



الصف السابع (تدريب قواعد)

7TH GRADE



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Unit 1

GRAMMAR

(Present Simple tense)

Affirmative:

Structure: Subject(he-she-it) + verb + s.

He sometimes **drives** the car fast.

Subject(I-you-we-they) + verb

They always **drive** the car fast.

Negative:

Faisal **doesn't go** to the club every Friday.

The **footballers meet** in the coffee shop at 7.00.

The **footballers don't meet** in the coffee shop at 7.00.

Yes/No Questions:

Does Faisal **go** to the club every Friday?

Yes, he does. **No**, he doesn't

Do the **footballers meet** in the coffee shop at 7.00?

Yes, they do. **No**, they don't

Wh- Questions:

Faisal **goes** to the club every Friday.

Where does Fare go on Friday?

The footballers **meet** in the coffee shop at 7.00.

When do the footballers meet in the coffee shop?

LEARN THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE!

1. AFFIRMATIVE (+)

She reads a book in the evening.

They play soccer every weekend.

Subject + Verb (s/es for He/She/It) + Rest

2. NEGATIVE (-)

He doesn't like video games.

They don't play video games.

Subject + **do/does** + **not** + Verb + Rest

3. YES/NO QUESTIONS (?)

Do you study English?

Does she like apples?

Do/Does + Subject + Verb + Rest + Rest?

4. WH- QUESTIONS (?)

What do you do? I am a chef.

Where does he live? He lives in London.

When do they eat lunch? They eat at 1:00 PM.

Wh- word + **do/does** + Subject + Verb + Rest?

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1- Mahmoud work on Friday.

- a. doesn't b. don't c. didn't d. hasn't

2-My sisters dinner with mom every day.

- a. prepared b. prepares c. prepare d. is preparing

3- I with my siblings to Malaysia every summer.

- a. travelling b. travel c. travels d. travelled

4- They always.....football on weekends.

- a. plays b. playing c. play d. played

5- He.....his homework in the evening. .

- a. does b. do c. did d. has

6-.....they like eating ice cream?

- a. Does b. Do c. Did d. Is

7- What time.....he wake up?

- a. does b. do c. did d. has

8- We.....English in classroom 4 times a week.

- a. learns b. learning c. learn d. learned

9- Where.....she study abroad?

- a. does b. do c. doing d. has

10- he play the piano at school?

- a. Does b. Do c. Did d. Is

Do as shown between brackets:

1. We travel to Vienna every summer.

(Negative)

.....

2. I pay you cash after taking the smart device at home.

(Ask)

.....

3. Nihad usually excels at athletics, dance, and crafts.

(Negative)

.....

4. They bake delicious cakes in birthday parties.

(Negative)

.....

5. Fatma likes playing Padel in Salmiya.

(Ask)

.....

6. He drives the car fast on the highway.

(Negative)

.....

7. Yes, she visits her grandma on Fridays.

(Ask)

.....

8. He drinks coffee every morning.

(Negative)

.....

Has got / Have got: We use have got / has got to show possession

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject + have/has
got + object**

They **have got** a house in Salwa
area.

He **has got** a bike.

Negative

Structure: **Subject + have/has + not +
got**

They **haven't got** a house in Salwa area.

He **has not got** a bike.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Have/Has + subject + got + object?**

Have they **got** a house in Salwa area?

Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Has he **got** a new bike?

Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + have/has + subject + got?**

They **have got** a house in Salwa area.

What have they got in Salwa area?

Where have they got a house?

Contracted forms

(verb to be)

I am I'm

He is he's

It is It's

She is she's

You are you're

They are they're

We are We're

Contracted forms

(verb to be) (negative)

I am not - I'm not

He is not-he's not/ he isn't

It is not-It's not/It isn't

She is not-she's not/ she isn't

You are not-you're not/ you aren't

They are not-they're not/they aren't

We are not -We're not/ we aren't

Contracted forms

(verb to have)

I have I've

He has he's

It has It's

She has she's

You have you've

They have they've

We have We've

Contracted forms

(verb to have) (negative)

