

مديرية التربية و التعليم شمال غزة
مدرسة الفالوجا الثانوية



English For Palestine

Language

Core Book

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Present
Simple &
continuous

Unit (1) / A New Start



Present
Perfect
Simple &
continuous

1) Circle the correct option to complete the sentences:

- 1 - I'm sorry, but (I'm not agreeing / **I don't agree**) with what you're saying. (stative verb)
- 2 - What (happens / **is happening**) outside? (حدث مستمر وقت الكلام)
- 3 - I (am not enjoying / **don't enjoy**) parties normally, but I (enjoy / **am enjoying**) this one.
- 4 - She might be able to see you, but she(talks / **is talking**) to a customer and it **sometimes** (**takes** / is taking) a long time.
- 5 - He (**works** / is working) **in the afternoons**, but **today** he (takes / **is taking**) (حدث مؤقت طارئ) his son to the doctor.
- 6 - That man(**looks** / is looking) rather **strange**. (adjective)
- 7 - Everyone (looks / **is looking**) (dynamic verb بعده حرف جر) **out** of the window.
- 8 - What (**do you think** (stative verb بعده جاء جملة) / are you thinking) is the reason for her success?
- 9 - You're very quiet. What (do you think / **are you thinking**) (dynamic verb بعده حرف جر) **about**?
- 10 - He (has / **is having**) (dynamic verb يدل على فعل الاستحمام) **a shower** because he(**has** (stative verb يملك) / is having) an important appointment.

2) Complete the sentences with the following verbs .

(realize hope recognise seem believe suppose)

- 1 - I **suppose** this is the right answer, but I'm not really sure.
- 2 - We **hope** that this problem will be solved very soon.
- 3 - Those people **seem** to be arguing, but I can't hear very clearly.
- 4 - Not many people **realize** how good he is at painting.
- 5 - Have we met before? I **recognize** your face.
- 6 - He says he's ill, but I'm not sure if I **believe** him

3) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: present perfect simple or continuous.

- 1 - You should go to bed. You've **been playing** on the computer **for over two hours**. (play)
- 2 - **How many** times has he **written** to his family **this month**? (write)
- 3 - He's **been staying** with friends **for too long**. He needs to find a house of his own. (stay)
- 4 - I can't find my pen. Where have you **put** it? (انتهى فعل الوضع لذلك استخدمنا مضارع تام بسيط) (put)
- 5 - I think someone has **been using / used** (الزمنين صح) my phone. The battery is nearly dead. (use)
- 6 - What has he **been doing** **all this time**? We've **been waiting** **for more than an hour**. (do / wait)
- 7 - I have **known** him for nearly ten years. (stative verb يأتي في الزمن البسيط) (know)
- 8 - They have **been** away for three nights. (be)
- 9 - You were away **a long time**. What have you **been doing** ? (do)
10. I've talked to him on the phone, but we have **never met**. (meet)

4) Write the full questions, then ask and answer them with a partner:

- 1- What kind of music / you / prefer? What kind of music do you prefer?
- 2 -How often / you / go to the cinema? How often do you go to the cinema?
- 3 -you / enjoy / playing computer games? Do you enjoy playing computer games?
- 4 -you / enjoy / this lesson? Are you enjoying this lesson? OR Have you enjoyed this lesson?
- 5 - you / ever / speak in public? Have you ever spoken in public?
- 6 -How many text or SMS messages /you/send today? How many texts have you sent today?
- 7 - How long you / study English? How long have you been studying English ?
- 8 - What / you / do / on Sundays? What do you do on Sundays?

5) Circle the correct tense to complete the sentences:

1. I (read / am reading) a really interesting book at the moment.
2. A lot of people think the new building (looks / is looking) ugly.
3. I (have / am having) my breakfast, so I'll call you back in ten minutes.
4. I can't understand what the writer (means / is meaning) (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb)
5. You should stop for a rest. You've (driven / been driving) for four hours.
6. I only started this book yesterday and I've already (read / been reading) 150 pages.
7. His eyes are tired because he's (played / been playing) طبيعته استمرارية الفعل play

6) Circle the correct answer:

1. He (doesn't like / isn't liking) (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb) football. He (prefers / is preferring) reading books. (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb)
2. (Are you seeing / Have you seen) the news on TV today? (يأتي في الزمن التام البسيط stative verb)
3. She can't speak to you now because she (does / is doing) her homework.
4. There is a message from my sister. She (is having / has had) an accident. (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb)
5. I (have seen / have been seeing) three film this month. (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb)
6. How long (have you written / have you been writing) that letter?

7) Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

1. There is something about this photo that ~~is looking~~ strange.
There is something about this photo that looks strange.
2. I'm sorry, he's not here. He ~~has~~ lunch with some customers.
I'm sorry, he's not here. He is having lunch with some customers.
3. I've ~~been drinking~~ five cups of coffee so far this morning.
I've drunk five cups of coffee so far this morning.

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Talented Teachers – North Gaza

The Present Simple Tense



Present Simple Tense

Usage

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

- The sun rises in the morning.
- The moon moves around the earth.
- I prefer reading to watching TV
- Nader usually gets up late.
- Muslims fast in Ramadan.

• للتعبير عن حقيقة دائمة.

- للتعبير عن العادات.
- للتعبير عن حالة تظل ثابتة لفترة طويلة.
- لتقديم التعليمات والامور.

Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.
You take the No.6 bus to Cairo and then the No.10 to Tanta.

Key words

تستخدم الظروف الآتية في زمن المضارع البسيط لتدل على التكرار

always – at all times – usually – often – sometimes – from time to time – not often – rarely – seldom – scarcely – never – generally – occasionally – regularly – every(day – week – month – year – century – millennium) once - twice

normally / a day/ a week/ a month/ a year/ daily/ weekly/ monthly/

yearly/ in the morning/ in the evening/ in the afternoon/ on Mondays, Fridays etc

إذا كان الفاعل قبله مفرد مثل المضارع البسيط عبارة عن التصريف الأول للفعل و يكون ب "

He plays football

إذا كان الفاعل قبله جمع مثل: so يكون بدون "

They play football



The Present Continuous Tense



تكوينه

يتكون من am, is, are + v + ing

استعمالات زمن المضارع المستمر :

- Now, he is writing a report.
- At the moment she is ironing the shirts.

١ - حدث يحدث الآن – مستمر اثناء الكلام .

٢ - حدث في المستقبل تم التخطيط له من قبل .

* We are traveling tomorrow.

٣. يعبر عن حدوث تغير بشكل مستمر سواء بشكل إيجابي أو سلبي مثل:

1. Mahmoud's English is getting better. •
2. We are making progress in our lives. •
3. His health is getting worse. •

علاماته :

Now, look, listen, at present, at the moment, be careful, and look out, right now, still, like that, be quiet.

