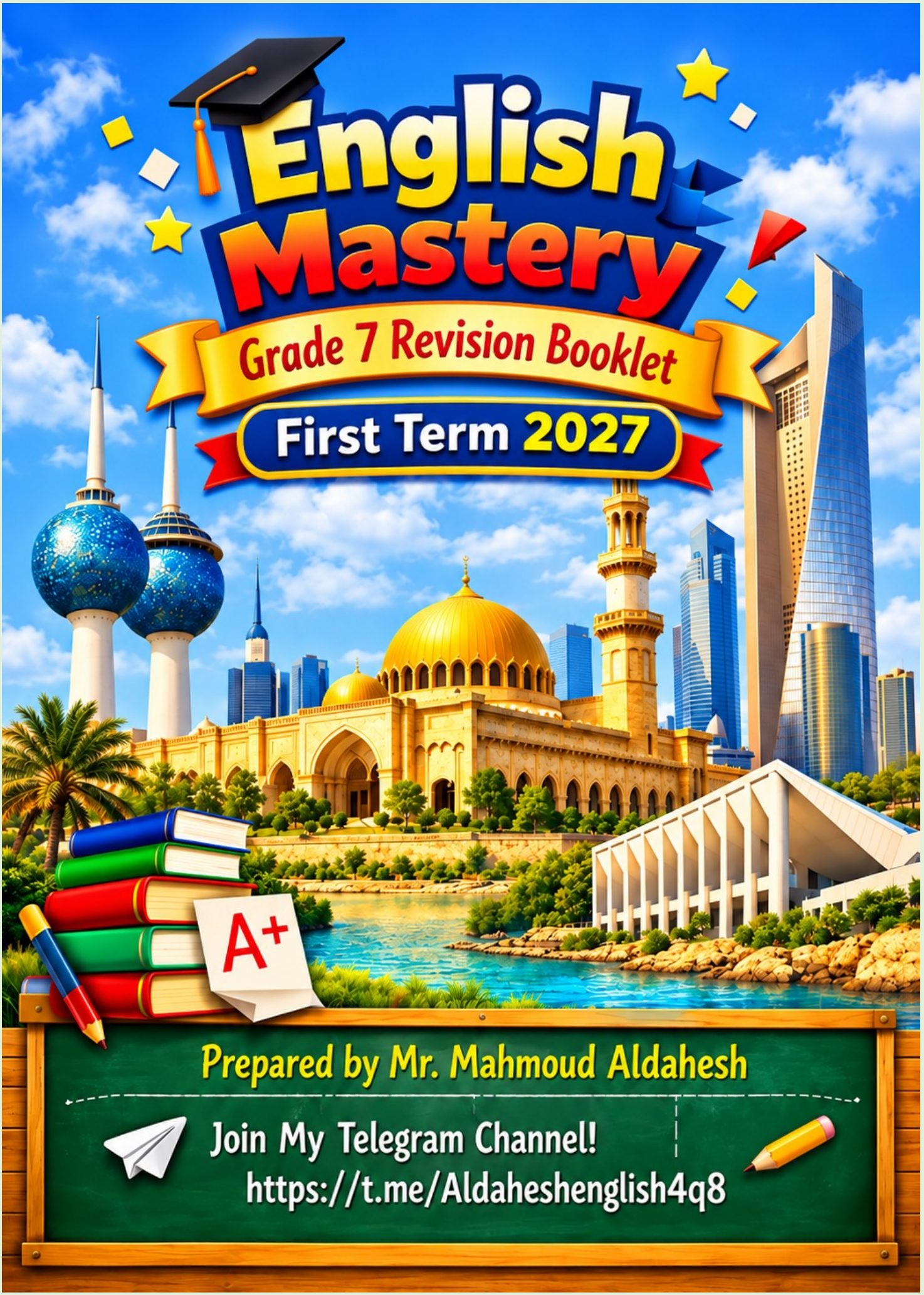

English Mastery
Grade 7 Revision Booklet
First Term 2027
A+
Prepared by Mr. Mahmoud Aldahesh
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https://t.me/Aldaheshenglish4q8

Unit 1: Family and Home



A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. My cousins always …… their toys with younger children.

(a) share **(b) relax** **(c) manage** **(d) gather**

2. The hotel has a …… hall suitable for large family celebrations.

(a) brilliant **(b) spacious** **(c) united** **(d) close**

3. We should always listen carefully to an experienced ……

(a) tradition **(b) role** **(c) elder** **(d) culture**

4. The children were …… excited about their school trip.

(a) strongly **(b) definitely** **(c) happily** **(d) extremely**

5. Traditional music is an important part of our national ……

(a) heritage **(b) wisdom** **(c) hospitality** **(d) bond**

6. During family celebrations, relatives …… to enjoy traditional meals together.

(a) relax **(b) gather** **(c) manage** **(d) bond**

7. My best friend and I have a …… relationship.

(a) brilliant **(b) spacious** **(c) close** **(d) weekly**

8. We really …… visiting our grandparents during the weekend.

(a) bond **(b) manage** **(c) relax** **(d) look forward to**

9. Kuwaiti people are famous for their generous …… towards guests.

(a) hospitality **(b) wisdom** **(c) heritage** **(d) courtyard**

10. The little girl smiled …… when she received her birthday gift.

(a) weekly **(b) happily** **(c) extremely** **(d) strongly**

11. Our family meets for a …… dinner every Friday evening.

(a) united **(b) close** **(c) weekly** **(d) brilliant**

12. Good parents can …… their time between work and family.

(a) bond **(b) gather** **(c) share** **(d) manage**

13. Kuwaiti families proudly preserve their rich …… for future generations.

(a) culture **(b) courtyard** **(c) role** **(d) elder**

14. The …… team worked together to achieve its common goal.

(a) weekly **(b) united** **(c) close** **(d) spacious**

15. Grandparents often share their valuable …… with younger family members.

(a) tradition **(b) courtyard** **(c) wisdom** **(d) hospitality**

Alanesh

16. I will …… visit my grandparents during the coming holiday.

(a) extremely **(b) happily** **(c) strongly** **(d) definitely**

17. Every family member has an important …… in keeping traditions alive.

(a) role **(b) bond** **(c) elder** **(d) culture**

18. After finishing their homework, the students …… in the garden.

(a) share **(b) relax** **(c) gather** **(d) manage**

19. The students gave a …… performance at the school competition.

(a) spacious **(b) weekly** **(c) brilliant** **(d) united**

20. My family follows a special …… during religious celebrations.

(a) role **(b) culture** **(c) courtyard** **(d) tradition**

21. We …… believe that family traditions should be kept for generations.

(a) strongly **(b) happily** **(c) weekly** **(d) extremely**

22. Playing team sports helps children …… with their classmates.

(a) share **(b) bond** **(c) manage** **(d) gather**

23. The children played happily together in the large ……

(a) elder **(b) heritage** **(c) courtyard** **(d) wisdom**

==========

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list.

(culture - heritage - share - relax – gather)

1. We should preserve our national …… for future generations.
2. Children should …… their toys with their friends.
3. Our …… includes the customs and beliefs of our society.
4. Our relatives …… at our house every Friday evening.

==========

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list.

(tradition - courtyard - elder - brilliant - spacious)

1. We follow a special …… during religious celebrations.
2. The children played outside in the school ……
3. The family lives in a …… house with a large garden.

Alanesh

4. We should always respect every …… in our family.

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list.

(bond - manage - relax - close - united)

1. Playing games together helps family members ……with one another.

2. My cousins and I have a …… relationship.

3. Good teachers must …… their time between work and family.

4. The …… family supported one another during difficult times.

==========

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list.

(hospitality – role - wisdom - happily - strongly)

1. Kuwaiti people are famous for their generous ……towards guests.

2. Every family member plays an important ……in helping others.

3. Grandparents often share their ……with younger generations.

4. The children ……welcomed their relatives at the celebration.

==========

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list.

(weekly - brilliant - definitely - extremely - happily)

1. Our school organises a ……meeting for parents and teachers.

2. The students were ……excited about the traditional celebration.

3. I will ……visit my grandparents during the holiday.

4. The children ……played together during the family gathering.

Aldanesh

Present Simple
المضارع البسيط

We use the present simple to talk about facts, habits, routines, and general truths.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن الحقائق والعادات والروتين والحقائق العامة.

Uses الاستخدامات

1 Facts الحقائق



The Earth **goes** around the sun.

تدور الأرض حول الشمس.

2 Habits العادات



I **drink** water every day.

أشرب الماء كل يوم.

3 Routines الروتين اليومي



He **goes** to school in the morning.

يذهب إلى المدرسة في الصباح.

4 General truths الحقائق



Mountains **are** high.

الجبال مرتفعة.

Form التركيب

I / You / We / They base verb	He / She / It verb + s / es
I **live** in Kuwait.	He **lives** in Kuwait.
You **play** football.	She **plays** football.
We **study** English.	It **eats** fish.
They **like** animals.	

Spelling Rules for He / She / It
قواعد إضافة (s / es)

- Most verbs → + s
  work → works
- Verbs ending in -s, -sh, -ch, -x, -o → + es
  go → goes watch → watches
- Verbs ending in a consonant + y
  →y changes to i + es
  study → studies
- Verbs ending in a vowel + y → + s
  play → plays



Negative (–) الجملة المنفية

I / You / We / They do not (don't) + base verb	He / She / It does not (doesn't) + base verb
I **don't like** coffee.	He **doesn't** like coffee.
You **don't play** tennis.	She **doesn't play** tennis.
We **don't watch** TV.	It **doesn't live** here.
They **don't live** here.	

Questions (?) تكوين الأسئلة

I / You / We / They Do + subject + base verb ... ?	He / She / It Does + subject + base verb ... ?
Do you **like** pizza?	**Does** he **like** coffee?
Do we **go** to school?	**Does** she **play** tennis?
Do they **play** football?	**Does** it **live** here?

Helping Words (Time Expressions) الكلمات الدالة على الزمن

- always (دائماً)
- usually (عادة)
- often (غالباً)
- sometimes (أحياناً)
- rarely (نادرا)
- never (أبداً)
- every day (كل يوم)
- every week (كل أسبوع)
- every month (كل شهر)
- every year (كل عام)
- in the morning (في الصباح)
- at night (في الليل)

More Examples أمثلة إضافية



I **play** football after school.

ألعب كرة القدم بعد المدرسة.



She **reads** books in her free time.

تقرأ الكتب في وقت فراغها.



We **have** dinner together every day.

نتناول العشاء معاً كل يوم.



