

مراجعة  
شاملة

اللغة  
الإنجليزية

# ملخص قواعد

## الفصل الدراسي الثاني

### الصف الأول ثانوي

### تمارين على كل قاعدة



شرح مبسط  
لكل قاعدة



أمثلة متنوعة  
وواضحة



تمارين متعددة  
على كل قاعدة



تدريبات شاملة  
وأعلى مستويات الفهم



مراجعة فعّالة  
قبل الاختبارات

- ✓ Prepositions
- ✓ Gerunds
- ✓ Conditionals
- ✓ Quantifiers
- ✓ Nouns and more ...



الصف  
الأول  
ثانوي



منظم ومنسق  
للمراجعة السريعة



يوفر الوقت  
ويسهل الفهم



مناسب لجميع  
المستويات



أعد نفسك  
للتفوق

ابدأ الآن .. وكن من المتفوقين



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### Preposition + Gerund

### الظرف (حرف الجر) + المصدر المنتهي بـ -ing



Prepositions can be followed by nouns, pronouns, or gerunds (verb + -ing). يمكن أن يتبع حرف الجر أسماء أو ضمائر أو مصدرًا منتهيًا بـ -ing.

Some verbs are usually followed by certain prepositions.  
بعض الأفعال يتبعها حرف جر معين دائماً.



I apologize for arriving late.  
أعتذر عن التأخر.



I decided against quitting.  
قررت عدم الاستقالة.



I look forward to meeting you.  
أتطلع إلى مقابلتك.



I insist on paying now.  
أصرّ على الدفع الآن.



I'm thinking of moving.  
أفكر في الانتقال.



I succeeded in passing.  
نجحت في النجاح.



I'm dreaming of traveling.  
أحلم بالسفر.



I asked about the job.  
سألت عن الوظيفة.

Although, Even Though, In Spite Of +  
على الرغم من (أن / حتى لو / رغم)

Although, even though, and in spite of have similar meanings.  
هذه الكلمات لها نفس المعنى تقريباً.  
They introduce a clause that has a subject and a verb.  
تدخل جملة تحتوي فاعلاً وفعلًا.  
In spite of is followed by a noun or gerund.  
يتبع in spite of اسماً أو مصدرًا.

Although it was raining, we went out.  
على الرغم من أن المطر كان ينزل، خرجنا.  
Even though I was tired, I studied.  
حتى لو كنت متعباً، درست.  
In spite of the traffic, I arrived on time.  
رغم الزحام، وصلت في الوقت المحدد.

As Soon As, When بمجرد أن / عندما

These conjunctions of time are not followed by future forms.  
هذه أدوات ربط زمنية لا تتبعها أفعال المستقبل.  
يستخدم المضارع البسيط بدلاً من ذلك.

I'll call you as soon as I get home.  
سأتصل بك بمجرد أن أصل إلى المنزل.  
I'll call you when I arrive.  
سأتصل بك عندما أصل.

So ... (That) لذا ... (بـحيث)

Use so with an adjective or with many, much, few, or little.  
يستخدم so مع الصفة أو مع many, much, few, or little.  
The movie was so interesting (that) we watched it twice.  
كان الفيلم مثيراً للاهتمام لدرجة أننا شاهدناه مرتين.  
There were so many people (that) we couldn't get in.  
كان هناك الكثير الكثير من الناس لدرجة أننا نستطيع الدخول.

Some adjectives are followed by certain prepositions.  
بعض الصفات تتبعها حرف جر معين.



I'm tired of waiting for you.  
أنا متعب من الانتظار لك.



I'm used to waking up early.  
أنا معتاد على الاستيقاظ مبكراً.

Choose the correct answer.

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1 I apologized \_\_\_\_\_ being late.

- A) to  
B) for  
C) of  
D) with



2 I look forward \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.

- A) to  
B) for  
C) of  
D) with



3 I decided \_\_\_\_\_ not to go.

- A) on  
B) against  
C) of  
D) about



4 Even though it was cold, we went swimming.

- A) in spite of  
B) as soon as  
C) so that  
D) when



5 I'll message you \_\_\_\_\_ I get there.

- A) as soon as  
B) so that  
C) in spite of  
D) even though



6 There were \_\_\_\_\_ people that we couldn't move.

- A) such  
B) so many  
C) too much  
D) many so



ANSWER KEY

1 B

2 A

3 B

4 A

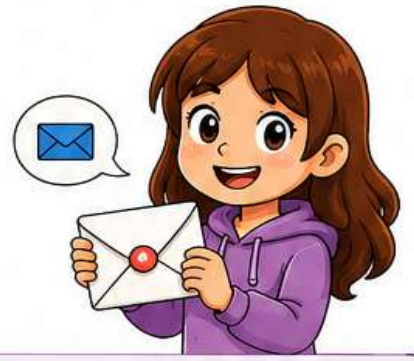
5 A

6 B





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### 1 Used to (الماضي المعتاد)

تستخدم (used to) للتحدث عن عادات أو حالات كانت صحيحة في الماضي ولم تعد صحيحة الآن.  
 We use used to for past habits or states that are no longer true.

Form: used to + base verb

#### أمثلة Examples

- He used to play football every week.  
كان يلعب كرة القدم كل أسبوع.
- I used to live in Jeddah.  
كنت أعيش في جدة.
- She used to have long hair.  
كانت لديها شعر طويل.



### 2 Use of There is / There are (هناك)

**There is**  
تستخدم مع الأسماء المفردة.  
(Singular)

There is a pen.  
هناك قلم.



**There are**  
تستخدم مع الأسماء الجمع.  
(Plural)

There are books.  
هناك كتب.



#### Plural Nouns (الأسماء الجمع)

- لجعل الاسم جمع؟ نضيف -s أو -es في معظم الحالات:
- book → books
  - city → cities
  - leaf → leaves
  - box → boxes
  - watch → watches
  - life → lives

#### ملاحظات:

- الكسفي: (s, x, sh, ch, o, r, ch, g) نضيف -es
- إذا كان ينتهي بحرف ساكن + y نحذف y ونضيف -ies
- إذا كان ينتهي بـ (fe أو fe) نحذفها ونضيف -ves

### 3 Count / Noncount Nouns (الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة)

**Count nouns (معدودة)**  
أسماء يمكن عدّها ولها مفرد وجمع.  
one coin      two coins  
a wish        three wishes



**Noncount nouns (غير معدودة)**  
أسماء لا يمكن عدّها ولا تأخذ جمعاً.  
money • news • information  
advice • rice • tea



### 4 Expressions of Quantity

#### تعابير الكمية

**Affirmative (+)**  
(إيجابي)  
**some**

**Questions (?)**  
(أسئلة)  
**any**

**Negative (-)**  
(نفي)  
**no**

There is some milk.  
هناك بعض الحليب.

Is there any sugar?  
هل يوجد أي سكر؟

There isn't any juice.  
لا يوجد أي عصير.

- نستخدم **some** في الجمل المثبتة.
- نستخدم **any** في الأسئلة والجمل المنفية.
- نستخدم **no** مع الأسماء غير المعدودة والجمع لنفي المعنى.
- ✓ There is no water. = There isn't any water.  
لا يوجد ماء.
- ✓ There are no chairs. = There aren't any chairs.  
لا توجد كراسي.

### 5 Words for Shopping Habits & Prices

كلمات مرتبطة بعادات التسوق والأسعار

Item (العنصر)	Material (المادة)	Size (المقاس)	Price (السعر)
sweater	wool	small	110 ريال
pants	50% cotton	medium	209 ريال
thobe	50% polyester	large	150 ريال
sandals	cotton		470 ريال
bracelet	leather		720 ريال
dress	gold		a 20% discount
shoes	silver		

- I'm looking for a thobe. أنا أبحث عن ثوب.
- I'd like to try on a medium. أريد أن أجرب مقاس متوسط.
- They are made from wool. إنها مصنوعة من الصوف.
- It's 350 riyals, sir. سعرها 350 ريال، سيدي.
- We have a 15% discount. لدينا خصم 15%.
- I'd rather pay in cash / by credit card. أفضل الدفع نقداً / ببطاقة الائتمان.



### Choose the correct answer.

### اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1 I used to \_\_\_\_\_ TV every night.

- A) watch
- B) watches
- C) watching



2 There \_\_\_\_\_ a cat in the garden.

- A) is
- B) are
- D) were



3 There \_\_\_\_\_ many students in the classroom.

- A) is
- B) are
- D) were



4 I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.

- A) some
- B) any
- C) some any



5 How much \_\_\_\_\_ this dress?

- A) is
- B) are
- D) does



6 Which word is a noncount noun?

- A) chair
- B) advice
- D) car



### ANSWER KEY

1 D

2 A

3 B

4 D

5 A

6 B





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### Conditional Sentences (Type 2) – Imaginary Situations الجمل الشرطية من النوع الثاني – مواقف خيالية

We use Type 2 conditional sentences to talk about imaginary or hypothetical situations in the present. We use the simple past in the *if*-clause and *would / might / could + base verb* in the main clause.

نستخدم الجمل الشرطية من النوع الثاني للحديث عن مواقف خيالية أو افتراضية في الحاضر. نستخدم الماضي البسيط في جملة الشرط (if) و *would + might / could + base verb* المصدر في جملة النتيجة.

#### 1 If-Clause (شرط) – Past Simple

We use the simple past after *if*.  
تستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد (if).

**If + past simple,**

- If I **won** a million dollars, ...
- If she **had** more time, ...
- If they **lived** near the beach, ...



**Note:** The contraction of *would* is 'd.

We use it with all subjects: *I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, we'd, they'd*.

**Example:** They'd be happy if they had time to take a vacation.

#### 2 Main Clause (نتيجة) – Would / Might / Could

We use *would / might / could + base verb*.  
*would / might / could + المصدر*

<b>would</b>	If I <b>found</b> a million dollars, I <b>would keep</b> it. إذا وجدت مليون دولار ، سأحتفظ به.	
<b>wouldn't</b>	If I <b>saw</b> a thief, I <b>wouldn't take</b> it to the police. إذا رأيت لصاً ، لن أخذه إلى الشرطة.	
<b>might</b>	If I <b>had</b> extra money, I <b>might take</b> a vacation. إذا كان لدي مال إضافي ، قد أخذ إجازة.	
<b>could</b> (ability)	If I <b>could travel</b> anywhere, I'd go to Tahiti. إذا كان بإمكانني السفر إلى أي مكان ، فسأذهب إلى تاهيتي.	
<b>could</b> (possibility in main clause)	If we <b>had</b> more time, we <b>could play</b> another game. إذا كان لدينا وقت أكثر ، نستطيع أن نلعب لعبة أخرى.	

#### 3 Verb: Wish (تمني)

We use *wish* to express things we want to happen but probably won't.  
نستخدم *wish* للتعبير عن أشياء نرغب حدوثها ولكن من غير المحتمل أن تحدث.

**In the present (الحاضر)**

- I **wish** I **had** more time.
- I **wish** I **didn't have** to study today.
- I **wish** I **was/were** rich.
- I **wish** I **could go** to the mall.

**In the future (المستقبل)**

- I **wish** he **would lend** me his car.
- I **wish** it **would stop** raining.
- I **wish** I **was** a millionaire.



**Note:** *Was* is usually used in informal spoken English with *I*.  
**Example:** I wish I was a millionaire.

ملاحظة: نستخدم *was* عادة مع الضمير *I* في اللغة الإنجليزية غير الرسمية.  
مثال: I wish I was a millionaire.

### Choose the correct answer.

### اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1 If I had a lot of money, I \_\_\_\_\_ help my family.

- A) will
- B) would
- C) am
- D) was



2 If she studied harder, she \_\_\_\_\_ pass the exam.

- A) will
- B) might
- C) would
- D) could



3 If I saw a fire, I \_\_\_\_\_ call the police.

- A) would
- B) wouldn't
- C) might
- D) could



4 If I could live anywhere, I \_\_\_\_\_ live by the sea.

- A) will
- B) would
- C) am
- D) was



5 I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ taller.

- A) am
- B) was
- C) were
- D) will be



6 I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ stop raining.

- A) will
- B) would
- C) did
- D) does





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1 Count / Noncount Nouns  
الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

Count nouns (معدودة)

أسماء يمكن عدّها ولها مفرد وجمع.

a coin – two coins



a wish – three wishes



Noncount nouns (غير معدودة)

أسماء لا يمكن عدّها ولا تأخذ جمعاً.

money – news – information

advice – rice – tea



Use a / an

نستخدم a مع الأسماء المعدودة المفردة.

a coin

an advice



2 Expressions of Quantity  
تعبيرات الكمية

Affirmative (+) إيجابي



some

There is some milk.

هناك بعض الحليب



Questions (?) أسئلة



any

Is there any sugar?

هل يوجد أي سكر؟



Negative (-) نفي



no

There isn't any juice.

لا يوجد أي عصير.



- Use **some** in positive sentences.  
نستخدم **some** في الجمل المثبتة
- Use **any** in questions and negative.  
تستخدم **any** في الأسئلة والنفي.
- Use **no** with noncount and plural nouns in negative.  
نستخدم **no** مع الأسماء غير المعدودة والجمع في الجمل المنفية

3 Shopping Habits & Prices  
كلمات مرتبطة بالمال وعادات التسوق والأسعار

Item (العنصر)	Material (المادة)	Size (المقاس)	Price (السعر)
sweater	wool	small	110 ريس
pants	50% cotton	medium	209 ريس
thobe	50% polyester	large	150 ريس
sandals	cotton		470 ريس
bracelet	leather		720 ريس
dress	gold		
shoes	silver		

a 20% discount

Useful Phrases عبارات مفيدة

- Can I help you, sir?  
هل أستطيع مساعدتك يا سيدي؟
- What size are you?  
ما هو مقاسك؟
- Are these pants cotton?  
هل هذه البتطال قطن؟
- Excuse me, how much is this sweater?  
عذراً، كم سعر هذه السترة؟
- How much are these leather sandals?  
كم سعر هذه الصنادل الجلدية؟
- Can I see the gold bracelet?  
هل يمكنني رؤية السوار الذهبي؟
- How would you like to pay?  
كيف تفضل الدفع؟



- I'm looking for a thobe.  
أنا أبحث عن ثوب.
- I'd like to try on a medium.  
أريد أن أجرب متوسط.
- They are made from wool.  
إنها مصنوعة من الصوف.
- It's 350 riyals, sir.  
سعره 350 ريالاً، سيدي.
- We have a 15% discount.  
لدينا خصم 15%.
- I'd rather pay in cash / by credit card.  
أفضل الدفع نقداً / بطاقة الائتمان.