** لا تستعمل الزمن المستمر مع الأفعال الآتية :

See – hear – smell – notice	أفعال الشعور – الحواس
Realize- know – understand – suppose – mean – forget – remember – trust	أفعال التفكير
Want – desire – wish – hate – like – love – dislike – care	أفعال العاطفة
Own – possess – belong – have	أفعال الملكية

Have / look / think

Have :

stative verb إذا جاءت في الجملة بمعنى " يمالك " تكون فعل يدل على حالة فلا يأتي بالزمن المستمر مثل:

We have three bedrooms in our house.

dynamic verb إذا جاءت في الجملة تدل على فعل حدث معين فتأتي في الزمن المستمر أو البسيط مثل:

Sorry, he can't speak to you now. He's having a shower.

Look :

stative verb إذا جاء بعدها صفة تكون فعل يدل على حالة فلا يأتي بالزمن المستمر فقط بالزمن البسيط مثل:

He looks very smart.

dynamic verb أما إذا جاء بعدها حرف جر تكون فعل يدل على فعل شيء معين مثل:

He is looking in the mirror.

Think

stative verb إذا جاء بعدها جملة فهي تدل على حالة معينة فتأتي في الزمن البسيط مثل:

I think this bike is cool.

dynamic verb إذا جاء بعدها حرف جر فهي تدل على فعل حدث معين فتأتي في الزمن المستمر أو البسيط مثل :

I am thinking about buying one.

Present Perfect Simple/ Continuous



يتكون من Have, has + p.p

☆ I have just written the report.

☆ She has already cleaned the house.

استخدامه:

* يعبر عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي لكن أثره في الحاضر:

☆ I have lost my key. (I can't open the door)

حدث انتهى منذ فتره قصيرة

☆ He has just arrived

* يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن.

☆ I have lived in Tanta for 20 years = I still live in Tanta

لنقصد أن شيئاً ما قد حدث منذ وقت قريب لكن لم يحدث الزمن. lately – recently ٣ - نستخدم

☆ I haven't seen her lately.

* في النفي والاستفهام. yet في الإثبات وتستخدم just – already ٤ - نستخدم

☆ I have already phoned the doctor.

☆ I haven't phoned the doctor yet.

☆ Have you finished your homework yet?

* في النفي. (never) في السؤال عن خبره الشخص و (ever) - نستخدم

☆ Have you ever been to Paris?

☆ No, I have never been to Paris

Since منذ	Already بالفعل	Up till now حتى الآن
For منذ	Just حالا	Ever سبق أبدا
Lately حديثا	Yet ليس بعد	Never أبدا (لا)
recently مؤخرا	So far حتى الآن	ever since

Since نقطه بداية الحدث for مده الحدث - الفترة

فعل واحد نضعه في زمن المضارع التام إذا جاء مع . since

♦ She has learned English since 1995.

فعلان نضع قبلها زمن المضارع التام وبعدها زمن الماضي البسيط. since إذا جاء مع ✓

ماضي بسيط + since + مضارع تام

♦ She has been in bed since she arrived home.

♦ He has been studying since he returned from school.

لاحظ الجدول الآتي:

Since	For
Since 7 o'clock	For 2 hours
Since 2000	For 5 years
Since yesterday	For a day - one day
Since last night	For a night - the last night
Since April	For 2 months
Since Friday	For five days
Since then	For ages , along time
Since spring	For a season
Since his arrival	For years – a while

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

☆ Have been + v. ing

☆ Has been + v. ing

♦ He has been sleeping since he arrived.

♦ It has been raining for 2 hours.

- يؤكد هذا الزمن استمرار الحدث حتى الآن وقد يستمر في المستقبل

علاماته: "الكلمات المفتاحية"

For-----now	Since -----still
For -----still	All + فتره زمنيه
So far -----now	hasn't stopped – finished yet فاعل

♦ She has been doing the housework since 7.30 and she hasn't finished yet.

♦ He (study – studied – has been studying – has studied) English for 2 years now.

- لو حدد عدد المرات نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط وليس المستمر

♦ He has (written – been writing) 6 reports since last night.

- يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقت طويلا

♦ Travel – work – wait – live – stay – sleep – learn - -----

- لا يستخدم مع أفعال الحواس والإدراك والشعور والعاطفة

♦ Believe – forget – hate – know – like – mean – understand – seem – prefer – own---

Verbs
followed by
infinitive /
gerund

Unit (2) / Under pressure



الأفعال التي يتبعها صيغة المصدر هذا الدرس يحتاج إلى حفظ

fail / advise / tell/ decide/ agree/ promise/ refuse/ offer/ manage/ seem/ want → **to +infinitive**

1) Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box+ (not) to:

1. She won't like it if you **refuse to do** what she asked.
2. I'm sure they'll **decide/ agree to stay** when they see how enjoyable the place is.
3. I didn't **manage to catch** the early bus, so I was late.
4. If you lend your phone to me, I **promise not to lose** it.
5. When there's a problem, they always **offer to help**.
6. Let's shake hands and **agree/ decide to forget** the argument.

give up/ avoid/ feel like/ mind/ keep/ finish → **ing**

2) Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box:

1. I didn't **feel like cooking** anything, so I went out to a café.
2. The important thing is that you should never **give up trying**.
3. I don't **mind playing** computer games, but it isn't my favourite way of passing the time.
4. The cat crossed the road suddenly and the driver couldn't **avoid hitting** it.
5. I'll call you back as soon as I **finish writing** this report.
6. He doesn't like it when people **keep interrupting** him.

- **Like/ prefer/ hate/ love** → **ing**
- **Would like / would prefer / would hate/ would love** → **to +infinitive**

3) Complete the sentences with like/ love/ hate + ing or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets:

1. I'm happy here in the country. I would **hate to live** (live) in a city.
2. She **likes / loves listening** (listen) to music. It's her favourite way of passing the time.
3. Would you **like / love to go** (go) out to the theatre this evening ?
4. Most young people **hate getting up** (get up) early when they're tired.
5. He would **like/ love to be** (be) famous film star. It's his dream.
6. If I had the chance, I would **like / love to study** (study) in another country.

هذا الدرس يحتاج فهم
*إذا كان فعل " التذكر " / " التوقف " حدث أولا يكون الفعل بعدها بصيغة المصدر
*نستخدم صيغة " ing " بعد فعل " التذكر " / " التوقف " إذا كان هو الحدث الثاني

4) Complete the sentences with the infinitive or –ing form of the verbs in brackets:

1. The first thing I remember **hearing** is the sound of my mother singing. (hear)
في هذه الجملة الذي حدث أولا هو فعل "السماع" ثم " التذكر " لذلك جاء فعل " السماع " بهذه الصيغة
الشيء الاول الذي اتذكر سماعه هو صوت امي حين كانت تغني / (فعل السمع سابق للتذكر)
2. You shouldn't stop **trying** just because it's a bit difficult. (try)
3. I must remember **to post** this letter while I'm in town. (post)
في هذه الجملة الذي حدث أولا هو فعل "التذكر" ثم فعل " الارسال " لذلك جاء فعل "الارسال" بصيغة المصدر
يجب أن اتذكر أن ارسل الرسالة عندما اكون في المدينة / (فعل التذكر سابق للارسال)
4. If you're getting confused, remember **to think** about what you want to say. (think)
5. I remember **feeling** surprised when I first heard the news. (feel)
6. While walking along the street, I saw him stop **to look** in a shop window. (look)

5) Write sentences in answer to the questions below:

1. A friend is getting stressed about exam revision. What would you advise him/ her to do?
I advise you to make a revision timetable.
2. What hobby do you like doing, and which new hobby would you like to do in the future?
I like swimming . I would like to learn embroidery.
3. What do you have to remember to do in the next few days?
I must remember to redecorate the kitchen.
4. Is there anything in your life that you would like to stop doing?
I'd like to stop sleeping late.
5. What should you remember to do before going on a long journey?
I should remember to prepare sandwiches and drinks.
6. What should you stop doing if you want to be fit?
I should stop eating fast food.

6) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets: to +infinitive or –ing form:

1. Thank you for agreeing **to help** me with this work. (help)
2. I enjoy **watching** TV, but tonight I'd like **to do** something different. (watch, do)
3. They wouldn't stop **talking** but they promised **to speak** more quietly. (talk, speak)
4. "Did you remember **to bring** the tickets? (bring)
"yes I remember **putting** them in my pocket before we left." (put)

7) Circle the correct verb forms:

1. He promised (**to let** / letting) me have the report by next week.
2. She enjoys (to read / **reading**) poetry in her free time.

3. He seems (**to know** / knowing) me, but I don't remember (to meet \ **meeting**) him before.
4. Where would you like me (**to put** / putting) these books?
5. Children want to know everything: they never stop (to ask / **asking**) questions.
6. If he's busy, I don't mind (to wait / **waiting**)

8) Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

I must remember thanking Hassan next time I see him.

I must remember **to thank** Hassan next time I see him.

بعض أسئلة الامتحانات الواردة على هذا الدرس // في مثل هذا السؤال سننظر إلى ما قبل الفراغ و على أساسه نقرر الصيغة المطلوبة سواء : "مصدر" او "ing" كما هو مظلل في الاسئلة التالية

1) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb between brackets(to-infinitive or -ing):

1. My sister **refused** **to do** what our father suggested. (do)
2. I must **remember** **to post** this letter while I'm in town. (post)
3. The most important thing is that we shouldn't **give up** **trying**. (try)

2) Circle the correct answer:

1. I hate **seeing** people in pain. (to see / seeing)
2. The cat crossed the road suddenly and the driver couldn't **avoid** **hitting** it. (to hit / hitting)

" وإن يمسسك الله بضر فلا كاشف له إلا هو و إن يمسسك بخير فهو على كل شيء قدير "

" إني توكلت على الله ربي و ربكم ما من دابة إلا هو آخذ بناصيتها
إن ربي على صراط مستقيم "

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Unit (3) / Past Tenses



*الماضي البسيط هو التصريف الثاني للفعل

* الماضي المستمر هو:

Was / were + v- ing (was reading)

*الماضي التام هو:

Had + v 3 (had written)

While → past continuous , past simple

After → past perfect , past simple

As soon as → past simple , past simple

Before → past simple , past perfect X after

Past simple(negative) until past perfect

when حالات

1. When → past simple, past simple = as soon as

2. When → past simple , past continuous X while

3. When → past simple , past perfect X after / = before

4. When → past continuous , past simple = while

5. When → past perfect , past simple = after

Choose the correct answer:

1. When Ithe class, the students kept silent.

(am entering entered have entered enter)

2. When she.....her breakfast, she went out.

(has eaten is eating had eaten eats)

3. When Leilain London, she met Ali.

(is studying was studying has studying studies)

4. When the war began, she.....in London.

(lives has lived was living is living)

5. When I went home , Imy work.

(had finished has finished is finishing am finishing)

1) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets : past simple or past continuous.

1. I asked him to come back later because I was working. (ask/ work)
2. He gave the right answer, but the teacher didn't hear him. (give / not hear)
3. Her mother asked her why she was crying. (ask/ cry)
4. It rained / was raining while I was walking to work. (rain/ walk)
5. She took a taxi to the station and arrived just in time. (take / arrive)
6. While he was looking around the room, he heard someone come in. (look / hear)

2) Match the sentence beginnings 1–8 with their endings a–h.

1. I felt much better after I'd taken the medicine.
2. She found it hard to think clearly when the loud music was playing = while
3. As soon as I saw the photo, I recognised who it was. = when
4. I took the book back to the library when I d finished reading it. = after
5. When I told them about my mistake, they all laughed. = as soon as
6. They didn't really understand until she d explained it twice.
7. They decided to go for a walk while the sun was shining
8. When I arrived I knew immediately, that something strange was happening. X while

3) Rewrite the sentences as single sentences, changing the tense of one verb and the order of the events if necessary. Use the word or phrase in brackets to join the two events.

1. I left the key inside the house. I got home in the evening and realised the problem. (when)
When I got home in the evening, I realized I had left the key inside the house.
2. The bell rang. Everyone stopped working and left the building. (as soon as)
As soon as the bell rang, everyone stopped working and left the building.
3. He rang me. It was in the middle of watching my favourite TV programme. (while)
He rang me while I was watching my favourite TV programme.
4. His colleagues came to collect him. He was in the middle of eating his breakfast. (when)
When his colleagues came to collect him, he was eating his breakfast. X while
5. I spent a long time studying this subject. I passed the exam easily. (because)
I passed the exam easily because I had spent a long time studying this subject. = after

4) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

إذا اجتمع زمن الماضي المستمر و الماضي البسيط نضع الفعل الذي حدث أولا في زمن الماضي المستمر و الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي البسيط

إذا اجتمع الزمن الماضي البسيط و التام نضع الحدث الأول في زمن الماضي التام و الحدث الثاني الذي حدث بعده في زمن الماضي البسيط

**** هنا في هذا السؤال اجتمعت الأزمنة الثلاثة في الجملة نضع الحدث الأول في زمن الماضي التام

و الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي المستمر

و الحدث الثالث في زمن الماضي البسيط

1. While we were talking ^{الحدث ٢}, she mentioned ^{الحدث ٣} someone who had been ^{الحدث ١} in our class when we were at school. (talk / mention)
2. He got ^{الحدث ٣} wet during his walk because it was raining ^{الحدث ٢} and he had forgotten ^{الحدث ١} to take an umbrella. (rain / forget)
- 3 The day before, I had promised ^{الحدث ١} to phone him, so I gave ^{الحدث ٣} him a quick call while I was having ^{الحدث ٢} my breakfast. (promised / have)
- 4 When I went ^{الحدث ٣} in, everyone was laughing ^{الحدث ٢}, probably because someone had just told ^{الحدث ١} a joke. (laugh / just tell)
- 5 I thought ^{الحدث ٣} the dog was barking ^{الحدث ٢} because it had heard ^{الحدث ١} someone outside, but there was nobody there. (bark / hear)

5) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect :

I needed to be at work early this morning because there was some work that (1) hadn't finished (not finish) the day before. Unfortunately, just as I was leaving (leave) the house, the phone (3) rang (ring) it was my mother. After talking to her, I (4) ran (run) to the bus stop, but the bus (5) had already gone (already go).

6) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple:

1. While I was staying in Amman, I met an old friend of mine. (stay, meet)
2. Where did you go after you left here yesterday? (go / leave)
3. The teacher asked her to show him the homework, but she hadn't finished it yet. (ask / not finish)
4. When I got to the meeting, half an hour late, everyone was waiting for me. (get / wait)
5. He knew something funny had just happened, but he didn't know what it was. (just happen/ no know)
6. When I was walking to work, I suddenly realized that I had left my keys at home. (walk /leave)

7) Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

What subjects have you studied last year ?

What subjects did you study last year ?

دعاء سيدنا آدم عليه السلام

"ربنا إنا ظلمنا أنفسنا وإن لم تغفر لنا و ترحمنا لنكونن من الخاسرين"

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Unit (4) / The shrinking world



1) Complete the sentences with a modal verb of possibility and the infinitive form of a verb in the box.

get find not happen catch improve

1. If we run, we may/ could/ might still catch the train. At least we can try.
2. Don't worry. I'm sure the economic situation will improve soon.
3. There's no point worrying about it. It may/ might not happen.
4. Just try it. You may/ might/ could find that it's easier than you thought. Who knows?
5. You obviously won't get the job if you don't even apply for it.

2) Change the parts in blue so that the sentences make sense.

1. I can't be sure, but this idea will probably solve the problem.
2. We might get there on time, but I don't think so.
3. She's better than most of the others, so she may well win the prize.
4. I'll probably go shopping this afternoon. There are several things we need.
5. He's quite unpopular, so he probably won't win the election.

3) Complete the sentences with will (or 'll) and the verbs in the box. Then write 1, 2, 3 or 4 after each sentence to show which meaning from Activity 1 indicates

find visit walk take help begin

1. Please take your seats. This evening's concert **will begin** in five minutes. **announcement**
2. It's no problem. If we miss the bus, we **will work**. **Quick decision**
3. The government has announced that the President **will visit** Russia next month. **announcement**
4. Those bags look heavy. I **will help** you carry them if you like. **Offer**
5. I'm sure scientists **will find** a solution to the problem of climate change. **Prediction**
6. It's too late to post it, so I **'ll take** it there myself tomorrow. **Quick decision**

4) Complete the sentences using going to or the present continuous tense with the verbs in brackets.

1. You'd better take an umbrella. The weather forecast **says** it **is going to rain**. (rain)
2. Sorry I can't see you **this afternoon**. I **am playing** tennis with Ziad. (play)
3. If he gets to university, he **is going to study** Literature. (study)
4. She **is travelling** to Cairo **next week**. The plane ticket is already booked. (travel)
5. He's **taken his shoes off**. I think he **is going to jump** into the water. (jump)
6. She always **says** she **is going to arrive** early, but she's always late. (arrive)

5) Complete the sentences with might / may / could or will and the verbs in the box:

not happen enjoy not succeed not take solve turn out

1. **Try** turning it off, then on again. That **could/ may/ might solve** the problem.
2. I can say for **sure** that if you **don't work**, you **won't succeed**.
3. I know you don't like love stories, but I'm **sure** you **will enjoy** this one.
4. Some people think people will live on other planets one day, but I think it **probably won't happen** this century.
5. I **wasn't sure** at first, but starting my own business **may/ might/ could turn out** to be the best decision I've ever made.
6. **Who knows**? This work **might/ may not take** as long as you think.

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6) Circle the correct verb forms:

1. Their son is (living / **going to live**) in Jordan next year. نية لعمل شيء
2. They can try, but I'm **sure** they (aren't succeeding / **won't succeed**)
3. If the plan doesn't work, what (**will you do** / are you doing) قرار سريع
4. I think I'm (travelling / **going to travel**) by train, but I'm not sure yet.
5. I've just missed the 7:30 bus, but it's OK, (**I'll wait** قرار سريع / I'll going to wait) for the next one.

6. (I'm having / I'll have) a party next week. Can you come? تخطيط شخصي مستقبلي محدد الزمن

7) Rewrite the sentences using a future form: will do, present continuous or going to.

1. Where have you arranged to go on holiday this summer?

Where are you going to go on holiday this summer? نية لعمل شيء

2. I promise to phone you as soon as I arrive.

I promise I'll phone you as soon as I arrive. وعد

3. The weather forecast is for rain tomorrow afternoon.

The weather forecast says it's going to rain tomorrow afternoon. نشرة جوية وجود دليل لحدوث شيء

4. I can help you clean the house if you like.

I 'll clean the house if you like. عرض مساعدة

5. Attention please. The arrival time for the next flight is 10:35.

The next flight will arrive at 10:35 . إعلان للجمهور

6. She intends to be a teacher when she leaves university.

She is going to be a teacher when she leaves university. وجود نية

8) Look at the sentences. If they are correct, put a tick in the box. If there is a mistake, put a cross in the box and correct the sentence:

1. What will you do this weekend? (×)

What are you going to do this weekend?

2. I'll try to finish the work, but I couldn't be able to. (×)

I'll try to finish the work, but I may not/ might not be able to.

3. You can trust me. I'm not telling anyone the secret. (×)

You can trust me . I won't tell anyone the secret.

4. I think this might be well the best thing to do. (✓)

5. There's no guarantee, but he will be able to mend the car. (×)

There's no gurantee, but he may/ might/ could be able to mend the car.

6. I'll see you there, but I could be a bit late. (✓)

7. I haven't done much revision, so I may pass the test. (×)

I haven't done much revision, so I may not pass the test.

8. I'm rather tired, so I won't probably go out tonight. (×)

إجابة أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري / إعداد المعلمة إيمان غازي البرعي مدرسة الفالوجا الثانوية – مديرية التربية و التعليم شمال غزة

I'm rather tired, so I probably won't go out tonight.

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عش ضعفك أمام الله كاملا و اخرج لهم بكامل قوتك

Unit (5) / ing / ed Adjectives



ing : إذا كان الاسم هو من قام بالفعل يأخذ صيغة اسم الفاعل
ed : إذا كان الاسم هو من وقع عليه الفعل يأخذ صيغة اسم المفعول (التصريف الثالث : نظامي أو شاذ)

ننظر إلى الاسم الذي بعد الفراغ و نتساءل هل قام بالفعل أو وقع عليه الفعل
* جميع الاسماء المظلمة بعد الفراغ في السؤال التالي هي التي قامت بالفعل لذلك أخذت صيغة اسم الفاعل

1) Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

1. The largest **living** thing on Earth is a tree that grows in North America.
2. His excuse for being late wasn't a very **convincing** one. Nobody really believed it.
3. It was a **disappointing** book because I expected it to be much better.
4. She's a **caring** person who always thinks of other people.
5. **Increasing** numbers of people are using smartphones rather than computers.
6. It's a very **moving** story. It made me quite sad.

