



**Yes / No questions :**

Did + subject + verb ( Inf . ) + .....

A) **Did you enjoy your journey ?**

B) *Yes , I did .*

A) **Did Nora win the competition ?**

B) *No , she didn't .*

**Do as shown in brackets :**

1. I ( visit ) my uncle to see him last week. ( correct )

2. We ( buy ) our food from the market yesterday. ( correct )

5- Bader painted this picture last month. ( Negate )

6- The boy ate a delicious cake two hours ago. (Ask a question)

7- Ali went to school by bus. (Ask a question)

3. She watched a film after three hours ago . ( Negative )

4. They ( played ) football at the club last Saturday . ( Ask )

**2- Past continuous:**

<b>While</b> ( was / were + ing ) , ( past simple)
<b>When</b> ( past simple) , ( was / were + ing )
( past simple)
( was / were + ing )
<b>While</b> ( was / were + ing )
<b>When</b> ( past simple)

**I - he - she - it** → **was**

**+ v ing**

**You - We - they** → **were**

## 2- Used to

"used to + inf. مصدر الفعل"

- I used to **play** football a lot when I was at school.
- She used to **smoke** 40 cigarettes a day.
- To make **negative**, you say **didn't use to**
- I **didn't use to** like spicy food. OR I used not to like spicy food.
- In **questions**, you say ( **did** + **فاعل** + **use to-**.....?)

*Did you use to smoke?*

*What did she use to call him?*

### **B) Do as shown between brackets:**

1) I met Ali while I (go) to the club. ( Correct )

.....

2) It rained while we (play) yesterday ( Correct )

.....

### **A) Choose the correct answer in brackets:**

Last winter, John and his family ( goes – went – go) to France by plane. While they (were flying – was flying – flies), they saw nice views. It was snowing heavily when they (( arrives – arrive – arrived) at the airport.

### **Do as shown between brackets:**

1- They bought a new car last year. (Ask a question)

.....

2- He found a shipwreck while he ( dive ) in the sea. (Correct the verb)

.....

3- People used to travel by flying cars many years ago. ( negative )

.....

4- When my brothers ( swim ), a boy drowned in water. ( Correct )

.....

## Unit 8

### 1- Necessity/Obligation:

اثبات	نفي
( I , we , you , they ) → <b>have to</b> مضطر ان	( I , we , you , they ) → <b>don't have to</b>
( he , she , it ) → <b>has to</b> مضطر ان	( he , she , it ) → <b>doesn't have to</b>
<b>Must</b> يجب ان	<b>Mustn't</b>

• تستخدم التعبيرات الاتيه لبيان الاضطرار والإرغام (*must / have to (has to)*) ويليهما فعل في المصدر.

- *I must (have to) take a taxi. I'm late*
- *He must (has to) study hard for the exam tomorrow.*

• النفي: نفي هذه التعبيرات كالتالي  
*don't have to / doesn't have to*  
*mustn't*

- *I don't have to hurry. It is still early for the meeting*
- *Soha doesn't have to worry about money as she is rich.*
- *You mustn't smoke here. It is a nonsmoking area.*
- *You mustn't make noise in a library.*

### Negative:

<b>Have to</b>	<b>don't have to</b>
<b>Has to</b>	<b>doesn't have to</b>
<b>Must</b>	<b>Mustn't</b>

### Examples

- *You **have to** play football.*
  - *You **don't have to** play football.*
- *She **has to** ride the horse.*
  - *She **doesn't have to** ride the horse.*

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*What would you like to be? ماذا تود ان تصبح.*

*I'd like to be a doctor.*

**Choose the correct answer in brackets:**

At school, students ( *has to – have to – mustn't* ) wear a uniform. They ( *must – has to – mustn't* ) follow the school rules and obey the orders. On Friday, they ( *doesn't – must – don't* ) have to go to school because it is a holiday.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1. She has to take a taxi. (negative )

.....

2. You have to read this e-mail. (negative)

.....

3. He had to stay in the hotel. (negative)

.....

4. A marine biologist has to travel to many places. (negative)

.....

5. Park rangers have to work office hours. (Change into negative)

.....

6 . Students have to go to school at 7:30 in the morning. ( Ask a question)

.....

7. You must ( doing ) your homework and study hard. ( Correct )

.....

**Unit 9**

had to	didn't have to
--------	----------------

- He **had to** leave the place.
  - He **didn't have to** leave the place.

