

The alphabet

الأبجدية (a-e-i-o-u) 5 حروف متحركة ، 26 حرف ساكن

سكّان

Aa - Bb - Cc - Dd - Ee

Ff - Gg - Hh - Ii - Jj

Kk - Ll - Mm - Nn - Oo

Pp - Qq - Rr - Ss - Tt

Vv - Ww - Xx - Yy

Zz

ch → chair

sh → dish

th → they

→ theatre

ph → photo

gh → enough

→ thought



tion ان station

sion او vision ان

ture ان nature

ci ان special

Parts of speech اجزاء الكلام

classroom فصل, pen قلم, Mishra ميشرا Noun (1)

wood خشب

pronoun (2) الضمير الذي يدل على الاسم الذي لا يرد في الكلام

we, he, them, us

adjective (3) الصفة التي تصف الاسم وتبين ماله أو وضعه أو أحواله أو حالتها

big school : مدرسة

verb (4) فعل كلمة تدل على ما يقوم به الفاعل وتأتي بعد الفاعل
speak, go, is

adverb (5) ظرف كلمة تصف الفعل وتبين عن حاله أو مكانه أو زمانه أو حاله أو حالته (بها)

slowly - quickly

السرعة : fast → fast

hard → hard

good → well حسناً جيداً

preposition (6) حرف الجر تأتي بعد اسم أو ضمير

in, on, of, for, from

conjunction (7) حرف العطف : الكلمات التي تستخدم لربط كلمة مع كلمة أو جملة مع جملة

and, or, but, so



Object

/ / 201

She likes apples and oranges

I like apple but I don't like oranges

the : هذه oran : أفرا : articles (8)

Object

/ / 201

Personal pronouns

أنا - أنت - هي - هو - هي - هو - هي - هو - هي - هو - هي - هو

1) subject pronouns :

أنا I X

نحن we → (Hani and I)

أنت you X

نحن they → Hani and Rana

هو He → Hani - my father

هي She → Rana - my sister

هو It → chair - cat - tree

2) object pronouns :

أنا - أنت - هي - هو - هي - هو - هي - هو

I → me

we → us

you → you

they → them



Object

1 / 202

He → him

She → her

It → it

Possessive adjectives

الصفات الملكية

تدل على الملكية ويأتي بعدها اسم (لا تأتي بعدها أداة)

I → my pens

we → our teacher

you → your father

they → their house

He → his mobile

she → her hair

It → its legs

I saw my father in the supermarket.

My father gave me 200 Dollars.

ملفوظة: الاسم الذي يأتي بعد الصفة الملكية هو الذي يحدد الفرد أو الجمع

Our teacher is good

our teachers are good

Possessive pronouns

الضمائر الملكية

تدل على ملكية - كل ملك (اسم + صفة ملكية) وغالباً تأتي في نهاية الجملة.



Object

/ / 2012

I → mine

we → ours

you → yours

they → theirs

he → his

she → hers

It → its

Verbs الأفعال

الفعل كلمة تدل على ما يقوم به الفاعل ويأتي بعد الفاعل وله ثلاثة أنواع:

1- الأفعال المساعدة الثمانية:

2- الأفعال المساعدة الأساسية:

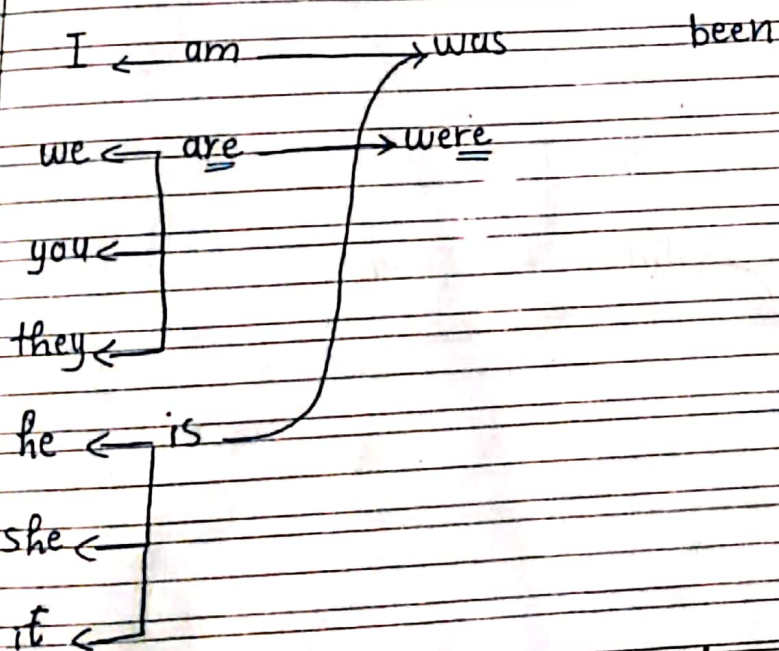
3- الأفعال العادية:

الأفعال المساعدة الثمانية: تستخدم هذا النوع من الأفعال لتشكل الزمن والعدد والاستمرار

والسؤال والجواب المختصر.

verbs to be الوجود

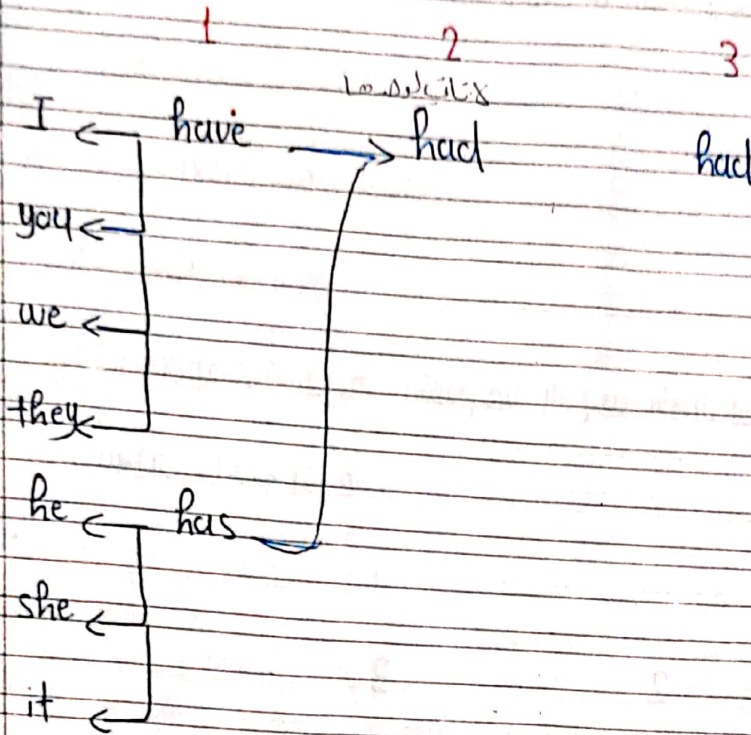
1 2 3



be : الوجود

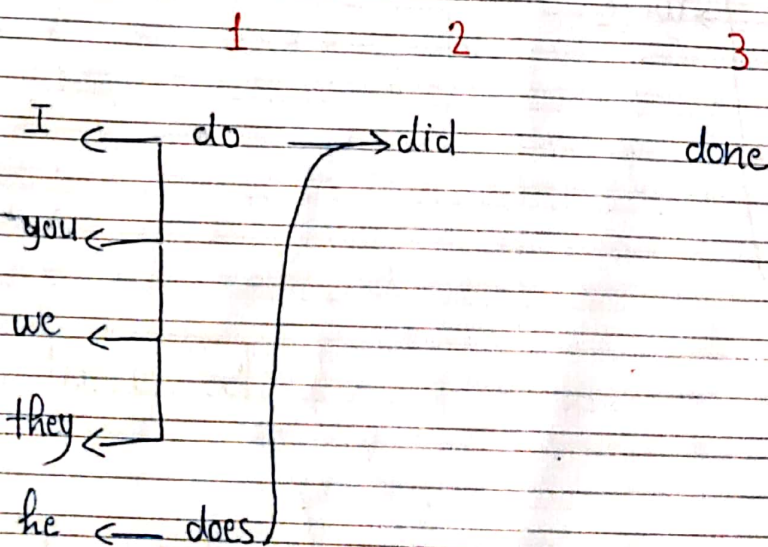


2) verbs to have



have: impH

3) verbs to do



Object

do : الفاعل

she ←
it ←

[2] الأفعال المساعدة الأساسية :

- can → could
- will → would
- shall → should
- may → might
- may → might
- have to + has to → had to
- must
- ought to
- used to
- managed to
- had better
- am + is + are going to
- was + were able to

* لا تأتي بعدها تأتي بعدها الفعل بالمرور دائما وقت دون to

She will (is - be) here at 5am

He can (swims - swim) fast

He is going to (travel - travelling) abroad.