Choose the correct answer.

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1 A coin is a \_\_\_\_\_ noun.

- A) count
- B) noncount
- C) adjective
- D) verb



2 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ water in the bottle?

- A) some
- B) any
- C) no
- D) a



3 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ apples in the basket.

- A) some
- B) any
- C) no
- D) much



4 I'm looking for a dress.  
What size should I try on?

- A) small
- B) medium
- C) heavy
- D) sweet



5 How much is this leather bracelet?

- A) 150 riyals.
- B) 720 riyals.
- C) 110 riyals.
- D) 209 riyals.



6 I'd rather pay \_\_\_\_\_ cash.

- A) in
- B) on
- C) by
- D) with



ANSWER KEY



1 A

2 B

3 C

4 B

5 B

6 C





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## Complaints, Complaints

## شكاوى، شكاوى

### 1 Need to Be (Done)

الأشياء التي تحتاج إلى أن تُفعل

The windows need to be cleaned.  
النوافذ تحتاج إلى أن تُنظف.



(= Someone needs to clean the windows.)

(شخص ما يحتاج إلى تنظيف النوافذ)

The car seats need to be fixed.  
مقاعد السيارة تحتاج إلى أن تُصلح.



(= Someone needs to fix the car seats.)

(شخص ما يحتاج إلى إصلاح مقاعد السيارة)

### 2 Have/Get Something (Done) الحصول على شيء منجز

Use **have** or **get**, with the past participle, when someone else does the service for you.

نستخدم **have** أو **get** مع التصريف الثالث عندما يقوم شخص آخر بالعمل نيابة عنك.

	The rooms need to be decorated. الغرف تحتاج إلى أن تُزَيَّن.	We're <b>having/getting</b> the rooms <b>decorated</b> . نحن نجعل الغرف تُزَيَّن.	
	The roof needs to be repaired. السطح يحتاج إلى أن يُصلح.	We're going to <b>have/get</b> the roof <b>repaired</b> . سنقوم بإصلاح السطح.	
	The house needed to be painted. المنزل كان يحتاج إلى أن يُدهن.	We <b>had/got</b> the house <b>painted</b> . لقد جعلنا المنزل يُدهن.	

### 3 Past Participles as Adjectives التصريف الثالث كصفات

break – broken (مكسور)



crack – cracked (متشقق)



damage – damaged (متضرر)



tear – torn (ممزق)



The windows were **broken**. I fixed the **broken** windows.  
النوافذ كانت مكسورة. لقد أصلحت النوافذ المكسورة.



The vase was **cracked**. I threw away the **cracked** vase.  
المزهية كانت متشقة. لقد تخلّصت من المزهية المتشقة.



The car was **damaged**. The mechanic fixed the **damaged** car.  
السيارة كانت متضررة. الميكانيكي أصلح السيارة المتضررة.



The shirt was **torn**. The tailor sewed the **torn** sleeve.  
القميص كان ممزقًا. الخياط خيط الكُم الممزق.



### Choose the correct answer.

### اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1 The window is dirty.  
It needs \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned.

- A) to be
- B) be
- C) being
- D) been



2 We're going to \_\_\_\_\_  
our computer repaired.

- A) have
- B) get
- C) having
- D) getting



3 My bike was broken.  
I had it \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

- A) fix
- B) fixed
- C) fixing
- D) to be fixed



4 The phone screen is cracked.  
It needs \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) fix
- B) to be fixed
- C) fixing
- D) fixed



5 The wall is damaged.  
We're having it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) paint
- B) painted
- C) painting
- D) to be painted



6 The cap is torn.  
I need to have it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) sew
- B) sewed
- C) sewing
- D) to be sewed



### ANSWER KEY

1 A

2 D

3 B

4 B

5 D

6 D





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**1 Present Perfect Simple Tense**

زمن المضارع التام البسيط

We use the present perfect to talk about recently completed actions.

نستخدم المضارع التام للحديث عن أفعال اكتملت حديثاً.



Question السؤال	Short Answer (+) إجابة قصيرة (+)	Short Answer (-) إجابة قصيرة (-)
Has he taken out the garbage? هل أخرج القمامة؟	Yes, he has. نعم، لقد أخرجها.	No, he hasn't. لا، لم يخرجها.
Have they taken the car to the garage? هل أخذوا السيارة إلى الكراج؟	Yes, they have. نعم، لقد أخذوها.	No, they haven't. لا، لم يأخذوها.

**Note:** Use **been** to talk about someone who has gone somewhere and he or she has returned.

نستخدم **been** لشخص ذهب إلى مكان وعاد.

Use **gone** to talk about someone who has left to go somewhere and he or she is still there.

نستخدم **gone** لشخص ذهب إلى مكان وزال هناك.

**2 Present Perfect with Already, Yet, Just**

المضارع تام مع **already, yet, just**

We use these words to talk about events that happened before now.

نستخدم هذه الكلمات للحديث عن أحداث وقعت قبل الآن.

Questions الأسئلة	Affirmative (+) إيجابي (+)	Negative (-) نفي (-)
Have you done the dishes <b>yet</b> ? هل أنهيت غسل الصحون بعد؟	Yes, I've <b>already</b> done them. نعم، لقد أنهيتها بالفعل.	No, I haven't done them <b>yet</b> . لا، لم أنهيتها بعد.
Have you <b>already</b> washed the clothes? هل غسلت الملابس بالفعل؟	Yes, I've <b>just</b> washed them. نعم، لقد غسلتها الآن.	No, I haven't washed them <b>yet</b> . لا، لم أغسلها بعد.

✓ **already** (بالفعل)      ⌚ **just** (الآن للتو)      ⏳ **yet** (بعد)

**3 Verb + Gerund (-ing)**

الفعل + ا مصدر المنتهي ب (-ing)

We use the gerund (-ing) after the following verbs:

نستخدم المصدر المنتهي ب (-ing) بعد الأفعال التالية:

<b>avoid</b> يتجنب	<b>stop</b> يتوقف
<b>enjoy</b> يستمتع	<b>can't stand</b> لا يحتمل
<b>give up</b> يتخلي عن	<b>finish</b> ينهي
<b>imagine</b> يتخيل	<b>hate</b> يكره
<b>mind</b> يمانع	<b>keep</b> يواصل
	<b>miss</b> يفتقد
	<b>suggest</b> يقترح

✓ I **can't stand** waiting in line.  
لا أحتمل الانتظار في الطابور.

✓ I **don't enjoy** sitting in the sun.  
لا أستمتع بالجلوس في الشمس.

✗ They **stop playing** tennis in the winter.  
يتوقفون عن لعب التنس في الشتاء.

**4 Object Pronouns**

ضمائر المفعول به

Singular (مفرد)			Plural (جمع)		
Subject الفاعل	Object المفعول به	Example مثال	Subject الفاعل	Object المفعول به	Example مثال
I	me	He knows <b>me</b> . هو يعرفني.	we	us	They know <b>us</b> . هم يعرفوننا.
you	you	I know <b>you</b> . أنا أعرفك.	you	you	They know <b>you</b> . هم يعرفونكم.
he	him	I know <b>him</b> . أنا أعرفه.	they	them	We know <b>them</b> . نحن نعرفهم.
she	her	I know <b>her</b> . أنا أعرفها.			

💡 **Object pronouns** come after the verb or preposition.  
ضمائر المفعول به تأتي بعد الفعل أو حرف الجر.

**5 Need / Want / Like + Infinitive**

need / want / like  
الفعل (to + الفعل)

We use the full infinitive (to + base verb) after **need, want, like**.

نستخدم المصدر الكامل (الفعل) الفعل **need, want, need, like**.



She **needs to buy** some snacks.  
هي تحتاج أن تشتري بعض الوجبات الخفيفة.



He **doesn't want to do** the dishes.  
هو لا يريد أن يغسل الصحون.



I **like to help** my mother.  
أحب أن أساعد أمي.

**6 Imperatives and Two-Word Verbs**

الأوامر والأفعال المركبة

Two-word verbs = verb + particle  
الأفعال المركبة = فعل + حرف جر/جزئية

Object pronouns come between the verb and the particle.

ضمائر المفعول به تأتي بين الفعل والحرف.

Turn off أطفئ	→	Turn the phone off. أطفئ الهاتف.	→	Turn it off. أطفئه.
Clean up نظف	→	Clean the mess up. نظف الفوضى.	→	Clean it up. نظفها.
Put away أعد إلى مكانه	→	Put your clothes away. أعد ملابسك إلى مكانها	→	Put them away. أعدم إلي إلى مكانهم.

**Choose the correct answer.**

**اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.**

**1** He has already \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

- A) eat  
B) eating  
C) eaten  
D) eats



**2** They haven't finished their homework \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) already  
B) yet  
C) just  
D) ago



**3** I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ in the rain.

- A) walk  
B) walking  
C) to walk  
D) walked



**4** My mother asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

- A) cleaning  
B) clean  
C) to clean  
D) cleaned



**5** Please \_\_\_\_\_ the TV off.

- A) turn  
B) turning  
C) turned  
D) turn it



**6** She gave the book to me, so she knows \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) I  
B) me  
C) my  
D) mine



**ANSWER KEY**

**1** C

**2** B

**3** B

**4** C

**6** D

**5** B





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## Past Perfect Tense

## زمن المضارع التام السابق

We use the past perfect tense (*had* + past participle) to talk about an action that happened before another action in the past.

نستخدم زمن المضارع التام السابق (*had* + التصريف الثالث) للحديث عن فعل حدث قبل فعل آخر في الماضي.

When we **arrived** at the airport, our flight **had already left**.

عندما وصلنا إلى المطار، كانت رحلتنا قد غادرت بالفعل.

They **couldn't get** in the house because they **had forgotten** the key.

لم يتمكنوا من الدخول إلى المنزل لأنهم نسوا المفتاح.

Questions ( ? ) أسئلة			Short Answers (+) إجابات قصيرة (نعم)			Short Answers (-) إجابات قصيرة (لا)		
<b>Had</b>	I you he/she we they	<b>been</b> there before? هل كنت هناك من قبل؟	Yes,	I you he/she we they	<b>had.</b> نعم، كنت.	No,	I you he/she we they	<b>hadn't.</b> لا، لم أكن.

★ **Note:** The contraction 'd for *had*—I'd (*I + had*), you'd (*you + had*), and so on—can be used with the past perfect.  
 ملاحظة: يمكن استخدام الاختصار 'd لـ *had*: مثل: I'd (*I + had*), you'd (*you + had*), وهكذا.

## Modal Verbs: Can't, Could, Couldn't, Must, May, or Might


## الأفعال المساعدة: لا أستطيع، تمكن، ربما، يجب أن، قد


- Use *can't*, *must*, *may*, or *might* to make suppositions, to speculate about something, and to draw conclusions.
- Use *must* to say we are sure of something.
- Use *can't* or *couldn't* to say that we think something is impossible.
- Use *may*, *might*, or *could* to say that something is possible.




- نستخدم *can't*, *must*, *may*, أو *might* لتقديم تخمينات، والتكهن حول شيء ما، واستخلاص النتائج.
- نستخدم *must* للتعبير عن اليقين التام بشأن شيء ما.
- نستخدم *can't* أو *couldn't* للتعبير عن الاعتقاد بأن شيء ما غير ممكن.
- نستخدم *could* أو *might* أو *may* للتعبير عن احتمال أو إمكانية حدوث شيء ما.

**Present (الأذن / في الوقت)**

 It **can't** be a balloon. Balloons aren't shaped like that.


 It **might** be a glider. But gliders don't fly vertically.

 It **must** be a helicopter.

لا يمكن أن تكون بالونًا. البالونات لا تكون بهذا الشكل.  
 قد تكون طائرة شراعية. لكن الطائرات الشراعية لا تطير عموديًا.  
 يجب أن تكون مروحية.

**Past (في الماضي)**

 It **couldn't** have been a balloon. Balloons aren't shaped like that.

 It **might have been** a glider. But gliders don't fly vertically.

 It **must have been** a helicopter.

لا يمكن أن يكون بالونًا. البالونات لا تكون بهذا الشكل.  
 قد تكون كانت طائرة شراعية. لكن الطائرات الشراعية لا تطير عموديًا.  
 يجب أن تكون كانت مروحية.

## Choose the correct answer.

## اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

**1** By the time we got to the movie, it \_\_\_\_\_.

A) already started  
 B) has already started  
 C) had already started  
 D) starts already




**2** She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework before dinner.

A) had finished  
 B) has finished  
 C) finished  
 D) was finishing




**3** Had you \_\_\_\_\_ that book before this morning?

A) read  
 B) reads  
 C) reading  
 D) have read



**4** It \_\_\_\_\_ have been John. He was in another city.

A) can't  
 B) couldn't  
 C) must  
 D) might




**5** The road was wet, so it \_\_\_\_\_ rain last night.

A) can't  
 B) might  
 C) must  
 D) shouldn't



**6** That sound \_\_\_\_\_ be from a cat. It was too big!

A) can't  
 B) couldn't  
 C) might  
 D) must



## ANSWER KEY

1 C

2 A

3 D

4 B

5 C

6 A



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**1 Independent Clauses with And, But, Or, So, and Yet**  
 (إسكات فمادة) (and, but, or, so, yet)

An independent clause expresses a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence.

الجملة المستقلة تعبر عن فكرة كاملة ويمكن أن تقف وحدها كجملة.

A meteorite crashed through their two-story house.  
 اصطدم نيزك بمنزلهم ذي الطابقين.



Use these words to combine independent clauses.  
 تستخدم هذه الكلمات لربط جملتين مستقلتين.

- **And** : I saw a meteor. **And** it was amazing.
- **But** : It was bright, **but** it didn't hit the ground.
- **Or** : Was it a meteor **or** a falling satellite?
- **So** : It was late, **so** we went home.
- **Yet** : They heard a loud noise, **yet** they weren't afraid.