* جميع الاسماء المظلمة بعد الفراغ في السؤال التالي هي التي وقع عليها الفعل لذلك أخذت صيغة اسم المفعول

2) Complete the sentences with the past participle form of the verbs in the box.

1. Some **frozen** food nowadays is almost as good as fresh food.
2. I was surprised because the answers we got were different from the **expected** responses.
3. I usually try to buy local food rather than **imported** products.
4. I hope she's successful in her **chosen** career.
5. Thinking that friendships just happen is a **mistaken** idea. They take effort.
6. I was there at the **agreed** time, but my friend was late.

3) Circle the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

1. We only offer a replacement or a refund for (returning / **returned**) items. الاسم المظلم وقع عليه الفعل
2. I think you'll find this is quite a (**demanding** / demanded) job. الاسم المظلم قام بالفعل
3. She went to the information desk to ask about her (losing / **lost**) luggage. الاسم المظلم وقع عليه الفعل
4. You need to send a (writing / **written**) application with your CV. الاسم المظلم وقع عليه الفعل
5. Scientists are worried about (**rising** / risen) sea temperatures. الاسم المظلم قام بالفعل

في هذا التمرين سنقوم بتحويل عبارة الوصل الكاملة إلى عبارة وصل مختصرة بحذف ضمير الوصل و نضيف **ing** الى الفعل بعد تحويله الى الاصل صيغة المبني للمعلوم

4) Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses.

1. Passengers **who want** to continue their journey should wait at the bus stop opposite.
Passengers **wanting** to continue their journey should wait at the bus stop opposite.
2. The city centre was full of cars **which blocked** the streets.
The city centre was full of cars **blocking** the streets.

3. Students **who hope** to study science subjects need a *qualification* in maths.
Students **hoping** to study science subjects need a qualification in maths.

4. People **who answered** the question correctly were very unusual.
People **answering** the question correctly were very unusual

5. Anyone **who finds** my lost bag will get a reward.
Anyone **finding** my lost bag will get a reward.

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(4) Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses.

1. All cars **which have been parked** outside this building will be taken away.
All cars **parked** outside this building will be taken away

2. The two people **who were hurt** in the accident were taken to hospital.
The two people **hurt** in the accident were taken to hospital

3. Letters **that are posted** at the weekend may not arrive till the next Tuesday.
Letters **posted** at the weekend may not arrive till the next Tuesday.

4. We had dinner at a restaurant **that had been recommended** by friends.
We had dinner at a restaurant **recommended** by friends

5. Applications **which are received** after the closing date will not be considered.
Applications **received** after the closing date will not be considered.

6. Books **that have been borrowed** from the library must be returned before the end
Books **borrowed** from the library must be returned before the end

(5) Complete the sentences with the past participle or -ing form of the verbs in the box:

live speak win intend last break complete cry write

1. The room was full of the sound of **crying** babies. الاسم المظلل قام بالفعل
2. He was taken to the hospital because they thought he had a **broken** arm. الاسم المظلل وقع عليه الفعل
3. It's always a good feeling to be playing for the **winning** team. الاسم المظلل قام بالفعل
4. **Written** language is usually more formal than **spoken** language. الاسم المظلل وقع عليه الفعل
5. I was surprised that my letter didn't get the **expected** response. الاسم المظلل وقع عليه الفعل
6. All **living** things need water to survive. الاسم المظلل قام بالفعل
7. Please send your **completed** application forms to the address below. الاسم المظلل وقع عليه الفعل
8. I have **a lasting** relationship with some of my old school friends. الاسم المظلل قام بالفعل

6) Replace the relative clauses with reduced relative clauses, using either the past participle or –ing form:

1. Students ~~who intend~~ **intending** to apply for this course should have some work experience.
2. It's busy today. Look at all those cars ~~that are parked~~ **parked** by the side of the road.
3. Books ~~that have been borrowed~~ **borrowed** from the library must be returned before the end of term.
4. He was surprised to get a letter ~~which offered~~ **offering** him the job.
5. This is a photo ~~that was taken~~ **taken** during my holiday.
6. Anyone ~~who uses~~ **using** their mobile phone in the theatre will be asked to leave.
7. There have been several natural disasters ~~which were caused~~ **caused** by climate change.

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قل لن يصيبنا إلا ما كتب الله لنا هو مولانا و على الله فليتوكل المؤمنون
"التوبة"

Unit *7*// the world of work



التحويل الى غير مباشر

yes-no question إذا كان السؤال

1. if نضعها بعد البادئة

2. نضع الفاعل ثم الفعل بتحويله الى الزمن الأبعد أي إذا كان مضارع بسيط يتحول إلى ماضي بسيط / مضارع تام يتحول إلى ماضي تام / مضارع مستمر يتحول إلى ماضي مستمر وهكذا (بالمختصر كل جزء مضارع يتحول إلى ماضي و الزمن الماضي اما يبقى ماضي او يتحول إلى ماضي تام)

Wh-question

نفس الخطوات لكن نضع كلمة السؤال بعد البادئة

1) Report the questions:

و كأننا نحول السؤال بعد البادئة إلى جملة أي نبدأ بالفاعل ثم الفعل

1. 'Where is the nearest police station?'

He asked where the nearest police station was.

2. 'Was that the best way to do the job?'

I asked her if that was the best way to do the job.

3. 'How did you manage to do the work so quickly?'

They asked him how he managed / had managed to do the work so quickly.

4. 'Who do you want to speak to?'

She asked me who I wanted to speak to.

5. 'Can you speak any foreign languages?'

He asked her if she could speak any foreign languages.

6. 'Do Palestinian students usually choose technical subjects?'

I asked if Palestinian students usually chose technical subjects.

2) Read the situation. Then write a question for each answer.

The teacher asked Faisal a question, but the question confused him. That evening, he asked his father, who told him the answer.

1. Who asked Faisal a question?

The teacher. **فاعل**

2. Who did the teacher ask a question?

Faisal. **مفعول**

3. What confused Faisal?

The question. **فاعل**

4. Who did he ask?

His father. **مفعول**

5. Who asked Faisal's father?

Faisal. **فاعل**

* عند السؤال عن **الفاعل** العاقل او غير العاقل نحذف الفاعل و نضع بدلا منه

Who/ which

* عند السؤال عن **المفعول** عاقل او غير عاقل نضع كلمة السؤال المناسبة ثم الفعل المساعد حسب زمن الفعل الموجود ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل الاصلي

6. Who **told him the answer?**

His father **فاعل**

3) Match the negative questions with their suggested meanings.

NEGATIVE QUESTIONS	SUGGESRED MEANINGS
1. Don't you know the answer? →	c. I thought you were good at maths.
2. Didn't you enjoy the film? →	e. I really liked it.
3. Haven't you finished yet? →	a. You've been doing it for two hours.
4. Won't that cause problems? →	f. It may not be as simple as you think.
5. Weren't you at the same school as me? →	b. I think I recognise your face.
6. Can't you play it a bit quieter? →	d. It's starting to annoy me.