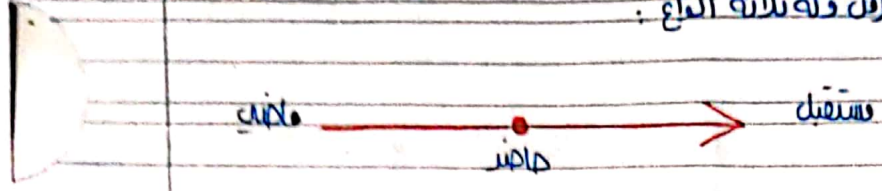
ملاحظة: الفعل بالمرور هو كل فعل في التصريف الأول من دون أن يضاف له (ing, es, s) ويعيش منه (do, have, be).

[3] الأفعال العلية: هو كل فعل فاعلا الأفعال المساعدة الثلاثة و الأساسية

lenses الزمنه

تقسم لوزن الزمنه وقتها الفول (متكدرت - متكدرت - متكدرت)

والفول هو الذي يتغير مع تغير الزمن وله ثلاثة أنواع :



ويكاد زمن ألسه صيغ :

1- سبب

2- مستقر

3- نأ

4- نأل مستقر

Object

Simple Present المضارع البسيط

Form: الشكل

S + V₁ + com

I like swimming

They write stories on sundays

ملاحظة: إذا كان الفاعل أنا، أنت، هي، هو، هي، فإنه يكتب it, she, he المضارع البسيط

الفعل العادي

Nour likes swimming.

* إذا بدأ الفعل العادي بالأحرف (s-sh-ch-o-x-z) المضارع البسيط

يضيف /es/

sami watches a film every evening.

she goes to school by bus.

* إذا بدأ الفعل العادي بالأحرف /y/ و /w/ و /v/ و /g/ و /f/ و /z/ و /x/ و /ch/ و /sh/ و /s/ و /o/ و /x/ و /z/ المضارع البسيط

Yousef studies English at school.

* إذا سبق /y/ حرف صوتي يضيف /s/ المضارع البسيط

He plays the guitar.

الفاعل قبل الفعل لإتمام الجملة أو الاستفسار أو التأكيد لها

الفاعل قبل الفعل لإتمام الجملة أو الاستفسار أو التأكيد لها

He is a teacher.

+ V + ?

She can swim fast.

Negative:

الفعل لا ياتي بـ / doesn't - don't / ونفسه بعد الفاعل مع إتمام الفعل للمعنى

/ doesn't /

I like swimming → I don't like swimming.

Nour likes swimming → Nour doesn't like swimming.

Sami watches a film → Sami doesn't watch a film.

Yousef ~~studies~~ studies English → Yousef doesn't study English

Question:

الفعل لا ياتي بـ / does - do / ونفسه قبل الفاعل مع إتمام الفعل للمعنى

/ does / ونفسه / ?

I like swimming → Do you like swimming? Yes, I do

No, I don't

Nour likes swimming → Does Nour like swimming?

Object

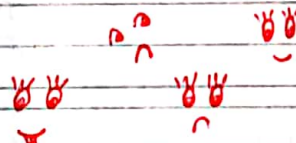
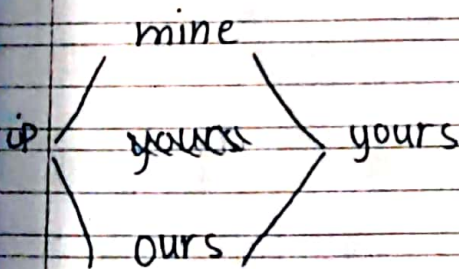
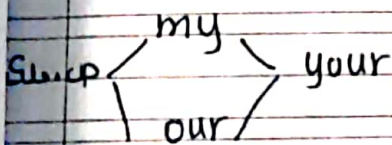
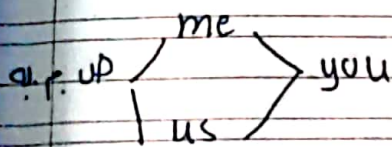
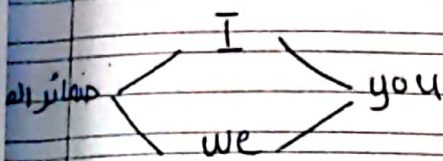
Sami watches a film → Does sami watch a film? Yes, he does
No, he doesn't

Yousef studies English → Does Yousef study English?

ملابسة : كل سؤال يبدأ بسؤال من (when - where - what)

ترجمته /هل /دهوات / Yes / No

ملابسة : هناك سبع التفرقات بين الصفات والملابسة عند تشكيل السؤال.



~~2018/6/4~~ :-

I am
Are you

I was
were you

2018/6/4



ولامثلة: إذا كان الفعل في الجملة فعل مساعد فاعله ذلك / is / أو فعل مساعد أساسي

فعل / can , will , /.....

* في النهي : نفع / not / بعد هذه الأفعال .

* في السؤال : نضع بين الفاعل وهذا الفعل ونضع إشارة استفهاماً .

* She is a doctor .

She isn't a doctor .

Is she a doctor ?

* They can play basketball .

They can't play basketball .

Can they play basketball ?

* I am a teacher .

Are you a teacher ?

استخدامات الجاهز النسبي :

1- للتعبير عن عمل روتيني متكرر أو عادة و تستخدم معه الظروف التكرارية التالية :

أبداً never , أحياناً sometimes , غالباً often , عادة usually , دائماً always

قبل الفعل القلبي وبعد المساعداً (كون)

Misho usually (come) at this time.

comes

she (be) always late.

is

every → day
 → week
 → Sunday

once → a day
 → a week

بَارًا بَارًا

twice → a week
 → a year

three times → a week
 → a month

four

five



She (go) shopping every Monday,

goes

2- مع الحقة العارة والملاية .

It

- Damascus (be) the biggest city in Syria.

is

- Rain and thunder (be) part of weather.

They

are

حيوة

- The place where an animal (live) is called its habitate

It

lives

Simple past (الزمن الماضي البسيط)

* Form:

S, V2 + com

I played football with my friends yesterday.

He broke his bike last week.

* Negative (الزمن العكسي)

نستخدم didn't مع كل الصيغ ونضعها قبل الفعل مع إندفاع الفعل للمصدر (V1 ← V2)

I didn't play f_____

He didn't break his _____

* Question (الزمن العادي)

نستخدم did مع كل الصيغ ونضعها قبل الفعل مع إندفاع الفعل للمصدر (V1 ← V2)

ونضع /? /

Did you play for _____

? Yes, I did
No, I didn't

Did he break his _____

? Yes, he did
No, he didn't

إذا كان الفعل في الجملة قبل فاستخدم was أو were / أو أساسه قبل /

ولا بد

/could



في الثاني وضع / امر / بعد الفعل .

في السؤال تبدل بين الفاعل و الفعل وضع / ؟

- The weather was cold yesterday .

~~" " wasn't " " "~~

was the weather ~ ~ ?

- She could answer all the questions .

~~she couldn't ~ ~ ~ ~~~

Could she ~ ~ ~ ~ ?

استخدامات الـ can و could

1- فعل جازم و انشبه بالماضي مع تكرار زمن حدوث الفعل .

و تستخدم معه الـ can و العبارات التالية لتكرار الزمن .

Yesterday

three days ago

last week

└─ day

in ~ ~ ~ etc

in the past

when v2

2/16

Yesterday we (go) swimming. went

Last year I (spend) two months in China. spent.

Sofia (arrive) in England seven years ago. arrived.

When I was a student, I (be) very good at maths. was



Present continuous الحاضر المستمر

* Form

S + am - is - are + V-ing + com

/ing/ أنا هو ذلك ~~هو~~ أنا ~~أنا~~ أنا ~~أنا~~ أنا ~~أنا~~ أنا

I am playing tennis with Ahmed now.

Tata is helping her mother.

We are listening to music at the moment.

* Negative

/are, is, am / لا / not / ليس

I'm not playing tennis with Ahmed now.

Tata isn't helping

We aren't listening to

* Question

/? / وسأل / are, is, am / هل / هل / هل / هل / هل / هل

- Are you playing tennis _____ ?

Is Tata helping _____ ?

Are you listening _____ ?

هل أنت تسمع في الحاضر

أ- قول لي في وقت الكلام ولم يسمع

look! listen! و انتصروا هذه الكلمات والعبارة التالية

now - at the moment - at present , Hurry up!

(tonight - today - this morning)

evening

تذكر *

Now we (plan) to spend the whole day on beach (are planning)

A: Where are you?

B: I (do) a research at university. (am doing).

2- مع الـ to للمستقبل (المستقبل)

و تستخدم هذه العبارات التالية:

(tomorrow - next week)

year

تذكر





Object

_____ / _____ / 2017

- We (have) a big celebration next week. (are having)

- She (leave) to Damascus tomorrow. (is leaving)

Past continuous ما كان يفعل

Form:

S + was - were + v-ing + com

I was watching TV yesterday evening.