He **has** a cat.

لديه قطة.



They **go** to school by bus.

يذهبون إلى المدرسة بالحافلة.

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

1. …… your mother prepare breakfast every morning?

(a) Do **(b)** Does **(c)** Is **(d)** Has

2. The students …… English lessons twice a week.

(a) studies **(b)** studying **(c)** study **(d)** studied

3. My grandfather …… drinks tea after lunch; it is his daily habit.

(a) yesterday **(b)** usually **(c)** tomorrow **(d)** now

4. My brother …… coffee before going to school.

(a) don't drink **(b)** doesn't drinks **(c)** not drinks **(d)** doesn't drink

5. Water …… at 100°C under normal atmospheric pressure.

(a) boils **(b)** boil **(c)** boiling **(d)** boiled

6. Where …… your best friend live in Kuwait?

(a) do **(b)** is **(c)** has **(d)** does

7. Ali and his brother …… their bicycles every weekend.

(a) rides **(b)** riding **(c)** rode **(d)** ride

8. We …… meat because we prefer eating vegetables.

(a) doesn't eat **(b)** don't eat **(c)** not eat **(d)** aren't eat

9. Sara …… television after finishing all her homework.

(a) watches **(b)** watch **(c)** watching **(d)** watched

10. …… the students understand their English teacher clearly?

(a) Does **(b)** Is **(c)** Do **(d)** Has

11. The Earth …… around the Sun every year.

(a) moved **(b)** moves **(c)** moving **(d)** move

12. Mona …… her room every day because her sister does it.

(a) don't clean **(b)** doesn't cleans **(c)** doesn't clean **(d)** not clean

13. We visit our cousins …… Friday evening every week.

(a) at **(b)** in **(c)** on **(d)** from

14. The baby …… loudly whenever he feels hungry.

(a) cry **(b)** cries **(c)** crying **(d)** cried

15. What time …… the school bus arrive every day?

(a) do **(b)** is **(c)** has **(d)** does

Adanesh

16. My sister usually …… her homework after dinner.

(a) do **(b) doing** **(c) did** **(d) doe**

17. My parents …… late because they start work early.

(a) don't sleep **(b) don't sleeps** **(c) not sleep** **(d) doesn't sleep**

18. …… Ahmed and Ali play football after school?

(a) Does **(b) Is** **(c) Do** **(d) Has**

19. My father …… to work early every morning.

(a) go **(b) going** **(c) goes** **(d) gone**

20. Huda …… forgets her homework; she is very responsible.

(a) never **(b) yesterday** **(c) now** **(d) tomorrow**

21. They …… to school by bus on Fridays.

(a) don't go **(b) doesn't go** **(c) don't goes** **(d) not go**

22. Ahmed …… football every Friday with his friends.

(a) play **(b) playing** **(c) plays** **(d) played**

23. My father ……goes jogging before breakfast, but sometimes he walks instead.

(a) yesterday **(b) often** **(c) tomorrow** **(d) last night**

24. …… the school bus arrive on time every morning?

(a) Do **(b) Is** **(c) Has** **(d) Does**

Do as Shown in Brackets:

1. Sara plays tennis every Friday. *(Make negative)*

……

2. They don't visit their grandparents every week. *(Make affirmative)*

……

3. He goes to school by bus every morning. *(Ask a question)*

……

4. My brother watches television every evening? *(Ask a question)*

……

5. My father don't drink coffee in the morning. *(Correct)*

……

6. She studies English after school every day. *(Make negative)*

Adanesh

……

7. Do Ahmed and Ali play football on Fridays? *(Give a short answer: No)*

……

8. He doesn't likes eating vegetables at dinner. *(Correct)*

……

9. Mona usually gets up at six o'clock. *(Ask a question)*

……

10. The sun rises in the east. *(Make negative)*

……

11. We don't go shopping every weekend. *(Make affirmative)*

……

12. Does Sara reads books in her free time? *(Correct)*

……

Aldahesh

Have got / Has got
يملك / لدية

Meaning المعنى

- We use **have got / has got** to talk about possession (things, people, or qualities).

نستخدم (have got / has got) للتعبير عن الامتلاك (أشياء أو أشخاص أو صفات).

Uses الاستخدامات



- To talk about things we own.
  للتعبير عن الأشياء التي نملكها.
- To talk about people we have.
  للتعبير عن الأشخاص الذين لدينا.
- To talk about qualities or characteristics.
  للتعبير عن الصفات أو الخصائص.

Form التركيب

I / You / We / They	have got + noun
He / She / It	has got + noun

Short Forms الاختصارات



- have got = 've got
- has got = 's got

Affirmative (+) الجملة المثبتة



I **have got** a new bicycle.
لديَّ دراجة جديدة.



She **has got** a cute cat.
لديها قطة لطيفة.



He **has got** a new phone.
لديه هاتف جديد.

Negative (–) الجملة المنفية



I **haven't got** a football.
ليس لديَّ كرة قدم.



She **hasn't got** a laptop.
ليس لديها جهاز لابتوب.

Questions (?) تكوين الأسئلة



Have you **got** a pen?
هل لديك قلم؟



Has she **got** a sister?
هل لديها أخت؟

Short Answers الاجابات المختصرة

Yes, ... have / has.	No, ... haven't / hasn't.
Yes, I **have**. نعم، لديَّ.	No, I **haven't**. لا، ليس لديَّ.
Yes, she **has**. نعم، لديها.	No, she **hasn't**. لا، ليس لديها.

More Examples أمثلة إضافية



We **have got** a big house.
لدينا منزل كبير.



They **have got** a happy family.
لديهم عائلة سعيدة.



I **have got** many books.
لديَّ العديد من الكتب.



She **has got** good grades.
لديها درجات جيدة.



He **has got** a friendly dog.
لديه كلب ودود.

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

1. My brother …… a new bicycle for school.

a) have got **b) has got** **c) got have** **d) having got**

2. We …… two English lessons every Sunday.

a) has got **b) have got** **c) is got** **d) having**

3. Sara …… long black hair and brown eyes.

a) have got **b) got has** **c) has got** **d) having got**

4. The students …… enough books for their project.

a) has got **b) have got** **c) is got** **d) has**

5. Our school …… a large library and laboratory.

a) have got **b) have** **c) has got** **d) got have**

6. I …… a headache, so I need some rest.

a) has got **b) have got** **c) is got** **d) got has**

7. Ahmed and Ali …… the same football shirts.

a) has got **b) have got** **c) has** **d) is got**

8. The cat …… a long tail and green eyes.

a) have got **b) have** **c) has got** **d) got have**

10. We …… any homework for tomorrow's English lesson.

a) hasn't got **b) haven't got** **c) doesn't got** **d) not have got**

11. My father …… a car; he travels by bus.

a) haven't got **b) hasn't got** **c) don't got** **d) not has got**

12. They …… enough money to buy those expensive shoes.

a) hasn't got **b) haven't got** **c) doesn't got** **d) not has got**

14. I …… any brothers, but I have two sisters.

a) hasn't got **b) haven't got** **c) doesn't got** **d) not got have**

Do as shown in brackets

1. She have got a beautiful new handbag. *(Correct)*

……

2. They have got a large garden behind their house. *(Make negative)*

……

3. Ali has got two younger brothers. *(Make a question)*

Aqahesh

……

4. We hasn't got enough chairs for all the guests. *(Correct)*

……

5. My sister has got a new laptop for school. *(Make negative)*

……

6. You have got a very interesting English book. *(Make a question)*

……

7. The school have got three science laboratories. *(Correct)*

……

8. He hasn't got any money in his wallet. *(Make affirmative)*

……

9. Has your friend got a bicycle for the weekend? *(Give a short answer)*

……

10. Have they got enough food for the picnic? *(Give a short answer)*

……

11. My parents has got a comfortable house near the beach. *(Correct)*

……

12. The little girl has got blue eyes and curly hair. *(Make a question)*

……

Adanesh

Unit 2: "School and Responsibility



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

1. The biggest …… our team faced was finishing the project on time.

(a) challenge **(b) effort** **(c) faith** **(d) discussion**

2. Students should speak …… when sharing ideas during group work.

(a) positively **(b) effectively** **(c) regularly** **(d) hard**

3. Our class will …… loudly for the players during the final match.

(a) value **(b) lead** **(c) cheer** **(d) honour**

4. Mariam feels …… about presenting her project to the whole class.

(a) friendly **(b) polite** **(c) patient** **(d) confident**

5. The teacher encouraged everyone to join the class …… about recycling.

(a) discussion **(b) challenge** **(c) effort** **(d) faith**

6. Ali studies …… because he wants to improve his English results.

(a) regularly **(b) hard** **(c) positively** **(d) effectively**

7. We should …… everyone's ideas, even when we disagree with them.

(a) recognise **(b) cheer** **(c) value** **(d) lead**

8. The new student was friendly and …… to everyone in the classroom.

(a) nervous **(b) organised** **(c) responsible** **(d) respectful**

9. With enough practice and ……, you can achieve your goals.

(a) effort **(b) challenge** **(c) discussion** **(d) faith**

10. Our school leaders …… younger students by setting a good example.

(a) honour **(b) lead** **(c) recognise** **(d) value**

11. The pupils completed their work …… and checked every answer carefully.

(a) hard **(b) positively** **(c) effectively** **(d) regularly**

12. It is important to remain …… when someone needs extra time.

(a) confident **(b) organised** **(c) nervous** **(d) patient**

13. The school will …… students who show kindness and good behaviour.

(a) recognise **(b) cheer** **(c) value** **(d) lead**

14. A/An ……student keeps books, notes, and homework in the right place.

(a) friendly **(b) organised** **(c) polite** **(d) nervous**

15. Many people have strong …… in the importance of helping others.

(a) effort **(b) challenge** **(c) faith** **(d) discussion**

Adhesh

16. The team practises …… so that every player improves their skills.

(a) hard **(b) positively** **(c) effectively** **(d) regularly**

17. We should …… our school by following its rules and traditions.

(a) honour **(b) cheer** **(c) recognise** **(d) lead**

18. Please be …… when speaking to visitors and older people.

(a) confident **(b) polite** **(c) nervous** **(d) organised**

19. The class made a great …… to collect books for charity.

(a) challenge **(b) faith** **(c) effort** **(d) discussion**

20. She responded …… to the feedback and tried to improve her work.

(a) hard **(b) regularly** **(c) effectively** **(d) positively**

21. A …… person accepts duties and completes them without being reminded.

(a) responsible **(b) friendly** **(c) patient** **(d) confident**

22. The coach asked the crowd to …… for every member of the team.

(a) lead **(b) cheer** **(c) honour** **(d) recognise**

23. The students held a lively …… about ways to reduce plastic waste.

(a) faith **(b) effort** **(c) discussion** **(d) challenge**

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(challenge - effort - cheer - value - lead)

1. Our biggest …… was completing the project before Friday.
2. Everyone should …… for the school team during the final match.
3. The whole class made a strong …… to help the new student.
4. Good teachers …… their students by setting positive examples.