4) Add question tags to the sentences.

1. You aren't sure about it, **are you** ?
2. It can't be as easy as it looks, **can it** ?
3. You won't forget the number, **will you** ?
4. He's never usually late, **is he** ?
5. She lived in your town, **didn't she** ?
6. She doesn't know the answer, **does she** ?
7. The letter hasn't arrived yet, **has it** ?
8. You two went to the same university, **didn't you** ?
9. We're studying the same subjects, **aren't we** ?
10. They didn't answer the question, **did they** ?

5) Add question tags to the sentences.

1. That wasn't a very good idea, **was it** ?
2. She's a very confident woman, **isn't she** ?
3. We haven't seen him for a long time, **have we** ?
4. You spoke to her yesterday, **didn't you** ?
5. The students ask a lot of questions, **don't they** ?

السؤال المذيل كلمتين : الكلمة الاولى الفعل
المساعد و الكلمة الثانية الضمير الذي يعود
على الفاعل
الكلمة الاولى قد تكون :

Is, am, are, was, were,
have, has, had, will, would,
, does, did, do, can, could,
etc.

الكلمة الثانية:

He, she, it, they, we, you, I
اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون

6) Change the direct questions into reported / indirect questions.

1. 'What do you want?'

He asked me **what I wanted.**

2. 'Where are you going?'

The teacher asked him **where he was going.**

3. 'Have the children finished watching TV?'

I asked **if/ whether the children had finished watching TV.**

4. 'Which one do you prefer?'

The assistant asked her **which one she preferred.**

5. 'Did someone tell you the answer?'

She asked him **if/ whether someone had told him the answer.**

7) Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. I asked him that he wanted to go to see the film.
I asked him if he wanted to go to see the film.
2. 'You don't really like that painting, don't you?'
'You don't really like that painting, do you?'
3. Why do you want to go out tonight? Is it because you're too busy?
Why don't you want to go out tonight? Is it because you're too busy?
4. They asked what kind of work was he interested in.
They asked what kind of work he was interested in.
5. 'They're arriving early tomorrow, don't they?'
'They're arriving early tomorrow, aren't they?'

(لنن سألتهم من خلق السماوات و الارض و سخر الشمس و القمر ليقولن الله فأنى يؤفكون)

" العنكبوت "

Unit *8*// In business



Told	}	object not to مصدر	Told	object against ing
Warned			Warned	object against ing
Advised				
Advised object to مصدر				

1) Report the pieces of advice in two different ways.

1. 'You'd better not invest money in that company.'

A financial expert told me not to invest money in that company.

A financial expert warned me against investing money in that company.

2. 'It would be better to spend more money on developing your new products.'

My father advised me to spend more money on developing my new products.

My father told me that it would be better to spend money on developing my new products.

3. 'Remember that the value of investments can go down as well as up.'

The article warned that the value of investments could go down as well as up.

The article told readers to remember that the value of investments could go down as well as up.

4. 'You should do a lot of market research before setting up a company.'

Everyone advised me to do a lot of market research before setting up a company.

Everyone told me that I should do a lot of market research before setting up a company.

5. 'Don't spend money on things that you can't really afford.'

My friend warned me against spending money on things that I couldn't really afford.

My friend advised me not to spend money on things that I couldn't really afford.

6. 'It's not a good idea to give up control just to get financial support.'

His advisor warned him not to give up control just to get financial support.

OR : His advisor warned him against giving up control just to get financial support.

His advisor told him that giving up control just to get financial help wasn't a good idea.

OR: His advisor told him that it wasn't a good idea to give up control just to get financial help.

3) Make sentences using have / get + the object in brackets + the past participle of a verb in the box.

sign service redecorate cut repair check

Example: You'd better (the car). The engine is starting to make some strange noises.

You'd better have the car serviced. The engine is starting to make some strange noises.

Have/ get تصريف ثالث مفعول

← تركيب القاعدة تكون بهذا الشكل :

1. He needs to (his watch) because it's stopped working.
He needs to have/ get his watch repaired because it's stopped working.
2. They had to (the kitchen) because of water damage.
They had to have / get the kitchen redecorated because of water damage.
3. You should (your hair) before you go for the interview.
You should have / get your hair cut before you go for the interview.
4. I must (these letters) by the manager before he leaves.
I must get / have these letters signed by the manager before he leaves.
5. I'm going to (this application) before I send it in case there are any mistakes.
I'm going to have/ get this application checked before I send it in case there are any mistakes.

5) Rewrite the sentences including the word in brackets.

1. 'You'd better not go there alone,' he told me. (warned)
He warned me not to go there alone.
2. 'I think you should get a new computer,' he told her. (advised)
He advised her to get a new computer.
3. 'It's not a good idea to wait too long before deciding,' he told me (warned / against)
He warned me against waiting too long before deciding.
4. 'Don't accept the first offer you get,' my father said. (advised)
My father advised me not to accept the first offer I got.

Rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined part with a causative structure (have + object + past participle).

1. We'd better ask someone to check the letter before you send it.
We'd better have the letter checked before you send it.
2. I have an idea for a product, but I'm not sure how to arrange for someone to make it.
I have an idea for a product, but I'm not sure how to get it made.

3. Don't forget to take your jacket to the cleaners before the wedding.
Don't forget to have your jacket cleaned before the wedding.

4. He took his car to the garage and paid them to repair it.
He took his car to the garage and got it repaired.

Unit *9*// Only a game?



Look at the situations below. Then write a sentence for each, using wish or regret.

Examples:

He had a chance to pass the ball, but didn't do it.

He wishes he'd passed / He regrets not passing the ball when he had the chance.

1. He didn't listen to his father's advice.

* He wishes he had listened to his father's advice.

* He regrets not listening to his father's advice.

* He should have listened to his father's advice.

2. I ate a lot of food before going to bed.

* I regret eating so much food before going to bed.

* I wish hadn't eaten so much food before going to bed.

* I shouldn't have eaten so much food before going to bed.

3. I was very lazy when I was younger.

* I wish I hadn't been lazy when I was younger.

* I regret being lazy when I was younger.

* I shouldn't have been lazy when I was younger.

4. They didn't buy a new defender last season.

* They regret not buying a new defender last season.

* They wish they had bought a new defender last season.

* They should have bought a new defender last season.

5. She bought a lot of expensive clothes.

* She wishes she hadn't bought a lot of expensive clothes.

* She regrets buying a lot of expensive clothes.

* She shouldn't have bought a lot of expensive clothes.

Complete the sentences using should / shouldn't have + the past participle of the verb in brackets.