We were playing cards when my father arrived.

Negative:

/were - was / لم / not / ليس

I wasn't watching

We weren't playing

was were v-ing

Question:

قلب بين الفعل وال / were - was / هل كان يفعل

Were you watching ?

Were you playing ?

استفادات:

1- فعل كان مستمراً في الماضي لفترة من الزمن

استفاد من الاستفادات التالية:



Yesterday → morning
 → after noon
 → evening
 → at 5,00

① بعد ما صرحت فتصيح في تفتيح
 في وقت ما صرحت وتفتيح في
 قترت ما صرحت

→
 طابور

215
 ~~~

- We (drive) home on the motorway yesterday evening . were driving.

2- فدا كان مستورا في المثلث اذا ابعث فير يابته  
 الفاعل المستور ← فاعله مستور  
 (was-were v-ing)

فدا لا تامة ← فاعله مستور (V2)

وتربط بين المثلث المستور والمثلث اليه بالعلامة المثلثية

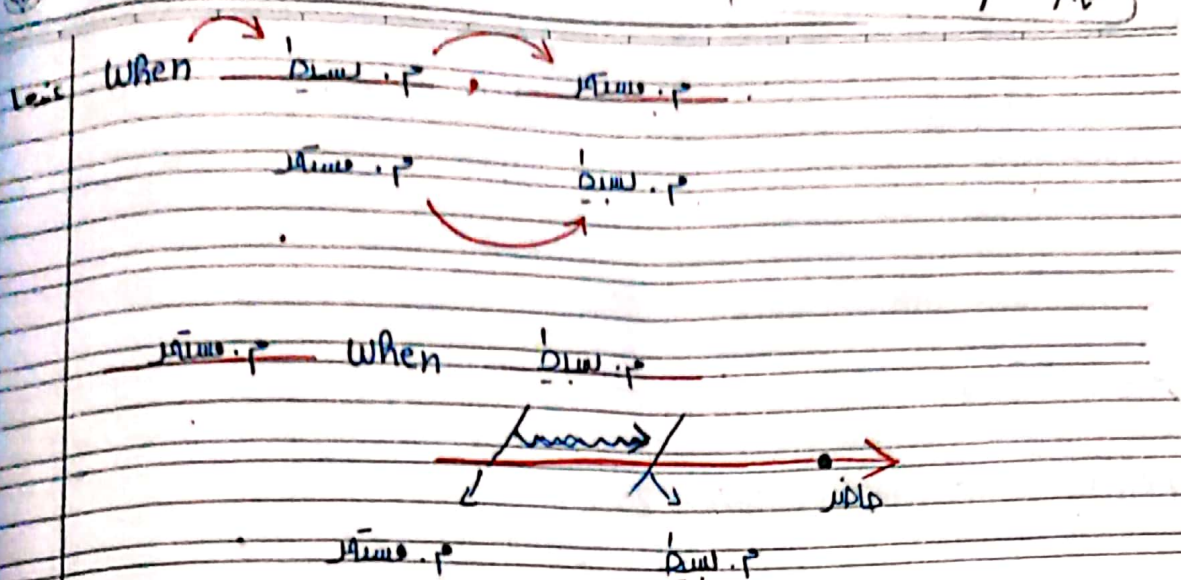
white م. مستور ، م. لبيد  
 م. مستور

As

white م. مستور  
 م. مستور

As





- I (walk) in the town when suddenly I thought about my friend Tareq was walking.

تفكير

- As we (climb) up the mountain, we came across a small camp, were climbing.

V2

- When I (talk) to my brother yesterday, your name came up several times, talked si was talking.

V2

3- كنت في المصحة في وقت الفجر في المصحة

- While I was studying English, my sister was watching TV.





Present Perfect (الزمن الجاهز)

Form:

S + have - has + V3 + com

- I have bought a new book.

- Sarah has lived in Kamishly since 2000.

Negative:

/ has - have / do / not / you

- I haven't bought

- Sarah hasn't lived

Question:

هل فعلت ذلك؟ / has - have / do / not / you

- Have you bought \_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, I have No, I haven't.

- Has Sarah lived \_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, she has No, she hasn't.

الاستفهام:

هل فعلت ذلك؟ والاسئلة في الماضي دون انهاء زمن الجاهز.

- She has cooked fish.



Object

They have watched a film.

Since 2004

April

Monday

two o'clock

last summer

I was a child

13

for three weeks

five years

an hour

a long time

He has studied law for four years.

He has studied law for four years. *قانوناً درس لولف لاربعة سنين*



They have broken the law. They should be punished.

- I'm really tired. I (not sleep) well recently. Haven't slept

للتبوي  
just

مسبقاً  
already

بعيد  
yet

كذلك تستخدم مع الماضي البسيط  
للتفكير  
ever

since

for

منذ ذلك  
since then

منذ الآن  
so far

this → N

today

tonight

في السنوات الاخيرة  
in recent years

عبر التاريخ  
throughout history

before  
(مضارع و ماضي)

في الآونة الاخيرة

recently  
لدينا  
lately

- He just (get) home from Lattakia. has got.

- I (not play) tennis before. haven't played.

- In recent years, (many companies) (build) their offices outside  
شركات عديدة  
they

the city. have built

this ← week  
year

today

tonight



Past perfect

كانت قد فعلت

في 1953 V2

Form.

كانت By 1953 had V3

S + had V3 + com

By 2013, about quarter of the population in Kamiskty had emigrated abroad.

After I had arrived at the airport, My friend left.

Negative.

had / was / not / فعل

Question.

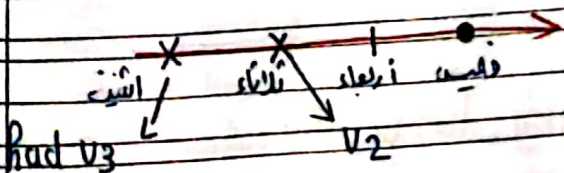
كانت قد فعلت / had / فعلت / استعملت

الاستعمال

أولاً في الماضي البعيد أو في الماضي المتأخر

الفعل الثالث ← كان قد فعلت (had V3)

الفعل الأول ← كانت قد فعلت (V2)





- I (go) to the doctor this morning. I (feel) ill during the night.

went. had felt

درس في الربيع بين الماضي البسيط والسبب بالماضي والعبارة الثانية

- By the time ~~م. سبب~~ <sup>1</sup> had ~~م. تآ~~ <sup>3</sup>

Before

when

~~م. تآ~~ By the time ~~م. سبب~~ <sup>1</sup>

Before

when

- After ~~م. تآ~~ <sup>1</sup> ~~م. سبب~~

Because

~~م. سبب~~ After ~~م. تآ~~

Because

- He (drive) nearly 1,000 km by the time he stopped for a break.

had driven

Irish people emigrated because so many (die) of starvation.





Object

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 201

had died.

had V3 اموات until تحت , By تحت الوقت , موت



Present perfect continuous

Form:

S + have/has + been + v-ing + com

- I have been studying English all morning.

- She has been living here for ten years .)

since 2001 .

Negative:

/has - have / هو /not/ غير

Question:

تأنيب بين التاكيد والاسئلة /has - have / هو /is / هل / هل  
في الجواب اسئلة

الاسئلة

- هل بدأ في العمل في الوقت الذي و ماذا عمله

و متى بدأ في العمل

لما all morning

his life

Since

for منذ متى بدأ العمل

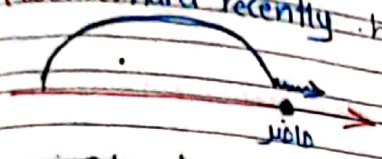
recently



Object

She (write) an essay all morning. <sup>كاتبه</sup> has been writing.

They (work) hard recently. <sup>كاتبه</sup> have worked it have been working.



عنه ان كان يكتبها كل صباح في الساعة 10 صباحا

Her eyes are red. She has been crying.

He has been ~~cry~~ running. He is out of breath.

You look very tired. You (work) hard. have been working.

عنه ان كان يكتبها كل صباح في الساعة 10 صباحا

كاتبه

2016 عه

While Fares (fix) computer, his phone rang. was fixing

By 1995, most people of my city (use) new technology had used

Hani has been studying law for four years, and he (graduate)

next year. is graduating.

كاتبه

Alfare's

Object

هناك حالتين لا يتكرر فيها استخدام الحرف التام المستمر فإحدى مع / for - since /  
أخرى هي الحالتين الفعل لا تفعل / ing /

التي تستخدم الحرف التام :

إذا كان الفعل في الجملة مع الأفعال الخمسة أو الأفعال العينية.

I (know) Ahmed since I was a child. have known.

I (not see) Ahmed for a long time. haven't seen

She (pass) her exams. has passed.

سواء تلك العبارات تكرر مع ذلك الفعل أو عدد الأفعال العينية معها.

She (write) two stories since summer. has written.

I (call) Sami three times since the morning. have called.



Countable nouns

الأسماء العددية

1 - أسماء الأشياء التي يمكن عدّها (مثل التفاح)

2 - لها صيغة الجمع والجمع

3 - أسماء الأشياء التي لا يمكن عدّها / a - an / واحد / واحد

4 - يُعبّر عن كمّيّتها بـ many و few

ex: book - a book - three books - many books - few books

Uncountable nouns

الأسماء الغير معدودة

لا يسبقها عدد

1 - أسماء الأشياء التي لا يمكن عدّها (مثل الماء)

2 - ليس لها صيغة الجمع والجمع

3 - لا يسبقها أدوات النكرة / a - an

4 - يُعبّر عن كمّيّتها بـ much و little

ex: water - ~~a water~~ - ~~waters~~ - ~~three waters~~ - much water

little water

أشهر الأسماء الغير معدودة:

1 - أسماء السوائل / water - oil

2 - أسماء الموادّ الصلبة / sugar - salt

Object

News / rain / methane - oxygen / star  
 furniture / sand - gold - wood / star  
 food / love - happiness - faith / star  
 Pollution / traffic - noise - money / star  
 furniture / data - information / star  
 rain / star  
 Pollution / food / star



Object

Plural جمع

1- القاعدة العامة للجمع تكون بالاسماء ذواته كالاتي:

2- اذا انتهت الاسم /s - sh - o - x - z / فتعني /es/

pen → pens

car → cars

2- اذا انتهت الاسم /s - sh - o - x - z / فتعني /es/

bus → buses

dress → dresses

church → churches  
كنيسة

dish → dishes  
طبق

3- اذا انتهت الاسم بالحرف /y/ وسبق الحرف ساكن تعني /ies/

city → cities  
مدينة

country → countries

\* اما اذا سبق /y/ حرف متحرك تعني /s/

boy → boys

key → keys  
مفتاح

Alfare's

Object

نفس / انفس / نفس / انفس / نفس / انفس / نفس / انفس

self → selves

wife → wives

life → lives

knife → knives

man → men

woman → women

foot → feet

tooth → teeth

child → children

person → people

fish → fish

deer → deer

sheep → sheep

He lives  
هو يعيش

he lives + ...

are appearing  
The men (are appearing) in court tomorrow

ox → oxen

mouse → mice

louse → lice

جاءت هذه الأسماء لها نفس صيغة المفرد والجمع

My fish is blue

My fish are blue



Object

Indefinite articles

أداة التثنية

a book

كتاب

an apple

تفاحة

a book

كتاب

تستخدم أداة التثنية مع الأسماء المفردة المذكر المثنى مثل كتابين تفاحتين

تستخدم أداة التثنية مع الأسماء المفردة المؤنث المثنى مثل تفاحتين كتابتين

a book

كتاب

an apple

a green apple

a new book

an old book

new  
a school  
a new school  
an old school

استخدامات أداة التثنية / an - a

1- عند نذكر شيء للمرة الأولى في نصنا  
I found a key in the street. The key was new.

2- أداة التثنية

He is a doctor

she is an actress.

3- الأسماء المفردة / had - has - have

I have a car.

She has a car.

have  
has  
dad

a  
am

والأداة التثنية تستخدم مع الأسماء المفردة المذكر المثنى مثل كتابين تفاحتين

Object

She has recently had a baby.

on four

بالتالي

a few

بعض

as a result.

الآن مع

/em - a /

عاشق





Definite article أداة التعريف

the



the book on the table.

books

The water in the bottle is hot.

The apples in the box are green.

استعمالات the

1- عندنا تذكر شيئا للمرة الثانية  
 I met a man in the street. The man was British.  