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(discussion - faith - organised - respectful - patient)

1. We had a useful …… about keeping our school clean.
2. An …… student keeps books and homework in the right place.
3. You should be …… when listening to different opinions.
4. My grandmother has great …… in the power of education.

Adhnesh

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(honour - recognise - regularly - effectively - cheer)

1. Schools should …… students who show honesty and kindness.
2. Our team practises …… to improve its skills.
3. We must …… our promises and respect our commitments.
4. The group worked …… to finish the task on time.

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(effort - challenge - polite - responsible - confident)

1. Learning a new language can be a rewarding ……
2. A …… student completes duties without being reminded.
3. It takes regular …… to become a better reader.
4. Please be …… when asking the librarian for help.

Adanesh

Have / Has to – Don't / Doesn't have to
يجب أن – لا يجب أن

Meaning المعنى

- We use **have to / has to** to talk about obligation or necessity.
  نستخدم have to / has to للتعبير عن الالتزام أو الضرورة.
- We use **don't have to / doesn't have to** to talk about no obligation.
  نستخدم don't have to / doesn't have to للتعبير عن عدم وجود التزام.

Uses الاستخدامات



- Rules and laws. (قوانين وقواعد)
- School and work requirements. (متطلبات المدرسة والعمل)
- Obligations and responsibilities. (الالتزامات والمسؤوليات)
- Situations that are necessary. (مواقف ضرورية)

Have to (I / You / We / They)



I **have to** study for my exams.
يجب عليَّ أن أدرس لاختباراتي.



We **have to** wear a school uniform.
يجب علينا أن نرتدي الزي المدرسي.

Has to (He / She / It)

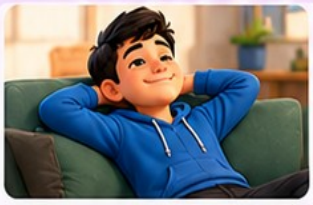


She **has to** do her homework every day.
يجب عليها أن تعمل واجبها المنزلي كل يوم.



He **has to** train regularly.
يجب عليه أن يتدرب بانتظام.

Don't have to (I / You / We / They)



I **don't have to** get up early on Fridays.
لا يجب عليَّ أن أستيقظ مبكرًا أيام الجمعة.



We **don't have to** bring our own lunch.
لا يجب علينا أن نحضر غداءنا الخاص.

Doesn't have to (He / She / It)



She **doesn't have to** work on the weekend.
لا يجب عليها أن تعمل في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع.



It **doesn't have to** eat now.
لا يجب عليه أن يأكل الآن.

Making Questions تكوين الأسئلة

Do + I / you / we / they + **have to** ... ?

- **Do** you **have to** wear a uniform?
  هل يجب عليك أن ترتدي الزي المدرسي؟

Does + he / she / it + **have to** ... ?

- **Does** she **have to** study today?
  هل يجب عليها أن تدرس اليوم؟



Short Answers إجابات مختصرة

- Yes, I / you / we / they **do**.
- No, I / you / we / they **don't**.
- Yes, he / she / it **does**.
- No, he / she / it **doesn't**.

More Examples أمثلة إضافية

- You **have to** be on time.
  يجب عليك أن تكون في الوقت المحدد.
- They **don't have to** take the test.
  لا يجب عليهم أن يختبروا الاختبار.
- **Does** he **have to** wear a helmet?
  هل يجب عليه أن يرتدي خوذة؟
- No, he **doesn't**. لا، ليس عليه ذلك.

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

1. Students …… wear uniforms at this school every day.

(a) has to **(b) have to** **(c) doesn't have to** **(d) has**

2. Omar …… help his father at the shop daily.

(a) have to **(b) don't have to** **(c) has to** **(d) having to**

3. You …… bring food; lunch is provided free.

(a) don't have to **(b) doesn't have to** **(c) has to** **(d) have**

4. …… your sister have to clean her room today?

(a) Do **(b) Is** **(c) Has** **(d) Does**

5. We …… get up early on Fridays; school is closed.

(a) doesn't have to **(b) don't have to** **(c) has to** **(d) has**

6. My brother …… take medicine after breakfast every morning.

(a) have to **(b) don't have to** **(c) has to** **(d) doesn't have**

7. …… they have to finish the project before Thursday?

(a) Does **(b) Are** **(c) Has** **(d) Do**

8. Sara doesn't have to …… dinner tonight; we ordered food.

(a) cooks **(b) cooking** **(c) cook** **(d) cooked**

9. He …… wear a helmet when riding his motorcycle.

(a) have to **(b) has to** **(c) don't have to** **(d) having to**

10. I …… attend the meeting because it is optional.

(a) doesn't have to **(b) has to** **(c) don't have to** **(d) has**

11. Does Ali have to …… his homework before playing?

(a) finishes **(b) finishing** **(c) finished** **(d) finish**

12. My parents …… work tomorrow because it is a holiday.

(a) doesn't have to **(b) don't have to** **(c) has to** **(d) has**

13. The nurse …… wear gloves while helping patients safely.

(a) have to **(b) don't have to** **(c) has to** **(d) doesn't have**

14. …… your friends have to bring their own books?

(a) Does **(b) Do** **(c) Has** **(d) Is**

15. We don't have to …… our shoes inside this building.

(a) removes **(b) removing** **(c) removed** **(d) remove**

Alahesh

16. Every driver …… obey traffic rules to prevent accidents.

(a) have to **(b) has to** **(c) don't have to** **(d) having to**

17. She …… wear a uniform because her school requires it.

(a) have to **(b) don't have to** **(c) has to** **(d) doesn't have**

18. …… Ahmed have to visit the dentist this afternoon?

(a) Do **(b) Does** **(c) Has** **(d) Is**

19. They …… pay for entry because the museum is free.

(a) has to **(b) doesn't have to** **(c) have to** **(d) don't have to**

20. My sister …… help with cooking because everyone shares responsibilities.

(a) don't have to **(b) doesn't have to** **(c) doesn't has to** **(d) not have to**

21. Do we have to …… our tickets at the entrance?

(a) shows **(b) showing** **(c) show** **(d) showed**

22. The children ……finish everything today; the deadline is next week.

(a) has to **(b) have to** **(c) doesn't have to** **(d) don't have to**

23. You …… speak quietly because the baby is sleeping.

(a) has to **(b) have to** **(c) doesn't have to** **(d) don't have**

24. Mona doesn't have to …… early during the summer holiday.

(a) wakes up **(b) waking up** **(c) wake up** **(d) woke up**

Do as Shown in Brackets:

1. Ali has to wear a school uniform. (Make negative)

……

2. They have to finish their homework today. (Make negative)

……

3. Sara doesn't have to cook dinner tonight. (Make affirmative)

……

4. We have to arrive at school early. (Make a question)

……

Alaresh

5. Omar has to visit the doctor today. (Make a question)

……

6.The students have to bring their books. (Make a question)

……

7. He (**don't have to**) clean his room today. (Correct)

……

8. Does she (**has to)** help her mother? (Correct)

……

9. My brother **have to** get up early every day. (Correct)

……

10. They **doesn't have to** pay for the tickets. (Correct)

……

11. Mona has to study hard for her exams. (Make a question)

……

12. You don't have to wear a jacket today. (Make affirmative)

……

13. Ahmed has to take the bus to school. (Make a question)

……

14. The children have to keep the classroom clean. (Make negative)

……

15. We **doesn't have to** bring any food tomorrow. (Correct)

……

Adanesh

Modal Verbs
الأفعال الناقصة

Modal verbs are special verbs that show possibility, ability, permission, or obligation.
الأفعال الناقصة هي أفعال خاصة تُستخدم للتعبير عن الاحتمال أو القدرة أو الإذن أو الالتزام.

must
يجب

We use **must** to talk about **obligation** or **strong necessity.**
نستخدم **must** للتعبير عن الالتزام أو الضرورة القوية.



You **must** study hard for your exams.
يجب أن تدرس بجد لامتحاناتك.



You **must not** smoke here.
يجب ألا تدخن هنا.



We **must** wear seat belts.
يجب أن نرتدي أحزمة الأمان.



We **must** keep our environment clean.
يجب أن نحافظ على بيئتنا نظيفة.

could
يمكن / استطاع

We use **could** to talk about **possibility, ability in the past, or a polite request.**
نستخدم **could** للتعبير عن الاحتمال أو القدرة في الماضي أو لطلب مهذب.



I **could** take some photos yesterday.
استطعت أن ألتقط بعض الصور أمس.



It **could** rain tomorrow.
قد تمطر غدا.



Could you help me, please?
هل يمكنك مساعدتي من فضلك؟



She **could** win the competition.
يمكنها أن تفوز في المسابقة.

may
قد / يمكن أن

We use **may** to talk about **possibility** or to ask for **permission.**
نستخدم **may** للتعبير عن الاحتمال أو لطلب الإذن.



We **may** travel during the holiday.
قد نسافر خلال العطلة.



May I use your pen, please?
هل يمكنني استخدام قلمك من فضلك؟



It **may** be sunny tomorrow.
قد يكون الطقس مشمسا غدا.



He **may** come later.
قد يأتي لاحقا.

can
يمكن / يستطيع

We use **can** to talk about **ability, permission, or general possibility.**
نستخدم **can** للتعبير عن القدرة أو الإذن أو الاحتمال العام.



I **can** swim very well.
أستطيع أن أسبح جيدا.



Can I use your phone, please?
هل يمكنني استخدام هاتفك من فضلك؟



We **can** go to the library after school.
يمكننا أن نذهب إلى المكتبة بعد المدرسة.



It **can** be difficult at first.
قد يكون الأمر صعبا في البداية.

Main Uses
الاستخدامات الرئيسية

must	could	may	can
• obligation • strong necessity الالتزام / الضرورة القوية.	• possibility • past ability • polite request الاحتمال / القدرة في الماضي. طلب مهذب.	• possibility • permission الاحتمال / الإذن.	• ability • permission • general possibility القدرة / الإذن / الاحتمال العام.

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

1. You …… wear a seat belt while driving.

(a) can **(b) must** **(c) may** **(d) could**

2. …… I borrow your dictionary for a minute?

