		grown		ينمو
throw		threw		thrown		يرمي
choose		chose		chosen		يختار
begin		began		begun		يبدأ
sing		sang		sung		يغني
ring		rang		rung		يرن
swim		swam		swum		يسبح
run		ran		run		يجري
come		came		come		يأتي
build		built		built		يبني
buy		bought		bought		يشترى
catch		caught		caught		يمسك
feel		felt		felt		يشعر
find		found		found		يجد
have		had		had		يملك
hear		heard		heard		يسمع
hold		held		held		يمسك
keep		kept		kept		يحفظ
leave		left		left		يغادر
make		made		made		يصنع
meet		met		met		يقابل
pay		paid		paid		يدفع
sell		sold		sold		يبيع
Be_____am\is\are		Was\were		been		يكون
Do\does		Did		Done		يفعل
Have-has		Had		Had		يمتلك