**2 The Past with Dependent Time Clauses**  
 باستخدام الماضي مع عبارات الزمن التابعة

We can talk about a past event using a time clause with: *when, as soon as, before, after, while, until, since*.

تحدثت عن حدث في الماضي باستخدام عبارة : *when, as soon as, before, after, while, until, since*.

When the time clause comes before the main clause, use a comma.

إذا جاءت عبارة الزمن قبل الجملة الرئيسية، نستخدم فاصلة.

When they arrived home, they discovered to their amazement that a meteorite had crashed through the roof.

عندما وصلوا إلى المنزل، اكتشفوا بهشة أن نيزكاً قد اخترق السقف.



**3 Expressing Enthusiasm with Intensifiers and Adjectives**  
 التعبير عن الحماس باستخدام المكثفات والصفات

Gradable Adjectives (صفات قابلة للزيادة)	Non-Gradable Adjectives (صفات غير قابلة للزيادة)
scary مخيف	terrifying مرعب للغاية
good جيد	amazing رائع
interesting مثير للاهتمام	fascinating أسر
small صغير	tiny ضئيل جداً
big كبير	massive ضخمة

very جداً	really حقاً	quite بشكل ما	absolutely تماماً
-----------	-------------	---------------	-------------------

**Note:** We can use *really* with both kinds. It means a lot. But *quite* means a little (before gradable) or completely (before non-gradable).

ملاحظة: نستخدم *really* مع النوعين وتعني كثيراً. أما *quite* فتعني قليلاً (قبل الصفات القابلة للزيادة) أو تماماً (قبل الصفات غير القابلة للزيادة).

**4 Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms** الجمل الشرطية باستخدام المضارع والمستقبل

**Present Facts** (حقائق عامة)

Use the simple present tense in both clauses.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط في كلا الجملتين.



When a meteor enters the earth's atmosphere, chemical interactions and gasses **cause** it to heat up and **form** a fireball.

عندما يدخل نيزك الغلاف الجوي للأرض، تتسبب التفاعلات الكيميائية والغازات في تسخينه وتكوين كرة نارية.

**Future Facts** (حقائق مستقبلية)

Use the *simple present* in the *if*-clause and the future with *will* in the result clause.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط في جملة الشرط والمستقبل مع *will* في جملة النتيجة.



If you **don't** leave now, you **will** be late.  
 إذا لم تغادر الآن، فسوف تتأخر.

**May/Might** (إمكانية حدوث شيء)

Use *may/might* in the result clause to suggest something is possible, but not certain.

تستخدم *may/might* في جملة النتيجة للاقتراح بأن شيئاً ما ممكن، لكن غير مؤكد.



If you see a meteorite falling through the sky, it **may** be a stony meteorite or it **might** be an iron meteorite.  
 إذا رأيت نيزكاً يسقط من السماء، فقد يكون نيزكاً حجرياً أو ربما يكون نيزكاً معدنياً.

**5 Express Necessity and Lack of Necessity** التعبير عن الضرورة وعدم الضرورة



What should I do if I see something strange in the sky?  
 ماذا يجب أن أفعل إذا رأيت شيئاً غريباً في السماء؟

- ✓ You **need to** video or photograph the object, if you have a camera phone.  
 يجب أن تصور أو تلتقط صورة للشيء، إذا كان لديك هاتف مزود بكاميرا.
- ✓ You **have to** call an expert to get their opinion.  
 عليك الاتصال بخبير للحصول على رأيهم.
- ✗ You **don't need to** (needn't) worry. Strange things fall out of the sky on a regular basis all around the world!  
 لا تحتاج إلى القلق (ليس ضرورياً). الأشياء الغريبة تسقط من السماء بشكل منتظم في جميع أنحاء العالم!



**Choose the correct answer.**

**اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.**

**1** They heard a loud noise, \_\_\_\_ they weren't scared.

- A) and
- B) but
- C) so
- D) or



**2** When we arrived home, we found that the door \_\_\_\_.

- A) was locked
- B) has locked
- C) had locked
- D) is locked



**3** This movie is \_\_\_\_ interesting! I love it.

- A) very
- B) quite
- C) already
- D) yet



**4** If it rains tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_ the trip.

- A) will cancel
- B) cancel
- C) cancels
- D) cancelling



**5** That object in the sky \_\_\_\_ be a satellite.

- A) can't
- B) may
- C) must
- D) doesn't



**6** You \_\_\_\_ worry. It's probably just a plane.

- A) need to
- B) have to
- C) don't need to
- D) must



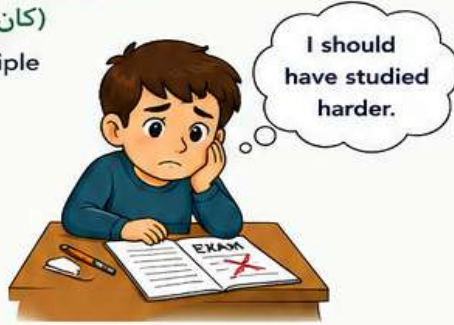


## القاعدة (لو لم يحدث) – 11 If It Hadn't Happened

### 1 Should Have + Past Participle (كان يجب أن + التصريف الثالث)

We use **should have + past participle** to talk about regrets. Things we wish we had done or hadn't done.

نستخدم + should have - التصريف الثالث  
 للحديث عن الندم.  
 أشياء نتمنى أننا فعلناها  
 أو لم نفعلها.



- I **should have said** I was sorry.  
 كان يجب أن أقول إنني أسف.  
 (... but I didn't say I was sorry.)  
 (. لكن لم أقُل.)
- I **shouldn't have done** that.  
 كان يجب ألا أفعل ذلك.  
 (... but I did that.)  
 (... لكنني فعلت ذلك.)

### 2 Conditional Sentences: Hypothetical Situations in the Past الجمل الشرطية: مواقف افتراضية في الماضي

We use **if + past perfect + would have + past participle** to talk about things that didn't happen in the past and had a result in the past or to talk about things you would have done differently.

نستخدم لو + الماضي التام + would have + التصريف الثالث للحديث عن أشياء لم تحدث في الماضي وكان لها نتيجة في الماضي أو للحديث عن أشياء كنت ستفعلها بشكل مختلف.



#### If + past perfect + would have + past participle

- If I **hadn't found** my book, I **would have been** in trouble.  
 لو لم أجد كتابي، لكنت وقعت في مشكلة.
- If I **had studied** harder, I **would have passed** the exam.  
 لو أنني درست بجد أكبر، لكنت نجحت في الامتحان.

#### If + past perfect + would + (not) base verb + -ing

- If I **hadn't learned** English, I **wouldn't understand** you.  
 لو لم أتعلم الإنجليزية، لما فهمتك.
- If we **had won**, we **would be celebrating**.  
 لو أننا فزنا، لكننا نحتفل الآن.

★ **Note:** I'd = I + had | would = I + would  
 لو كنت أكثر حذراً، لكنت تجنبته الحادث. If I'd been more careful, I'd have avoided the accident.

### 3 If with Could and Might الجمل الشرطية مع (could / could / might)

We use **if + past perfect + could/might + have + past participle** to talk about possibilities and missed opportunities.

نستخدم لو + الماضي التام + could / might + have + التصريف الثالث للحديث عن احتمالات و فرص ضائعة.



- If I **had gotten** a job last summer, I **could have saved** more money.  
 لو حصلت على وظيفة الصيف الماضي، لكنت وفرت مالا أكثر.
- If she **had left** work earlier, she **might have avoided** traffic.  
 لو أنها غادرت العمل مبكراً، لكنت تجنبته الزحام.

### Choose the correct answer.

### اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.


1 I should have called you yesterday. I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_.

A) didn't  
 B) haven't  
 C) don't  
 D) won't



2 If I had known about the test, I \_\_\_\_\_ harder.

A) study  
 B) studied  
 C) had studied  
 D) would study



3 If we hadn't missed the bus, we \_\_\_\_\_ on time.

A) arrive  
 B) would arrive  
 C) arrived  
 D) have arrived




4 If I hadn't eaten so much, I \_\_\_\_\_ feel sick.

A) don't  
 B) wouldn't  
 C) didn't  
 D) won't



5 If she had applied for that job, she \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A) gets  
 B) would get  
 C) got  
 D) has got



6 If I'd had more time, I \_\_\_\_\_ the project better.

A) finished  
 B) would finish  
 C) have finished  
 D) was finishing






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### 1 Present Perfect vs. Simple Past المضارع التام مقابل الماضي البسيط

Use the present perfect to talk about an action that happened in the past when the exact time isn't known or important.  
 Use the simple past when the exact time is given.

تستخدم المضارع التام للحديث عن حدث في الماضي عندما لا يكون الوقت المحدد معروفاً أو مهماً. نستخدم الماضي البسيط عندما يكون الوقت المحدد معروفاً.

#### Present Perfect (وقت غير محدد)

A: Have they discovered life on another planet yet?

B: Yes, they have.

أ: هل اكتشفوا حياة على كوكب آخر بعد؟  
 ب: نعم، اكتشفوا.



#### Simple Past (وقت محدد)

A: When did IBM introduce the first PC?

B: It was introduced in 1981.

أ: متى قدمت أي بي إم أول حاسوب شخصي؟  
 ب: تم تقديمه في عام 1981.



### 2 Time Expressions: Ago, For, Since الزمن تعبيرات: ago, for, since

Use the simple past with exact time: yesterday, two days ago, last week...  
 Use the present perfect with for (duration): for two months, for a year...  
 Use the present perfect with since (starting point): since yesterday, since 2010...

نستخدم الماضي البسيط مع وقت محدد: أمس، منذ يومين، الأسبوع الماضي...  
 نستخدم المضارع التام مع for (مدة زمنية): لمدة شهرين، لمدة عام...  
 نستخدم المضارع التام مع since (نقطة بداية): منذ أمس، منذ 2010...

#### Simple Past (الماضي البسيط)

- In 1908, a small asteroid exploded over Siberia.  
في عام 1908، انفجر كويكب صغير فوق سيبيريا.
- We moved to Muscat three years ago.  
انتقلنا إلى مسقط منذ ثلاث سنوات.
- She didn't call her mother last night.  
لم تتصل بوالدها الليلة الماضية.

#### Present Perfect (المضارع التام)

- He has worked as a scientist for many years.  
لقد عمل كعالم لسنوات عديدة.
- We have lived in Muscat since May.  
لقد عشنا في مسقط منذ مايو.
- We haven't used our car for a long time.  
لم نستخدم سيارتنا منذ فترة طويلة.



### 3 Expressing Ability, Permission and Requests التعبير عن القدرة، الإذن والطلبات

#### Ability (القدرة)

- Present: can
- Past: could

Can the robot do my homework for me?

هل يمكن للروبوت أن يُنجز واجبي المنزلي لي؟



Could people travel long distances before the airplane was invented?

هل كان الناس يستطيعون السفر لمسافات طويلة قبل اختراع الطائرة؟

#### Permission (الإذن)

- Use may and can

May I leave early today?

هل يمكنني المغادرة مبكراً اليوم؟

Can I have another soda?

هل يمكنني الحصول على صودا أخرى؟



#### Requests (الطلبات)

- Use can and could (could is more formal)

Could you fill in this form, please?

هل يمكنك تعبئة هذا النموذج من فضلك؟

Can you help me?

هل يمكنك مساعدتي؟

Could you open the window?

هل يمكنك فتح النافذة؟



### 4 If with Past Perfect and Would Be Able/Would Have Been Able

الجملة الشرطية في الماضي مع / could be able / would have been able

Use if + past perfect and be able to / would be able to talk about ability and missed opportunities.

Use if + past perfect و be able to / would be able to للحديث عن القدرة أو الفرص الضائعة في الماضي.



If I had studied computer science, I would be able to invent a cutting-edge robot.  
لو درست علوم الحاسوب، لكنت قادراً على اختراع روبوت متطور للغاية.

If Dr. Fleming had discovered penicillin sooner, doctors would have been able to save more lives during World War I.

لو اكتشف الدكتور فلينغ البنسلين في وقت أبكر، لكان الأطباء قادرين على إنقاذ المزيد من الأرواح خلال الحرب العالمية الأولى.



### Choose the correct answer.

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1 They \_\_\_\_\_ finished the project yet.

- A) finished
- B) have finished
- C) was finishing
- D) had finished



2 We moved to this city \_\_\_\_\_ two years.

- A) ago
- B) for
- C) since
- D) last



3 If I had studied harder, I \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

- A) would pass
- B) would have passed
- C) will pass
- D) passed



4 Could I use your pen, please?

- A) Ability
- B) Permission
- C) Request
- D) Advice



5 He has lived in Canada \_\_\_\_\_ 2018.

- A) since
- B) for
- C) ago
- D) last



6 If we hadn't missed the train, we \_\_\_\_\_ on time.

- A) would arrive
- B) would have arrived
- C) arrive
- D) arrived



### ANSWER KEY

1 B

2 A

3 B

4 C

5 A

6 B





## 12 What They Said (Reported Speech) – الكلام المتقول

### 1 Direct Speech vs. Reported Speech الكلام المباشر مقابل الكلام المتقول

Direct Speech (الكلام المباشر)	Reported Speech (الكلام المتقول)
Simple Present المضارع البسيط	Simple Past الماضي البسيط
Present Progressive المضارع المستمر	Past Progressive الماضي المستمر
Simple Past الماضي البسيط	Past Perfect الماضي التام
Present Perfect المضارع التام	Past Perfect الماضي التام
Modals (can, may, will...) الأفعال الناقصة	Modals change تغيير الأفعال الناقصة

**Note:** The word that may be omitted after said.  
 ملاحظة: قد تُحذف (that) بعد فعل القول.

### Examples أمثلة

• "I have a brother."  
لدي أخ.



He said he had a brother.  
قال إنه لديه أخ.

• "I'm talking to Mary."  
أنا أتحدث إلى ماري.



She said she was talking to Mary.  
قالت إنها كانت تتحدث إلى ماري.

• "I learned English in Canada."  
تعلمت الإنجليزية في كندا.



He said he had learned English in Canada.  
قال إنه كان قد تعلم الإنجليزية في كندا.