(a) Must **(b) Can** **(c) Could to** **(d) Am**

3. It …… rain later, so take an umbrella.

(a) must to **(b) can to** **(c) may** **(d) does**

4. When I was young, I …… swim very well.

(a) could **(b) must** **(c) may to** **(d) can**

5. Students …… use mobile phones during this examination.

(a) can **(b) may** **(c) mustn't** **(d) could**

6. …… you please open the window for me?

(a) Must **(b) Could** **(c) Are** **(d) Do**

7. You …… enter the laboratory without wearing safety glasses.

(a) mustn't **(b) could** **(c) may** **(d) can**

8. My little brother …… read simple stories when he was four.

(a) must **(b) may** **(c) could** **(d) must to**

9. …… I leave the classroom now, please?

(a) May **(b) Am** **(c) Do** **(d) Have**

10. You …… be quiet because the baby is sleeping.

(a) can **(b) must** **(c) could to** **(d) may to**

11. We …… visit our grandparents this weekend, but we're unsure.

(a) mustn't **(b) may** **(c) can to** **(d) have**

12. Birds …… fly, but penguins cannot fly.

(a) must **(b) may to** **(c) can** **(d) mustn't**

Adanesh

13. You …… touch that wire; it is dangerous.

(a) mustn't **(b) could** **(c) may** **(d) can**

14. …… you help me carry these heavy bags, please?

(a) Do **(b) Are** **(c) Could** **(d) Have**

15. Visitors …… take photographs inside this museum.

(a) may **(b) mustn't to** **(c) does** **(d) are**

16. You …… finish your homework before watching television.

(a) must **(b) may to** **(c) can to** **(d) could to**

17. …… I use your phone to call my father?

(a) Must **(b) May** **(c) Do** **(d) Am**

18. He …… speak three languages when he lived abroad.

(a) must **(b) may to** **(c) could** **(d) can to**

19. You …… park here; this space is reserved.

(a) may **(b) can** **(c) mustn't** **(d) could**

20. …… we start the meeting now, or wait?

(a) Mustn't **(b) Shall** **(c) Can** **(d) Does**

Do as Shown in Brackets

1. You must wear a seat belt while driving. (Make negative)

……

2. She can speak three languages fluently. (Make negative)

……

3. We may leave the classroom after finishing our work. (Make a question)

……

4. He must follow the school rules every day. (Make a question)

……

5. She must to finish her homework before dinner. (Correct)

Adanesh

……

6. He cans ride his bicycle without any help. (Correct)

……

7. You mustn't to use your phone during the examination. (Correct)

……

8. Perhaps Ali will visit us this weekend. (Use may)

……

9. It is necessary for students to obey school rules. (Use must)

……

Aldahesh

Unit 3
مفردات الوحدة

announcement (n) إعلان



delay (n) تأخير



destination (n) وجهة



pedestrian (n) مُشاة



surrounding (n) محيط / مناطق مجاورة



avoid (v) يتجنب



prevent (v) يمنع



alert (adj) يقظ / مُنتبه



public (adj) عام



confidently (adv) بثقة



constantly (adv) باستمرار



safely (adv) بأمان



campsite (n) موقع تخييم



campfire (n) نار المخيم



first-aid kit (n) حقيبة إسعافات أولية



whereabouts (n) مكان الوجود / المكان الحالي



ensure (v) يُتأكد من / يضمن



litter (v) يُلوّث بالمخلفات / يرمي القمامة



mark (v) يحدد / يضع علامة



pack (v) يحزم / يجمع



essential (adj) ضروري / أساسي



hydrated (adj) مُرَطّب (ذو مستوى جيد من الماء)



memorable (adj) لا يُنسى / مميز



currently (adv) حاليّاً



properly (adv) بطريقة صحيحة ومناسبة



Unit 3 Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d):

1. Please …….. that all the doors are locked before leaving.

(a) avoid (b) pack (c) ensure (d) prevent

2. Every …….. should use the crossing when walking across busy roads.

(a) driver (b) pedestrian (c) passenger (d) tourist

3. Our school trip to the science museum was truly ……..

(a) essential (b) hydrated (c) memorable (d) alert

4. The bright warning light made the driver feel …….. immediately.

(a) memorable (b) alert (c) essential (d) hydrated

5. The school made an important …….. about tomorrow's sports competition.

(a) destination (b) announcement (c) pedestrian (d) campsite

6. The tourist checked the …….. before choosing a suitable hotel.

(a) surroundings (b) destination (c) announcement (d) pedestrian

7. Always cross the busy street …….. using the pedestrian crossing.

(a) confidently (b) properly (c) currently (d) safely

8. Please …….. the correct answer clearly with a blue pen.

(a) pack (b) prevent (c) mark (d) litter

9. You should …….. eating too much fast food to stay healthy.

(a) prevent (b) ensure (c) avoid (d) pack

10. The campers gathered around the …….. and sang songs together.

(a) campsite (b) first-aid kit (c) campfire (d) announcement

11. You must follow the instructions …….. to complete the activity.

(a) constantly (b) properly (c) currently (d) safely

12. Paris is a popular …….. for tourists from around the world.

(a) campsite (b) pedestrian (c) destination (d) announcement

Alahesh

13. Drinking enough water is …….. during hot summer days.

(a) alert (b) essential (c) public (d) memorable

14. She answered the difficult questions …….. during the English examination.

(a) safely (b) properly (c) confidently (d) constantly

15. The police asked about the missing child's …….. yesterday.

(a) whereabouts (b) surroundings (c) destination (d) announcement

16.We must …….. enough food and water before starting the journey.

(a) prevent (b) litter (c) pack (d) mark

17.The beautiful …….. of the hotel made our holiday enjoyable.

(a) destination (b) announcement (c) surroundings (d) delay

18. You should drink water regularly to stay …….. during exercise.

(a) hydrated (b) alert (c) essential (d) public

19. The children were …….. asking questions during their exciting museum visit.

(a) currently (b) constantly (c) safely (d) confidently

20. The guide spoke …….. while explaining the route to visitors.

(a) safely (b) confidently (c) currently (d) constantly

21. Our flight experienced a long …….. because of bad weather.

(a) delay (b) destination (c) announcement (d) campfire

22. Every camping group should carry a …….. for emergencies.

(a) destination (b) first-aid kit (c) announcement (d) pedestrian

23. The school library is …….. closed because of maintenance work.

(a) safely (b) confidently (c) currently (d) properly

24. Wearing a helmet can …….. serious injuries during bicycle accidents.

(a) mark (b) litter (c) prevent (d) avoid

25. We should never …….. in parks or other public places.

(a) mark (b) litter (c) avoid (d) ensure

Adarsh

26. We found a lovely …….. near the mountains for our holiday.

(a) campfire (b) campsite (c) destination (d) pedestrian

24. The volunteers worked …….. to keep the public park clean.

(a) constantly (b) properly (c) safely (d) currently

28. The government provides several …….. parks for families and visitors.

(a) alert (b) essential (c) public (d) memorable

29. Remember to …….. your clothes carefully before travelling abroad.

(a) ensure (b) avoid (c) prevent (d) pack

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(announcement – delay – destination – avoid – prevent)

1. The school made an important …….. about tomorrow's trip.

2. Heavy rain caused a long …….. to our journey.

3. Paris is a popular …….. for tourists from around the world.

4. We should …….. crossing busy roads without using pedestrian crossings.

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(pedestrian – campsite – campfire – pack – mark)

1. Every …….. should use the crossing when walking across busy roads.

2. We found a beautiful …….. near the mountains last summer.

3. The campers gathered around the …….. and sang songs together.

4. Remember to …….. your clothes carefully before travelling abroad.

Adanesh

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(alert – public – essential – safely – confidently)

1. Drivers must remain …….. when approaching busy pedestrian crossings.

2. The government provides several …….. parks for families and visitors.

3. Drinking enough water is …….. during hot summer days.

4. The children crossed the road …….. with their teacher.

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(surroundings – whereabouts – constantly – currently – properly)

5. The beautiful …….. of the hotel made our holiday enjoyable.

6. The police asked about the missing child's …….. yesterday.

7. The children were …….. asking questions during their museum visit.

8. The school library is …….. closed because of maintenance work.

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(first-aid kit – litter – ensure – campsite – pack)

1. Every camping group should carry a …….. for emergencies.

2. We should never …….. in parks or other public places.

3. Please …….. that all the doors are locked before leaving.

4. We found a lovely …….. near the mountains for our holiday.

Aldanesh

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(hydrated – memorable – avoid – prevent – ensure)

1. Drink plenty of water to stay …….. during outdoor activities.

2. Our school trip to the science museum was truly ……..

3. You should …….. eating too much fast food to stay healthy.

4. Wearing a helmet can …….. serious injuries during bicycle accidents.

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list:

(essential – hydrated – alert – safely – properly)

1. A first-aid kit is …….. for every camping trip.

2. You should drink water regularly to stay …….. during exercise.

3. The bright warning light made the driver feel …….. immediately.

4. Always follow the safety instructions …….. during the journey.

Adanesh

Unit 3 | Grammar | Lesson 2

Purpose Connectors
(to – in order to – so that – for)

Meaning

We use **to**, **in order to**, **so that** and **for** to show the purpose or reason for an action.

نستخدم to و in order to و so that و for للتعبير عن الهدف أو الغرض من القيام بالفعل.

to

Use **to + base verb** to show purpose.

تُستخدم **to** + الفعل في صورته الأساسية للتعبير عن الهدف.

Form

verb + to + base verb

Examples

- We wear helmets **to protect** our heads.
- I study hard **to get** good grades.
- She went to the shop **to buy** some medicine.



in order to

Use **in order to** + base verb to show purpose (more formal than "to").

تُستخدم **in order to** + الفعل في صورته الأساسية للتعبير عن الهدف، وهي أكثر رسمية من "**to**".

Form

verb + in order to + base verb

Examples

- We wash our hands regularly **in order to** avoid illness.
- He leaves early **in order to** catch the bus.
- They save money **in order to** buy a new laptop.



so that

Use **so that** + subject + **can** + base verb to show purpose or desired result.

تُستخدم **so that** + الفاعل + **can** + الفعل في صورته الأساسية للتعبير عن الهدف أو النتيجة المرجوة.

Form

verb + so that + subject + can + base verb

Examples

- We turn off the lights **so that** we **can** save electricity.
- She studies hard **so that** she **can** pass the exam.
- I speak clearly **so that** everyone **can** understand me.



for

Use **for** + noun (verb + -ing) to show purpose, especially with a noun or an -ing form.