I have not - I've not/I haven't

He has not-he's not/ he hasn't

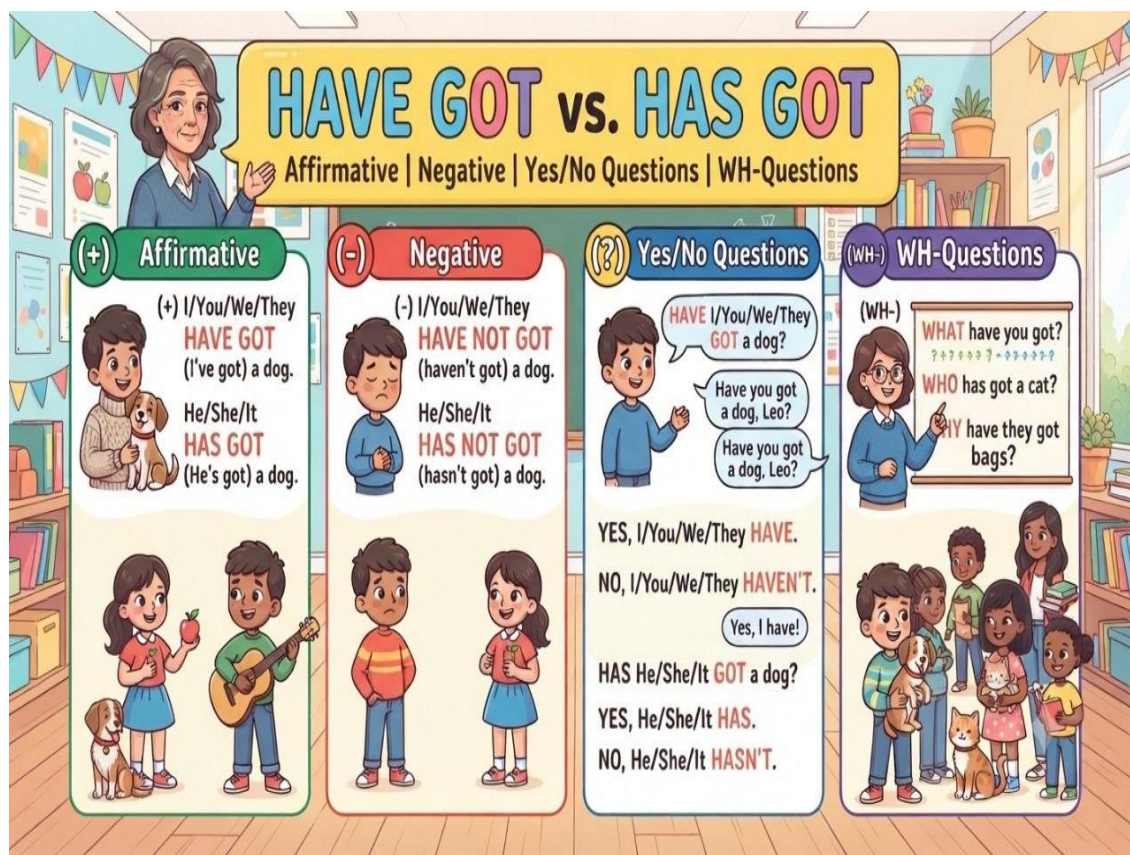
It has not-It's not/It hasn't

She has not-she's not/ she hasn't

You have not-you've not/ you haven't

They have not-they've not/they haven't

We have not -We've not/ we haven't



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1- Nawaf got a new laptop?

a- Has

b- Have

c- Is

d- Has got

2- Have your brothers got the shopping list?

a- Yes, he has

b- Yes, he hasn't

c- Yes, they have

d- Yes, they haven't

3- They got two children.

a- has

b- have

c- is

d- has got

4- They got a science lesson today.

a- hasn't

b- doesn't

c- haven't

d- don't

5- brothers have you got?

a- Who

b- How many

c- How

d- Where

6- Have your friend got the English book?

a- Yes, he has

b- Yes, he hasn't

c- Yes, they have

d- Yes, they haven't

7- She.....got any friends here.

a- hasn't

b- doesn't

c- haven't

d- don't

8- This cat.....a long tail.

a- has

b- have

c- is

d- has got

9-.....you got that blue jacket?

a- Has

b- Have

c- Is

d- Has got

10- What color.....she got?

a- has

b- have

c- is

d- has got

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I (has got) lots of friends at school

(Correct)

2- He has got a new computer game.