1. I knew he'd forget about the meeting. I **should have reminded** him. (remind)
2. I **shouldn't have stayed** so long. Now I've missed the last bus. (stay)
3. You **should have asked** me for the money instead of borrowing it from the bank. (ask)
4. I know she was angry, but she still **shouldn't have shouted** at me. (shout)
5. Look at all this traffic. I knew we **shouldn't have come** this way. (come)
6. It's getting dark. We **should have left** half an hour ago. (leave)

2) Read about Mark's football career. Then write sentences about what he should or shouldn't have done. Read aloud some of your sentences or shouldn't have done. Read aloud some of your sentences

Looking back on his career, Mark can see he made a lot of mistakes. He was good at sport, especially basketball, but he chose to play football because he thought he could make more money. 'Basically,' he says, 'I was greedy, and I didn't listen to other people's advice.' When he was at school, he spent a lot of time playing sport instead of studying. He left school early to try and become a professional footballer, and didn't go to university. He played for a small team in his home town and was happy there, but left to join a bigger club in the city. It wasn't a successful move, though. 'I was overconfident and didn't try hard enough to get on with the manager and the other players, so I was never popular.' Then, in a training match, he jumped to reach a high ball. 'It was too high really,' he explains, 'a long way over my head.

I landed badly and broke my shoulder.' He never recovered, and hasn't played professional

Example: *He should have chosen basketball*

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Rewrite the sentences in two ways, beginning with the words given.

1. I didn't follow my parents' advice.
 - * I **should have followed** my parent's advice.
 - * I **wish I had followed** my parent's advice.
 - * I **regret not following** my parent's advice.
2. He accepted the offer of a low-paid job.
 - * He **regrets accepting** the offer of a low-paid job.

- * He **wishes he hadn't accepted** the offer of a low-paid job.
- * He **shouldn't have accepted** the offer of a low-paid job.

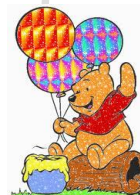
3. She didn't buy it when she had the chance.

- * She **regrets not buying** it when she had the chance.
- * She **should have bought** it when she had the chance.
- * She **wishes she had bought** it when she had the chance.

Complete the sentences with the correct tense and form of the verbs in brackets.

1. She wishes she **had chosen** (choose) a different subject at university.
2. I don't regret **saying** (say) what I did because I was right.
3. You shouldn't **have told** (tell) them that. It was a secret.
4. I wish I **hadn't bought** (buy) a phone in the shop because it's much cheaper online.
5. I'm sorry. I should **have contacted** (contact) you before, but I forgot.

Unit 10/ Who am I?



Complete the table with the words in the box.

success people confidence politics government media politician identity
commerce library newspaper books

CONCRETE NOUNS	ABSTRACT NOUNS
Consumer	consumption
Professor	profession
Product	production
People	Success
Politician	Confidence / politics
Library	Government / Media
Newspaper / books	Identity / commerce

Complete the sentences with a word from the pairs in the box . (Make the word plural if necessary.)

luggage/case work/job furniture/chair accommodation/hotel

1. We haven't got much **luggage** , so we don't need to hire a large car.

2. Can you recommend a good hotel to stay in?
3. I don't think all this furniture will fit in the room.
4. Finding cheap accommodation can be difficult for new students.
5. How many cases can we take onto the plane?
6. It will need a lot of work to get this finished on time.
7. I had to stand on a chair to reach the top shelf.
8. He applied for a lot of jobs , but didn't get any of them.

Use the words to complete the pairs of sentences: once with a countable / plural meaning and once with an uncountable meaning.

1. **time**
 - a. I've already told him this three times.
 - b. Time always passes more slowly when you're waiting for something.
2. **tea / coffee**
 - a. The two most popular hot drinks in the world are tea and coffee.
 - b. Can we have two teas and three coffees , please?
3. **chicken**
 - a. She doesn't like beef, but she sometimes eats chicken
 - b. He keeps chickens in his back garden.
4. **chocolate**
 - a. Chocloate is this country's main export crop.
 - b. These choclototes are the best I've ever tasted.
5. **experience**
 - a. He doesn't have enough experience for the job.
 - b. Her life is full of interesting experiences

Complete the text with a / an, the or – (= no article).

My father has been (1) a farmer all his life. When I was (2) a young boy, I wanted to be like him, but later I realized that (3) X farmers don't usually earn very much (4) X money. I loved (5) X music when I was at (6) X school, but I knew it was difficult to be (7) an excellent musician. So, I applied for (8) a course in (9) X agriculture. (10) the course was interesting, and after I graduated, I went back to (11) the area where I was brought up and got (12) a job working for (13) the government. Now I'm able to help (14) the farmers who live here, and in my spare time I collect and record (15) the songs that (16) the local people have sung for hundreds of years.

1) Complete the table with abstract come nouns that from the concrete nouns.

CONCRETE NOUNS	ABSTRACT NOUNS
advisor	1. <u>Advice</u>
consumer	2. <u>consumption</u>
believer	3. <u>belief</u>
politician	4. <u>policy</u>
professor	5. <u>profession</u>
judge	6. <u>judgment</u>
product	7. <u>production</u>
leader	8. <u>leadership</u>

2) Complete the sentences with the nouns in the box: once as a plural and once as an

uncountable noun.

chocolate oil experience paper time

- 1) a. This film is so good that I've seen it three **times**.
b. We don't have enough **time** to finish this today.
- 2) a. I carry all my **papers** in this case.
b. Some houses in Japan used to be made of **paper**.
- 3) a. The price of **oil** has a big effect on the world economy.
b. The cook uses different **oils** for different purposes.
- 4) a. Eating too much **chocolate** isn't good for your health.
b. He bought his wife a box of **chocolates**.
- 5) a. I had some very interesting **experiences** while I was away.
b. Include your education and **experience** in the application letter.

3) Complete the sentences with a / an, the or X (no article).

1. Please close **the** door behind you.
2. **A** man I'd never seen before was standing in **the** front garden.
3. Have you got **a** pen I can borrow?
4. **X** travel is a good way to meet **X** interesting people.
5. I haven't seen Ahmad since **the** day before yesterday.
6. I need to pay back **the** money I borrowed.
7. Most of **the** students understood what **the** teacher was saying.
8. He's applied for **a** course in **X** economics.

4) Look at the sentences. If they are correct, put a tick in the box. If there is a mistake, put a cross in the box and correct it.

1. The teacher gave me a lot of good **advices**.
The teacher gave me a lot of good **advice**.
2. Most of the time I was there, I lived in **a** capital city.
Most of the time I was there, I lived in **the** capital city.
3. I think this is one of **best** days in my life.
I think this is one of **the** best days in my life.
4. How much money have you got in your pocket? **✓**
5. I never drink **the strong coffee** before going to bed.
I never drink **strong coffee** before going to bed.
6. It's always a good idea to be polite to people. **✓**



unit 11 /Different places. different ways

1) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: infinitive or -ing form.