 انما تعيدت جلا بريطانيا من الرمد

2- مع أجزاء النهار الثالث  
 in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.  
 صباح ظهرا مساء

3- مع الأسماء المفردة فقط  
 the sun, the world, the earth, the sky, the moon.  
 الشمس العالم الارض السماء القمر

4- مع صيغة التثنية



Object

1 / 10

| Object    | مقارنة             | الصفات             |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| تaller    | من أطول            | the tallest        |
| kill      | من أهم             | the most important |
| important | more important the | أفضل               |
| good      | better than        | the best           |
| bad       | worse than         | الأسوأ             |
| little    | أقل من             | the least          |
| few       | less than          |                    |

5 مع الأعداد الترتيبية

| أعداد | أعداد ترتيبية | الترتيب                     |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| one   | الأول         | the first 1 <sup>st</sup>   |
| two   | الثاني        | the second 2 <sup>nd</sup>  |
| three | الثالث        | the third 3 <sup>rd</sup>   |
| four  | الرابع        | the fourth 4 <sup>th</sup>  |
| five  | الخامس        | the fifth 5 <sup>th</sup>   |
| six   | السادس        | the sixth 6 <sup>th</sup>   |
| seven | السابع        | the seventh 7 <sup>th</sup> |



Object

the last, the following, the next, the previous, the other.

الآخر

التالي

السابق

1 / 10

السابق

6. مع أسماء الآلات الموسيقية

the piano, the guitar, the oud.

7. مع أسماء الأنهار والبحار والينابيع والسلاسل الجبلية والصحاري والجزر

the Nile, the pacific ocean, the Red sea, the Alps, the Syrian

desert - the Sahara desert, the east of Syria.

البحر

البحر

البحر

سوريا

البحر

من البحر

سوريا

8. مع التراكيب

the same school, the whole day, the of

كل يوم

كل يوم

اسم

اسم من اسم

1) wh. Questions

سوال و جواب  
اوقات مخصوصه  
وقت مخصوصه

A: we learn maths and physics this term.

B: which subjects do you learn this term?

سوال و جواب  
اوقات مخصوصه  
وقت مخصوصه

2) Yes, No Question

نہیں ہاں

- Ali's brother

N N

اوقات مخصوصه  
وقت مخصوصه  
سوال و جواب

- James' brother Yes, No.

N N

A: She borrowed Tina's books.

B: whose books did she borrow?

X | P: 135 | 21. When did you go to M?

which country / where did you go last year?

what did you do last year?

(13)



# IF الشرط

نوع 1  
 when IF V1 , will do  
 متى IF V1 , will do  
 if V1 , will do  
 متى IF V1 , will do  
 if V1 , will do

نوع 2  
 If V2 , would do  
 لو IF V2 , would do  
 لو IF V2 , would do  
 لو IF V2 , would do

If I go to Damascus, I (visit) Bab Toma. will visit  
go V1 will visit  
 If he visits Syria, we will see him.  
visits will see

If I were a doctor, I (help) people would help  
were V2 would help

نوع 3  
 If I am hungry, I eat something  
am V1 V1

46  
 If had vs , would have vs  
 لو كان had لو كان would have  
 لو كان had لو كان would have  
 لو كان had لو كان would have  
 لو كان had لو كان would have  
 لو كان had لو كان would have

# Wish

التمني

جملة المصدر (الواقع)  
V<sub>1</sub>

أجاء → مضي  
مضي → أجاب

جملة الفعلية  
V<sub>2</sub>

1) Can't

Could

2) Won't  
(will+not)

would

3)

am  
is  
are

were not

were not

4) am not

were

5)

do not  
does not

were  
were

V<sub>2</sub>

6)

V<sub>1</sub>

didn't were

too

very

really

so

good

very good

very well

better

old enough

older

enough

more



# // Explanations and Results //

## Explanations:

نستخدم الكلمات والمباريات التالية لبدأ جملة بشرح:  
لماذا (Why)

1) to make

Trees are usually cut down to make more agricultural land.

why are trees usually cut down?

2) <sup>لدى</sup> in order to survive

some people move to greener areas in order to survive.

why do some people move to greener areas?

الذي in order not to survive



3) Be cause بِسَبَبِ بِسَبَبِ بِسَبَبِ بِسَبَبِ  
بِسَبَبِ because بِسَبَبِ بِسَبَبِ

(Be cause (there are growing numbers of people to feed), farmers tend to overcultivate their land.

why do farmers tend to overcultivate their land?

\* Be cause of بِسَبَبِ



# Results

نتيجة للمباراة التالية تبدأ جملة النتيجة.  
(ترتبط كل مع نتيجة)

1) so that نتيجة <sup>can not work</sup> نتيجة

2) نتيجة with the result that نتيجة

3) cause of نتيجة

4) <sup>يؤدي</sup> <sup>الى</sup> lead to

# Explaining Possibilities شرح الاحتمالات الامكانيات

نستخدم الافعال المساعدة التالية لشرح مقائمه ممكنة

1) <sup>يجب / لابد</sup> must  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{المحاضر} \\ \text{الماضي} \end{array} \right.$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{عندما نكون متأكدين} \\ \text{بان الشيء صحيح} \end{array} \right.$

always دائماً  
sure متأكد  
certainly بالتأكيد

2) <sup>لا يمكن</sup> can't  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{المحاضر} \\ \text{الماضي} \end{array} \right.$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{عندما نكون متأكدين} \\ \text{بان الشيء غير صحيح} \end{array} \right.$

sure + not  
certainly + not  
doesn't sound

3) <sup>لعل</sup> might / may  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{المحاضر} \\ \text{الماضي} \end{array} \right.$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{عندما نكون غير متأكدين} \\ \text{بان الشيء صحيح او} \\ \text{غير صحيح} \end{array} \right.$

usually عادة  
think يظن  
probably ربما

looks like يبدو



# Passive Voice

المبنى للمجهول

خطوات تحويل الجملة من م. للمعلوم الى م. للمجهول:

أ. م. به في جملة مبنى للمعلوم يصبح فاعلاً في جملة م. للمجهول

ب. نستعمل فعل مساعد من الجدول التالي وذلك حسب زمن

م. للمعلوم

م. للمجهول

V<sub>1</sub> → is / are

V<sub>2</sub> → was / were

am is V<sub>ing</sub> → are being

was were V<sub>ing</sub> → were being

have has V<sub>3</sub> → have been

had V<sub>3</sub> → had been

فعل مساعد

can will → can will + be





أقسام الأسماء الغير المحدودة:

oil - water

أقسام السوائل

rice - wheat

أقسام الحبوب

air - oxygen

أقسام الغازات

wood - paper - plastic

أقسام المواد

faith - patience  
happiness

أقسام الأسماء المعنوية

information - news - traffic

hair - furniture - money

312

un definite articles  
ادوات النكرة

a ; تستخدمها امام الحرف المفرد  
 an ; تستخدمها امام الحرف المتعدد  
 يبدأ بحرف ساكن  
 يبدأ بحرف متحرك

a book      an apple

ملاحظة : اذا استخدمنا صفة مع الاسم واداة النكرة  
 فانها تأتي قبل الاسم ونطبق قاعدة الألف الساكنة  
 على الحرف الأول من الصفة

a book      an apple  
 a new book      a big apple  
 an old book

الاستخدامات  
 a / an

عندما نذكر شيئاً للمرة الأولى صفة/نصف

I found a pen on the table.

The pen was blue.

He is a doctor.

أمام المبرهن

she was an actress.



object

1 / 10

have  
has  
had / الاسم المفرد بعد

I have a car.  
اسم مفرد

she has had a baby.  
اسم مفرد

مع التراكيب التالية :

as a result

such a boring day

mdit laoo

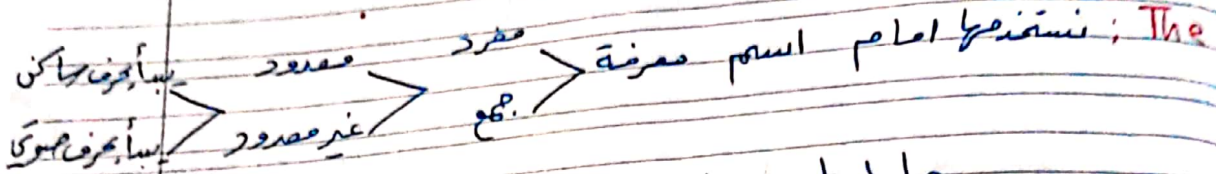
Alfares

# De finite article

المعرفة

أداة

/ The /



The book on the table

The books on the table

The water in the glass

The apples in the fridge

استعمال (the)

عندما تذكر شيئاً للمرة الثانية ضمن نص

I met a man in the supermarket,

The man was American,

مع اجراء النهار الثلاثة

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening



# Reported speech

كلام منقول

يقصد بالكلام المنقول نقل كلام شخص ما الى شخص آخر

أ- تبدأ جملة الكلام المنقول بفعل النقل / said / told

I said  
He said  
she told him

ب- <sup>بأن</sup> that / <sup>بأن</sup> that / <sup>بأن</sup> that (يجوز وضعه ويجوز حذفه)

ج- المهم في الكلام المنقول هو:

## تغير زمن الجملة

1°)

V<sub>1</sub> → V<sub>2</sub>  
am is Ving → was were Ving  
are

have has V<sub>3</sub> → had V<sub>3</sub>  
V<sub>2</sub> ↗

can → could

will → would

تغير الضمائر وإضافات الملكية (2°)

من . فاعل  
( يأتي بعدها فاعل )

I → he - she  
we → they  
you → I - he - she - they

من . مفعول به  
( يأتي بعدها مفعول )

me → him - her  
us → them  
you → me - him - her - them

من . ملكية  
( يأتي بعدها اسم )

my → his - her  
our → their  
your → my - his - her - their

تغير اتجاهات المكان والزمان (3°)

yesterday → the previous day / the day before

last → the previous

tomorrow → the following day

next → the following

here → there



\* I live with my parents.

(she) said she lived with her parents.  
Robin said he lived with his parents.  
Ali

\* we are visiting our grandparent tomorrow.

They said They were visiting their grand parents the following day

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| don't  | نعم |
| ↓      |     |