(Negative)

3- No, they haven't got a dog.

(Ask)

4- They (has got) many brothers and sisters.

(Correct)

5- She has got a new smartphone.

(Negative)

6- They have got their books from Jarir bookshop.

(Ask)

7- Nada (have got) many friends at school.

(Correct)

8- It has got a long tail.

(Negative)

9- He has got two new jackets.

(Ask)

10- He has got a jacket.

(Make plural)

Modals (Have to- Has to)

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject (he-she-it)+ has to+ base verb**

Subject (I-you-we-they)+ have to+ base verb

He has to call his father before leaving.

They have to turn TV off at 11 o'clock.

Negative

Structure: **Subject (he-she-it)+ doesn't + have to+ base verb**

Subject (I-you-we-they)+don't + have to+ base verb

He doesn't have to call his father before leaving.

They don't have to turn TV off at 11 o'clock.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Does + subject (he-she-it)+ have to+ base verb**

Do + subject (I-you-we-they)+ have to+ base verb

Does he have to call his father before leaving?

Yes, he does. No, he doesn't

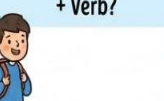
Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + does + subject (he-she-it)+ have to+ base verb**

Wh + do + subject (I-you-we-they)+ have to+ base verb

When do they have to turn TV off?

MASTERING "HAVE TO" & "HAS TO"!

SUBJECTS	AFFIRMATIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)	YES/NO QUESTIONS (?)	WH- QUESTIONS (WH-?)
 I, YOU WE WE THEY	I/You/We/They HAVE TO + Verb  I HAVE TO STUDY!	I/You/We/They DON'T HAVE TO + Verb  I DON'T HAVE TO STUDY!	DO + Subj + HAVE TO + Verb?  DO YOU HAVE TO GO?	WH- + DO + Subj + HAVE TO?  WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO BUY?
 HE SHE IT	HAS TO + Verb  SHE HAS TO WALK THE DOG!	DOESN'T HAVE TO + Verb  HE DOESN'T HAVE TO WALK THE DOG!	DOES + Subj + HAVE TO + Verb?  DOES HE HAVE TO LEAVE?	WH- + DOES + Subj + HAVE TO?  WHEN DOES SHE HAVE TO BE THERE?

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- I to read the instructions to operate the machine.

- a. has to b. have to c. had to d. doesn't have to

2- She doesn't to carry the buckets upstairs.

- a. has b. have c. had d. have to

3- We to replace the old iron, it doesn't work.

- a. has b. have c. had d. have to

4- They have to..... to the village because they will buy a new house.

- a. travelled b. travel c. travels d. travelling

5- You go to the office early tomorrow, there is a new client.

- a. must b. doesn't have to c. does have d. don't have

6- She obey the school rules.

- a. mustn't b. has to c. have to d. don't have to

7- I.....wake up early, it's a school day.

- a. has b. have c. had d. have to

8- He.....study tonight.

- a. not has to b. not have to c. don't have to d. doesn't have to

9- She.....call her mother before the lesson finishes.

- a. has b. have c. had d. have to

10-.....they have to leave now?

- a. Do b. Does c. Did d. Has

11- Where.....she.....to go?

- a. does/has b. does/have c. does/has d. does/have to

12-.....he have to wear sunglasses?

- a. Do b. Does c. Did d. Has

Do as shown between brackets:

1- The students (has to) listen carefully to their teachers.

(Correct)

.....
2- You have to pay for the ride around the lake.

(Negative)

.....
3-Mohammad has to exercise every day in the club.

(Form a question)

.....
4- Fahad (have to) wear a uniform.

(Correct)

.....
5- You have to pay for the ride around the lake.

(Negative)

.....
6-Yes, he has to complete the painting.

(Form a question)

.....
7- She has to (finished) the project.

