

# Mr. Hossam Aballa

## • Unit one : Conjunction Pairs.

Using **either...or** / **neither...nor** / **both...and**

• استخدام إما... أو / لا هذا ولا ذاك / كلاهما... و

We can use **either...or** to talk about a choice between two things:

• يمكننا استخدام إما... أو للتعبير عن خيار بين شيئين:

• **Example:** Inside a frame, there can be **either** a painting **or** a photograph.

• مثال: داخل الإطار، يمكن أن يكون هناك إما لوحة أو صورة فوتوغرافية.

We use **neither...nor** to say that two things are not true:

• نستخدم لا هذا ولا ذاك لنقول إن شيئين غير صحيحين:

• **Example:** Art is **neither** boring **nor** difficult.

• مثال: الفن ليس مملاً ولا صعباً.

We use **both...and** to say that two things are true at the same time:

• نستخدم كلاهما... و لنقول إن شيئين صحيحان في الوقت نفسه:

• **Example:** **Both** painting **and** sculpture show talent and creativity.

• مثال: كل من الرسم والنحت يُظهران الموهبة والإبداع.

• تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

## • Choose the correct answer :

1. Inside the frame, you can find ..... a painting  
..... a photograph.

a) neither ... nor b) either ... or c) both ... and d) so ... or

2. Art is ..... boring ..... difficult; it is exciting and creative.

a) either ... or b) both ... and c) neither ... nor d) so ... and

3. .... painting ..... sculpture  
show talent and imagination.

a) Neither ... nor b) Either ... or c) Both ... and d) So ... and

4. You can use ..... a paintbrush

..... a palette to create your artwork.

a) both ... and b) either ... or c) neither ... nor d) so ... or

5. The gallery shows ..... old artworks .... modern masterpieces.

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**a) both ... and b) neither ... nor c) either ... or d) so ... and**  
**Complete the sentences using either...or, neither...nor, or both...and**

1. You can choose ..... a sculpture ..... a painting for your art project.
2. The new art gallery is ..... small ..... crowded; it is just perfect!
3. .... artists who carve wood ..... those who paint need creativity.
4. On the shelf, you will see ..... a science book ..... a history book.
5. The artwork was..... interesting ..... colorful.

• **Complete the sentences using either...or, neither...nor, both...and**

1. In art class, students can work with ..... clay..... paints.
2. This exhibition is ..... modern ..... traditional—it includes both styles.
3. She enjoys ..... sketching ..... making murals during free time.
4. The gallery features works by ..... local ..... international artists.
5. You can choose to create ..... a painting ..... a sculpture for the contest.

• تدريبات متنوعة .

• **Choose or / neither / both / and / either / .**

1. I like either apples \_\_\_ bananas.
2. You can have \_\_\_ milk or juice.
3. Neither Tom \_\_\_ Ben is at school today.
4. She can read \_\_\_ write.
5. I want either the red ball \_\_\_ the blue ball.
6. Neither the cat \_\_\_ the dog is sleeping.
7. He plays \_\_\_ football nor basketball.
8. Both my mom \_\_\_ my dad can help me.

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9. You may sit either here \_\_\_ there.
10. \_\_\_ Anna nor Lily likes ice cream.
11. We need either a pen \_\_\_ a pencil.
12. \_\_\_ the sun or the moon is shining.
13. She has \_\_\_ a hat or a bag.
14. Both my shoes \_\_\_ my socks are clean.
15. He likes either cars \_\_\_ trains.
16. Both the teacher \_\_\_ the students are ready.
17. I can eat either pizza \_\_\_ pasta.
18. \_\_\_ Jack nor Sam is my best friend.
19. She is either kind \_\_\_ funny.
20. \_\_\_ my brother nor my sister likes homework.

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## • Unit two : Relative Pronouns.

Relative pronouns are words that join two sentences together.

الضمائر الموصولة هي كلمات تربط جملتين معاً.

1. **Who:** is used for people - the person doing an action

١. من: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص - الشخص الذي يقوم بالفعل.

– Example: The engineer **who** designed the robot is smart.

مثال: المهندس الذي صمم الروبوت ذكي.