• "I haven't seen the film yet."  
لم أشاهد الفيلم بعد.



She said she hadn't seen the film yet.  
قالت إنها لم تشاهد الفيلم بعد.

#### Direct Speech الكلام المباشر

I'll see you later.  
I can't come.  
I have to go.  
We may be late.

#### Reported Speech الكلام المتقول

She said she would see me later.  
He said he couldn't come.  
She said she had to go.  
I said that we might be late.



### 2 Reported Questions الأسئلة المتقولة

With question word (مع أداة استفهام)

• How old are you?

He asked how old I was.

تم عمرك؟  
سألني كم عمري.



• Where were you last night?

She wanted to know where I had been the night before.

أرادت أن تعرف أين كنت الليلة التي قبلها.

Without question word (بدون أداة استفهام)

• Are you a student?

He asked if I was a student.

هل أنت طالب؟  
سألني إن كنت طالبًا.



• Did you enjoy the dinner party?

She asked if they had enjoyed the dinner party.

هل استمتعت بحفل العشاء؟  
سألته إن كانوا قد استمتعوا بحفل العشاء.



### 3 Word Changes in Reported Speech تغييرات الكلمات في الكلام المتقول

• "I did my homework already."

Todd said that he had done his homework already.  
قال تود إنه كان قد أنجز واجبه المتزلي بالفعل.



• "The plane is arriving now."

Mary said that the plane was arriving then/at that time.  
قالت ماري إن الطائرة كانت تصل في ذلك الوقت.



Time expressions تغيير تعبيرات الزمن:

now → at that time

today → (on) that day

tomorrow → the day after / the next day

yesterday → the day before



### 4 Reporting Verbs أفعال القول

We use different verbs instead of say to make the meaning more natural.  
 نستخدم أفعالاً مختلفة بدل (say) لجعل المعنى أكثر طبيعية

"Yes, it's a good idea."



agreed  
اتفق

"Of course, I did my homework."



assured  
أكد

"I don't think so."



replied  
أجاب

"Be careful!"



advised  
نصح

"Help me, please."



asked  
طلب

"That's impossible."



★ An indirect object is always used after tell.

يتم دائمًا استخدام المفعول غير المباشر (tell).

He told me that he had studied English.  
أخبرني أنه قد درس الإنجليزية.

### Choose the correct answer:

### اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

1 She said, "I am tired."  
She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ tired.

- A) is B) was  
C) were D) be



2 He said, "I have finished my work."  
He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ finished his work.

- A) has B) had  
C) have D) having



3 They said, "We will go to the park tomorrow."  
They said that they \_\_\_\_\_ to the park the next day.

- A) will go B) would go  
C) went D) had gone



4 She asked, "Where do you live?"  
She asked me where \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) do I live B) did I live  
C) I live D) was I living



5 He said, "I can't drive."  
He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ drive.

- A) can't B) couldn't  
C) didn't can D) don't



6 She said, "I may be late."  
She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ be late.

- A) may B) might  
C) could D) will





## 12 What They Said (Reported Speech) – الكلام المنقول

### 1 Reported Speech (الكلام المنقول)

نستخدم الكلام المنقول لنقل ما قاله شخص آخر.

Direct Speech (الكلام المباشر)	Reported Speech (الكلام المنقول)
Simple Present	→ Simple Past
Present Progressive	→ Past Progressive
Simple Past	→ Past Perfect
Present Perfect	→ Past Perfect
Modals (can, may, will...)	→ Modals change

#### Modal Changes أمتغير الأفعال الناقصة

- I'll see you later. → She said she **would** see me later.
- I can't come. → He said he **couldn't** come.
- I have to go. → She said she **had to** go.
- We may be late. → I said that we **might** be late.

Note: قد تُحذف كلمة (that) بـتسنيته لـفعل said.

### 2 Reported Questions (الأسئلة المنقولة)

لا يحدث عكس في ترتيب الفعل والفاعل.

#### With question word (مع أداة استفهام)

- How old are you?  
→ He asked how old I **was**.
- Where were you last night?  
→ She wanted to know **where I had been** the night before.

#### Without question word (بدون أداة استفهام)

- Are you a student?  
→ He asked if I **was** a student.
- Did you enjoy the dinner party?  
→ She asked if they **had enjoyed** the dinner party.

### 3 Word Changes in Reported Speech

تغيرات الكلمات في الكلام المنقول  
تغيير بعض الكلمات المتعلقة بالزمن.

now → at that time الآن → في ذلك الوقت	• "I did my homework already." → Todd said that he <b>had done</b> his homework already.
today → (on) that day اليوم → في ذلك اليوم	• "The plane is arriving <b>now</b> ." → Mary said that the plane <b>was arriving then</b> / at that time.
tomorrow → the day after / the next day غداً → في اليوم التالي	
yesterday → the day before أمس → في اليوم السابق	

Note: يُحذف كـلـمـل (that) بعد الفعل لـسـايد

### 4 Relative Adverb: Where (ظرف المكان: حيث)

- That's the school **where** I attended as a child.
- That's the place **where** I grew up.
- Dubai is the place **where** I want to go on vacation.
- Home is **where** the heart is.



### 5 Expressing Agreement & Disagreement

التعبير عن الموافقة والاختلاف

#### Agreement (الموافقة)

##### Affirmative (+)

- A: I like pizza.  
B: So do I. / I do too.

- A: I will travel next week.  
B: So will I. / I will too.

##### Negative (-)

- A: I don't like broccoli.  
B: **Neither** do I. / I don't either.

- A: I won't go to the party.  
B: **Neither** will I. / I won't either.

#### Disagreement (الاختلاف)

- A: I **didn't** like the movie.  
B: I did.

- A: I've been to Jeddah.  
B: I **haven't**.

- A: She is kind.  
B: I **don't** think so.

### 6 Negative Questions (الأسئلة السلبية)

تستخدمها للتأكد من المعلومات أو للتعبير عن الدهشة.

- Isn't there something we can do?
- Aren't you going to help?
- Don't you want to know what happened?
- Haven't you seen the news?
- Didn't you ask them about the damage?
- Weren't you there to offer support?



### Choose the correct answer.

### اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1 She said, "I'm tired."  
She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ tired.

- A) is B) were  
C) was D) be



2 He said, "I have finished my work."  
He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ finished his work.

- A) has B) had  
C) have D) having



3 They said, "We will go to the park tomorrow."  
They said that they \_\_\_\_\_ to the park the next day.

- A) will go B) would go  
C) went D) had gone



4 She asked, "Where do you live?"  
She asked me where I \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) do live B) did live  
C) live D) was living



5 He said, "I can't drive."  
He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ drive.

- A) can't B) couldn't  
C) didn't D) don't



6 She said, "I may be late."  
She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ be late.

- A) may B) might  
C) could D) will



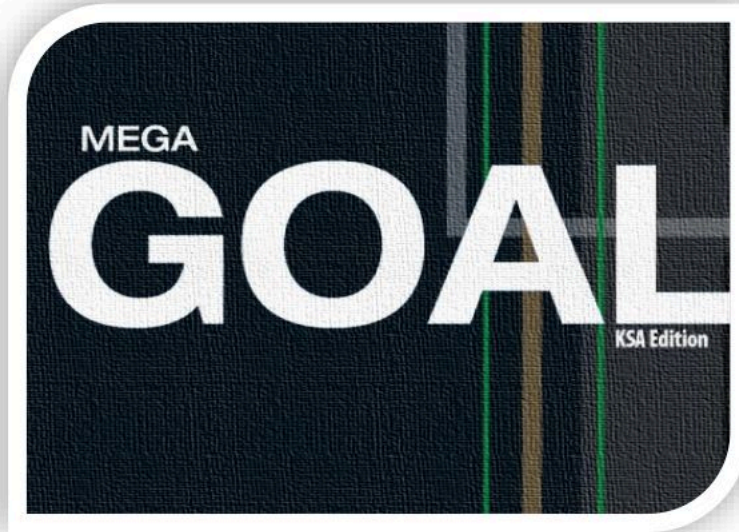


وزارة التعليم  
Ministry of Education

رؤية  
VISION  
2030  
المملكة العربية السعودية  
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

# Revision Mega Goal 1.2

مراجعة ميغا قول ١,٢



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري

*Badr Al-Shahri*

## Unit 7: You've Got Mail

### Vocabulary

Choose the best answer to each question.

1 .*What do you say to someone who just graduated from college ?*

- A. Sincerely.
- B. I apologize.
- C. Congratulations!
- D. Thank you.

2 .*What do you say to a friend when you forget his or her graduation ?*

- A. You're welcome.
- B. Congratulations!
- C. Best regards.
- D. I apologize.

3 .*When someone is on the road, he or she is.*\_\_\_\_\_

- A. traveling for business
- B. taking a walk
- C. waiting for a bus
- D. working at home

4 .*When a phone call is urgent, it is.*\_\_\_\_\_

- A. very important
- B. not necessary
- C. related to work
- D. exciting

5 .*To import means to.*\_\_\_\_\_

- A. sell something internationally
- B. bring something in from another country
- C. make something at home
- D. buy something expensive

### Grammar : Form , meaning , and function

Complete each sentence with a preposition from the box.

against	for	of	on	in	to
---------	-----	----	----	----	----

1. After studying for weeks, she succeeded in passing the exam.
2. He is tired of taking classes at night. He'll stop taking them next semester.
3. Are you looking forward to visiting your relatives next week?
4. Our teacher insists on speaking to us only in English.
5. He should apologize for arriving late.
6. We have decided against going to the beach. It is not warm enough.

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence .

1. *We had fun at the beach \_\_\_\_\_ the cold weather.*

- A. although
- B. in spite of
- C. even though
- D. because

2. *\_\_\_\_\_ I was sick, I still went to school.*

- A. Even though
- B. Because
- C. In spite of
- D. But

3. *\_\_\_\_\_ I like ice cream, I am too full to eat any.*

- A. Because
- B. In spite of
- C. Even
- D. Although

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. *My great grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ use microwave ovens. The first microwave wasn't invented until the 1940s.*

- A. used to
- B. didn't use
- C. didn't use to
- D. would

2. *When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of energy. I was always outside playing or riding my bike.*

- A. would have
- B. used to have
- C. use to have
- D. didn't use to have

## Reading

Read the text. Choose the best answer to each question .

Hi Olivia ,

How do you like spending the summer in Florida? Are you used to the hot weather now ?

I am enjoying my vacation at my aunt's house in Washington. But I am still not used to all the rain. It rains so much that I have to bring my umbrella with me everywhere! It is a bit inconvenient but I don't mind. The ocean here is beautiful to look at, but it is so cold. In spite of the weather, I am taking advantage of being on vacation and spending a lot of time relaxing .

I'm looking forward to seeing you soon! I'll call you as soon as I get home .

Mari

**1. In the letter, I'm looking forward to seeing you soon means \_\_\_\_**

- A. Mari and Olivia won't see each other for a long time
- B. Mari doesn't want to see Olivia soon
- C. Mari won't see Olivia for a long time

[D. Mari wants to see Olivia soon](#)

**2. In the letter, I am taking advantage of being on vacation means \_\_\_\_\_**

A. Mari is not having a good vacation

[B. Mari is benefiting from the vacation](#)

C. Mari is wasting her vacation

D. Mari is waiting for her vacation to end

**3. Which sentence shows a result ?**

A. I am enjoying my vacation.

B. I'm looking forward to seeing you soon!

[C. It is so cold that people never go out.](#)

D. Are you used to the hot weather now?

**4. In the letter, It rains so much that I have to bring my umbrella with me everywhere means \_\_\_\_\_**

[A. It rains a lot](#)

B. It doesn't rain often

C. Mari likes her umbrella

D. It rains sometimes

**5. I'll call you as soon as I get home means Mari will call Olivia \_\_\_\_\_**

A. before she leaves Washington

B. a few days after she arrives home

[C. the moment she arrives home](#)

D. when Olivia gets home

## Unit 8: Wishful Thinking

### Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box.

<i>keep in touch</i>	<i>prize</i>	<i>close encounter</i>
<i>desert island</i>	<i>year round</i>	<i>have a ball</i>

1. I wish we would win the first prize so we would have a lot of money.
2. I would bring lots of books to a desert island
3. I would not want to have a close encounter with an extraterrestrial.
4. If we could take a trip around the world together, we would have a ball
5. I hope we can keep in touch while you're studying abroad.
6. I wouldn't want to live in a cold country year round

### Grammar : Form , meaning , and function

Match the following sentence parts.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. If I won the big prize <u>E</u>              | A. I wouldn't have to take the bus.    |
| 2. If I had a car <u>A</u>                      | B. I might visit France.               |
| 3. If I saw a falling star <u>D</u>             | C. I'd be an astronaut.                |
| 4. If I could go anywhere in the world <u>B</u> | D. I'd make a wish.                    |
| 5. If I could be anything I wanted <u>C</u>     | E. I would give some money to charity. |

Read the questions and fill in each blank .

1. Sam: I want to buy a car.

Sam wishes he could buy a car

2. Jeff: I want to sleep late tomorrow.

Jeff wishes he could sleep late tomorrow

3. Ben: I want to have a big house.

Ben wishes he had a big house

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ much to do in the town where you live?

- A. Is there      B. There is      C. Are there      D. There are

2. No not really. There are some sport centers but \_\_\_\_\_ nowhere to ride my bike.

- A. there isn't      B. there aren't      C. there is      D. there are

## Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each statement.

### The Make-A-Wish Foundation

One of the world's most well-known charities is the Make-A-Wish Foundation. This charity grants wishes to children who are very sick. The Make-A-Wish Foundation granted its first wish in 1980 to a seven-year-old boy named Christopher, who was sick with cancer. Christopher wanted to be a police officer. The charity made Christopher's wish come true. He was given a uniform and badge and a helicopter ride. This made the young boy very happy. Since then, the Make-A-Wish Foundation has granted over 240,000 wishes to children all over the world. Some children wish to meet famous people, to go to exciting places, and to learn new things. The following are some examples of wishes that children have made.

"I wish to be James Bond".

"I wish to learn to take care of a horse".

"I wish to swim with a dolphin".

"I wish to go to the mountains.

The Make-A-Wish Foundation tries hard to make all of the wishes come true.