## Should / shouldn't

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Short Answers	
			Affirmative	Negative
They <b>should</b> eat now.	They <b>should not</b> eat now.	<b>Should</b> they eat now?	Yes, they <b>should</b> .	No, they <b>should not</b> .

المصدر ..... تستخدم لاسداء النصيحة *Why don't you + V inf*

- *Why don't you go to the doctor?*
- *Why don't you study hard?*

## Adverbs / Adjectives

لوصف كيفية حدوث الفعل وتكون باضافة **ly** للصفة

*quick quickly happy happily*

*\*The tortoise walks slowly \*Nada laughs happily \*I carried all the bottles carefully*

### Irregular adjectives

*well good - fast fast - hard hard*

### Choose : ( Adverb or Adjective)

- 1- My leg injured ..... ( bad – badly )
- 2- My brother drives his car ..... ( careless – carelessly )
- 3- Ahmed runs ..... ( quick – quickly )
- 4- They run ..... ( hard-hardly )
- 5- They write ..... ( good-well )
- 6- Ahmed is ..... ( bad-badly )
- 7- They are ..... ( stupid-stupidly )

**A) Choose the correct answer in brackets:**

To be healthy, we ( *should – shouldn't – didn't have to* ) eat healthy food. We should also do exercises ( *regular – regularly – more regular* ) to keep fit. Our teacher always asks us, "Why don't you ( *walked – walks – walk* ) for thirty minutes every day?"

**B) Do as shown between brackets:**

1- Sami had to wake up early on last Friday. ( *Change into negative* )

.....

2- We should listen to the teacher to understand the lesson. ( *Ask* )

.....

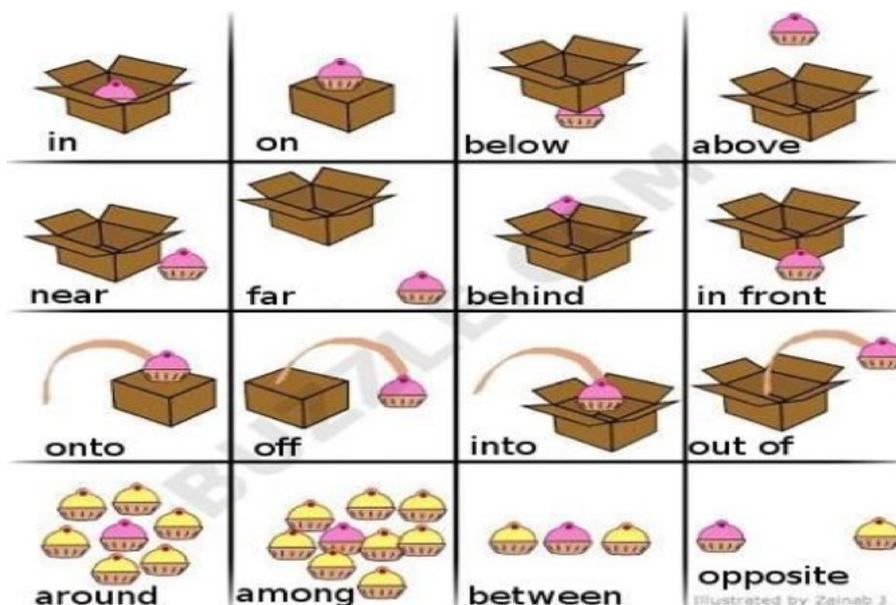
3- Yesterday, we ( *have to* ) finish our work early. ( *Correct the verb* )

.....

4- People should drive their cars ( *slow* ) in snowstorms. ( *Correct* )

.....

**Unit 10**  
**1- Prepositions**



## 2- The relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

1- **When** \_\_\_\_\_ time للوقت / للزمان

a- This the year **when** I was born.

2- **who** \_\_\_\_\_ people (عاقل) للاشخاص

a- The man **who** works in that shop is Egyptian.

b- This is the girl **who** comes from New Zealand.

3- **which /that** \_\_\_\_\_ animals and objects (غير عاقل) للاشياء

a- This is a poem **which** is very interesting.

b- The magazine **which /that** I bought was very interesting.

4- **Where** \_\_\_\_\_ places للمكان

a- We live in a street **where** there are lots of trees.

b- This is the beach **where** we go every Friday.

### 3-Wh-questions:

**Who** invented the first aero plane?

**What** did Leonardo da Vinci paint?

**Where** did you go last week?

**Whom** did you travel with?

Use one of these words: **what , when, where, whom** to complete questions

<i>Questions form to be completed:</i>	<i>Possible answers</i>
..... did you travel last holiday?	To Dubai.
..... did you travel there?	In Spring.
.....did you travel with?	My family.
..... did you stay?	With my relatives.