2. **Whose:** is used to show possession.

٢. الذي: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الملكية.

– Example: The student **whose** invention won was happy.

مثال: الطالب الذي فاز اختراعه كان سعيداً.

3. **Which:** is used for things and animals.

٣. الذي/التي: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء والحيوانات.

– Example: The solar robot, **which** has wheels, is a cool gadget.

مثال: الروبوت الشمسي، الذي له عجلات، أداة رائعة.

4. **That:** is used for things and ideas. It adds information that is important.

٤. الذي/التي: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء والأفكار. ويضيف معلومات مهمة.

– Example: The gadget **that** I bought broke.

مثال: الأداة التي اشتريتها تعطلت.

## • تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

### • Complete the sentence using the correct relative pronoun

1. The engineer ..... built the loom was very clever.

2. The woman ..... we met showed us how to weave.

3. The museum ..... we visited had old fabrics.

4. The child ..... toy is missing is crying.

5. This is the tool ..... they used to make clothes.

### • Read each sentence, underline the wrong relative pronoun and correct it

1. Example: The engineer **which** built the loom was very smart.

2. The toothbrush, **whose** was an Egyptian invention, was a simple tool.

3. The engineer **who** invention won at the competition was very happy.

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4. The invention **who** changed the way people made clothes was the loom.

• choose the correct relative pronoun

1. The scientist (**which - who**) discovered the new gadget is very famous.
2. The project (**whose - which**) we built in class won first prize.
3. The engineer (**whose - that**) ideas helped improve the robot visited our school.
4. The new robot ( **who - which**) students made in the workshop worked perfectly.
5. The inventor (**whom - who**) we interviewed shared many helpful tips.

• تدريبات متنوعة .

• **who / whom / whose / which / that**

1. The **man** \_\_\_ lives next door is a doctor.
2. The **girl** \_\_\_ I met yesterday was very kind.
3. This is the **teacher** \_\_\_ explains things clearly.
4. I know a **boy** \_\_\_ father is a pilot.
5. The **book** \_\_\_ you lent me is very useful.
6. She is the **woman** \_\_\_ everyone admires.
7. The **car** \_\_\_ color is black belongs to my cousin.
8. The **movie** \_\_\_ we watched last night was exciting.
9. He is the **student** \_\_\_ won the first prize.
10. The **people** \_\_\_ we invited didn't come.
11. This is **the phone** \_\_\_ I lost last week.
12. The **man** \_\_\_ wallet was stolen reported to the police.
13. The **house** \_\_\_ was built in 1950 is still strong.
14. She is the **person** \_\_\_ I trust the most.
15. The **dog** \_\_\_ barked all night annoyed the neighbors.
16. The girl \_\_\_ brother is a singer is my friend.
17. The pen \_\_\_ you are using is mine.
18. The **teacher** \_\_\_ students respect is retiring.
19. The **bag** \_\_\_ handle is broken is useless.

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20. He is the **boy** \_\_\_ everyone likes.
21. The **book** \_\_\_ cover is torn is very old.
22. The **woman** \_\_\_ we spoke to was very helpful.
23. The **dress** \_\_\_ she bought is expensive.
24. The **man** \_\_\_ son won the race is proud.
25. The **movie** \_\_\_ made me cry was very emotional.
26. She is the **student** \_\_\_ answers are always correct.
27. The **house** \_\_\_ we visited yesterday is for sale.
28. The **friend** \_\_\_ I rely on lives abroad.
29. The **child** \_\_\_ toy is missing is upset.
30. This is the **restaurant** \_\_\_ serves the best food.
31. The **scientist** \_\_\_ discovered the cure is famous.
32. The **boy** \_\_\_ you punished is innocent.
33. The **laptop** \_\_\_ screen is cracked needs repair.
34. The **people** \_\_\_ helped us were very kind.
35. The **song** \_\_\_ is playing now is my favorite.
36. The **teacher** \_\_\_ I respect the most is very strict.
37. The **car** \_\_\_ was damaged in the accident is mine.
38. The **girl** \_\_\_ mother is a lawyer won the prize.
39. The **movie** \_\_\_ you recommended was great.
40. The **man** \_\_\_ we are waiting for is late.
41. The **bird** \_\_\_ wings are broken cannot fly.
42. She is the **author** \_\_\_ books are very popular.
43. The **chair** \_\_\_ leg is broken should be fixed.
44. The **player** \_\_\_ scored the winning goal is injured.
45. The **hotel** \_\_\_ we stayed at was comfortable.
46. The **man** \_\_\_ advice I followed helped me succeed.
47. The **phone** \_\_\_ I bought yesterday is missing.
48. The **child** \_\_\_ parents are abroad lives with his aunt.
49. The **building** \_\_\_ was destroyed has been rebuilt.
50. The **friend** \_\_\_ you can trust is rare.