(Correct)

.....
8-Laila has to go to the interview tomorrow.

(Form a question)

Modals (can- should-must-may)

Should + infinitive We use it to give advice.

Example:

They should train for the contest.

Negative:

You **should not** try to lose weight.

They **shouldn't** train for the contest.

Question:

They should buy a new uniform tomorrow?

When should they buy a uniform?

Should they buy a new uniform?

Yes, they should. **No**, they shouldn't.

Must + infinitive (no additions "s-ing-ed")

We use it to talk about obligatory things.

Example:

She must help her mother.

We must finish the project soon.

Negative: must not –mustn't

She mustn't help her mother at home

We mustn't finish the project soon.

Question

When must she help her mother?

Must she help her mother at home?

Yes, she must. **No**, she mustn't.

May+ infinitive We use may to talk about possibility.

Example: I may have breakfast at 7.00.

Negative: may not: I may not have breakfast at 7.00.

Question : When may you have breakfast?

May you have breakfast at 7.00?

Yes, I may. **No,** I may not.

Can + infinitive We can use can and can't to talk about abilities in the present.

Example: They can run fast on the . He can ride a bike in the park

Negative: cannot –can't

They **cannot** run fast on the . He **can't** ride a bike in the park

Question

Where can he ride a bike?

Can he ride a bike in the park?

Yes, he can. **No,** he can't.

Can

We can use can and can't to talk about abilities in the present.

Example:

I can swim.

He can ride a horse

Negative: cannot –can't:

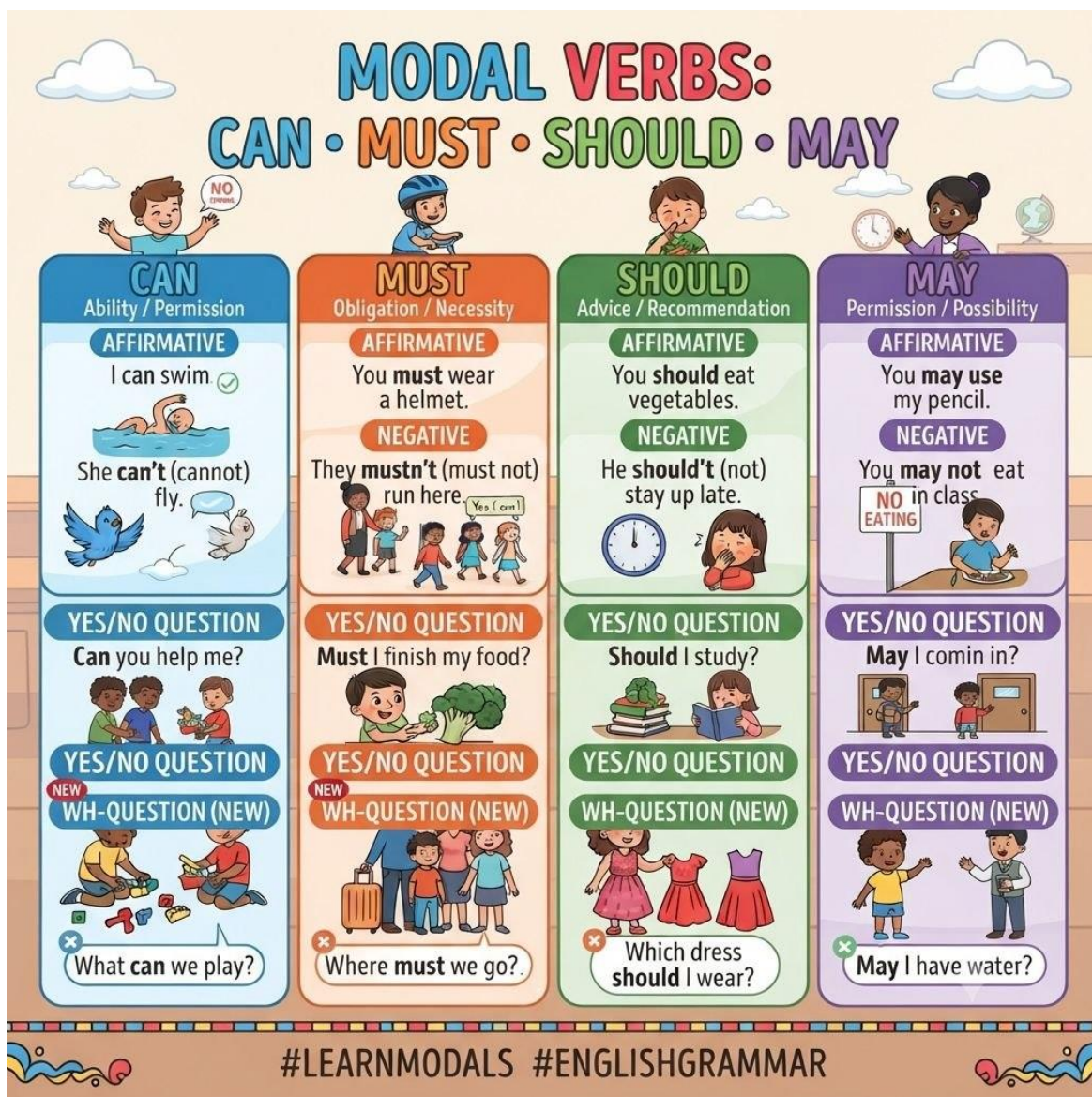
I can't swim

Question

When can he ride a horse?

Can he ride a horse?

Yes, he can. **No,** he can't.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- should he leave the file? on the desk.

a. When

b. Where

c. Why

d. How

2- Mousa can across the lake easily

a. swims

b. swimming

c. swam

d. swim

3- Maher may..... to the party tonight.

a. come

b. coming

c. came

d. comes

4- Sarah must across the lake easily

a. memorized b. memorizes c. memorize d. memorizing

5- You.....wear a helmet while riding a bike

a. must b. can c. may d. shouldn't

6- You.....eat too much sugar. It's unhealthy.

a. must b. can c. may d. shouldn't

7- Students must.....hard before exams.

a. studies b. studying c. study d. studied

8- can I park my car? In the garage.

a. When b. Where c. Why d. How

9- You look tired. You.....take a rest.

a. mustn't b. should c. may d. can't

10- He can.....speak English very well.

a. don't b. not c. doesn't d. hasn't

11-.....the children play football here? No, they can't.

a. Must b. Can c. May d. Should

12- She should.....drive the car fast.

a. don't b. not c. doesn't d. hasn't

Do as shown between brackets:

1- He should buy new shoes for the party.

(Ask a question)

.....

2- I can (paying) you cash after taking the device.

(Correct)

.....

3- Haaland can score a goal every match.

(Negative)

.....

4- Yes. Hamed can help me to solve this problem.

(Ask a question)

.....

5- I must (travelled) to Oman before October.

(Correct)

.....

6- You should forget to lock the door.

(Negative)

.....

7- Salem may swim in the swimming pool.

(Ask a question)

.....

8- I can (being) late for the meeting

(Correct)

.....

Unit 3

GRAMMAR

Purpose Connectors

In order to – to

We use in order to – to + a verb to express the purpose of something. It introduces a subordinate clause.

Example:

Fares has to work in two jobs in order to earn a living.

She went to the shop **to buy** some milk.

So that

We use **So that** + pronoun or a noun to express the purpose of something. It introduces a subordinate clause.

Example:

Majed will go by car **so that** he can take more luggage.

I study hard **so that I can pass** the exam.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- Kareem will join an English club this summer he can improve his language.

- a. to b. so that c. but d. in order to

2- Fawaz should sign online get the cheque.

- a. so that b. in order to c. or d. can

3- She saved money.....buy a new phone.

- a. so b. so that c. but d. in order to

4- We left early.....we could catch the bus.

- a. so that b. in order to c. or d. can

5- she speaks quietly.....the baby can sleep.

- a. to b. so that c. but d. in order to

6- She went to the supermarket.....buy some fruit.

- a. so that b. in order to c. or d. can

7- I study hard.....I can pass the exam.

- a. to b. so that c. but d. in order to

8- She wears glasses.....see better.