**Choose the correct answer in brackets:**

My uncle is a doctor ( **which – who – when** ) is specialized in surgery. He always goes to his work early ( **in – on – at** ) the morning. He works in a big and modern hospital ( **when – that – where** ) he helps a lot of sick people.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1- I've lost my ring . It is very expensive. (Join)

.....

2- That's the teacher . She teaches us French. (Join)

.....

3- He does a lot of exercise. He is still fat. (Join)

.....

4- They went to the zoo last month. ( Ask a question )

.....

5- I stayed in Dubai for five days. ( Ask a question )

.....

6- February is the month. Kuwaitis celebrate the national day. (Join)

.....

7- My father has got a car. It was made in 1980. (Join using 'which')

.....

8. I bought a book yesterday . It is very interesting. (Join)

.....

9.The spring is the time . People go camping in the spring. (Join)

.....

10.Yesterday was a day. Everything went well . (Join)

.....

### Unit 11

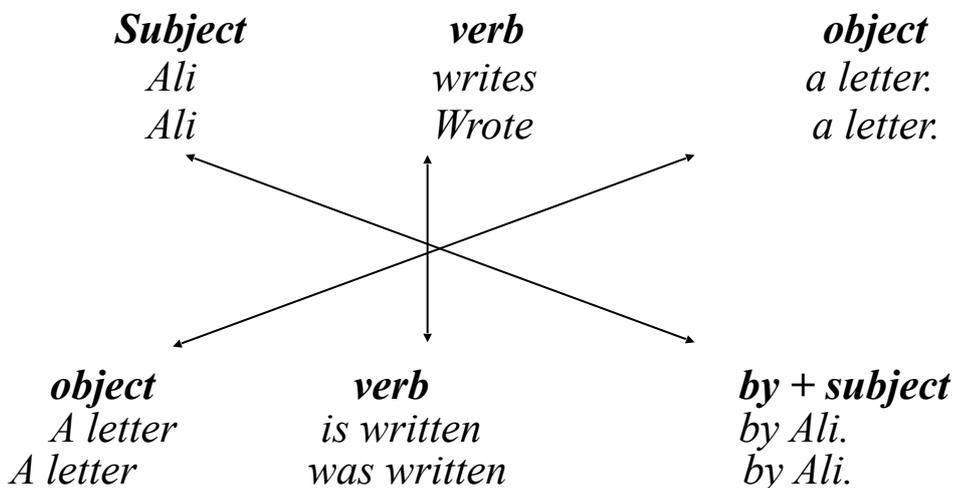
#### 1-The simple present / past Passive

##### To change the sentence into passive :

1. Put the object at the beginning.

2. Use (is / was ) with singular or (are / were ) with plural + the past participle of the verb. (V3)

Ex: He paints a beautiful painting.  
A beautiful painting **is painted**.



\* **Present passive:** ( is / are + P.P )( is ) for sing. - ( are ) for pl.

1- I send an e-mail to my friend . ( Active )  
An e-mail **is sent** to my friend. ( Passive)

\*\***Past passive :** ( was / were + P.P ) ( was ) for sing.- ( were ) for pl.

2- I sent an e-mail to my friend . ( Active )  
An e-mail **was sent** to my friend. ( Passive)

### C- Change these sentences into passive :

10- CDs store information.

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11- People make shirts of cotton .

-----

12- I send e-mails every day.

-----

13- They used camels for travelling.

-----

14- people speak English all over the world.

-----

15- They built Kuwait Towers in 1979.

-----

### 2- Talking about the future:

1	am	am not	
he-she it	is + going	isn't	going to+ inf
to+inf		aren't	
we- you – they	are		

#### Examples:

- 1- I am going to **finish** my homework after this lesson.
- 2- He is going to **study** English this evening.
- 3- They are going to **visit** their uncle tonight.

### 3- Tag Question السؤال المذيل

\* يأتي السؤال القصير في نهاية الجملة بمعنى (أليس كذلك؟) ويتكون من:

1- فعل مساعد.

2- نضع *n't* إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة و نحذف النفي اذا كانت الجملة منفية.

3- ننتهي بالفاعل و لابد ان يتحول إلى ضمير.