تُستخدم **for** + اسم أو فعل + **ing** للتعبير عن الهدف، وخاصة مع اسم أو صيغة الفعل المنتهية بـ **ing**.

Form

for + noun / for + verb + -ing

Examples

- Seatbelts are **for protecting** people.
- This brush is used **for painting**.
- The meeting is **for discussing** new ideas.





Unit 3 Grammar: Purpose Connectors: To – In order to – So that – For

A) Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d):

1. We wear helmets …….. protect our heads during bicycle rides.
(a) so that (b) to (c) for (d) because

2. She studies hard …….. she can pass the final examination.
(a) for (b) because (c) so that (d) to

3. This brush is used …….. painting beautiful pictures.
(a) for (b) so that (c) because (d) to

4. We wash our hands regularly …….. avoid catching dangerous illnesses.
(a) so that (b) for (c) in order to (d) because

5. He turned off the lights …….. save electricity at home.
(a) for (b) in order to (c) so that (d) because

6. I carry an umbrella …….. I can stay dry in rainy weather.
(a) to (b) for (c) so that (d) because

7. Seatbelts are important …….. protecting passengers during road accidents.
(a) to (b) for (c) so that (d) because

8. The students arrived early …….. prepare for their school presentation.
(a) in order to (b) so that (c) for (d) because

9. My father drives carefully …….. everyone can travel safely.
(a) for (b) to (c) so that (d) because

10. We use a camera …….. take photographs of beautiful places.
(a) because (b) for (c) so that (d) to

11. She went to the pharmacy …….. buy some necessary medicine.
(a) for (b) in order to (c) so that (d) because

12. This knife is used …….. cutting vegetables and fresh fruit.
(a) for (b) so that (c) because (d) to

13. I speak slowly …….. everyone can understand my explanation clearly.
(a) to (b) because (c) so that (d) for

14. They saved money …….. buy a new computer for school.
(a) so that (b) for (c) because (d) to

15. We should follow traffic rules …….. prevent dangerous road accidents.
(a) for (b) in order to (c) so that (d) because

16.A first-aid kit is essential …….. treating minor injuries during trips.
(a) for (b) so that (c) because (d) to

Adarsh

17. He wrote everything down …….. he wouldn't forget important information.
(a) for (b) to (c) so that (d) because

18. My mother uses a washing machine …….. washing our clothes.
(a) to (b) because (c) for (d) so that

19. The tourists stopped …….. take pictures of the beautiful mountains.
(a) so that (b) for (c) because (d) to

20. We left home early …….. catch the first school bus.
(a) in order to (b) so that (c) for (d) because

21. The teacher explained the lesson again …….. everyone could understand it.
(a) to (b) for (c) so that (d) because

22. This special bag is designed …….. carrying important medical equipment.
(a) so that (b) for (c) because (d) to

23. You should drink enough water …….. stay hydrated during hot weather.
(a) for (b) so that (c) because (d) to

24. She closed the window …….. the room would stay warm.
(a) so that (b) for (c) to (d) because

25. The firefighters worked quickly …….. rescue the people inside.
(a) for (b) in order to (c) so that (d) because

26. We use computers …….. preparing reports and completing school projects.
(a) for (b) so that (c) because (d) to

27. He wore a jacket …….. he wouldn't feel cold outside.
(a) for (b) because (c) so that (d) to

28. The children went to the library …….. borrow interesting storybooks.
(a) so that (b) because (c) for (d) in order to

29. A torch is useful …….. seeing clearly in dark places.
(a) to (b) for (c) so that (d) because

Do as shown in brackets:

1. We wear helmets to protect our heads. (Use *in order to*)

……

2. She studies hard to pass the final examination. (Use *so that*)

……

3. This brush is used for painting pictures. (Use *to*)

……

Arjanesh

4. He turned off the lights to save electricity. (Use *in order to*)

……

5. I carry an umbrella so that I can stay dry. (Use *to*)

……

6. We wash our hands regularly in order to avoid illnesses. (Use *so that*)

……

7. Seatbelts are used for protecting passengers. (Use *to*)

……

8. She went to the pharmacy to buy some medicine. (Use *in order to*)

……

9. My father drives carefully so that everyone can travel safely. (Use *to*)

……

10. This machine is used to clean the floors. (Use *for*)

……

11. The students arrived early in order to prepare for the presentation. (Use *to*)

……

12. We use a camera for taking photographs. (Use *to*)

……

13. I speak slowly so that everyone can understand me. (Use *to*)

……

14. They saved money to buy a new computer. (Use *so that*)

……

15. We follow traffic rules to prevent dangerous accidents. (Use *in order to*)

……

16. This knife is used for cutting vegetables. (Use *to*)

……

17. He wrote everything down so that he could remember it. (Use *to*)

……

18. My mother uses a washing machine for washing clothes. (Use *to*)

……

Alahesh

19. The tourists stopped to take pictures of the mountains. (Use *in order to*)

……

20. We left home early in order to catch the school bus. (Use *so that*)

……

21. The teacher explained the lesson again so that everyone could understand. (Use *to*)

……

22. This bag is used for carrying medical equipment. (Use *to*)

……

23. You should drink enough water to stay hydrated. (Use *so that*)

……

24. She closed the window so that the room would stay warm. (Use *to*)

……

25. The firefighters worked quickly to rescue the people. (Use *in order to*)

……

26. We use computers for preparing school reports. (Use *to*)

……

27. He wore a jacket so that he wouldn't feel cold. (Use *to*)

……

28. The children went to the library in order to borrow books. (Use *so that*)

……

29. A torch is used for seeing clearly in dark places. (Use *to*)

……

Adanesh

Unit 3 | Grammar | Lesson 6

Present Continuous
(Present Actions / Future Plans)

Meaning

We use the present continuous to talk about **actions happening now** and **future arrangements** (plans).

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن أحداث **تحدث الآن** وعن **ترتيبات أو خطط مستقبلية**.

Form

(I + **am**) – (he / she / it + **is**) – (you / we / they + **are**) + **verb** + **-ing**

We use the present continuous for:



1 Present Actions
(Actions happening now)

We use it to describe actions that are **happening at the moment** of speaking.

نستخدمه لوصف أفعال تحدث الآن في وقت الكلام.

2 Future Plans
(Future Arrangements)

We use it to talk about **fixed plans** or **arrangements** in the near future.

نستخدمه للحديث عن خطط أو ترتيبات مؤكدة في المستقبل القريب.



Examples: Present Actions (Now)

- I **am watching** a movie now.
  أنا أشاهد فيلماً الآن.
- He **is sleeping** at the moment.
  هو نائم في هذه اللحظة.
- They **are** currently **playing** football.
  هم يلعبون كرة القدم حالياً.
- We **are studying** English right now.
  نحن ندرس اللغة الإنجليزية الآن.
- She **is cooking** dinner at the moment.
  هي تطبخ العشاء في هذه اللحظة.

Examples: Future Plans

- I **am travelling** to Dubai tonight.
  أنا مسافر إلى دبي الليلة.
- She **is taking** her results tomorrow.
  هي ستستلم نتائجها غداً.
- We **are moving** to a new house next week.
  نحن سننتقل إلى منزل جديد الأسبوع القادم.
- They **are visiting** their grandparents this weekend.
  هم سيزورون جديهم نهاية هذا الأسبوع.
- My family **is going** on a camping trip tomorrow.
  عائلتي ستذهب في رحلة تخييم غداً.

Keywords

For present actions (now):
now – at the moment – currently
right now

For future plans:
tonight – tomorrow – next week
next weekend – soon

Unit 3 | Grammar | Lesson 6

Present Continuous
(Present Actions / Future Plans)

Meaning

We use the present continuous to talk about actions happening now and future arrangements.

نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للحديث عن أحداث تحدث الآن وعن ترتيبات أو خطط مستقبلية.

Form

Subject + am / is / are + verb + -ing



Present Actions (Now)
أحداث تحدث الآن

- I am reading a book now.
  أنا أقرأ كتاباً الآن.

Future Plans
ترتيبات أو خطط مستقبلية

- We are going on a trip tomorrow.
  نحن ستذهب في رحلة غداً.



Affirmative (مثبت)

Subject + am / is / are + verb + -ing

- She is cooking dinner now. — هي تطبخ العشاء الآن.
- They are studying for the test. — هم يدرسون للاختبار.

Negative (نفي)

Subject + am / is / are + not + verb + -ing

- I am not watching TV now. — أنا لا أشاهد التلفاز الآن.
- He is not playing football at the moment. — هو لا يلعب كرة القدم الآن.

Yes/No Question (سؤال نعم / لا)

Am / Is / Are + subject + verb + -ing ?

- Are you studying now? — هل تدرس الآن؟
- Is she cooking dinner? — هل هي تطبخ العشاء؟

Short Answers: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. — إجابات قصيرة: نعم، أنا كذلك. / لا، لست كذلك.

Wh-Question (سؤال بأداة استفهام)

Wh-word + am / is / are + subject + verb + -ing ?