- a. so that b. to c. or d. can

9- He went to the bank.....get some money.

- a. so b. so that c. but d. in order to

10- She wears glasses.....she can see better.

- a. so that b. to c. or d. can

Do as shown between brackets:

1-We use umbrellas (so that) stay dry in the rain.

(Correct)

.....

2- Faisal studied hard. He got good grades.

(Join with to)

.....

3- He turned on the light (in order to)he could read the book.

(Correct)

.....

4- We went to the library. We could do research.

(Join with so that)

.....

5- He chose a long road (so that) avoid traffic.

(Correct)

.....

6- Salem is learning English (in order to) he can work abroad.

(Correct)

.....

Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject (I)+ am+ verb+ing**

Subject (he-she-it)+ is + verb+ing

Subject (you-we-they)+are+ verb+ing

I am reading a story **now**.

She is studying English **at the moment**.

They are playing football **now**

Negative

Structure: **Subject (I)+ am+ not +verb+ing**

Subject (he-she-it)+ is +not + verb+ing

Subject (you-we-they)+are+ not + verb+ing

I am not reading a story **now**.

She isn't studying English **at the moment**.

They aren't playing football **now**.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Am+ subject (I)+ verb+ing**

Is + subject (he-she-it)+verb+ing

Are + subject (you-we-they)+verb+ing

Are you reading a story **now**?

Es, I am. No, I am not.

Is she studying English **at the moment**?

Yes, she is. No, she isn't

Are they playing football?

Yes, they are. No, they aren't

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + am+ subject (I)+ verb+ing**

What + is + subject (he-she-it)+verb+ing

She is studying English **at the moment**.

When is she studying English?

Where + are + subject (you-we-they)+verb+ing

They are playing football.

What is he playing **now**?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

ACTIONS HAPPENING NOW

KEY WORDS: Now, Right Now, Currently, At This Moment, These Days, Still

1 AFFIRMATIVE (+)



→ I **am** painting a rainbow.
 → She/He **are** painting a rainbow.
 [Subject + am/is/are + Verb + ing]



2 NEGATIVE (-)





→ I **am not** painting a rainbow.
 → She/He **is not** painting a rainbow.
 → They/We **are not** painting a rainbow.
 [Subject + am/is/are + not + Verb + ing]



3 YES/NO QUESTIONS (?)




→ **Am** I reading a book?
 (No, I'm not)
 → **Is** she/he reading a book?
 (Yes, she is)
 → **Are** they/we reading a book?
 (Yes, they are)
 [Am/s/Are + Subject + Verb + ing?]



(No, I'm I'm not)

4 WH- QUESTIONS (??)





→ **What** are you doing?
 (I am playing)
 → **Where** is she going?
 (She is going home)
 → **Why** are they laughing?
 (Because it is funny)




Playg

KEY WORDS: Now, Right Now, Currently, At This Moment, These Days, Still

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- Adam to drive nowadays.

- a. is learning b. are learning c. was learning d. learned

2- The boys television in the living room right now.

- a. is watching b. are watching c. watching d. watches

3- Look! Fahd climbing the tree.

- a. am b. is c. are d. be

4- The students..... **doing** their homework in the classroom at the moment.

- a. aren't b. isn't c. don't d. doesn't

5- The children.....in the garden

- a. is playing b. are playing c. was playing d. learns

6- you listening to the teacher right now?

- a. Am b. Is c. Are d. Was

7- She.....cooking dinner now, he is watching a film.

- a. aren't b. isn't c. don't d. doesn't

8-.....is he walking now? On the beach.

- a. When b. Where c. Why d. Who

9- We.....coffee at the moment at Fairouz café.

- a. is drinking b. are drinking c. was drinking d. were drinking

10-.....your brother studying now?

- a. Am b. Is c. Are d. Was

11- Listen! They..... Reciting Quran .

- a. am b. is c. are d. be

12- My friends.....in the park now.

- a. aren't b. isn't c. don't d. doesn't

Do as shown between brackets:

1-Birds are flying in the sky.

(Ask a question)

.....

2- Fatma is cleaning her room at the moment.