1. The Make-A-Wish Foundation grants wishes to people of all ages ( F )
2. The Make-A-Wish Foundation is only in the United States ( F )
3. The first wish was a boy who wished to be a police officer ( T )
4. The Make-A-Wish Foundation has granted wishes for over 30 years ( T )
5. Some children wish to take trips ( T )

## Unit 9 : Complaints, Complaints

### Vocabulary

Match each word in Column 1 with a word in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. leaky	B	A. jeans
2. dead	F	B. pipes
3. flat	E	C. window
4. dripping	D	D. faucet
5. scratched	H	E. tire
6. broken	C	F. battery
7. cracked	G	G. windshield
8. torn	A	H. DVD

### Grammar

Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Oh no! Your jacket \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tear                      B. teared                      C. is tore                      D. is torn

2. The roof \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. need fix                      B. needs be fixed                      C. needs to be fixed                      D. needs fixes

3. The salad \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. needs to be made                      B. needs make                      C. needs to make                      D. need make

4. The plumber fixed the \_\_\_\_\_ pipe.

- A. broke                      B. broked                      C. broken                      D. broke

5. The button on that shirt needs to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sew                      B. sewed                      C. sewd                      D. sewn

6. Dad, do you want me to take out the garbage or \_\_\_\_\_ done it?

- A. did you already                      B. you have already                      C. have you already                      D. already

7. I really need to lose weight but I \_\_\_\_\_ eating candy!

- A. can't stop                      B. can stop                      C. can't stand                      D. can stand

## Reading

**Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.**

To: *Talk and Text* Cell Phone [Company@email.com](mailto:Company@email.com)

From: Michael [Reed@email.com](mailto:Reed@email.com)

Subject: Complaint

Dear *Talk and Text* Representative,

I am writing to you to complain about my new cell phone and service plan. I bought a new cell phone from *Talk and Text* last month, but the phone is already broken. The instructions say that I can take pictures with it and store them on my phone, but when I take a picture, it is erased after a few minutes. I would like to return this phone and get a new one without a charge.

Also, my text messaging plan needs to be changed. I thought my plan was for unlimited texting, but I just received a bill for all of the texts I sent last month. I do not think that I should have to pay this bill because my service contract with *Talk and Text* says that I have unlimited texting.

Please respond to this email, or call me at 326-555-8125.

Sincerely,

Michael Reed

1. Michael is unhappy with his new cell phone. ( T )
2. Michael cannot take pictures with his phone. ( F )
3. Michael's phone doesn't store pictures. ( T )
4. Michael probably texts a lot. ( T )
5. Michael will probably pay his texting charges. ( F )

## Writing

**Write a letter or email of complaint about a faulty product**

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.....

.....

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.....

## Unit 10 : Wonder What Happened

### Vocabulary

Match each word in Column 1 with a definition in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. tornado	C	A. blow up
2. meteorite	E	B. junk or trash
3. debris	B	C. a powerful windstorm
4. crater	D	D. a large hole
5. explode	A	E. something that falls from outer space

### Grammar

Choose the best answer to each question.

- When I got home, you \_\_\_\_\_ already.  
A. have left      B. have leave      C. had left      D. left
- When John offered to buy Jim's car, it was too late. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ to sell it to Mark.  
A. had agreed      B. has agreed      C. agreed      D. agree
- I didn't have dinner with Carl because I \_\_\_\_\_ earlier.  
A. have eaten      B. had eaten      C. had ate      D. eaten
- You've been working all night! You \_\_\_\_\_ be tired.  
A. won't      B. must      C. can't      D. are
- Larry just ate a whole pizza. He \_\_\_\_\_ be still hungry.  
A. won't      B. must      C. can't      D. should
- I'm not sure what time the show starts. It \_\_\_\_\_ be at 7:00.  
A. won't      B. must      C. can't      D. might
- My grandfather was interested in the stars, \_\_\_\_\_ he never owned a telescope.  
A. or      B. so      C. and      D. yet

## Reading

**Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.**

### The Bermuda Triangle

The Bermuda Triangle is an area of water in the North Atlantic Ocean that stretches from the island of Bermuda to Florida to Puerto Rico. Since the 1940s, a large number of planes and boats have mysteriously disappeared in this area. In many cases, these planes and boats were traveling in good weather conditions without any known problems, when they suddenly disappeared and were never seen or heard from again.

Over the years many people have tried to explain the strange disappearances. Some say that there must have been sudden storms or bad weather. Others say that gases in the water might have caused boats to sink. Some people even say that aliens are responsible. Scientists have been unable to agree on why so many boats and planes have disappeared in this area. But one thing is for sure—until an explanation is found, people will continue to wonder what mysterious things are happening in the Bermuda Triangle.

1. The Bermuda Triangle is an area of land. ( F )
2. Cars, boats, and planes have disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle. ( F )
3. There are many ideas about what might have caused the disappearances. ( T )
4. Scientists can prove that aliens take boats and planes from Bermuda. ( F )
5. Sudden bad weather might have caused the disappearances. ( T )

## Writing

**Write a description of a vessel, voyage or expedition you read or heard about :**

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

## Unit 11 : If It Hadn't Happened

### Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a word or expression from the box.

*oil well – regret – advantage – penicillin – source – electric bulb*

1. The source of our drinking water is a nearby lake.
2. One advantage of flying is how quickly you can travel.
3. The most widely used antibiotic in the world is penicillin.
4. An oil well can drill deep into the earth.
5. If you don't study now, you may regret it later.
6. Thomas Edison invented the first electric bulb.

### Grammar

**A- Match the following sentence parts.**

Column 1		Column 2
1. He shouldn't have yelled at his friend	D	A. when it was on sale.
2. If I hadn't spent all my money	E	B. I would have picked you up.
3. If he had been more careful	C	C. he wouldn't have fallen off
4. I should have bought that coat	A	D. but he was mad at him.
5. If you had told me you needed a ride	B	E. I would have bought you lunch.

**B- Rewrite sentences by rearranging the words.**

1. have / If / had / the map / they / they / gotten / wouldn't / lost / checked  
If they had checked the map, they wouldn't have gotten lost.
2. the team / If / had / have / could / played / practiced / he / he / on / harder  
If he had practiced harder, he could have played on the team.
3. If / the job / he / he / have / applied / gotten / had / would  
If he had applied, he would have gotten the job.
4. to / asked / you / me / would / the meeting / If / gone / have / had / I  
If you had asked me, I would have gone to the meeting.

**C- Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.**

1. We used to live in Riyadh then we moved to Abha. We've been living here \_\_\_\_\_ five years.

A. since

B. ago

C. when

D. for

## Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

### The Microwave Oven

The microwave oven is a common appliance that is used in kitchens all around the world today. Many people are so used to using a microwave that they have forgotten about all of the advantages the microwave has given to cooks. Before the microwave was invented, people spent a lot more time in the kitchen! The microwave was invented by a scientist named Percy Spencer in 1945. Spencer was working on a machine called a magnetron that produced microwave radio signals for radar systems. One day, Spencer had a chocolate bar in his pocket that he was saving to eat for a snack later. While he was standing next to the magnetron, he noticed that the chocolate bar was melting in his pocket. He realized that the microwaves had melted it. He did more tests, using popcorn and eggs before he realized that he had just discovered a new, very useful way of cooking. The first microwave oven weighed about 700 pounds (318 kilograms) and was about five feet (152 centimeters) tall. It was about the size of a refrigerator! But, with time and more experiments, the microwave became much smaller and is now used in kitchens everywhere.

1. The microwave oven was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a scientist      B. a cook      C. a machine      D. a chocolate bar
2. An advantage of the microwave is that people could \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cook chocolate      B. cook more      C. spend lot of money      D. spend less time
3. The first microwave oven was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dangerous      B. small      C. big      D. chocolate

## Writing

Write a response for an advice column

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Unit 12 : What They Said

### Vocabulary

Match each word in Column 1 with a description in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. bother	F	A. make higher
2. candidate	B	B. person who wants to be elected
3. hoax	D	C. cause to fall over
4. knock down	C	D. a trick
5. proof	G	E. get an image with a computer
6. raise	A	F. try; make an effort
7. scan	E	G. evidence

### Grammar

**A- Rewrite each sentence as reported speech.**

1. Jane: I'm cleaning the house.

Jane said she was cleaning the house.

2. Paul: I finished reading the book.

Paul said that he had finished reading the book.

3. Teacher: Diane, you did not study hard enough.

The teacher told Diane that she hadn't studied hard enough.

**B- Choose the best answer to fill in the blank :**

1. Oh, look! That's the kindergarten \_\_\_\_\_ I went when I was a child.

A. where

B. which

C. when

D. that

2. I'm not going to fail this test!

A. Me too

B. Me either

C. Me neither

D. Me nor I

## Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

### Spread the News

These days, people do not watch the news on television as much as they used to. They also don't read as many printed newspapers. Now it is easier to get the news on the Internet. It is quick and easy to read news online: You can choose which stories to read, and it is usually free! Another benefit of online news is that it is easy to share an interesting news story with your friends by emailing it to them.

Researchers at the University of Pennsylvania wondered what kinds of news stories people share most often. Do they share good news or bad news? Do they share gossip about celebrities or scientific research? Some people were surprised by the results of the study. The researchers found that people like to spread good news. They share stories that fill them with awe and inspiration or good emotions. They also spread scientific and academic stories more often than gossip. Have you ever emailed a news story to a friend? What kind of news was it?

1. More and more people are getting the news on the Internet. ( T )
2. When people feel *inspired*, they feel bad. ( F )
3. A benefit of online news is that you can share stories through email. ( T )
4. People like to share stories that make them feel sad. ( F )
5. People like to share stories about celebrities. ( F )

## Writing

Write about a place you would like to visit :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

# General Revision

## Mega Goal 1.2

Units : 7-8-9-10-11-12

Name : .....

..... : الاسم

..... : الصف



# REVISION UNIT (7)

## Grammar

You've Got Mail



### Choose the correct form in brackets

- 1- I apologize for ( arrive - **arriving** - arrives - arrived ) late .
- 2- Our teacher insists ( **on** - in - of - to ) speaking to us only in English .
- 3- There were so ( much - little - **many** - such ) cars that we couldn't find a place to park.
- 4- There ( is - **are** - was - were ) six books on the armchair.
- 5- Ali went to school today ( **in spite of** - so that - as soon as - when ) being sick .
- 6 - I'll call you when I ( **arrive** - arrives - arrived - arriving ) .
- 7- I used to ( watching - watches - watched - **watch** ) Disney cartoon when I was a child.
- 8- We ( **used to** - didn't used to - would - use to ) have a big car.
- 9- I read ( a - an - **the** - no article ) Holy Qur'an .
- 10- There are a lot of ( company - companys - companyes - **companies** ) here ..

### Correct the errors in the following sentences :-

- 1- He is tired ( **about** ) **of**.....taking classes at night. He'll stop taking them next
- 2- We had great time ( **although** ) **in spite of**..... the rain.
- 3- I didn't ( **used to** ) **use to**.....walk to school .
- 4-There ( **are** ) **is**..... a phone message for you ..
- 5- I ( **would** ) **used to**..... have a long hair .
- 7- The ( **child** ) **children**.....run to the park .

### Do as shown between brackets :-

- 1- he studied hard / he failed. ( **Join using although** )  
**Although he studied hard, he failed.**
- 2- They used to play football every weekend. ( **Ask a question** )  
**Did they use to play football every week? What did they use to play every weekend? (football)**
- 3- He used to have a mustache ( **Rewrite using would** if possible )  
**He would have a mustache.**

## Vocabulary

### Circle the odd words :

- 1- Stories - families - cities - **men**
- 2- tooth - **card** - mouse - child

### Fill in the spaces with suitable word : ( drum - smoke - stone age - email )

- 1- I will send you an **email**..... as soon as I hear from him .
- 2- People have shown a need to communicate with one another since **stone age**.....
- 3- In the past, native people in the Americas used **smoke**..... from fires to transmit messages.

### Classify the items into the correct category : man - card - wife - fish - city - foot

Regular Nouns	Irregular Nouns
card- wife- city	man- fish- foot

### Match the words with the meanings:

1	Look forward to	( 3 )	be on a trip
2	urgent	( 4 )	be honest and frank
3	Be on the road	( 2 )	very important
4	be straight	( 1 )	be excited about

### Match the words with their opposites:

1	import	( 2 )	disadvantage
2	advantage	( 1 )	export
3	ancient	( 4 )	non-native
4	native	( 3 )	modern

### Underline the correct word for each picture:



(telegraph - telephone)



( email -letter)



( signal tower - smoke )



( apologize - import )



( tone - drum)



# REVISION UNIT (8)

## Grammar

Wishful Thinking

### Choose the correct form in brackets

- If I ( win - wins - **won** - winning ) a million dollars , I would buy a new car .
- They ( stay - will stay - staying - **would stay** ) longer if they had more time .
- I wish I ( has - **had** - having - have ) more time .
- If we ( are - **were** - was - is ) free, we would go with you
- There are ( **some** - any - much - little ) apples on the fridge.
- Is there ( some - **any** - no - much ) cheese on the fridge?
- I have ( some - any - **no** - much ) friends . I feel lonely .

### Correct the errors in the following sentences :-

- If she passed the exam , she ( will ) .....**would**.....be able to enter the university .
- There isn't ( some) .....**any**..... milk in the fridge .
- Would you like ( any ) .....**any**.....coffee ?
- I have ( a rice ) .....**rice**..... on my lunch ..
- I put three ( sugars ) .....**sugar**..... on my tea . .
- I wish I ( was ) .....**were**.....a billionaire

### Do as shown between brackets :-

- If I had his number, I ....**could**..... ( call ) him. ( Complete )
- What would you do if you had more time? ( Answer using **might** or **could** )  
If I had more time , .....
- " The traffic is so bad " ( Complete the **wish** )  
Khaled wishes .....**the traffic was not so bad**.....

## Vocabulary

### Circle the odd words :

- milk - rice - sugar - **apple**
- small - medium - **gold** - large

### Fill in the spaces with suitable word : ( guy - desert island - money - expensive )

- I read about this **guy**..... who won a million dollar prize on TV game show.
- I like clothes that aren't too **expensive**..... and that are comfortable.
- I spend my **money**..... mostly on video games and electronic stuff.