- What are you doing now? — ماذا تفعل الآن؟
- Where are they going tomorrow? — إلى أين سيذهبون غداً؟
- When is she meeting her friends? — متى ستقابل صديقاتها؟

Keywords

For present actions (now):
now – at the moment – currently – right now

For future plans:
tonight – tomorrow – next week – next weekend – soon

Unit 3 : Present Continuous: Present Actions / Future Plans

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Look! The children …….. football in the school playground now.
(a) plays (b) are playing (c) is playing (d) played

2. My family …….. to Dubai tomorrow morning.
(a) travel (b) travels (c) are travelling (d) travelled

3. Sara …….. television at the moment because she is studying.
(a) isn't watching (b) aren't watching (c) doesn't watching (d) not watching

4. …….. your brother sleeping in his bedroom now?
(a) Are (b) Do (c) Is (d) Does

5. What …….. the students doing in the science laboratory now?
(a) is (b) are (c) do (d) does

6. We …….. our grandparents next weekend; everything is arranged.
(a) visit (b) visited (c) visits (d) are visiting

7. Listen! Someone …….. the piano beautifully in the next room.
(a) is playing (b) are playing (c) plays (d) played

8. I …….. my homework now because I have finished it already.
(a) am doing (b) am not doing (c) isn't doing (d) don't doing

9. Where …….. you staying during your holiday next week?
(a) do (b) does (c) are (d) is

10. The teacher …….. the lesson at the moment; please listen carefully.
(a) explain (b) explains (c) are explaining (d) is explaining

11. They …….. football tomorrow because they have booked the sports field.
(a) are playing (b) plays (c) played (d) is playing

12. Why …….. Ahmed wearing a coat inside the classroom today?
(a) are (b) is (c) do (d) does

13. My parents …….. dinner now; they are preparing the table.
(a) isn't cooking (b) doesn't cook (c) aren't cooking (d) not cooking

14. When …….. your friends arriving at the airport tomorrow?
(a) is (b) do (c) does (d) are

15. Look! The little boy …….. across the busy street carelessly.
(a) is running (b) are running (c) runs (d) ran

16. We …….. our English teacher this evening; we have an appointment.
(a) meet (b) are meeting (c) meets (d) met

Adanesh

17. …….. the girls preparing for the school competition right now?
(a) Is (b) Does (c) Are (d) Do

18. My sister …….. for her examination tonight; she has other plans.
(a) isn't studying (b) aren't studying (c) doesn't studying (d) not studies

19. What …….. your father doing in the garden at present?
(a) are (b) does (c) do (d) is

20. The students …….. a school trip next Thursday; the tickets are ready.
(a) have (b) are having (c) has (d) had

21. Be quiet! The baby …….. peacefully in the next room.
(a) are sleeping (b) sleep (c) is sleeping (d) sleeps

22. I …….. my cousins at the shopping centre this afternoon.
(a) am meeting (b) meets (c) meet (d) met

23. Why …….. the boys making so much noise right now?
(a) is (b) do (c) does (d) are

24. She …….. to school tomorrow because she is feeling ill.
(a) isn't going (b) aren't going (c) doesn't going (d) not go

25. Who …….. you talking to on the phone at the moment?
(a) is (b) are (c) do (d) does

26. The workers …….. a new bridge this month near our school.
(a) builds (b) built (c) are building (d) is building

27. …….. your family travelling abroad during the summer holiday?
(a) Do (b) Does (c) Is (d) Are

28. My brother …….. his room now; he is playing video games.
(a) isn't cleaning (b) aren't cleaning (c) doesn't cleaning (d) not clean

29. Where …….. Mona and Sara going after school tomorrow?
(a) is (b) are (c) do (d) does

Do as shown in brackets:

1. She is reading an interesting story at the moment. (Change into negative)

……

2. They are playing football in the school playground. (Change into a Yes/No question)

……

3. Ahmed is travelling to Dubai tomorrow. (Ask a question using *Where*)

……

Arahesh

4. My mother is cooking dinner now. (Change into negative)

……

5. The boys (is) swimming in the pool. (Correct)

……

6. I am watching television at the moment. (Change into a Yes/No question)

……

7. Sara is meeting her friends tomorrow evening. (Ask a question using *When*)

……

8. We are studying English right now. (Change into negative)

……

9. He is writing a letter to his cousin. (Ask a question)

……

10. My parents are visiting us next weekend. (Change into a Yes/No question)

……

11. The baby …….. peacefully now. (Complete using: sleep)

……

12. Look! The children …….. in the garden. (Complete using: play)

……

13. She are preparing for her examination now. (Correct the mistake)

……

14. I am not go to school tomorrow. (Correct the mistake)

……

15. They are having a picnic next Friday. (Ask a question using *When*)

……

16. The teacher is explaining the lesson now. (Change into negative)

……

17. We are leaving for the airport tonight. (Ask a question using *Where*)

……

18. Is your brother playing computer games now? (Give a short answer: Yes)

……

Alahesh

19. Are the students doing their homework? (Give a short answer: No)

……

20. My sister is buying a new dress tomorrow. (Change into a Yes/No question)

……

21. He …….. his grandparents this evening. (Complete using: visit)

……

22. The workers is building a new hospital. (Correct the mistake)

……

23. Why are you …….. so loudly now? (Complete using: laugh)

……

24. Mona is taking her English test tomorrow. (Ask a question using *What*)

……

25. The children are making too much noise. (Change into negative)

……

26. We are travelling to Egypt next summer. (Change into a Yes/No question)

……

27. Listen! Someone …….. at the door. (Complete using: knock)

……

28. Where is your family staying during the holiday? (Answer using: at a hotel)

……

29. He is meeting the school principal tomorrow. (Ask a question using *Who*)

……

Alahesh

Unit 4 Vocabulary

celebration (n)
احتفال"



harmony (n)
انسجام



preparation (n)
تحضير / استعداد



togetherness (n)
ترابط / وحدة



appreciate (v)
يقدر / يثمن



exchange (v)
يتبادل



strengthen (v)
يقوي / يعزز



waste (v)
يهدر / يضيع



festive (adj)
احتفالي / بهيج



joyful (adj)
مسرور / مليء بالفرح



eagerly (adv)
بشغف / بحماس



respectfully (adv)
باحترام



warmly (adv)
بحفاوة / بود"



community (n)
مجتمع



generosity (n)
كرم / بسخاء



gratitude (n)
امتنان / شكر



sign (n)
علامة / لافتة



tolerance (n)
تسامح



collect (v)
يجمع



include (v)
يشمل / يتضمن"



religious (adj)
ديني



thrilling (adj)
مثير / مشوّق



well-mannered (adj)
حسن الخلق / مهذب



cheerfully (adv)
بصورة مبهجة / بسعادة





typically (adv)
عادة / بشكل معتاد

Unit 4 Vocabulary Exercises

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d):

1. The children waited …….. to open their birthday presents.
a) respectfully b) typically c) eagerly d) warmly

2. We should always …….. our parents for their love and support.
a) collect b) appreciate c) include d) waste

3. Kuwait's National Day is a joyful …….. with fireworks and parades.
a) harmony b) celebration c) gratitude d) tolerance

4. Muslims visit mosques to perform their …….. duties and prayers.
a) festive b) joyful c) well-mannered d) religious

5. Our school plans to …….. old clothes for poor families.
a) strengthen b) collect c) exchange d) waste

6. A strong …….. supports its members and helps people in need.
a) generosity b) community c) harmony d) sign

7. Riding a roller coaster is an exciting and …….. experience.
a) well-mannered b) religious c) thrilling d) joyful

8. Students often …….. gifts during special school celebrations.
a) exchange b) strengthen c) collect d) appreciate

9. People …….. decorate their homes before important religious celebrations.
a) warmly b) typically c) eagerly d) cheerfully

10. Good …….. helps students get ready for their final examinations.
a) preparation b) togetherness c) gratitude d) sign

11. The mother welcomed her guests …….. with a lovely smile.
a) warmly b) eagerly c) cheerfully d) respectfully

12. Teachers should …….. every student in classroom activities and discussions.
a) include b) appreciate c) strengthen d) collect

13. We should express our …….. to people who help us.
a) gratitude b) celebration c) togetherness d) community

14. The children felt …….. when they received their beautiful presents.
a) joyful b) religious c) festive d) thrilling

15. Regular exercise can …….. your muscles and improve your health.
a) include b) waste c) strengthen d) exchange

16. The family welcomed their neighbours …….. during the special occasion.
a) warmly b) typically c) eagerly d) cheerfully

Adhesh

17. People from different backgrounds should live together in peace and ……..
a) generosity b) community c) harmony d) preparation

18. People should ……. their ideas to learn from one another.
a) waste b) collect c) exchange d) include

19. We should speak ……. to our teachers and older people.
a) cheerfully b) respectfully c) eagerly d) typically

20. Giving food and money to poor people shows great ……..
a) gratitude b) tolerance c) generosity d) preparation

21. The streets look ……. during National Day celebrations and special events.
a) religious b) festive c) thrilling d) well-mannered

22. We must not ……. water because it is a valuable resource.
a) appreciate b) collect c) include d) waste

23. The students smiled ……. when they received their achievement certificates.
a) cheerfully b) typically c) respectfully d) eagerly

24. Family members enjoy spending time together and building strong relationships through ……..
a) tolerance b) celebration c) community d) togetherness

25. Ahmed always says please and thank you. He is very ……..
a) thrilling b) well-mannered c) festive d) religious

26. Helping others can ……friendships and create stronger relationships between people.
a) waste b) exchange c) collect d) strengthen

27. The students listened ……. while their teacher explained the activity.
a) eagerly b) warmly c) typically d) respectfully

28. The red traffic ……. warns drivers to stop immediately.
a) harmony b) tolerance c) preparation d) sign

==========

Fill in the gap exercises

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list:

(celebration – harmony – gratitude – appreciate – strengthen)

1. Kuwait's National Day is a special ……. for everyone.

2. People from different countries should live together in ……..

3. We should ……. our teachers for their hard work.

4. Playing team sports can ……. friendships among school students.

Adnesh

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list:

(festive – joyful – religious – tolerance – preparation)

1. The streets look …….. during National Day celebrations.
2. Children felt …….. when they received their special gifts.
3. Muslims celebrate several important …….. occasions every year.
4. We should show …….. towards people with different opinions.

==========

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list:

(thrilling – well-mannered – eagerly – respectfully – cheerfully)

1. The children waited _____ for their school celebration to begin.
2. Ahmed always speaks …….. to his teachers and parents.
3. Riding a roller coaster is a …….. experience for children.
4. A …….. student always uses polite words with others.

==========

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list:

(warmly – typically – waste – exchange – appreciate)

1. We should never …….. water because it is very valuable.
2. The family welcomed their guests …….. into their home.
3. Students often …….. gifts during special school celebrations.
4. People …….. decorate their homes before important festivals.

==========

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list:

(togetherness – gratitude – eagerly – respectfully – typically)

1. Family celebrations bring happiness and …….. to everyone.
2. We should express our …….. to people who help us.
3. The students listened …….. while their teacher explained the activity.
4. Children …….. look forward to celebrating special family occasions.

Adnesh

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list:

(strengthen – include – waste – festive – joyful)

1. Teamwork can …….. relationships between classmates and friends.
2. The teacher decided to …….. everyone in the group activity.
3. Leaving the lights on all day is a …….. habit.
4. Everyone felt …….. after winning the school competition.

==========

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list:

(preparation – generosity – exchange – religious – cheerfully)

1. Good _____ helps students succeed in their final examinations.
2. People show _____ when they give money to poor families.
3. Students often _____ presents during special family celebrations.
4. The children greeted their visitors _____ at the school party.

==========

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list:

(sign – tolerance – festive – collect – warmly)

1. The traffic _____ tells drivers when they must stop.
2. We should show _____ towards people with different beliefs.
3. The shopping malls look _____ during National Day celebrations.
4. Volunteers _____ food and clothes for families in need.