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## • Unit three : the present perfect

### Unit one : The present perfect

• نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن :

- الحدث تم في الماضي في وقت غير محدد (الفعل ما زال له أثر).

1. I **have read** that book.
2. You **have broken** my CD player.
3. I've **lived** in London since I was born.
4. Experts **have restored** the temple.
5. Many tourists **haven't visited** Dakka.
6. **Have** visitors **liked** the carvings ?

• تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

#### • Choose the correct form.

1. The experts (**have moved / moved**) the temple to higher ground.
2. Tourists (**haven't visited / don't visit**) the Temple of Dakka often.
3. (**Have / Did**) the experts restored the temple carefully?
4. The temple (**has stood / stood**) in Nubia for hundreds of years.
5. (**Has / Did**) the team finished their work successfully?

#### • Complete the sentences with the correct verb form

**use – build – develop – start – open**

1. Egypt has ..... new cities.
2. The textile industry ..... new designs recently.
3. Engineers ..... several new bridges.
4. The country ..... to use solar and wind power.
5. Many companies ..... their first factories in the New Capital

#### Use the correct form of the word in brackets

1. Engineers work to..... the water before it reaches our homes. (**pure**)
2. The teacher helped ..... the new rule for the students. (**clear**)
3. A ..... helps students learn. (**teach**)
4. Modern machines ..... work and save time. (**simple**)

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5. A ..... makes fresh bread and cakes. (**bake**)

• Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets

1. Experts ..... the Temple of Dakka carefully. (**restore**).

2. Many tourists ..... the tomb of Petosiris. (**not visit**)

3. Archaeologists..... hundreds of mummies. (**discover**)

4. Egypt ..... the Temple of Dakka to higher ground. (**move**)

5. Students ..... more about ancient Egypt. (**learn**)

• Correct the word in brackets

1. We (**has build**) many new roads to connect the modern cities.

2. The engineer ...(**which**) designed the smart bridge works in the New Administrative Capital.

.. (**either - or**) the monorail.....the electric bus cause air pollution.

4. .... (**Both - or**) the hospital ..... the school were opened last month.

5- She ..... (**have try**) the new ticket machine

• تدريبات متنوعة .

• Fill in the blanks using have or has .