### Classify the items into the correct category : egg - water - butter - orange - cat - oil

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
egg- orange- cat	water- butter - oil

### Match the words with the meanings:

1 poverty	( 3 )	award
2 E.T.	( 4 )	Remote , tropical island
3 prize	( 2 )	Space being
4 Desert island	( 1 )	poor

### Match the words with their opposites:

1 blessing	( 4 )	national
2 winner	( 3 )	wealth
3 poverty	( 2 )	loser
4 international	( 1 )	problem

### Underline the correct word for each picture:



- ( **prize** - empire ) ( game boy - **cell phone** ) ( **quiz show** - charity ) ( universe - **desert island** ) ( **wish** - split )

Entisar Al-Obaidallah



# REVISION UNIT (9)

## Grammar

Complaints, Complaints

### Choose the correct form in brackets

- The rooms need to be (clean - cleans - **cleaned** - cleaning).
- The phone (need - **needs** - needed - needing) to be fixed.
- I (has - have - **having** - had) my hair cut yesterday.
- He fixed the (crash - **crashed** - crashes - crashing) computer.
- Has he (**driven** - drove - drive - driving) the car?
- I haven't eaten at that restaurant (**already** - just - as soon as - yet).
- I don't enjoy (siting - sit - sat - **sitting**) in the sun.
- I'm going to be at home today. Please call (him - them - us - **me**).

### Correct the errors in the following sentences :-

- I had my house (paint) ..... **Painted** .....
- The mechanic fixed the (damage) ..... **damaged** ..... car.
- She (need) ..... **needs** ..... to take more exercises.
- Put your clothes (up) **away** .....
- I haven't done my homework (just) ..... **yet** .....
- We want to come to your graduation. Don't forget (him) ..... **us** .....

### Do as shown between brackets :-

- She won't have sent the email ..... **yet** ..... (Complete using already or yet)
- Please, listen to me when I'm talking to ..... **you** ..... (Use the correct pronoun)
- "Clean up this mess"  
..... **Clean this mess up / Clean it up** ..... (Rewrite the sentence differently)

## Vocabulary

### Circle the odd words :

- Cracked - broken - repaired - **fixed**
- stain - hole - **no signal** - torn

### Fill in the spaces with suitable word : ( sharpened - torn - stained - crashed )

- The knife doesn't cut. It needs to be ..... **sharpened** .....
- The sleeve of the jacket is **torn** ..... I will have it sewn.
- This computer ..... **crashed** ..... I'll have a technician look at it.

### Classify the items into the correct category : stain - dripping faucet - leaky pipe - missing button

Housing	Clothing
dripping faucet - leaky pipe	stain - missing button

### Match the words with the meanings:

1 crashed	( 4 )	shredded
2 filthy	( 3 )	event
3 episode	( 1 )	broken
4 torn	( 2 )	Very dirty

### Match the words with their opposites:

1 faded	( 2 )	Clean - spotless
2 stained	( 4 )	unsewn
3 Loose-fitting	( 3 )	tight-fitting
4 sewn	( 1 )	dark & brightened

### Underline the correct word for each picture:



( hair dryer - hair cap ) ( hole - stain ) ( stroller - wagon ) ( blender - meat grinder ) ( doorknob - keys )

Entisar Al-Obaidallah



# REVISION UNIT (10)

## Grammar

I Wonder What Happened



### Choose the correct form in brackets

- 1- When the police arrived, the thief had ( **escape - escapes - escaping - escaped** ).
- 2- (**Had - Do - Are - Has**) you ever visited London when you moved there ? .
- 3- I think my mother (**can't - must - might - can**) know who the people are in that old photo .
- 4- Sara didn't eat breakfast or lunch. She (**can't - must - might - can**) be hungry now.
- 5- I want to buy a phone, (**and - but - or - so**) I don't have enough money
- 6- If you heat ice, it ( **melt - melting - melted - melts** ) .
- 7- If you (**wake up - wakes up - woke up - waking up**) late , you will miss the bus
- 8- I don't ( **need to - needs to - must - needn't** ) write the report myself. My secretary can do that for me.
- 9- Would you like drink a cup of tea , ( **and - but - so - or** ) coffee?

### Correct the errors in the following sentences :-

- 1- We ( can ) ..... can't .....stay long because we have to go to the store before it close .
- 2- I thought that TV program was (very) ..... really / quiet .....fantastic.
- 3- She ( need ) ..... needs .....to take more exercises .
- 4- If you freeze water , it ( turn ) ..... turns .....into ice .
- 5- If it ( rain ) ..... rains ..... , we will stay at home .
- 7- I didn't ( needed to ) ..... need to .....wait, she was just on time

### Do as shown between brackets :-

- 1- He might have gone to the work. ( Change into negative )  
..... might not .....
- 2- He didn't want to walk in the rain, He took a taxi. ... ( Combine into one )  
..... so .....

## Vocabulary

### Circle the odd words:

- 1- investment - trade - economy - **balloon**
- 2- tornado - hurricane - **dome** - storm

### Fill in the spaces with suitable word : ( serve - debris - dynamic - crashed )

- 1- The meteorite had left a lot of ..... debris .....in its path.
- 2- The Kingdom is honored to welcome and ..... serve .....an increasing number of pilgrims and visitors.
- 3- He seemed a ..... dynamic .....and energetic leader.

### Classify the adjectives into the correct category : cold - sick - amazing - fascinating - ugly- freezing

Gradable	Non Gradable
<u>cold - sick - ugly</u>	<u>fascinating - amazing - freezing</u>

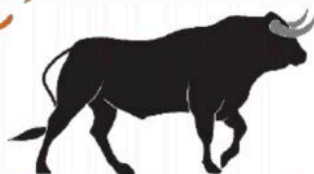
### Match the words with the meanings:

1 remote	( 2 )	relating to city
2 urban	( 4 )	Long journey by sea
3 dynamic	( 1 )	far away
4 voyage	( 3 )	always active

### Match the words with their opposites:

1 upgrade	( 4 )	rural
2 dynamic	( 3 )	Ordinary- normal
3 weird	( 1 )	degrade
4 urban	( 2 )	inactive

### Underline the correct word for each picture:



( snow ball - **meteorite** ) ( bull - deer ) ( tornado - volcano ) ( blender - **vessel** ) ( dome - hole )



# REVISION UNIT (11)

## Grammar

If It Haden't Happened

### Choose the correct form in brackets

- I should have (call - calls - called - calling) you earlier. (But, I didn't.)
- If we had (gone - go - went - going) to that new restaurant, we wouldn't be hungry now.
- If you had graduated, we would be (celebrate - celebrating - celebrated - celebrates).
- If I had studied hard, I might have (pass - passes - passed - passing) the exam.
- (Has - Are - Have - Having) you met your neighbors yet?
- He has lived in Dammam (for - since - ago - yet) 1999.
- He moved to Jeddah three years (ago - since - for - yet).
- (May - Would - Must - Should) I go outside, please?
- I (can - could - may - might) run 10 miles when I was young.
- If he had worked harder, he would (have - has - had - having) been able to get A at the exam.

3-10

موقعكم

### Correct the errors in the following sentences :-

- I shouldn't have (leave) ..... left ..... my book outside in the rain. (But, I did.)
- If I had (study) ..... studied ..... hard, I might have passed the exam
- (Have) ..... Has ..... she phoned yet?
- She has been a teacher (for) ..... since ..... December.
- He (doesn't) ..... didn't ..... call his friend last night.

### Do as shown between brackets :-

- He has lived in Dubai ..... for ..... three years ( Complete using for or since )
- I traveled to Japan three years ..... ago ..... ( Complete with Time Expression )
- They went to a restaurant last night. ( Ask a question )  
Where did they go last night?

## Vocabulary

### Circle the odd words :

- airplane - computer - wheel - oil
- Sumerians - America - Mayans - Incans

### Fill in the spaces with suitable word : ( discovered - electric - airplane - invented )

- The Sumerians ..... invented ..... the wheel in 5000 B.C.E.
- The Wright brothers invented the first successful ..... airplane .....
- Thomas Edison developed the first ..... electric ..... light bulb.

### Classify the items into the correct category: radio - oil - watch - computer - America - penicillin

Inventions	Discoveries
radio - watch - Computer -	America - oil - penicillin

### Match the words with the meanings:

1	hoax	( 2 )	thankful
2	grateful	( 3 )	to say you admire
3	praise	( 4 )	lawyer
4	attorney	( 1 )	jock

### Match the words with their opposites:

1	advantage	( 2 )	Lying - untruthful
2	honest	( 3 )	light
3	heavy	( 4 )	employed
4	unemployed	( 1 )	disadvantage

### Underline the correct word for each picture :



(Wheel - well)



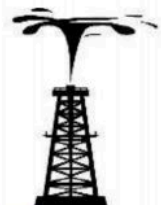
( bottle - glass )



( hairpin - hairstyle )



( angry - embarrassed )



( oil well - penicillin )



# REVISION UNIT (12)

## Grammar

## What They Said

### Choose the correct form in brackets

- 1- She said that she (like - likes - liking - **liked**) ice cream.
- 2- He said that he was (living - lives - lived - **live**) in Jeddah.
- 3- He said that he had been (walk - walked - walking - **walks**) along the street
- 4- She asked me if I (am - is - **was** - were) cold.
- 5- (**Aren't** - Isn't - Doesn't - Hasn't) you going to English class tomorrow?
- 6- (**Isn't** - Haven't - Doesn't - Wasn't ) you eaten lunch yet.
- 7- That's the restaurant (who - which - **where** - when ) we ate last Friday.
- 8- I can speak Spanish fluently. (So will I - So do I - **So can I** - So did I)
- 9- I don't sleep early. ( **Neither do I** - Neither does I - Neithr did I - Neither have I)
- 10- I didn't like the pizza. ( I did - I do - I does - I will)

### Correct the errors in the following sentences :-

- 1- He said he had (eating) ..... eaten ..... too much .
- 2- He asked how old I (am) ..... was .....
- 3- **Don't** he understand? ..... Doesn't ..
- 4- That picture was taken in the park **who** I used to play. .... where .....
- 5- I am not tired. **Either** am I. .... Neither .....

### Do as shown between brackets :-

- 1- Ali said : " I learned English in Canada" ( Report )
- 2- I don't know the answer ( Give short answer )  
Neither, do I / I do

## Vocabulary

### Circle the odd words:

- 1- Flood - Tornado - **countryside** - Earthquake
- 2- save - rescue - protect - **harm**

### Fill in the spaces with suitable word : ( natural - quote, - global - environmental )

- 1- Most people still don't believe that ..... global ..... warming was a problem.
- 2- Earthquake, flood, and tsunami are examples of ..... natural ..... disaster.
- 3- The quote ..... is words full of wisdom that someone important said.

### Classify the items into the correct category: tsunami - air pollution - over fishing - flood - volcano

Natural Disaster	Environmental issues
<u>Tsunami - Flood - Volcano</u>	<u>Air pollution - over fishing</u>

### Match the words with the meanings:

1	proof	( 4 )	writer
2	bother	( 1 )	evidence
3	deaf	( 2 )	make the effort
4	author	( 3 )	unable to hear

### Match the words with their opposites:

1	healthy	( 3 )	powerless
2	formal	( 1 )	unhealthy
3	powerful	( 4 )	fools
4	wise men	( 2 )	informal

### Underline the correct word for each picture:



(candidates - mayor) ( peach - **pumpkin** ) ( pomegranate - cherry) ( bother - scan) (universe - storm )

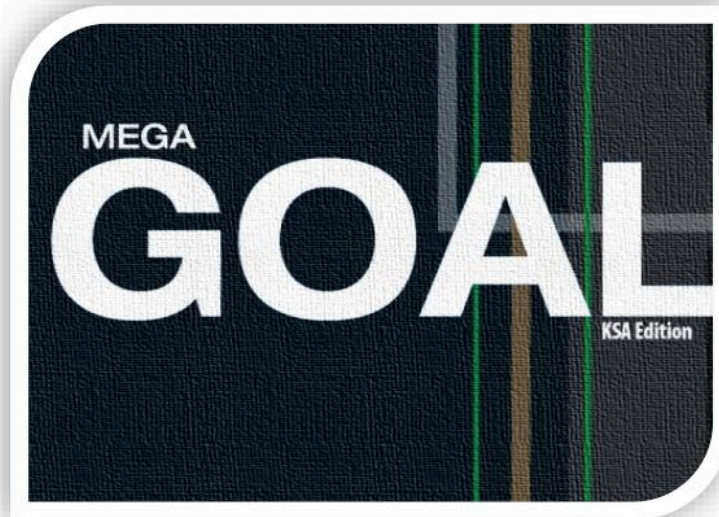


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المملكة العربية السعودية  
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

# Revision Mega Goal 1.2

مراجعة ميغا قول ١,٢



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري

*Badr Al-Shahri*

**Mega Goal 1**  
**Unit 7 : You've Got Mail!**

**1- Match each expression with its definition.**

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>c</u> be on the road    | a. be excited about              |
| 2. <u>e</u> import            | b. benefit from                  |
| 3. <u>b</u> take advantage of | c. be on a trip                  |
| 4. <u>d</u> urgent            | d. very important                |
| 5. <u>a</u> look forward to   | e. bring in from another country |

**2- Complete the sentences with ( *although - in spite of* )**

1. *in spite of* her busy schedule, Maya remembers her friends' events.
2. We had a really good time at the beach *in spite of* the cloudy weather.
3. *although* she has a Russian last name, she was born in Canada.

**3- Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions ( *about - of - to* )**

1. My cat is used *to* sleeping in its basket.
2. I'm tired *of* studying for my biology test.
3. My whole family is excited *about* going to visit my aunt in Abha.
4. You are capable *of* doing a lot better in math.