| didn't | نعم |

لا نقول في الكلام الماضي ، keep : أبدا

المسؤول المنقول  
Reported Question

يقصد بالسؤال المنقول نقل سؤال شخص ما الى شخص آخر  
ان تبدأ جملة السؤال المنقول بفعل النقل  
asked  
wanted to know

تطبع نفس القواعد كما في الكلام المنقول من حيث (أ) تغير زمن الجملة  
(ب) تغير الضمائر والصفات  
(ج) تغير احتمالات / م / و / ز /

أنواعه نوعان:

1) هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بكلمة سؤال وماعتها: Wh - q

كلمة + فعل + فاعل + أداة سؤال

what are you doing?

AI asked him what he was doing.  
her what she was doing.  
them what they were doing.  
me what I was doing.

2) هي الأسئلة التي لا تبدأ بكلمة سؤال وماعتها: yes/no - q

كلمة + فعل + فاعل + if  
معاذ whether



\* Are you enjoying your life?

She asked him if he was enjoying his life.

her if she was enjoying her life.

them if they were enjoying their life.

me if I was enjoying my life.

\* Have you found your bag?

He asked him if he had found his bag.

her " she " " her " .

them " they " " their " .

استفسارات السؤال المتقول:

do  
does  
هل  
me  
V<sub>2</sub> ?

did  
هل  
me  
had V<sub>3</sub> ?

\* Do you study English in your free time?

I asked her if she studied English in her free time.

\* what did you play yesterday?

I asked him what he had played the previous day.

## Parts of speech

اعداد المدرس : شهرمان شينجي

### اقسام الكلام

| المعنى                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | verb                                                | Noun                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Adjective                                                                                                                                   | Adverb      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| عنف - عنيف<br>فوضى - فوضوي<br>قانون - قانوني (1)<br>براءة - بريء<br>ذنب - مذنب<br>يربح - يربح<br>يدمر - تدمير<br>كارثة - كارثي (2)<br>أغلبية - رئيسي<br>يعمل - نشاط<br>اقتصاد - اقتصادي<br>يتطور - تطور<br>يوم - يومي<br>يعدي - عدوي<br>دائم - بشكل دائم                                    | earn<br>destroy<br>act<br>develop<br>infect         | violence<br>chaos<br>law<br>innocence<br>guilt<br>earning<br>destruction<br>disaster<br>majority<br>activity<br>economy<br>development<br>day<br>infection                                                                   | violent ✓<br>chaotic ✓<br>legal ✓<br>innocent ✓<br>guilty ✓<br>disastrous ✓<br>major<br>economic ✓<br>daily ✓<br>permanent ✓                | permanently |
| طبيعة - طبيعي<br>يهدد - تهديد<br>ينوع - تنوع (3)<br>سلام - هادي<br>يذكر - تذكير<br>يبتهجج - اشارة                                                                                                                                                                                           | threaten<br>vary<br>remind<br>excite                | nature<br>threat<br>variety<br>peace<br>reminder<br>excitement                                                                                                                                                               | natural ✓<br>peaceful ✓                                                                                                                     |             |
| يبني - بناء<br>تاريخ - تاريخي<br>يكمل - إكمال (4)<br>يبني - بناء<br>عدم كفاءة - غير كفؤ<br>مقنرة - متمكن<br>يذهل - إذهال - مذهل<br>جذاب - جذابة<br>يندهش - دهشة - مندهش<br>رياضيات - رياضية<br>موسيقى - موسيقية<br>شعبية - شعبي<br>مهارة - ماهر<br>موهبة - موهوب<br>علم الآثار<br>عالم آثار | construct<br>complete<br>build<br>amaze<br>astonish | construction ✓<br>history<br>completion<br>building \ builder<br>inefficiency ✓<br>ability<br>amazement<br>appeal<br>astonishment<br>mathematics<br>music<br>popularity ✓<br>skill<br>talent<br>archaeology<br>archaeologist | historical ✓<br>inefficient<br>able<br>amazing<br>appealing ✓<br>astonished<br>mathematical<br>musical<br>popular<br>skillful ✓<br>talented |             |



## Parts of speech

الصفة : تأتي : ( ١ ) قبل الأسماء

( ٢ ) بعد أفعال الكون مثل ( is - was - been )

( ٣ ) بعد the most - more - very أكثرها

( ٤ ) بين ( اسم + صفة + a )

( اسم + صفة + the )

( اسم + صفة + حرف جر )

الاسم : يأتي : ( ١ ) بعد الصفات

( ٢ ) بعد الصفات الملكية مثل ( my - his - its ... )

( ٣ ) بعد أدوات النكرة والمعرفة ( a - an - the )

( ٤ ) بعد حروف الجر مثل ( of - at - in ... )

( ٥ ) بين ( the + noun + of )

الصفات التي تبدأ ب a لا تحتاج إلى اسم والصفات التي تبدأ ب an تحتاج إلى اسم

الفعل : يأتي : ( ١ ) بعد الفاعل

( ٢ ) بعد الأفعال المساعدة مثل can ...

### Unit 1

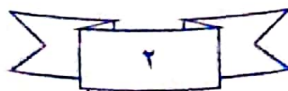
- 1- Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other (violence - violent) acts.
- 2- There would be a (chaos - chaotic) situation in society if there were no legal systems.
- 3- There would be a chaotic situation in society if there were no (law - legal) systems.
- 4- He left court a free man because he had proved that he was (innocence - innocent).
- 5- The jury said he was not (guilt - guilty).

### Unit 2

- 1- My weekly (earn - earnings) are twice as much as they were last year.
- 2- A huge earthquake caused the (destroy - destruction) of Agadir, Morocco, in 1960.
- 3- Two (disaster - disastrous) potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland.
- 4- The (major - majority) of the world's migrants move to find a better life.
- 5- The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of volcanic (act - activity).
- 6- The (economy - economic) success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil.
- 7- These workers were able to find a better life and help with the (develop - development) of the region.
- 8- Some human activities are (destroying - destruction) the natural world.
- 9- Unemployment is falling as more people find (permanent - permanently) work.
- 10- Average (earn - earnings) are expected to double in the next ten years.
- 11- It has been a (disaster - disastrous) year for the tea industry.
- 12- Storms caused the (destroyed - destruction) of most of the crops.

### Review 1

- 1- Many people find out about the world by reading a (day - daily) newspaper.
- 2- During the storm, there were (chaos - chaotic) scenes in the city.



## Idioms

## المصطلحات

(مهم الحياتر القواس + المفردة)

Students + activity's book- Module (1){ out of the blue فجأة - بشكل غير متوقع }1- I heard this morning, **out of the blue**, that I'd won a writing competition.

2- A Is that a letter you're reading?

B Yes, it's from an old friend. It came this morning completely **out of the blue** .3- The news has come **out of the blue**, and shocked many villagers.{ red tape روتين حكومي / أوراق إدارية }4- It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly. There is so much **red tape**.{ to be in black and white مطبوعة واضحة }5- The rules clearly say that we must not leave rubbish outside our homes. Look, it's **in black and white**.

6- B- I think it's just a rumour.

A- No, it's in the newspaper. Look – it's here **in black and white**.7- The plans have already been prepared – I've seen them **in black and white**{ to see red يغضب }8- When he accused me of being wasteful, I saw **red**.9- Someone accused me of being lazy and I just saw **red**.10- The thought of a new airport near their homes has made many of them see **red**.{ to give the green light يسمح / يوافق }11- They've **given the green light to the building** of a new incinerator.12- The government has **given the green light to the building** of a new airport.13- The authorities have just **given the green light to the building** of a new airport.{ to put someone on the blacklist يعاقب }14- We have to stop companies from polluting the environment. We should **put them on the blacklist**.

\*\*\*\*\*

Students+ activity's book-module(3){ pick and choose يختار بدقة }15- There are lots of restaurants near here. You can **pick and choose** from about fifty.16- The new library is wonderful – there are so many books to **pick and choose** from.17- Graduates with first class degrees can often **pick and choose** the jobs they want.{ nearest and dearest الأقرباء و الأصدقاء }18- I love spending time with my **nearest and dearest** , so we often have family get-togethers.19- We're having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our **nearest and dearest**.



**{ odds and ends أشياء متفرقة/مختلفة }**

- 20- While I was on holiday I bought lots of odds and ends to give as presents.  