1. The manager decided to increase spending. (increase)
2. Don't worry, I'm quite accustomed to waiting (wait)
3. We've all agreed to have a party next week. (have)
4. I object to saying sorry for something I didn't do. (say)
5. We are committed to making this idea a reality. (make)
6. People here don't seem to know about their neighbours. (know)

2) Complete the sentences with used + to + the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I think I've finally got used to eating this kind of food. (eat)
2. I used to feel like a stranger when I first lived here. (feel)
3. Because he works at night, he's used to sleeping during the day. (sleep)
4. She used to enjoy watching films, but now she prefers reading books. (enjoy)

4) Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

have to go have look after save work

1. He is hard to understand because he speaks very quietly, as well as having a strong accent.
2. Despite saving money for six months, I still can't afford to buy it.
3. He's thinking of getting a job instead of going to university.
4. My mother is becoming ill as a result of working such long hours.
5. What else don't you like about the job apart from having to work at weekends?
6. In addition to looking after the family, she has a part-time job.

5) Match the beginnings of the sentences with the correct endings.

A (Present modals)

1. You shouldn't have blamed him because it wasn't his fault.
2. He could have helped if he'd been here earlier.
3. It's not in my bag, so I must have taken it out.
4. We don't know what caused the fire, but it could have been an electrical fault.

1. He's eating it all, so	a. you should always take water.
2. You should always ask questions	b. by entering this competition.
3. When you go walking in the mountains,	c. it must be very tasty.
4. We could win a lot of money	d. when you don't understand

B (Past modals)

1. He's eating it all, so it must be very tasty.
2. You should always ask questions when you don't understand.
3. When you go walking in the mountains you should always take water.
4. We could win a lot of money by entering this competition.

1. You shouldn't have blamed him because	a. he'd been here earlier.
2. He could have helped if	b. it could have been an electrical fault.
3. It's not in my bag, so	c. it wasn't his fault.
4. We don't know what caused the fire, but	d. I must have taken it out.

(must / should / might / could)

Examples

A) A and C are both wrong so the answer must be B.
I was born in 1942, so I must have been about six or seven at the time

B) You should realise how lucky you are.
I should have realised what it was

C) The volcano is still active, so it could explode at any time.
I'm sure we could have afforded a fridge then



Circle the correct form (present or past).

1. I didn't phone because I thought you (might go/ **might have gone**) to bed.
لم اتصل لانني اعتقدت انه احتمال انك كنت نائم (هنا في هذه الجملة عدم الاتصال كان في الماضي لذلك الاحتمال بالماضي)
2. We're not sure yet, but this.....(**could be** / could have been) the solution to our problem.
نحن لسنا متاكدين بعد لكن قد يكون هو الحل (هنا في هذه الجملة عدم التاكيد في المضارع لذلك الاحتمال في المضارع)
3. That car nearly hit you. You..... (should look / **should have looked**) before crossing.

كادت السيارة أن تصدمك كان من المفترض ان تنظر قبل ان تقطع الشارع. (هنا في هذه الجملة الاصطدام حصل في الماضي و هو لم ينظر قبل قطع الشارع لذلك قلنا كان من المفترض ان تقوم بهذا الفعل و هو ان تنظر قبل قطع الشارع)

4. She.....(could win / **could have won**) the race, but she **hurt** her leg.
كان بمقدورها ان تفوز في السباق لكن ساقها تعرضت للاذى (شيء حصل بالماضي)

5. He..... (**must be** / must have been) out because he **isn't** answering the phone.
من المؤكد انه بالخارج الآن لانه لا يرد على الهاتف (عدم الرد يحصل الآن بالحاضر لذلك الاستنتاج انه غير موجود عملناه بالمضارع)

6. **Why not try it?** I think you..... (**might enjoy** / might have enjoyed) it.
لماذا لا تجربها ؟ أعتقد انك من المحتمل ان تستمتع بها (هنا صيغة اقتراح يعني مضارع لذلك الاحتمال عملناه مضارع)

Complete the sentences with the past form of the modals in the box + the verbs in brackets.

في هذا السؤال سنضع الافعال في صيغة الماضي لوجود دليل بالحاضر ان شيء بالماضي قد حدث

must (×2) could should might

1. He realises now that h **should have accepted** the offer of a job. (**accept**)
يدرك الآن أنه كان من المفترض أن يقبل عرض الوظيفة (في الواقع هو لم يقبل)
2. I can't find my keys. I **must have left** them at home. (**leave**)
لا اجد مفاتيحي من المؤكد أنني تركتهم بالبيت (عدم ايجاد المفاتيح بالحاضر الآن لانني قمت بفعل بالماضي و هو ترك المفاتيح بالبيت)
3. There was no need to work late. We.....the job this morning. (**finish**)
لم يكن هناك داعي أن نعمل لوقت متأخر فقد كان بإمكاننا أن ننهي العمل هذا الصباح (لكنني لم ننهي العمل)
4. I'm not sure, but I think I.....a mistake. (**make**)
انا لست متأكد لكن أعتقد انه من المحتمل أنني قمت بفعل خاطئ
5. He is smiling. So he.....his exams. (**pass**)
هو يبتسم فمن المؤكد أنه اجتاز الاختبار (اجتياز الاختبار بالماضي لذلك هو يبتسم)

Complete the sentences with a verb from column A and the correct form of a verb from column B (either infinitive or to + the -ing form).

1. Unsurprisingly, the staff **object to working** extra hours without extra pay.
2. I can't **get used to eating** my main meal in the middle of the day.
3. She **promised to phone** us as soon as she arrived.
4. I **look forward to receiving** your reply to this letter.
5. For some reason he doesn't **seem to understand** what you're saying

3) Circle the correct modal verbs.

1. I think we're lost. We (**should** / might) have brought a map with us.
2. That (should / **must**) be the right house. It's the only one with a red door.
3. I suppose I (**might** / must) have made a mistake, but I don't think so.
4. If we'd all worked together, we (**might** / should) have got it done in time.

5. It (**must** / should) have rained during the night because the streets are wet.
6. With just a little more money we (should / **could**) afford to buy a better one.

4) Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the correct modal form (present or past).

lock meet not wake up borrow miss choose

1. He isn't usually late. I think he must **have missed** the bus.
2. Tell me your flight number. I could **...meet** you at the airport.
3. You'd better set the alarm because you might **...not wake up** in time.
4. It's quite a nice jacket, but I think you should **...have chosen** a different colour.
5. He must **have locked** the door because it won't open.
6. I'm sorry. I shouldn't **...have borrowed** your book without asking.

5) Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. I'm looking forward to **meet** your parents.
I'm looking forward to **meeting** your parents.
2. The call **must have been** from Ali, but I'm not sure.
The call **must be** from Ali, but I'm not sure.
....
3. We have a meeting on **first** Monday of every month.
We have a meeting on **the first** Monday of every month.
.....
4. He didn't get the job despite **to have** many years of experience in the field.
He didn't get the job despite **having** many years of experience in the field.
.
5. I wasn't used to **walk** such long distances.
I wasn't used to **walking** such long distances.
6. I'm so full. I've never eaten so **many foods** in my life.
I'm so full. I've never eaten so **much food** in my life.

و من يتق الله يجعل له مخرجا و يرزقه من حيث لا يحتسب