**4- Complete the sentences. Use the verb in parentheses.**

1. I'll send you an email as soon as I hear from him. (*hear*)
2. Noura will call her parents when she arrives at her hotel. (*arrive*)
3. My computer tells me when I get spam. (*get*)

**5- Match the words with their meanings.**

1- No way	4	a- be honest and frank
2- let someone down	3	b- used to give someone permission
3- Of course	2	c- disappoint
4- Be straight	1	d- used to say you won't allow something

### 6- Match the sentence part .

1. He was so sick	g	a. we had to wait in line for an hour
2. The food was so good	f	b. I wanted to shake hands with everyone
3. There were so few people	d	c. we almost didn't make our flight
4. We had so little time	c	d. we all sat in the front row at the conference
5. They were so busy	a	e. we had to cover our ears
6. The noise was so loud	e	f. I ate too much
7. She was so tired	h	g. he didn't go to work
8. I was so happy	b	h. she fell asleep on the bus

### 7- Write the plural form :

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Inbox	<u>Inboxes</u>	Man	<u>Men</u>
Business	<u>Businesses</u>	Child	<u>Children</u>
Watch	<u>Watches</u>	Tooth	<u>Teeth</u>
City	<u>Cities</u>	Foot	<u>Feet</u>
Company	<u>Companies</u>	Mouse	<u>Mice</u>
Story	<u>Stories</u>	Deer	<u>Deer</u>
Leaf	<u>Leaves</u>	Fish	<u>Fish</u>

### 8- Complete the sentences with: *There is* or *There are*.

1. There are some letters on the coffee table.
2. There is a magazine on the floor.
3. There is a newspaper on the kitchen table

### 9- Complete the paragraph with *a, an, the* or no article (-).

The cell phone has completely changed the way we communicate and interact with the digital world today. The modern cell phone, or smartphone, is all you need to be informed about what is happening in The world around you. From ..... cell phones you can not only make ..... calls and send ..... text messages, but you can send ..... emails, go on The Internet, buy things, bank online, listen to The news in real time and much more. Nowadays, there is no longer a need to own more than one device: ..... cell phone covers it all.



**Mega Goal 1**  
**Unit 8 : Wishful Thinking**

**1- Circle the odd word :**

- |    |               |                   |                      |
|----|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. | cash          | <u>leader</u>     | invest               |
| b. | prize         | <u>technology</u> | game show            |
| c. | <u>empire</u> | lonely            | desert island        |
| d. | universe      | <u>prize</u>      | extraterrestrial     |
| e. | leader        | empire            | <u>desert island</u> |

**2- Match to form new words or expressions.**

- |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. desert <u>d</u>     | a. round     |
| 2. keep <u>c</u>       | b. the prize |
| 3. close <u>e</u>      | c. in touch  |
| 4. whole year <u>a</u> | d. island    |
| 5. split <u>b</u>      | e. encounter |

**3- Match the sentence parts :**

1- I don't have much time	<u>e</u>	a. I wish he would lend me his car
2- I have to study today	<u>d</u>	b. I wish I could go to the mall
3- I'm not rich	<u>c</u>	c. I wish I was rich
4- I can't go to the mall	<u>b</u>	d. I wish I didn't have to study today
5- He won't lend me his car	<u>a</u>	e. I wish I had more time

**4- Write what each person wishes.**

**1. Kayla: My friends pay more attention to my sister than to me.**

Kayla wishes that her friends paid more attention to her

**2. Tommy: I have to pay the municipal fees on my house.**

Tommy wishes that he didn't have to pay the municipal fees on his house.

**3. Charles: I'm not good enough to play professional basketball.**

Charles wishes that he was good enough to play professional basketball.

**4. Kevin: My friend won't listen to me.**

Kevin wishes that his friend would listen to him.

**5. David: I have to do homework every night.**

David wishes that he didn't have to do homework every night.

**5- Match the words with their meanings.**

1- <i>this guy</i>	4	a- <i>have a good time</i>
2- <i>to me</i>	3	b- <i>echo question, to confirm what was said</i>
3- <i>You wouldn't know</i>	2	c- <i>in my opinion</i>
4- <i>have a ball</i>	1	d- <i>informal way to say "this person"</i>

**6- A businessman offers to pay for three things you want because you received the highest grades in the school district. What would you ask for?**

1- .....

2- .....

3- .....

**7- Mark the nouns with C for count or N for noncount.**

1. C shopper
2. C bargain
3. C price
4. C market
5. N livestock
6. N produce
7. C spice
8. C carpet
9. N jewelry
10. N Fish

**8- Fill in with ( some – any )**

1- Is there ..... orange juice?  
Yes , there is ..... in the refrigerator

2- Are there ..... sport facilities near here ?  
There are ..... sport facilities on the second block

**9- fill in under the suitable columns**

**\$50 – small – wool – sweater – SAR 100 – large – cotton – pants**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Price</b>
<u>sweater</u>	<u>wool</u>	<u>small</u>	<u>\$50</u>
<u>pants</u>	<u>cotton</u>	<u>large</u>	<u>SAR 100</u>

**10- Write about your wish :**

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**Mega Goal 1**  
**Unit 9 : Complaints, Complaints**

**Fill in the missing words :**

*Leaky – dripping – broken – cracked – flat – dead – no signal – scratched*

- 1- scratched DVD
2. no signal Cell phone
3. dead Battery
4. flat Tire
5. cracked Windshield
6. broken Window
7. dripping Faucet
8. Leaky Pipe

**Write the past participle for each verb.**

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. break   | <u>broken</u>    |
| 2. sew     | <u>sewn</u>      |
| 3. damage  | <u>damaged</u>   |
| 4. scratch | <u>scratched</u> |
| 5. stain   | <u>stained</u>   |

**Complete the sentences with need + to be + a past participle**




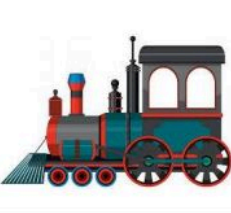

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1- The windows <u>need to be cleaned</u>   | ( <i>clean</i> )   |
| 2- The car seats <u>need to be fixed</u>   | ( <i>fix</i> )     |
| 3. That tie <u>needs to be sewn</u>        | ( <i>sew</i> )     |
| 4. The pencils <u>need to be sharpened</u> | ( <i>sharpen</i> ) |
| 5. The grass <u>needs to be cut</u>        | ( <i>cut</i> )     |



**Mega Goal 1**  
**Unit 10 : I Wonder What Happened**

**Match :**

*Hurricane – locomotive – bull – volcano – meteorite*

				
<i>meteorite</i>	<i>volcano</i>	<i>bull</i>	<i>locomotive</i>	<i>Hurricane</i>

**Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past and the past perfect forms.**

1. I felt (**feel**) much better after I had seen (**see**) the results
2. By the time we arrived (**arrive**), the rain had stopped (**stop**).
3. Dinosaurs had been (**be**) extinct for millions of years
4. I had never traveled (**never, travel**) abroad until I went (**go**) to Dubai

**Complete the sentences. Use can't, must, or might.**

1. Jerry has to work all day. He can't go to the football game.
2. Linda must be tired. She stayed up all night
4. Lee didn't eat breakfast or lunch. He must be hungry now.
5. We can't stay long because we have to go to the store
6. I think my dad might know who the people are in that photo.

**Match the words with the meaning :**

Column 1		Column 2
1- Excuse me	4	a- Anything is possible
2- Gee!	3	b- I have no idea!
3- Beats me	2	c- an exclamation to express surprise
4- You never know	1	d- a way to start a conversation with a stranger

**Match the words with the meanings.**

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>b</u> asset       | a. of or relating to the country                 |
| 2. <u>f</u> sustainable | b. a useful or valuable quality, skill or person |
| 3. <u>c</u> upgraded    | c. replaced by newer, better procedures,         |
| 4. <u>d</u> dynamic     | d. always active, changing, developing           |
| 5. <u>i</u> urban       | e. a business organization                       |
| 6. <u>a</u> rural       | f. lasting, not destroying natural resources     |
| 7. <u>h</u> remote      | g. made simpler, more effective and productive   |
| 8. <u>g</u> streamlined | h. far away                                      |
| 9. <u>e</u> enterprise  | i. of or relating to cities or towns             |

**Combine the sentences with: *and, but, or, so, or yet.***

1. We can study hurricanes. We can study the planetary system.

We can study hurricanes or the planetary system.

2. I like hot air balloons. I am scared of heights.

I like hot air balloons but , yet I am scared of heights.

3. It could be a helicopter. It could be a plane.

It could be a helicopter or a plane.

4. I don't like guessing. I will wait for the facts.

I don't like guessing so I will wait for the facts.

5. It might be a weather balloon. It could be a UFO\*.

It might be a weather balloon or a UFO.

**Complete the sentences. Use the simple present tense and will, may or might in the second clause.**

1. When you heat (**heat**) water to 100 Celsius, it boils (**boil**).
2. If they climb (**climb**) up to 4,000 meters, they will need (**need**) oxygen.
3. If you see (**see**) a “falling star,” it might be (**be**) a meteorite.
4. If we get (**get**) this HD TV, we will see (**see**) the game better.
5. When you mix (**mix**) flour and water, you will end up (**end up**) with batter

**Write about a place you would like to visit :**

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**Mega Goal 1**  
**Unit 11 : If It Hadn't Happened**

**Match to form new words and expressions.**

- |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1. oil <u>e</u>      | a. guard |
| 2. heavy <u>c</u>    | b. style |
| 3. hair <u>b</u>     | c. load  |
| 4. electric <u>d</u> | d. bulb  |
| 5. security <u>a</u> | e. well  |

**Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses.**

- 1- I should have said ( **say** ) I was sorry.
- 2- I shouldn't have done ( **do** ) that
- 3- If I hadn't found my book, I would have been ( **be** ) in trouble.
- 4- If I had studied harder, I would have passed ( **pass** ) the exam
- 5- If I hadn't learned English, I wouldn't understand ( **understand** ) you.
- 6- If we had won, we would be celebrating ( **celebrate** )

**Match the phrase with the meaning :**

- |                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1- You mean                         | ( <u>e</u> ) |
| 2- go out into the world            | ( <u>d</u> ) |
| 3- breathing down someone's neck    | ( <u>c</u> ) |
| 4- As for (me)                      | ( <u>b</u> ) |
| 5- have one's mind set on something | ( <u>a</u> ) |

- 
- a- be firmly decided
  - b- an expression used to introduce a new subject
  - c- constantly checking
  - d- start to be independent
  - e- an expression to confirm what someone has said

**Fill in with the simple past or present perfect of the verbs in the parentheses :**

- 1- In 1908, a small asteroid exploded ( **explode** ) over Siberia.
- 2- He has worked ( **work** ) as a scientist for many years.
- 3- We moved ( **move** ) to Muscat three years ago.
- 4- We have lived ( **live** ) in Muscat since May

**Complete the sentences with can, could and may and the verb in parentheses.**

1. Ahmed, could you help ( **help** ) me with this box, please?
2. Excuse me, may I open the window? Yes, you may
4. Mr. Ali can't see ( **not/see** ) you now. I'm afraid he's very busy.
5. could you swim ( **swim** ) when you were a child? No, I couldn't.

**Write a paragraph about what you regret and why**

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**Mega Goal 1**  
**Unit 12 : What They Said**

**Match**

**Storm – tree – pomegranate – pumpkin seed – telescope**

				
telescope	pumpkin seed	pomegranate	tree	Storm

**A- Match the words and the meanings.**

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <u>c</u> proof     | a. make the effort              |
| 2. <u>d</u> candidate | b. get an image with a computer |
| 3. <u>b</u> scan      | c. evidence                     |
| 4. <u>a</u> bother    | d. person trying to be elected  |

**Report the following speeches :**

- 1- "I have a brother and a sister."  
- He said (that) he had a brother and a sister
- 2- "I don't like mangoes."  
- She said (that) she didn't like mangoes
- 3- "I'm talking to Mary."  
- She said that she was talking to Mary
- 4- "I learned English in Canada."  
- He said that he had learned English in Canada
- 5- "I haven't seen the film yet."  
- She said that she hadn't seen the film yet
- 6- "I'll see you later."  
- She said that she would see me later

7- "I can't come to the meeting."

- He said that he couldn't come to the meeting

8- "I have to/must go to the doctor."

- She said that she had to go to the doctor

**Match the phrase with the meaning :**

1- really/totally ( a )

2- In the end ( b )

3- or anything like that ( c )

4- hoax ( d )

-----  
a- used to make a statement stronger

b- used to introduce a statement with the final event or result

c- or other similar things

d- a plan that is designed to trick someone else

**Circle the odd word :**

1. global warming

tornado

countryside

earthquake

2. damage

city

threaten

destroy

3. save

rescue

protect

harm

4. witness

reporter

news

victim

5. hit

study

research

science

**Write negative questions for the following situations.**

1. You recognize an old friend at the mall. The friend doesn't recognize you.

Don't you recognize me?

2. Your friend is eating popcorn and is not offering you any.

Aren't you going to offer me any?

3. You are playing a board game. You want your friend to play the game too

Don't you want you play?



**Form an indirect questions for the following**

1. What's the name of the street?

Do you know what the name of the street is ?

2. Where is the nearest bank?

Do you know where the nearest bank is ?

3. When does the store open?

Do you know when the store opens ?

**Write an email to a friend :**

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## Unit 7

### write an email to a friend

Hi Linda,

How's it going?

Sorry I haven't been in touch for such a long time but I've had exams so I've been studying every free minute. Anyway, I'd love to hear all your news and I'm hoping we can get together soon to catch up. We just moved to a bigger flat so maybe you can come and visit one weekend?

How's the new job?

Looking forward to hearing from you!

Sarah

### Write about how to communicate with friends

In today's digital age, the options for communicating with friends seem endless. From email and texting to social media and video calls, the choices can be overwhelming. In person, by phone, by email, by text, by Skype, and by letter or greeting card sometimes. I use whatever communication method best suits the message. In general, though, if I have to relay some simple information or ask a question, I'll send a text or email. If I want to talk, I call them.

---

## Unit 8

### Write a description of a day in your life as a famous quiz show winner

#### A Day in My Life As a Quiz Show Winner

If I won a money from a quiz show , the first thing I will do is give some to my family to help them improve their lives . Then I will begin to live my life in a smart way . Meaning that , I will spend some for my pleasures and keep some for the bad days . If there is still some money , I might also invest it . But above all , we should always be smart when it comes to spending money and save some for the future .