Adanesh

Unit 4 Grammar

Countable and Uncountable Nouns (a, an, some, any)

الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

We use **countable** and **uncountable nouns** to show whether something can be counted or not.

نستخدم الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة لبيان ما إذا كان بإمكاننا عدّ الشيء أم لا.



Countable Nouns
الأسماء المعدودة

- They are things we can count (one, two, three, ...).
  هي أسماء يمكن عدّها (واحد، اثنان، ثلاثة، ...).



Examples: a book – two apples – three chairs

Uncountable Nouns
الأسماء غير المعدودة

- They are things we cannot count as separate items.
  هي أسماء لا يمكن عدّها كوحدات منفصلة.



Examples: rice – milk – water – food

Word	Use الأستخدام	Example مثال
a / an	With a singular countable noun (one thing). مع الاسم المعدود المفرد (شيء واحد).	• **a** flag (a + consonant sound) • **an** apple (an + vowel sound)
some	With countable or uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences. مع الأسماء المعدودة أو غير المعدودة في الجمل المثبتة.	• I have **some** books. • There is **some** water.
any	With countable or uncountable nouns in questions and negative sentences. مع الأسماء المعدودة أو غير المعدودة في الأسئلة والجمل المنفية.	• Do you have **any** pencils? • We don't have **any** sugar.

Example Sentences أمثلة إضافية

- I have **a pen** in my bag.
- She bought **an** orange at the shop.
- We need **some** eggs for breakfast.
- Is there **any** juice in the fridge?
- There isn't **any** food left.
- I have **some** time to help you.
- He drank **some** milk this morning.

Important Notes ملاحظات مهمة

- Use **a** before a consonant sound
  نستخدم **a** قبل صوت ساكن. (**a** book, **a** chair)
- Use **an** before a vowel sound
  نستخدم **an** قبل صوت متحرك. (**an** apple, **an** orange)
- Use **some** in affirmative sentences.
  نستخدم **some** في الجمل المثبتة.
  (I have **some** rice.)
- Use **any** in questions and negative sentences.
  نستخدم **any** في الأسئلة والجمل المنفية.
  (Do you have **any** apples?)

Unit 4: Countable and Uncountable Nouns (a, an, some, any)

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d):

1. There are …… fresh vegetables in the refrigerator for dinner.
a) any b) some c) an d) a

2. Ahmed ate …… apple before going to school this morning.
a) a b) an c) any d) some

3. My mother needs …… rice to prepare lunch for everyone.
a) an b) a c) some d) any

4. Would you like …… tea or coffee before leaving our house?
a) any b) an c) some d) a

5. There is …… egg in the fridge for your breakfast.
a) some b) a c) an d) any

6. We don't have …… bread for making sandwiches this morning.
a) some b) an c) a d) any

7. Do you have …… pencils that I can borrow today?
a) any b) some c) an d) a

8. My mother bought …… beautiful dress for the family celebration.
a) an b) some c) a d) any

9. My sister bought …… bananas and …… orange yesterday.
a) some / an b) any / a c) much / an d) a / some

10. Is there …… milk left in the fridge for breakfast?
a) some b) any c) a d) an

11. My father bought …… umbrella because it was raining heavily.
a) a b) an c) some d) any

12. She found …… interesting book about Kuwait's history yesterday.
a) an b) a c) some d) any

13. There are …… biscuits, but there isn't …… juice.
a) some / any b) any / some c) a / an d) an / a

14. We need …… new table for our dining room.
a) an b) any c) some d) a

15. There are …… students waiting outside the school library.
a) an b) some c) a d) any

16. I don't have …… money in my wallet right now.
a) some b) a c) an d) any

Alanesh

17. There is …… apple and …… bananas in the shopping bag.
a) a / any b) an / some c) some / an d) any / a

18. We saw …… elephant at the zoo during our school trip.
a) a b) any c) an d) some

19. There aren't …… students in the classroom at the moment.
a) some b) a c) an d) any

20. Can I have …… orange, please? I am feeling hungry.
a) some b) any c) an d) a

21. My brother wants to buy …… computer for his studies.
a) an b) some c) any d) a

22. There are …… chairs in the classroom for all students.
a) an b) any c) some d) a

23. Are there …… eggs and …… apples in the fridge?
a) some / an b) any / any c) a / some d) an / a

24. We need …… flour and …… eggs to make a cake.
a) a / an b) some / some c) an / a d) any / a

25. There are …… books and …… notebooks on the teacher's desk.
a) some / some b) any / an c) a / any d) an / a

26. We bought …… oranges and bananas from the supermarket yesterday.
a) any b) some c) an d) a

27. We didn't buy …… cheese because the supermarket was closed.
a) some b) any c) a d) an

28. There are …… delicious sandwiches on the kitchen table.
a) any b) an c) a d) some

29. Is there …… water in the bottle for the children?
a) some b) a c) any d) an

Do as shown in brackets:

1. I have a new school bag. (Change into negative)

……

2. There is some milk in the fridge. (Change into negative)

……

3. She bought an orange from the supermarket. (Change into a question)

……

Adanesh

4. There are some apples on the table. (Change into a question)

……

5. We have some rice for lunch. (Change into negative)

……

6. He has an interesting book about animals. (Change into a question)

……

7. There is some juice in the bottle. (Change into a question)

……

8. I have a pencil in my school bag. (Change into negative)

……

9. There are some students in the classroom. (Change into negative)

……

10. She needs an umbrella because it is raining. (Change into a question)

……

11. There is some sugar in the kitchen. (Use: any)

……

12. I have some friends at school. (Use: any)

……

13. He doesn't have any money in his wallet. (Use: some)

……

14. There aren't any eggs in the fridge. (Use: some)

……

15. She doesn't have any orange juice. (Use: some)

……

16. I bought a book yesterday. (Use: an – change the noun)

……

17. He ate an apple after having his lunch. (Use: a – change the noun)

……

18. There is some water in the glass. (Use: any)

……

Alanesh

19. There are some chairs in the classroom. (Use: any)

……

20. My mother bought some bananas yesterday. (Change into negative)

……

21. Is there any bread in the kitchen? (Use: some)

……

22. Do you have any brothers or sisters? (Use: some)

……

23. Are there any sandwiches in the fridge? (Use: any)

……

24. I need a pen and an exercise book. (Make negative)

……

25. There is some cheese and some bread on the table. (Ask a question)

……

Adanesh

Unit 4 Grammar

Learning English

Passive Voice

(Present Simple - Modals)



1 What is the Passive Voice?

The passive voice is used when the action is more important than the doer (the person who does the action).

يستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون التركيز على الفعل أكثر من الفاعل (الشخص الذي يقوم بالفعل).

2 When do we use it?

- When we don't know who did the action.
  عندما لا تعرف من قام بالفعل.
- When the doer is not important.
  عندما يكون الفاعل غير مهم.
- When we want to focus on the action or the result.
  عندما نريد التركيز على الفعل أو النتيجة.

3 Form of the Passive Voice

be
be (in the correct tense) + **past participle (verb 3)**

Examples:

- The house **is built** by workers.
  تم بناء المنزل بواسطة العمال.
- The letter **was sent** yesterday.
  تم إرسال الرسالة بمينسفث أدوم.

4 Passive Voice in Present Simple

Form:

am / is / are + past participle (verb 3)

(يتم استخدام am / is / are مع التصريف الثالث للفعل)

Examples:

- The food **is cooked** by the chef.
  يتم طهي الطعام بواسطة الشيف.
- The lessons **are given** by experienced teachers.
  تُعطى الدروس بواسطة معلمين ذوي خبرة.
- The house **is cleaned** every day.
  يتم تنظيف المنزل كل يوم.

5 Passive Voice with Modals

Form:

modal verb + be + past participle (verb 3)

(يتم استخدام الفعل المساعد + be + التصريف الثالث للفعل)

Examples:

- The subject **must be studied** carefully.
  يجب دراسة الموضوع بعناية.
- The rules **should be followed**.
  يجب اتباع القواعد.
- The clothes **can be washed** at home.
  يمكن غسل الملابس في المنزل.

Key Points

- The past participle (verb 3) is used in the passive voice (e.g. cooked, sent, built, given, cleaned).
- In the present simple, we use: **am / is / are + past participle**.
- With modals, we use: **modal verb + be + past participle** (e.g. can be, should be, must be).
- The doer (by + person) is often omitted if it is not important.

Focus on the action, not the doer!

Unit 4 – Grammar: Passive Voice (Present Simple – Modals)

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d):

1. Plastic bottles …… to protect the environment and reduce pollution.
a) should recycle b) should recycled c) should be recycled d) should are recycled

2. Delicious meals …… by experienced chefs in this restaurant.
a) are cooked b) is cooked c) cooks d) cooking

3. The classroom …… every day because it is already clean.
a) isn't cleaned b) aren't cleaned c) doesn't cleaned d) not cleaned

4. The guests …… warmly when they arrive at the celebration.
a) should welcome b) should be welcomed
c) should welcomed d) should are welcomed

5. Healthy meals …… by Ahmed at home every weekend.
a) prepare b) are prepared c) is prepared d) prepared

6. The invitations …… by the school every year.
a) are sent b) is sent c) sends d) sending

7. …… these plastic bottles be recycled to protect our environment?
a) Are b) Do c) Can d) Is

8. These clothes …… at home without using expensive washing machines.
a) can wash b) can be washed c) can washed d) can are washed

9. Special sweets …… during Ramadan by many Kuwaiti families.
a) is prepared b) are prepared c) prepare d) preparing

10. The rules …… in all online games by gamers.
a) must follow b) must be followed c) must followed d) must are followed

11. The windows …… every week to keep the classroom clean.
a) is washed b) are washed c) wash d) washing

12. The classroom …… before the important school celebration begins.
a) should decorate b) should decorated
c) should be decorated d) should is decorated

13. The school decorations …… by students because they were damaged.
a) wasn't prepared b) weren't prepared c) didn't prepared d) not prepared

14. The school library …… by students during their free time.
a) use b) are used c) is used d) using

15. …… traditional food prepared by families during special celebrations?
a) Is b) Are c) Do d) Does

Anahesh

16. English …… in many countries around the world today.
a) speak b) are spoken c) speaks d) is spoken

17. Food …… because many poor families need our help.
a) mustn't waste b) mustn't wasted c) mustn't be wasted d) mustn't is wasted

18. The rules …… in all online games by gamers.
a) must follow b) must be followed c) must followed d) must are followed

19. This difficult problem …… easily with some help from teachers.
a) can solve b) can solved c) can be solved d) can is solved