21- I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of odds and ends on my desk.

**{ far and wide من كل مكان }**

- 22- People come from far and wide to see the Umayyad Mosque in the centre of Damascus.  
23- I've travelled far and wide, but I haven't found anywhere I like as much as my country.  
24- People came from far and wide to see the exhibition.

**{ hustle and bustle صخب وضجيج }**

- 25- Some people enjoy the hustle and bustle of shopping in street markets.  
26- Most of the time I love the hustle and bustle of city life.  
27- The country is too quiet for me, I would miss the hustle and bustle of the city.

**{ peace and quiet السكينة و الهدوء }**

- 28- I prefer the peace and quiet of the countryside when I'm on holiday.  
29- Let's turn the television off and have some peace and quiet for a change.

\*\*\*\*\*

**{ blow the trumpet يتباهى }**

- 30- Laila is very good at blowing her own trumpet, so she'll probably get that job.  
31- Mahmoud is very modest – that's why he never blows his own trumpet.  
32- I can't stand the kind of big-headed person who blows his own trumpet all the time.

**{ face the music يتحمل العواقب }**

- 33- If you break the law, you have to face the music.  
34- If you drive too fast and the police stop you, you'll just have to face the music.  
35- He's been telling lies to so many people. Eventually they will find out and he'll have to face the music.

**{ drummed into يعلم بالتكرار }**

- 36- The importance of crossing the road safely is drummed into children when they are very young.  
37- The importance of knowing the difference between right and wrong is usually drummed into children by their parents at a very early age.

**{ change the tune يغير رأي }**

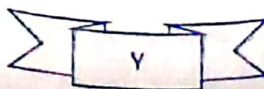
- 38- Omar said he was going to buy a Porsche, but he changed his tune when he discovered the price.  
39- You've changed your tune. Yesterday you said you'd never eat fast food again.  
40- He was against the idea of a holiday in Greece, but he changed his tune when he found out how the flight was.  
41- He said he didn't want to swim, but he changed his tune when he saw the pool.

**Replace the underlined phrases in these sentences with the colour idioms.**

- 1- When he accused me of being wasteful, I got very angry.  
When he accused me of being wasteful, I saw red.
- 2- We have to stop companies from polluting the environment . We should tell the public they have done something wrong.  
We have to stop companies from polluting the environment . We should put them on the blacklist.
- 3- They've said yes to the building of a new incinerator.  
They've given the green light to the building of a new incinerator.
- 4- The rules clearly say that we must not leave rubbish outside our homes. Look, it's printed here.  
The rules clearly say that we must not leave rubbish outside our homes. Look, it's in black and white.
- 5- It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly. There is so much paperwork and administration.  
It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly. There is so much red tape.
- 6- I heard this morning, unexpectedly, that I'd won a writing competition  
I heard this morning, out of the blue, that I'd won a writing competition.

**Rewrite these sentences, replacing the underlined phrases with idioms with and**

- 1- Graduates with first class degrees can often select exactly the jobs they want.  
Graduates with first class degrees can often pick and choose the jobs they want.
- 2- The country is too quiet for me, I would miss the noise and excitement of the city.  
The country is too quiet for me, I would miss the hustle and bustle of the city.
- 3- I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of different things on my desk.  
I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of odds and ends on my desk
- 4- People came from all over the place to see the exhibition.  
People came from far and wide to see the exhibition
- 5- We're having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our family and close friends.  
We're having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our nearest and dearest.





## Phrasal verbs

## الأفعال الاصطلاحية

Students+ activity's book-module (1)keep up with يتواصل/يوكب

- 1- Things are moving so fast – it's impossible to **keep up with** the changes.  
 2- Students should read newspapers to make sure they **keep up with** national and international news stories.  
 3- I'm so busy I find it very hard to **keep up with** the news.

cut down on يقلل

- 4- Supermarkets should **cut down on** packaging.  
 5- Our town is trying hard to **cut down on** the amount of waste it buries in the ground.  
 6- If you want to improve your health, you should **cut down on** the amount of sugar and fat you eat.

come up against يواجه

- 7- We've **come up against** serious problems in our plan to recycle rubbish.  
 8- Everything was going very well until they **come up against** an unexpected problem.

look forward to يتطلع بشوق/يتلهف

- 9- I'm **looking forward to** the day when 100% of our rubbish is recycled.  
 10- I'm **looking forward to** for the summer holidays in Syria.  
 11- They have been working very hard recently, so they're really **looking forward to** their holidays.

come up with يجد/يكتشف

- 12- Scientists have just **come up with** a new way of reprocessing plastic.  
 13- Environmentalists are working hard to **come up with** new ways of saving energy.

put up with يتحمل

- 14- People living near the bus station **put up with** a lot of noise.  
 15- I'm looking for a new flat. I can't **put up with** the noise of the traffic any longer.  
 16- My journey to work gets worse every day. I don't think I can **put up with** it for much longer.  
 17- They live very close to the airport, and they're finding it very difficult to **put up with** the noise.

run out of ينفذ

- 18- We're **running out of** space to use as landfill sites.  
 19- In my city, the council is **running out of** space for new houses.  
 20- There's nowhere to park in the city centre. The car parks usually **run out of** spaces by 8 o'clock in the morning.

Students+ activity's book-module (3)make of يفهم/يفكر

- 21- Ibrahim's boss didn't know what to **make of** it when he was an hour late one morning.

make up يخلق/يخترع

- 22- At first, he thought he might **make up** an excuse, but decided he must be honest.  
 23- The teacher asked the class to **make up** a story about the sea.  
 24- He said everything was okay, but that was just a story he **make up** to stop me from worrying.  
 25- The students had to **make up** a story about their recent holiday.

{ **make up for** يعوض }

26- Ibrahim promised he would **make up for the time** he had lost by being late.

{ **do up** يربط | يرتب }

27- I've hurt my back which means I have to get someone to **do my shoes up** for me.

28- We'll have to **do the room up** before anyone sleeps there.

29- They've spent weeks **doing up** all the **buildings** in the city centre.

30- You'd better **do up your boots** tightly to stop the sand getting in.

31- Before we can sell the **flat**, we'll have to **do it up**.

{ **do without** يستغنى }

32- The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to **do without sugar**.

33- Too much **salt** is bad for you, but you shouldn't **do without** it altogether.

34- You shouldn't try to **do without sleep**. You need at least eight hours a night.

{ **do away with** يتخلص / يلغى صايف ارمها }

35- Not everyone in our family has a mobile so we can't **do away with our landline**.

36- I hope they don't **do away with our village shop** – I buy all my food there.

37- If everyone uses online banking, they'll **do away with banks**.

**Students+ activity's book-module (4)**

{ **come out** تشرق }

38- It had been cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon **the sun came out**.

39- It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon **the sun came out**.

{ **came across** يجد بالصدفة مطوع بيح }

40- As we were walking up the mountain, we **came across** a small **camp site**.

41- I've **lost my glasses** – let me know if you **come across** them.

42- I've **lost my watch**. Can you let me know if you **come across** it?

{ **come over** يقوم بزيارة }

43- **Come over** when you're **next** in town.