### Write a story about your Wish

My greatest wish is to travel the world and experience diverse cultures. From the bustling streets of Tokyo to the serene landscapes of the Swiss Alps, every

place offers a chance for adventure and learning. Moreover, I wish to volunteer during my travels, contributing to local communities and making a positive impact. This would not only enrich my experiences but also allow me to give back to the world. I believe that through exploration, I can discover not only the world but also myself, shaping my identity and aspirations for the future. This journey of a lifetime is what I truly desire.

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## Unit 9

### Write a complaint about a faulty product

Dear Mr. Ali

Yesterday I bought a headphone from your store and when I got home , I opened the pack to try it . Unfortunately , the sound was too low , and one the left side of the phones didn't work . When I returned to the store to return it , the salesperson refused to refund my money nor to give me anew one , saying the pack is opened . Do please find me a solution or I'm going to report to the customer protection association .

---

## Unit 10

### Write a short description of a vessel or voyage expedition

Christopher Columbus was a navigator who explored the Americas under the flag of Spain. Some people think of him as the "discoverer" of America, but this is not strictly true. His voyages across the Atlantic paved the way for European colonization and exploitation of the Americas

### Write a paragraph to describe a strange event you experienced

Last week , I was walking home when suddenly I heard a strange cat's voice . The sound was like crying for help . When I followed the sound , I saw a little cat stuck in a metal can . I reached very carefully and managed to free the cat . The cat then followed me home , and it's been living in my yard since then .

---

## Unit 11

### Write an advice to a friend

Hi Ali , you sent me a letter saying that you lent your friend 200 riyals a month ago and he hasn't returned it yet . I suggest that you talk to your friend privately and tell him that you need your money for personal use and try to make a serous eye contact with him . Hopefully, if he says how serious you are he might return the money to you .

**Write a paragraph about what you regret and why.**

Last year I used to be careless about my school and studying. My dad noticed how careless I was, so he advised me to start taking care of my school and begin to plan for my future . He said that the path I decide to follow shall draw my future and how my life would be .

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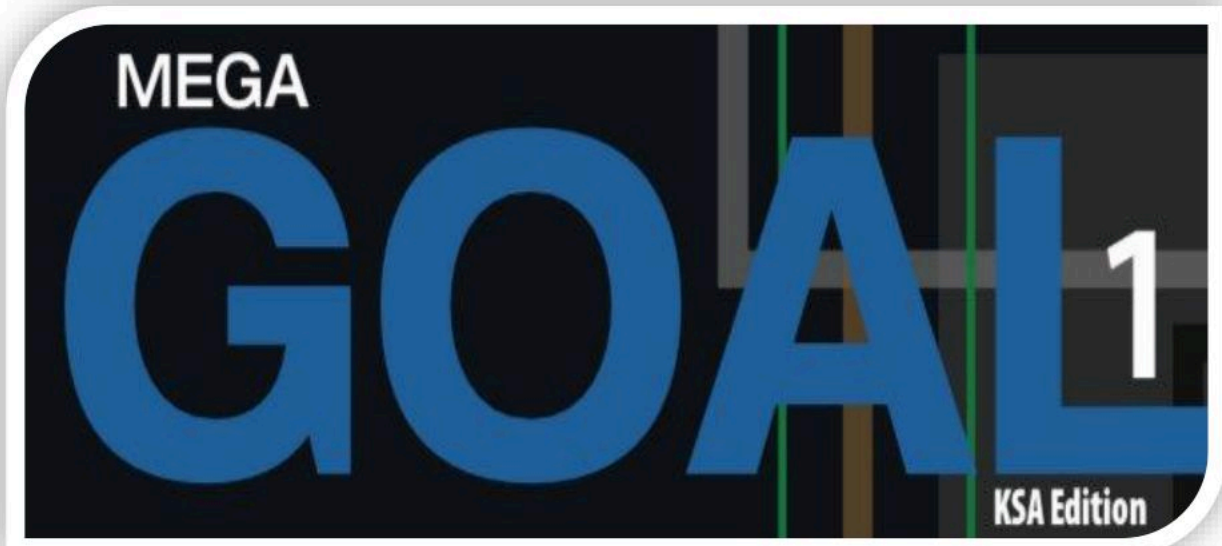
**Unit 12**

**Write an email to your uncle and aunt. Tell them what has happened and give them directions on how to reach the hospital**

Dear Uncle and aunt,  
I'm sorry to tell you that we took our mom to the hospital because she was sick. She's ok now and everything is under control. You can visit her at Saudi German Hospital . It's on 200 North Avenue. Her ro

# Mega Goal 1 Dictionary

## قاموس منهج ميغا قول ١



إعداد وتنظيم الأستاذ : بدر الشهري



Unit 7 : الوحدة السابعة	
You've Got Mail! لديك بريد وارد	
Vocabulary : المفردات	
Nouns : الأسماء	
demonstration	شرح / توضيح
funding	تمويل
junk mail	بريد غير هام
spam	بريد غير آمن
supplier	مورد
travel arrangement	ترتيبات السفر
Verbs : الأفعال	
apologize (for)	يعتذر عن أو بالنيابة
contact	يتصل
dispatch	يرسل
import	يستورد
inconvenience	يزعج / يضايق
wonder	يتساءل / يتعجب
two-word verb : فعل مكون من كلمتين	
put (someone) up	يقنع شخص
Adjectives : الصفات	
feasible	عملي / ملائم
soaked	غارق / منقوع
urgent	مستعجل / ضروري
Conjunctions : أدوات الربط	
although	بالرغم من
as soon as	في أقرب وقت
even though	على الرغم
in spite of	على الرغم من
Adverbs : الأحوال	
currently	حاليا
indifferently	بدون مبالاة

<b>الوحدة السابعة : Unit 7</b>	
<b>لديك بريد وارد! You've Got Mail!</b>	
<b>التعبيرات : Expressions</b>	
<b>مصطلح / مثل : Idiom</b>	
be on the road	على الطريق أو المسار الصحيح
get used to	يعتاد على
look forward to	يتطلع إلى
out of mind	جنون
out of sight	بعيد عن مدى الرؤية
sneak out	يتهرب / يتسلل
take advantage of	يستغل الفرصة
<b>عبارة لاختتام الرسالة : Ending a business letter/email</b>	
Best regards	مع أطيب التمنيات
<b>الكلمات والمعاني : Real talk</b>	
be straight	كن صريحا / صادقا
Let someone down	يخذل شخص ما
No way!	مستحيل
of course	بالطبع

## الوحدة الثامنة : Unit 8

### التفكير التأملي : Wishful Thinking

#### المفردات : Vocabulary

#### الأسماء : Nouns

amount	الكمية
benefit	الفائدة
cash	نقدي
charity	الأعمال الخيرية
desert island	جزيرة صحراوية
empire	امبراطورية
encounter	يواجه / يقابل
extraterrestrial	خارج كوكب الأرض
leader	قائد / زعيم
laureate	الحائز على الجائزة
mankind	البشرية
philanthropist	محب للخير
prize	جائزة
quiz show	برنامج مسابقات
stock market	سوق الأوراق المالية " البورصة "
technology	التكنولوجيا
universe	الكون
wish	الأمنية

#### الأفعال : Verbs

award	يربح جائزة
benefit	يستفيد
divide	يفرق / يوزع
invest	يستثمر
split	يقسم
wish	يتمنى

#### الصفات : Adjectives

close	قريب
handwritten	مكتوب بخط اليد
historical	تاريخي
lonely	وحيد

<b>Unit 8 : الوحدة الثامنة</b>	
<b>Wishful Thinking : التفكير التأملي</b>	
<b>Expressions : التعبيرات</b>	
<b>Idioms : المصطلحات</b>	
<b>Keep in touch</b>	ابق على التواصل
<b>Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني</b>	
<b>have a ball</b>	استمتع بوقتك
<b>this guy</b>	هذا الشخص
<b>to me</b>	من وجهة نظري
<b>You wouldn't know...?</b>	ألا تعرف ... ؟

## الوحدة التاسعة : Unit 9

### الشكاوي : Complaints , Complaints

#### المفردات : Vocabulary

#### الأسماء : Nouns

button	زر
complaint	شكوى
consumer	مستهلك
dent	صدمة خفيفة / انعطاف
doorknob	مقبض الباب
engine	محرك
fabric	قماش
faucet	صنبور
hole	فجوة / حفرة
housing	سكن / إسكان
packaging	تغليف
pipe	أنبوب ضخ
refund	إعادة تمويل
repair	اصلاح
retail outlet	منفذ البيع بالتجزئة
screen	شاشة
signal	إشارة
sleeve	كُم القميص
stain	بقعة
technician	فني تقني
warranty	ضمان
windowpane	زجاج النافذة

#### أفعال : Verbs

check	يتحقق
crash	يتحطم / يصطدم
dry-clean	تنظيف بخار
purchase	يشترى
refrain (from -ing)	امتنع / توقف
repaint	إعادة رسم
repair	يصلح
sew	يخيط
sharpen	يشحذ السكين أو الأداة الحادة

Unit 9 : الوحدة التاسعة	
Complaints , Complaints : الشكاوي	
Vocabulary : المفردات	
Adjectives : الصفات	
broken	مكسور / متحطم
cracked	متشقق
damaged	متضرر
dead	ميت
dripping	تنقيط / تهريب للماء
faded	متلاشي
filthy	قذر
flat	مسطح
intact	سليم
leaky	مرشح
loose	واسع / مرتخي
loose-fitting	فضفاض
missing	مفقود
scratched	مخدوش
sewn	مخيط
stained	ملطخ بالبقع
torn	ممزق

Expressions : التعبيرات	
Idiom : مصطلح	
Don't worry	لا تقلق
Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني	
it sounds like	يبدو كأنه
Yes, please, if you could	نعم ، من فضلك ، إذا يمكنك القيام به

**الوحدة العاشرة : Unit 10**

**I Wonder What Happened : يا ترى ما الذي حدث**

**Vocabulary : المفردات**

**Nouns : الأسماء**

bull	الثور
crater	فوهة البركان
debris	حطام
device	جهاز
fireball	كرة نارية
fragment	شظية
hurricane	إعصار
locomotive	قاطرة
meteorite	نيزك
orbit	مدار
pioneer	رائد
remote control	جهاز تحكم
time bomb	قنبلة موقوتة
tornado	إعصار
volcano	بركان

**Verbs : الأفعال**

crash	يتحطم / يصطدم
explode	ينفجر
gather	يجمع
lose control	يفقد السيطرة
penetrate	يخترق
smash	يسحق / يحطم
stick around	يبقى
tease	يغيض

**Adjectives : الصفات**

sophisticated	متقف / متطور
weird	عجيب / غريب

<b>الوحدة العاشرة : Unit 10</b>	
<b>I Wonder What Happened : يا ترى ما الذي حدث</b>	
<b>التعبيرات : Expressions</b>	
<b>مصطلح : Idiom</b>	
<b>channel surf</b>	<b>تصفح القناة</b>
<b>الكلمات والمعاني : Real talk</b>	
<b>Beats me</b>	<b>لا أعلم</b>
<b>Excuse me</b>	<b>من فضلك</b>
<b>Gee!</b>	<b>عبارة تستعمل للتعبير عن التعجب</b>
<b>You never know</b>	<b>لا تعلم ما الذي قد يحصل</b>

<b>Unit 11 : الوحدة الحادية عشر</b>	
<b>If It Hadn't Happened : لو أنه لم يحدث</b>	
<b>Vocabulary : المفردات</b>	
<b>Nouns : الأسماء</b>	
advantage	ميزة / إيجابية
antibiotic	مضاد حيوي
candle	شمعة
course	دورة / مجال / تخصص
disadvantage	سلبية / عيب
distance	مسافة
infection	عدوى
load	حمل
oil well	بئر نفط
penicillin	بنسيلين
regret	ندم
source	مصدر
<b>Verbs : الأفعال</b>	
drill	يحفّر
guess	يحرّر
<b>Verbs phrases to express regret : أفعال للتعبير عن الندم</b>	
could have	كان من الممكن
might have	من المحتمل
should have	كان يجب
<b>Adjectives : صفات</b>	
commercial	دعائي / تجاري
devastated	مدمر
embarrassed	مخجل
heavy	ثقيل
immature	صبياني / غير ناضج
incandescent	ساطع
widespread	واسع الانتشار

**الوحدة الحادية عشر : Unit 11**

**لو أنه لم يحدث : If It Hadn't Happened**

**التعبيرات : Expressions**

**مصطلحات : Idioms**

<b>be on good terms</b>	على وفاق / صلح
<b>fall out with (someone)</b>	يسقط / يداعب
<b>miss an opportunity</b>	يفوت الفرصة
<b>الكلمات والمعاني : Real talk</b>	
<b>as for (me)</b>	أما بالنسبة لي
<b>breathing down someone's neck</b>	يثقل كاهل شخص ما
<b>go out into the world</b>	يستكشف العالم
<b>have one's mind set on something</b>	يحدد قراره
<b>you mean</b>	أنت تقصد ...

## الوحدة الثانية عشر : Unit 12

### ما الذي قالوا : What They Said

#### المفردات : Vocabulary

#### الأسماء : Nouns

blood pressure	ضغط الدم
candidate	مرشح
nuisance	إزعاج
politician	سياسي
power	قوة
proof	دليل / إثبات
pumpkin seed	بذور اليقطين
result	نتيجة
sports complex	مجمع رياضي
tax	ضريبة
telemarketing	التسويق عبر الهاتف

#### الأفعال : Verbs

bother	يزعج
complain	يتذمر / يشتكي
deteriorate	يتدهور
improve	يحسن
interrupt	يقاطع
knock down	يصرع
lower	يخفض
persuade	يقنع
raise	يرفع
reschedule	يعيد ترتيب الموعد
scan	مسح أو تصوير بالكاميرا

#### الصفات : Adjectives

annoyed	منزعج
healthy	صحي
powerful	قوي
pushy	انتهازي / متعطرس

#### حال : Adverb

elsewhere	مكان آخر
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**Unit 12 : الوحدة الثانية عشر**

**What They Said : ما الذي قالوا**

**Expressions : التعبيرات**

**Real talk : الكلمات والمعاني**

hoax	خدعة
in the end	في النهاية
or anything like that	شيء مثل ذلك
really	حقيقة
totally	تماما