20. Traditional clothes …… during special celebrations in Kuwait.
a) is worn b) wears c) are worn d) wearing

21. Houses …… before important religious celebrations by families.
a) are decorated b) is decorated c) decorate d) decorating

22. Students …… their homework before going to bed every night.
a) must complete b) must be completed c) must completing d) must is completed

23. The special dishes …… carefully before the family celebration starts.
a) must prepare b) must be prepared c) must prepared d) must are prepared

24. The food …… by the chef in this famous restaurant.
a) is cooked b) are cooked c) cooks d) cooking

25. …… traditional food prepared by families during special celebrations?
a) Is b) Are c) Do d) Does

26. Mobile phones …… during important school examinations and tests.
a) mustn't be used b) mustn't used c) mustn't use d) mustn't are used

27. Special prizes …… to hardworking students every year.
a) gives b) is given c) are given d) giving

28. The invitations …… by the school every year.
a) are sent b) is sent c) sends d) sending

29. The classroom …… every afternoon by the school cleaner.
a) clean b) are cleaned c) is cleaned d) cleaning

30. These important rules …… by students during school celebrations.
a) shouldn't forgotten b) shouldn't be forgotten
c) shouldn't are forgotten d) shouldn't forget

Adnan

Do as shown in brackets:

1. Ahmed prepares delicious meals for his family every weekend. (Change into passive)

……

2. People decorate their houses before National Day. (Change into passive)

……

3. The classroom is cleaned by the students every morning. (Change into active)

……

4. We should protect the environment from pollution. (Change into passive)

……

5. The school invites many parents to the annual celebration. (Change into passive)

……

6. Plastic bottles should be recycled to protect nature. (Change into active)

……

7. The chef cooks special dishes for the guests. (Change into passive)

……

8. The invitations are sent by the school every year. (Change into active)

……

9. Students must follow the school rules carefully. (Change into passive)

……

10. Traditional clothes are worn during special celebrations. (Change into active)

……

11. People can use these computers for their projects. (Change into passive)

……

Adanesh

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Public places, such as parks, shopping malls, libraries and hospitals, are shared by everyone. Therefore, people should follow certain rules and behave respectfully to make these places safe and comfortable.

Last Friday, Ali visited a public park with his family. He noticed that some visitors were throwing rubbish on the ground, while others were making loud noises. A young boy was running near elderly people and almost knocked over a woman. Ali's father explained that everyone has a responsibility to keep public places clean and peaceful.

People should always use rubbish bins, respect other visitors and wait patiently in queues. **They** should also protect public property, such as benches, playground equipment and trees. Damaging these facilities costs money and makes life difficult for others. Moreover, people should offer their seats to elderly visitors and people with special needs.

Being polite does not only mean following written rules. It also means thinking about other people's feelings and needs. When everyone behaves **responsibly**, public places become more enjoyable for the whole community. Small actions, such as speaking quietly or helping someone, can make a big difference.

A) Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d):

1. The best title for this passage could be…

a) A Visit to a Shopping Mall
b) Good Behaviour in Public Places
c) The Importance of Playing Sports
d) Protecting Wild Animals

2. The word "responsibly" in the 4th paragraph means …

a) carelessly
b) noisily
c) sensibly
d) angrily

3. The word "they" in the third paragraph refers to ….

a) public places
b) elderly visitors
c) other people
d) people

Alanish

4. During his visit to the park, Ali noticed that…

a) visitors were planting new trees.
b) some visitors were making noise and dropping rubbish.
c) children were cleaning the playground.
d) people were waiting patiently in queues.

5. People should protect public property because…

a) it is expensive to replace and everyone uses it.
b) it belongs to visitors only.
c) it makes parks look smaller.
d) it prevents people from visiting parks.

6.The writer's main purpose in this passage is…

a) to describe a famous public park.
b) to entertain readers with a funny story.
c) to encourage people to respect public places and follow rules.
d) to explain how to build playgrounds.

B) Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

7. Mention TWO things people should do to keep public places clean and comfortable.

……..

……..

8. Why is respecting other people's feelings important when visiting public places?

……..

……..

Adanesh

Read the following passage, then answer the questions.

Celebrations are an important part of people's lives around the world. They bring families and friends together and help communities share their traditions and happiness. Although celebrations are different from one country to another, they often have similar meanings, such as love, kindness and togetherness.

In the Arab world, religious and national celebrations are especially important. During Eid Al-Fitr, Muslims celebrate the end of Ramadan. Families wear new clothes, prepare delicious meals and visit relatives. Children **eagerly** wait for Eidiya, which is money or gifts given to them by older family members. People also help poor families so that everyone can enjoy the occasion.

Eid Al-Adha is another important celebration. It reminds Muslims of the values of faith, sacrifice and generosity. Families share food with relatives, neighbours and people in need. In Kuwait, National Day and Liberation Day are celebrated with colourful decorations, flags, fireworks and public events. People proudly show their love for their country.

Around the world, celebrations may include music, special food, traditional clothes and exciting activities. However, their real value is not only in entertainment. **They** teach people to respect different cultures, strengthen family relationships and spread happiness. By sharing celebrations, people can build stronger and more peaceful communities.

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d):

1. The best title for this passage would be...
a) The History of Kuwait
b) Celebrations Around the World
c) Traditional Arab Food
d) The Importance of Education

2. The word "**eagerly**" in the second paragraph means …
a) sadly
b) unwillingly
c) excitedly
d) quietly

3. The word " **They** " in the 4th paragraph refers to …
a) relatives
b) celebrations
c) older family members
d) children

4. People celebrate Kuwait's National and Liberation Days…
a) by staying at home and avoiding visitors.
b) by preparing only traditional food.
c) by decorating streets and enjoying public events.
d) by visiting schools and hospitals only.

Aldahesh

5. Families share food during Eid Al-Adha…
a) to show generosity and help others.
b) to spend less money on celebrations.
c) to avoid meeting their neighbours.
d) to prepare for school activities.

6. The writer's main purpose of the passage is to…
a) compare different types of food.
b) explain how people prepare for school holidays.
c) describe only celebrations in Kuwait.
d) show the importance of celebrations and their values.

B) Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

7. Mention TWO ways families celebrate Eid Al-Fitr in the Arab world.

……..

……..

8. How can sharing celebrations with people from different cultures make the world a better place?

……..

……..

Adanesh

Writing Topics First Term 2027

1- School responsibilities

Introduction: School is a place where I learn and become responsible.

Paragraph (1): Responsibilities at School

- **Topic sentence:** I have many school duties.

- **Supporting details:**

- do homework

- **Concluding sentence:** this helps me to be good.

Paragraph (2): things I shouldn't do

- **Topic sentence:** I should avoid bad things.

- **Supporting details:**

- shouldn't fight

- **Concluding sentence:** I should follow rules.

Conclusion: Finally, I should do my responsibilities to be successful.

School responsibilities

School is a place where I learn and become responsible. I have many school duties. Also, I must do homework. This helps me be good.

I should avoid bad things. I should not fight. Also, I should follow rules. Finally, I should do my responsibilities to be successful.

Adanesh

2- Public places responsibilities

Introduction: Public places are for all, so we should use them responsibly.

Paragraph (1): things I should do

- **Topic sentence:** We should do good things.

- **Supporting details:**

  - be polite
  - wait for turn

- **Concluding sentence:** This helps all enjoy places.

Paragraph (2): things I shouldn't do

- **Topic sentence:** We should avoid bad things.

- **Supporting details:**

  - shouldn't shout

- **Concluding sentence**: Following rules makes us safe.

Conclusion: Finally, we should respect others and keep public places safe and clean.

Public places responsibilities

Public places are for all, so we should use them responsibly. I must be always polite. Also, I should wait for my turn. This helps all enjoy places.

I must not do wrong. I should not shout. Following rules makes us safe, too. Finally, I should respect others and keep public places safe and clean.

Adahesh

3- Safety Instructions

Introduction: Safety is important in our daily lives.

Paragraph (1): Safety instructions everyone should follow

- **Topic sentence:** We should follow safety instructions.

- **Supporting details:**

  - must follow signs. - must be careful

- **Concluding sentence:** Safety rules must be followed.

Paragraph (2): why they are important

- **Topic sentence:** Safety instructions are important.

- **Supporting details:**

  - help stop accidents - keep us safe

- **Concluding sentence:** Safety keeps us happy.

Conclusion: Finally, following safety rules keeps everyone safe and happy.

Safety Instructions

Safety is important in our daily lives. We should follow safety instructions also. We must follow signs. Safety rules must be followed.

Safety instructions are important. They help stop accidents. Safety keeps us also happy. Finally, following safety rules keeps everyone safe and happy.

Alahesh

4- Celebrations

Introduction: Celebrations are special times when people meet and have fun.

Paragraph (1): The preparations for the celebration

- **Topic sentence:** I prepare to celebrate

- **Supporting details:**

  - buy gifts - cook food

- **Concluding sentence:** Celebrations are fun.

Paragraph (2): The activities people enjoy doing

- **Topic sentence**: We do many things

- **Supporting details:**

  - play games - eat tasty food

- **Concluding sentence:** We have fun.

Conclusion: Finally, celebrations bring happiness and create beautiful memories.

Celebrations

Celebrations are special times when people meet and have fun. We prepare to celebrate. We buy gifts and cook food. Celebrations are fun.

We do many activities. We play games and eat tasty food. We have fun. Finally, celebrations bring happiness and create beautiful memories.

Adanesh

5- Negative Behaviours in Celebrations

Introduction: Celebrations are happy occasions, but we should behave responsibly.

Paragraph (1): negative behaviour in celebrations

- **Topic sentence:** There are some negative behaviours in celebrations
- **Supporting details:**
  - make noise
  - drive fast
- **Concluding sentence:** These behaviours make celebrations unsafe.

Paragraph (2): ways to avoid them

- **Topic sentence:** We should avoid these acts.
- **Supporting details:**
  - stay calm
  - drive carefully
- **Concluding sentence:** Good behaviour helps us enjoy the celebration.

Conclusion: Finally, good behaviour makes celebrations safe and enjoyable.

Negative Behaviours in Celebrations

Celebrations are happy occasions, but we should behave responsibly. There are some negative behaviours in celebrations. Some people make noise or drive fast. These acts make celebrations unsafe.

We should avoid these acts. We should stay calm and drive carefully. Good behaviour helps us enjoy the celebrations. Finally, good behaviour makes celebrations safe and enjoyable.

By Mr. Mahmoud aldahesh

https://t.me/Aldaheshenglish4q8

Aldahesh