1. You are from Kuwait, **aren't you?**
2. She is a doctor, **isn't she?**
3. Kuwait is very modern, **isn't it?**
4. Our father isn't a farmer, **is he?**

## Tag Question

Is-----isn't

are-----aren't

was-----wasn't

were----weren't

Isn't -----is

aren't -----are

wasn't -----was

weren't ----

\*

إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نأتي بـ :

*don't*

..... إذا كان الفعل مضارع

*doesn't*

..... إذا كان الفعل مضارع به s

*didn't*

..... إذا كان الفعل ماضي

1. You like fish, *don't* you?
2. Ali speaks English well, *doesn't* he?
3. Mona travelled to Egypt, *didn't* she?

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= *am – is – are – was – were – can – could – will – would – shall – should – have – has – had – must....* الأفعال المساعدة

### Add question tags:

1. We can swim, ..... ?
2. They will travel to Qatar, .....?
3. Our teacher wasn't at school, .....?
4. The picture is on the wall, .....?
5. Huda would like to be a teacher, ..... ?
6. We love our country, .....?
7. Ahmed looks smart, .....?
8. Aya went to the club, .....?

### Do as shown in brackets:

4. The boy is playing tennis now, .....? ( Tag question )
5. Ahmed watched a nice film yesterday. ( negative )  
.....
6. He ( buy ) a nice car last week. ( correct )  
.....

**Choose the correct answer in brackets:**

Camels and horses ( *were used – is used – uses* ) for travelling in the past. Nowadays, planes ( *was preferred – prefer – are preferred* ) to other means of transport. In the future, people ( *are – am – is* ) going to use modern machines to travel.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1- Scientists make useful inventions to save time and effort. ( *passive* )  
.....

2- The maid cleaned the room yesterday. ( *Change into passive* )  
.....

3- Sara is doing her homework, .....? ( *tag question* )

4- We ( *visit* ) our friends this evening. ( *Correct the verb* )  
.....

5- They are going to buy a car next week. ( *Ask a question* )  
.....

**Unit 12**

.They will phone us tomorrow

They won't phone us tomorrow. •

You may take the red car. •

She could come to the party. •

**Modals:**

- Will
- May
- Could
- Might

**نفي {will}**

- **Will not** →→→ **won't**
- I will have a party tomorrow.
- I won't invite my classmates.

### will / won't / might / could

1. *will* ( سوف ( أكيد ) = I **will** meet you tomorrow.
2. *won't* سوف لا ( أكيد ) = I **won't** play in the street.
3. *might* ربما ( احتمال ) = It's cloudy. It **might** rain.
4. *could* من الممكن ( إمكانية ) = He studies hard. He **could** pass the exam.

### Conjunctions كلمات الربط

#### so لذلك (بعدها نتيجة)

نتيجة سبب  
*Ali was ill. He went to the doctor.*  
*Ali was ill so he went to the doctor.*

#### because لأن (بعدها سبب)

نتيجة سبب  
*Ali went to the doctor. He was ill.*  
*Ali went to the doctor because he was ill.*

#### and و (في الجملة المثبتة لإضافة معنى جديد)

*I'd like to study. I'd like to go to bed.*  
*I'd like to study and I'd like to go to bed.*

#### but لكن (تعبّر عن التناقض بين جملتين)

*Ali likes to eat fish. He doesn't like to eat meat.*  
*Ali likes to eat fish, but he doesn't like to eat meat.*

#### Fill in the spaces with (so/because, and, but):

1. *Mona made a delicious cake..... her mother thanked her.*
2. *Saif was very happy, ..... he has got high marks.*
3. *Ahmed didn't go to school ..... he got up too late.*
4. *They played well..... they won the match.*
5. *There was no electricity, ..... there were paraffin lamps.*

- 6. *They ate lots of fish..... they ate fresh vegetables.*
- 7. *I'd like to sleep on the roof,..... I wouldn't like to go to bed early.*
- 8. *I like fruit ..... I don't like vegetables*
- 9. *I'm good at playing football ..... basketball.*
- 10. *He likes English, ..... he doesn't like Arabic.*

**A) Choose the correct answer in brackets:**

*I am not sure about my plan for tomorrow. I ( will – may – won't ) go shopping. But I ( could – may – will ) visit my grandpa as I do every week. In the evening, I could ( meet – meets – meeting ) my friends.*

**B) Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- *I will finish my work at 7 o'clock. ( Negate )*  
.....
- 2- *The weather could be very hot tomorrow. ( Ask a question )*  
.....
- 3- *All people may become homeless in the future. ( Change into negative )*  
.....
- 4- *Ali won't ( travels ) to London next year. ( Correct the verb )*  
.....