1. I \_\_\_ finished my homework. (**finish**)

2. She \_\_\_ eaten her lunch. (**eat**)

3. They \_\_\_ played football today. (**play**)

4. He \_\_\_ lost his pencil. (**lose**)

5. We \_\_\_ visited the zoo. (**visit**)

6. My brother \_\_\_ broken the window. (**break**)

7. The cat \_\_\_ slept all day. (**sleep**)

8. You \_\_\_ done a great job. (**do**)

9. Anna \_\_\_ read this story before. (**read**)

10. The children \_\_\_ cleaned their room. (**clean**)

11. Dad \_\_\_ washed the car. (**wash**)

12. She \_\_\_ written her name. (**write**)

13. We \_\_\_ learned a new song. (**learn**)

14. He \_\_\_ helped his mother. (**help**)

15. They \_\_\_ won the match. (**win**)

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16. Tom \_\_\_ drunk all the milk. (**drink**)
17. The teacher \_\_\_ given us homework. (**give**)
18. I \_\_\_ found my shoes. (**find**)
19. She \_\_\_ made a cake. (**make**)
20. We \_\_\_ finished our test. (**finish**)
21. The baby \_\_\_ fallen asleep. (**fall**)
22. You \_\_\_ opened the door. (**open**)
23. He \_\_\_ drawn a picture. (**draw**)
24. They \_\_\_ planted a tree. (**plant**)
25. Mom \_\_\_ cooked dinner. (**cook**)
26. I \_\_\_ lost my bag. (**lose**)
27. She \_\_\_ bought a new dress. (**buy**)
28. We \_\_\_ watched a cartoon. (**watch**)
29. The dog \_\_\_ eaten its food. (**eat**)
30. He \_\_\_ cleaned his shoes. (**clean**)
31. They \_\_\_ gone to school. (**go**)
32. She \_\_\_ finished her book. (**finish**)
33. We \_\_\_ painted the wall. (**paint**)
34. The boy \_\_\_ caught the ball. (**catch**)
35. You \_\_\_ answered the question. (**answer**)
36. He \_\_\_ closed the window. (**close**)
37. They \_\_\_ built a sandcastle. (**build**)
38. I \_\_\_ forgotten my homework. (**forget**)
39. She \_\_\_ taken her bag. (**take**)
40. We \_\_\_ heard the news. (**hear**)
41. The kids \_\_\_ enjoyed the game. (**enjoy**)
42. He \_\_\_ fixed his bike. (**fix**)
43. I \_\_\_ cleaned my desk. (**clean**)
44. She \_\_\_ lost her keys. (**lose**)
45. They \_\_\_ learned English words. (**learn**)
46. We \_\_\_ finished our lunch. (**finish**)
47. The bird \_\_\_ flown away. (**fly**)
48. He \_\_\_ done his best. (**do**)

## • Unit four : Used to

### • Used to + base verb

• اعتاد أن + الفعل في المصدر

### • To talk about past habits or states that are no longer true.

• للتحدث عن عادات أو حالات ماضية لم تعد قائمة.

### • Students used to write on small boards.

• اعتاد الطلاب الكتابة على ألواح صغيرة.

### • Didn't use to + base verb

• لم يعتاد علي فعل شيء + الفعل في المصدر

### • To talk about things that didn't happen in the past.

• للتحدث عن أشياء لم تحدث في الماضي.

### • Schools didn't use to have computers.

• لم تكن المدارس تستخدم أجهزة كمبيوتر.

### • Did + subject + use to + base verb?

• هل كان + الفاعل + معتاد علي + الفعل في المصدر؟

### • To ask about past habits or situations.

• للسؤال عن عادات أو مواقف ماضية.

### • Did students use to study online?

• هل كان الطلاب يستخدمون الدراسة عبر الإنترنت؟

• تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

### • Choose the correct form of "used to"

1. My parents ..... (use / used to / didn't use to) study with computers.
2. Teachers ..... (use to / used to / didn't use) depend on textbooks only.
3. (Did / Do / Does) .....students use to write on small boards?
4. Children today ..... (didn't use to / don't use to / used to) learn online.
5. In the past, students ..... (used to / use to / did use) walk long distances to school.

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• Complete the sentences with used to, didn't use to, or did ... use to

1. Egypt ...depend mainly on farming before modern industries.
2. People ..... work in large factories in the past.
3. .... Egypt... export textiles to other countries years ago?
4. Workers ..... have advanced machines to help in manufacturing.
5. The country ..... build strong bridges and roads to connect new cities

• Complete the sentences using used to / didn't use to / Did ... use to

1. Egyptians ..... depend mainly on farming before the new industries appeared.
2. People ..... have factories or modern machines in small towns.
3. .... engineers ... build new bridges and tunnels in the past?
4. The country ..... rely on solar and wind energy years ago.
5. Workers ..... have advanced equipment like they do today

• **تدريبات متنوعة .**

• Complete the sentences with the correct form of "used to + verb."

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football every weekend.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London before moving here.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach every summer.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) cereal for breakfast.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to school when we were kids.
6. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a bank.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) long hair.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) cartoons every morning.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our grandparents every holiday.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) his bike to school.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) piano when I was younger.
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a small village.
13. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a lot of books.
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) a lot before settling down.