(Negative)

.....

3- Bassam (listen) to music now.

(Correct)

.....

4- They are playing basketball in the gym now.

(Ask a question)

.....

5- He is sleeping in his bedroom at the moment.

(Negative)

.....
6- I (is)speaking clearly in the classroom?

(Correct)

.....
7- She is running in the park at the moment.

(Negative)

.....
8- Jana and Deema (is) preparing the dinner now.

(Correct)

Unit 4

GRAMMAR

Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns: can be counted. They have singular and plural

Examples :

a book → two books
an apple → three apples
a student → many students

Uncountable Nouns: cannot usually be counted individually.

Examples :

- water- money
- milk- furniture
- sugar
- information

Indefinite Articles: A / An : Use a/an only with singular countable nouns

A: Use before a consonant sound.

- a car
- a teacher
- a friend

An: Use before a vowel sound.

- an apple
- an hour
- an elephant

Definite Article: The

Use the with both countable and uncountable nouns when the noun is specific.

Examples:

- The book on the desk is mine.
- The water in the glass is clean.
- The students are ready.

Some: Use **some with** plural countable nouns
uncountable nouns

Examples:

- I bought some apples.
- We need some sugar.
- She has some friends.

Any :Use any mainly in questions and negative sentences.

Examples:

Countable

- Do you have any books?
- I don't have any books.

Uncountable

- Is there any milk?
- We don't have any milk.

Many :Use many with plural countable nouns only.

many books - many students

Examples

- There are many cars on the road.
- She has many friends.

Much :Use much with uncountable nouns.

much water - much information

Examples:

- How much money do you have?
- We don't have much time.

A Few :Use a few with plural countable nouns.

Meaning: some, but not many

Examples:

- I have a few books.
- A few students were absent.
- She bought a few apples.

A Little :Use a little with uncountable nouns.

Meaning: some, but not much

Examples:

- I need a little water.
- We have a little time.
- Add a little sugar.

7- I saw.....elephant at the zoo.

- a. a lot b. many c. any d. an

8- We have.....sugar left to bake the cake.

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

9-.....book on the desk is mine.

- a. A b. The c. An d. any

10- We have.....time before the meeting.

- a. many b. much c. any d. a

11- juice do you want ? one liter.

- a. Who b. How many c. Where d. How much

12- There are.....books on the shelf.

- a. much b. an c. many d. a

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I need some water after the game. (Negative)

.....

2- My friend can eat (much) apples every day. (Correct)

.....

3- There are some chairs in the classroom. (Negative)

.....

4- He ate(an)sandwich for lunch (Correct)

.....

5- Yes, there are many pencils in the drawer. (Ask)

.....

6- Fatma invited three friends to her party. (Make a question)

.....

7- There is an orange in the fridge. (Make plural)

.....

6- I need a notebook for the new year. (Make plural)

.....

Passive Voice

PRESENT SIMPLE

Structure:

Subject + am/is/are + past participle

Active: Teachers teach English.

Passive: English is taught by teachers.

Active: Ali peels the oranges.

Passive: The oranges are peeled by Ali.

Can (Modal)

Structure:

Subject + can + be + past participle

Active: We can solve the problem.

Passive: The problem can be solved.

Should (Modal)

Structure: Subject + should + be + past participle

Active: You should finish the work.

Passive: The work should be finished.

Must (Modal)

Structure: Subject + must + be + past participle

Active: Students must wear uniforms.

Passive: Uniforms must be worn by students.

Will (Modal)

Structure:

Subject + will + be + past participle

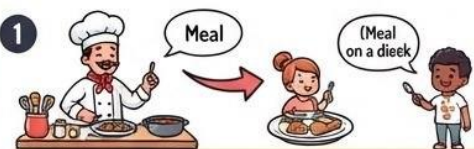
Active: He will hunt some birds next week.

Passive: Some birds will be hunted next week by him

PASSIVE VOICE: PRESENT SIMPLE & MODALS

PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

[Object + **is/are** + V3/Participle + (by Agent)]

1 

Active: "The chef **cooks** the meal."
Passive: "The meal **is cooked** (by the chef)."