44- Why don't you **come over** after school? We could **visit** my grandparents.

45- We haven't seen you for ages. You must **come over** and **see** us at the weekend.

{ **come round** يسترد وعى }

46- After she fell and hit her **head** on the ice it was ten minutes before she **came round**.

47- When my brother **came round** after his **operation**, he felt fine.

{ **come up** يتوفر | يذكر }

48- A **job** has **come up** at the polar research centre – I may apply for it.

49- When I was talking to my brother yesterday, your **name** **came up** several times.

{ **come down** ينخفض }

50- I wish the **price** of petrol would **come down**.

51- The **price** of DVD players **came down** by 50% last year.

52- Mobile phones are **coming down** in **price** very quickly. They are half the price they were three years ago



**Rewrite these sentences using the three-part phrasal verbs:**

1- I can't wait for the summer **holidays** in Syria.

I **am looking forward to** for the summer holidays in Syria.

2- Environmentalists are working hard to find **new ways** of saving energy.

Environmentalists are working hard to **come up with** new ways of saving energy.

3- If you want to improve your health, you should reduce the **amount** of sugar and fat you eat.

If you want to improve your health, you should **cut down on** the amount of sugar and fat you eat.

4- My journey to work gets worse every day. I don't think I can stand it for much **longer**.

My journey to work gets worse every day. I don't think I **put up with** it for much longer.

**Replace the phrases in italics in these sentences with a phrasal verb.**

5- Too much **salt** is bad for you, but you shouldn't stop eating it altogether.

Too much salt is bad for you, but you shouldn't **do without** it altogether

6- They've spent weeks cleaning and redecorating all the **buildings** in the city centre.

They've spent weeks **doing up** all the buildings in the city centre.

7- I hope they don't get rid of our village **shop** – I buy all my food there.

I hope they don't **do away with** our village shop – I buy all my food there.

8- The teacher asked the class to invent a **story** about the sea.

The teacher asked the class to **make up** a story about the sea.

Wish..... التمني

2-1116

اعداد المدرس : شيرمان شويخي

Unit 3

1- I'm really tired, but I can't sleep at night.

I wish I weren't so tired. \ I wish I could sleep at night.

2- The weather's too hot at the moment.

I wish the weather weren't so hot at the moment. \ I wish the weather were cooler.

3- People drive too fast in the city centre.

I wish people didn't drive so fast in the city centre.

I wish people would drive slowly in the city centre.

4- The streets are very dirty.

I wish the streets weren't so dirty. \ I wish the streets were cleaner.

5- You waste too much paper.

I wish you didn't waste so much paper. \ I wish you would stop wasting paper.

6- My brother spends many hours talking on the phone.

I wish my brother did not spend many hours talking on the phone.

I wish my brother would not spend so many hours talking on the phone.

7- I'm very shy about talking in public.

I wish I weren't so shy about talking in public.

8- Newspapers and magazines contain too many adverts.

I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain so many adverts.

9- You eat too quickly.

I wish you didn't eat so quickly. \ I wish you would eat slowly.

10- I'm a very slow reader.

I wish I weren't such a slow reader.

11- We don't spend much time together.

I wish we spent more time together. \ I wish we could spend more time together.

12- The city centre is really busy this morning.

I wish the city centre weren't so busy this morning.

13- He's lost his keys.

I wish he didn't lose his keys. \ I wish he could find his keys. \ I wish he hadn't lost his keys.

14- I'm not old enough to go to university.

I wish I were older to go to university.

15- I'm not very good at maths.

I wish I were better at maths.

16- Hani speaks really quickly.

I wish Hani didn't speak so quickly. \ I wish Hani spoke more slowly.

17- I can't speak French.

I wish I could speak French.



- 18- You're always **losing** things.  
I wish you **didn't** always lose things.
- 19- We **have to** start work very early tomorrow morning.  
I wish we **didn't have to** start work so early tomorrow morning.
- 20- Going to the theatre **is** expensive.  
I wish going to the theatre **weren't** expensive.  
I wish going to the theatre **were cheaper**.

### Review 1

- 21- Many people in my village **smoke** too much.  
I wish people in my village **didn't smoke** so much.  
I wish people in my village **would smoke** less.
- 22- There **are** too many adverts on television.  
I wish there **weren't** so many adverts on television.
- 23- Our city **doesn't collect** rubbish often enough.  
I wish Our city **collected** rubbish more.  
I wish they **would collect** rubbish more often in our city.
- 24- I'm **not good** at maths.  
I wish I **were better** at maths.
- 25- I **can't** read very quickly.  
I wish I **could** read more quickly.

### Progress test 1

- 26- I **can't** sing very well.  
I wish I **could** sing better.
- 27- I'm really tired this morning.  
I wish I **weren't so** tired this morning.
- 28- My friend **won't** give me my CD back.  
I wish my friend **would** give me my CD back.
- 29- It's too hot to go out today.  
I wish It **weren't so** hot to go out today. I wish It **were cooler** to go out today.
- 30- I **can't** remember where I left the newspaper.  
I wish I **could** remember where I left the newspaper.
- 31- Her music **is** too loud for me.  
I wish her music **weren't so** loud for me.  
I wish she **would turn** her music down.
- 32- I **am not** in charge of our company.  
I wish I **were** in charge of our company.
- 33- we **can't** recycle plastic easily.  
I wish we **could** recycle plastic more easily.

The passive

المبني للمجهول

The passive

|                                                    |       |                    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|----|
| 1 - Simple present : (V1)                          | م. به | is - are           | V3 |
| 2 - Simple past : (V2)                             | م. به | was - were         | V3 |
| 3 - Present continuous : (am - is - are Ving)      | م. به | is / are + being   | V3 |
| 4 - Past continuous : ( was - were Ving)           | م. به | was / were + being | V3 |
| 5 - Present perfect : ( have - has V3 )            | م. به | has / have + been  | V3 |
| 6 - Past perfect : ( had V3 )                      | م. به | had + been         | V3 |
| 7 - Model verb : ( can - will - ... + infinitive ) | م. به | model verb + be    | V3 |

ملاحظة : مهم أيضا تحويل المبني للمجهول إلى المبني للمعلوم

Unite 6

التربية  
علم ص 1  
1- Camouflage <sup>التخفية</sup> protects sand gazelles from predators.  
Sand gazelles are **protected** from predators by camouflage.

2- Sand gazelles use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators.  
**Their speed and agility** are **used** to evade the attention of predators.

3- If enemies are threatening sand gazelles, they can run away.  
**If sand gazelles** are being **threatened**, they can run away.

4- In recent decades, the authorities have made efforts to save endangered species in Syria.  
In recent decades, **efforts** have been **made** to save endangered species in Syria.

5- Birds often build nests at the top of trees where the eggs will be safe.  
**Nests** are often **built** at the top of trees where the eggs will be safe.

6- Birds make many nests from grass, twigs or feathers.  
**Many nests** are **made** from grass, twigs or feathers.

7- In some countries, law protects the nests of rare birds.  
**In some countries, the nests of rare birds** are **protected by law**.

8- Throughout history people have hunted elephants for their tusks.  
Throughout history **elephants** have been **hunted** for their tusks.

9- People have prevented elephants from migrating to find food and water.  
**Elephants** have been **prevented** from migrating to find food and water.

10- People have turned their natural habitats into farmland or building land.  
**Their natural habitats** have been **turned** into farmland or building land.



11- Elephants **have changed** the natural environment.