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15. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**eat**) dinner together every night.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**collect**) stamps as a child.
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**paint**) beautiful pictures.
18. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**study**) French at school.
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**sing**) in a choir.
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) swimming every weekend.
21. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) a dog.
22. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**play**) outside after school.
23. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**visit**) his uncle every summer.
24. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**watch**) scary movies.
25. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**ride**) horses in the countryside.
26. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**cook**) dinner for the family.
27. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**drive**) an old car.
28. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**) the bus to school.
29. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**listen**) to rock music.
30. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) shopping every Saturday.
31. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**wear**) glasses.
32. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) picnics in the park.
33. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**play**) video games after school.

• Complete the sentences using “didn’t use to + verb.”

34. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**like**) vegetables when I was a child.
35. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) out much in the evenings.
36. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**eat**) fast food.
37. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**drive**) to work; he walked.
38. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**watch**) TV often.
39. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**drink**) coffee.
40. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) pets.
41. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**play**) video games.
42. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**read**) novels.
43. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**study**) French at school.
44. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**travel**) abroad.
45. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**listen**) to pop music.
46. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**eat**) sweets.

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47. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) swimming in winter.
48. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**wear**) jeans.
49. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**like**) spicy food.
50. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**ride**) bicycles.
51. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**watch**) cartoons.
52. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**play**) chess.
53. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**paint**) pictures.
54. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**sing**) in the choir.
55. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) long hair.
56. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**eat**) breakfast early.
57. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**drive**) a car.
58. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) camping.
59. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**play**) football.
60. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**visit**) my grandparents.
61. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**collect**) stamps.
62. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**dance**) at parties.
63. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**cook**) dinner.
64. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**) the train to school.
65. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**watch**) scary movies.
66. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**wear**) makeup.

• Form questions using “Did ... use to + verb?”

67. \_\_\_\_\_ (**you / play**) football every weekend?
68. \_\_\_\_\_ (**she / live**) in London?
69. \_\_\_\_\_ (**they / go**) to the beach?
70. \_\_\_\_\_ (**he / eat**) cereal for breakfast?
71. \_\_\_\_\_ (**we / walk**) to school?
72. \_\_\_\_\_ (**your father / work**) in a bank?
73. \_\_\_\_\_ (**you / have**) long hair?
74. \_\_\_\_\_ (**she / watch**) cartoons every morning?
75. \_\_\_\_\_ (**we / visit**) our grandparents?
76. \_\_\_\_\_ (**he / ride**) his bike to school?
77. \_\_\_\_\_ (**you / play**) piano?
78. \_\_\_\_\_ (**they / live**) in a small village?

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79. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / read) many books?
80. \_\_\_\_\_ (he / travel) a lot before settling down?
81. \_\_\_\_\_ (we / eat) dinner together every night?
82. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / collect) stamps?
83. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / paint) pictures?
84. \_\_\_\_\_ (they / study) French at school?
85. \_\_\_\_\_ (he / sing) in a choir?
86. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go) swimming every weekend?
87. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / have) a dog?
88. \_\_\_\_\_ (we / play) outside after school?
89. \_\_\_\_\_ (he / visit) his uncle every summer?
90. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / watch) scary movies?
91. \_\_\_\_\_ (they / ride) horses in the countryside?
92. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / cook) dinner for the family?
93. \_\_\_\_\_ (he / drive) an old car?
94. \_\_\_\_\_ (we / take) the bus to school?
95. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / listen) to rock music?
96. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / go) shopping every Saturday?
97. \_\_\_\_\_ (he / wear) glasses?
98. \_\_\_\_\_ (we / have) picnics in the park?
99. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / play) video games after school?
100. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / go) swimming in winter?

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## • Unit five : first conditional

### First Conditional (Future Possibilities)-

• الحالة الشرطية الأولى (الاحتمالات المستقبلية) -

**We use the First Conditional to talk about possible situations in the future.**

• نستخدم الشرط الأول للتحدث عن مواقف محتملة في المستقبل.