2 

Active: "The artist **paints** the picture."
Passive: "The picture **is painted** (by the artist)."

3 

Active: "They **clean** the room."
Passive: "The room **is cleaned**."

MODAL PASSIVE (can, must, should, will)

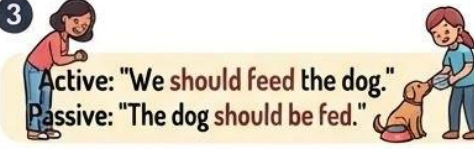
[Object + Modal + **be** + V3/Participle + (by Agent)]

1 

Active: "He **can fix** the bike."
Passive: "The bike **can be fixed** (by him)."

2 

Active: "You **must wear** a hard hat."
Passive: "A hard hat **must be worn**."

3 

Active: "We **should feed** the dog."
Passive: "The dog **should be fed**."

4 

Active: "She **will send** the letter."
Passive: "The letter **will be sent** (tomorrow)."

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- Tourists..... by a bear near the forest every year.

- a. is attacked b. are attacked c. was attacked d. were attacked

2- A loan will in 3 years to the bank by Yahia.

- a. return b. was returned c. being returned d. be returned

3- Fresh vegetables.....at the local market.

- a. is sold b. are sold c. was old d. can sold
- 4- Visitors must.....a ticket before entering.
- a. be given b. is given c. being given d. was given
- 5- New technology can.....to improve education.
- a. is used b. be used c. were used d. being used
- 6- English.....in many South American companies.
- a. spoken b. were spoken c. being spoken d. is spoken
- 7- Questions.....at the end of the presentation.
- a. is answered b. are answered c. was answered d. be answered
- 8- The report must.....by all team members.
- a. read b. was read c. being read d. be read
- 9- Safety equipment should always.....correctly.
- a. are checked b. is checked c. be checked d. were checked
- 10- The yearly celebration.....by thousands of people.
- a. is attended b. were returned c. being attended d. be attended
- 11- The presentation will.....tomorrow by the students.
- a. is sent b. be sent c. was sent d. were sent
- 12- Inventions.....by the scientists every year.
- a. is invented b. was invented c. be invented d. are invented

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Chinese use chopsticks to eat their food. (Passive)
.....
- 2- Nada should buy a big clock for the Living room. (Passive)
.....
- 3- The committee will announce the winners tomorrow. (Passive)
.....
- 4- People speak Arabic in over 25 countries. (Passive)
.....

5- The minister will say the results next Monday.

(Passive)

.....

6- People should recycle more waste.

(Passive)

.....

7- They keep the books in a big library.

(Passive)

.....

8- Students must do their homework every day.

(Passive)

.....

MANVAFETHI

Passive Voice (Present Simple)

S V O (Active Form)

The teacher corrects the mistakes regularly.

O V S (Passive Form)

The mistakes are corrected by the teacher regularly.

Active: Dalal eats apples yesterday.

Passive: Apples are eaten yesterday by Dalal.

Modals (will – would – can – could)

S V + ing O (Active Form)

Ali will give the old books to a charity.

O V3 S (Passive Form)

The old books will be given to a charity by Ali

Active : He can speak three languages fluently.

Passive: Three languages can be spoken by him fluently.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- My aunt is looking for apartment in Salmiya.

- a. a b. some c. an d. any

2- We have information for you about flights to Doha.

- a. some b. an c. any d. a

3- They wanted to buy sugar for making cakes.

- a. a lot b. many c. any d. an

4- She doesn't have brothers or sisters.

- a. some b. an c. any d. a

5- Strange men..... by a bear near the forest every year.

- a. is attacked b. are attacked
c. was attacked d. were attacked

6- A loan will in 3 years to the bank by Yunes.

- a. return b. was returned c. being returned d. be returned

Do as shown between brackets:

1- Climb that tall tree to get the ball.

(Negative)

.....

2- My friend can eat (much) apples every day.

(Correct)

.....

3- Chinese use chopsticks to eat their food.

(Passive)

.....

3- Asmaa should buy a big clock for the Living room

(Passive)

.....