**Form: If + present simple, will + base form of the verb-**

• الصيغة: إذا + المضارع البسيط، سوف + المصدر للفعل -

**The if-clause (condition) uses the present simple tense, and the main clause (result) uses will + verb.**

• تُستخدم صيغة المضارع البسيط في جملة الشرط، بينما تُستخدم صيغة سوف + الفعل في الجملة الرئيسية (النتيجة).

**Examples: Use the First Conditional when you want to say "If this happens now, then that will happen in the future."**

• أمثلة: استخدم الشرط الأول عندما تريد أن تقول: "إذا حدث هذا الآن، فسيحدث ذلك في المستقبل."

• **If you take the monorail, you will arrive faster.**

• إذا استقلت القطار الأحادي، فستصل أسرع.

**If we use electric buses, the environment will be cleaner.**

• إذا استخدمنا الحافلات الكهربائية، فستكون البيئة أنظف.

**If passengers forget their cards, they will buy a ticket at the machine.**

• إذا نسي الركاب بطاقاتهم، فسيشترون تذكرة من الجهاز.

• **تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .**

• **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb**

1. If we ..... (use) the electric bus, the air ..... (be) cleaner.

2. If the passenger ..... (listen) to the announcement, he ..... (know) the next stop.

3. If passengers ..... (block) the smart doors, the train ..... (not start).

4. If Egypt ..... (build) more monorails, people ..... (travel) faster.

5. If your dad ..... (pay) by card, he

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..... (save) time.

## **2 Complete the sentences using the correct verb**

1. If we ..... (use) the metro, we ..... (save) time.
2. If people .. (drive) electric cars, there ..... (be) less pollution.
3. If Sama ..... (forget) her ticket, she ..... (buy) another one.
4. If Egypt ..... (build) more monorails, people .... (travel) faster.
5. If passengers ..... (block) the doors, the train ..... (not start).

## • تدریبات متنوعه .

### ○ **Complete the sentences**

1. If it rains, I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.
2. If you study, you \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the test.
3. If we hurry, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on time.
4. If she eats too much candy, she \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sick.
5. If they play well, they \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the game.
6. If I finish my homework, I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
7. If he runs fast, he \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the bus.
8. If you don't sleep early, you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) tired.
9. If it is hot, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) swimming.
10. If she calls me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (answer).

### • **B. Choose the correct answer**

11. If it \_\_\_ cold, I will wear a jacket.  
a) is      b) will be
12. If you \_\_\_ late, the teacher will be angry.  
a) are      b) will be
13. If we \_\_\_ now, we will miss the bus.  
a) don't leave      b) won't leave
14. If he \_\_\_ hard, he will get good marks.  
a) studies      b) will study
15. If they \_\_\_ TV too much, they won't study.  
a) watch      b) will watch

# Mr. Hossam Aballa

## ○ Fill in the blanks

1. If it snows, we \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a snowman.
2. If you don't hurry, you \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the train.
3. If she finishes her work early, she \_\_\_\_\_ (help) us.
4. If I see Tom, I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him the news.
5. If they don't study, they \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) the test.
6. If the weather is nice, we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic.
7. If he doesn't eat lunch, he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) hungry.
8. If you break the window, you \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for it.
9. If we save enough money, we \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a computer.
10. If my parents agree, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the party.

## ● B. Choose the correct option

11. If it \_\_\_ late, we will go home.  
a) is      b) will be
12. If she \_\_\_ the bus, she will walk.  
a) misses      b) will miss
13. If we \_\_\_ careful, we won't make mistakes.  
a) are      b) will be
14. If he \_\_\_ now, he will arrive on time.  
a) leaves      b) will leave
15. If you \_\_\_ your homework, you can play.  
a) finish      b) will finish

تطبيق



مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

لتحميل الملفات التعليمية مجاناً للمعلم والطالب

مذكرات وملازم / مراجعات وملخصات / امتحانات / كتب الوزارة /  
أدلة المعلم / دفاتر التحضير / سجلات مدرسية / أوراق تأسيس

امسح الكود بموبايلك علشان تقدر تثبت التطبيق

وتقدر ف أي وقت تحمّل ال نفسك فيه ببلاش

هيغنك عن البحث والجروبات والقنوات الكثيرة