The natural environment **has been changed** by Elephants.

12- Elephants **make** paths through the areas where they live.

Paths **are made** by elephants through the areas where they live.

13- People **hunt** Tree kangaroos for their meat and fur.

Tree kangaroos **are hunted** for their meat and fur.

14- Human activities **such as** mining and farming **are destroying** their natural habitat.

Their natural habitat **is being destroyed** by human activities **such as** mining and farming.

15- As part of their work, the organization **has created** special protected wildlife areas.

As part of their work, **special protected wildlife areas** have been **created** by the organization.

16- The organization **has taught** the people who live here how to protect tree kangaroos .

The people who live here **have been taught** by the organization how to protect tree kangaroos .

### Review 2

1- Fast motorways **link** Al Ain to Abu Dhabi City.

Al Ain **is linked** to Abu Dhabi City **by** fast motorways.

2- The government **opened** Al Ain's International Airport in 1994.

Al Ain's International Airport **was opened** in 1994.

3- They **directed** water through man-made tunnels to local farms.

Water **was directed** through man-made tunnels to local farms.

4- They **cover** an area of 100 square km around Al Ain in trees and other plants.

An area of 100 square km around Al Ain **is covered** in trees and other plants.

5- They **line** the six-lane roads in the city with many different kinds of trees and other plants.

The six-lane roads in the city **are lined** with many different kinds of trees and other plants.

6- Farmers **produce** many salad crops in the area around the city.

Many salad crops **are produced** by farmers in the area around the city.

Progress test 2 <sup>مراجعة</sup>

- 1- Many peoples <sup>شعوب</sup> occupied Damascus before becoming the Syrian capital.  
**Damascus was occupied by many peoples before becoming the Syrian capital.**
- 2- Thousands of tourists visit historical monuments in Damascus.  
**Historical monuments are visited in Damascus by thousands of tourists.**
- 3- The famous Hejaz train station transports passengers to Amman, Jordan.  
**Passengers are transported to Amman, Jordan by the famous Hejaz train station.**
- 4- People sell a huge variety of items in the souks of Damascus.  
**A huge variety of items is sold in the souks of Damascus.**
- 5- In recent years many companies have built their offices in the new part of the city.  
**In recent years their offices have been built in the new part of the city by many companies.**

Unite 9

- 1- A local builder built their own house.  
**Their house was built by a local builder.**

Unite 11

- 1- They completed The original Mont Blanc Tunnel in 1965.  
**The original Mont Blanc Tunnel was completed in 1965.**
- 2- They designed the tunnel to carry 450,000 vehicles a year.  
**The tunnel was designed to carry 450,000 vehicles a year.**
- 3- By 1997 over a million were using the tunnel.  
**By 1997 the tunnel was being used by over a million**
- 4- The tunnel fire killed thirty-nine people.  
**Thirty-nine people were killed in the tunnel fire.**
- 5- The driver stopped after he had seen smoke coming out of the lorry's engine.  
**The driver stopped after smoke had been seen coming out of the lorry's engine.**

- 6- It was more than two days before fire fighters put out the fire.  
**It was more than two days before the fire was put out by fire fighters.**

- 7- They build tunnels in the future.  
**Tunnels are built in the future.**

- 8- They should pay much more attention to safety.  
**Much more attention should be paid to safety.**



9- The designers would divide the Laerdal Tunnel into four sections.

**The Laerdal Tunnel would be divided into four sections by the designers.**

10- They could construct large halls between the sections.

**large halls could be constructed between the sections.**

11- This would make motorists' journeys more interesting.

**motorists' journeys would be made more interesting**

12- They made the halls wider than the rest of the tunnel.

**The halls were made wider than the rest of the tunnel.**

13- Technicians fitted the halls with special lights.

**The halls were fitted with special lights by technicians**

14- If they could ventilate the tunnel better, drivers would stay awake.

**If The tunnel could be ventilated better, drivers would stay awake.**

15- This would cause fewer accidents.

**Fewer accidents would be caused .**

#### Review 4

1- They completed The Channel Tunnel in 1994.

**The Channel Tunnel was completed in 1994.**

2- People had rejected previous plans to build a tunnel because of the high cost.

**Previous plans to build a tunnel had been rejected because of the high cost.**

3- They had to build a third tunnel as an escape tunnel in case of fire.

**A third tunnel had to be built as an escape tunnel in case of fire.**

4- Before engineers could build Burj Al-Arab, they had to make an artificial island.

**Before Burj Al-Arab could be built, an artificial island had to be made by engineers.**

5- Engineers had to reclaim land from the sea.

**land had to be reclaimed from the sea by engineers .**

6- 5,600 workers died between 1904 and 1914 while they were constructing the canal.

**5,600 workers died between 1904 and 1914 while the canal was being constructed.**

#### Progress test 4

20/15/2020 - You should always take photos with the sun behind you.

**Photos should always be taken with the sun behind you.**

## Reported speech \ questions

## الكلام و السؤال المنقول

## Unit 7

- 1- My parents **have** a simple way of life.  
He said .....his parents **had** a simple way of life.
- 2- **I enjoyed** every single day of **my** life.  
He said .....he **had enjoyed** every single day of **his** life.
- 3- My parents **spent** every day of their lives together.  
He said .....his parents **had spent** every day of their lives together.
- 4- They always **had** a good social life and **kept** in regular touch with their family.  
He said .....they **had always had** a good social life and **had kept** in regular touch with their family.
- 5- **I'm** not sure.  
He said .....he **was** not sure.
- 6- They **were** both involved in farming for most of their lives.  
He added .....they **had both been** involved in farming for most of their lives.
- 7- **I have** never **done** paid work.  
Mrs. Chin(she) said .....she **had never done** paid work.
- 8- What **is** the secret of **your** healthy life ?  
I asked him ..... **What the secret of his healthy life was.**
- 9- **Do you remember your** wedding day ?  
I asked him ..... **if he remembered his wedding day.**
- 10- **Have you enjoyed your** long life ?  
I asked him ..... **if he had enjoyed his long life.**
- 11- How long **have you been** married?  
I asked my grandparents(them) ..... **how long they had been married.**
- 12- **Do you enjoy** spending time with each other?  
I asked them .....**if they enjoyed spending time with each other.**
- 13- **We don't** argue about anything.  
They said ..... they **didn't argue about anything.**
- 14- **We're taking our** grandchildren on holiday.  
They said ..... they **were taking their grandchildren on holiday.**
- 15- When **did you first meet**?  
She asked them..... **when they had first met.**
- 16- **Are you enjoying** married life?  
She asked them..... **if they were enjoying married life.**
- 17- Deema : What **are you doing** at the weekend?  
She asked her..... **what she was doing at the weekend.**
- 18- Ruba : **I'm going** out with **my** parents.  
She said ..... **she was going out with her parents.**
- 19- Deema : Where **are you going**?  
She asked her ..... **where she was going.**
- 20- Ruba : **I'm going** to visit **my** cousins in the **next** town.  
She said ..... **she was going to visit her cousins in the following town.**



- 21- Bashaar : **Can you take me** to the airport **tomorrow**?  
He asked him .....**if he could take him** to the airport the following day.
- 22- Rakan : What time **do you have to** be there?  
He asked him .....**What time he had to** be there.
- 23- Bashaar : **I have to** be there at four o'clock in the afternoon.  
He said ..... **he had to** be there at four o'clock in the afternoon.
- 24- Laila : **Did you enjoy your** holiday?  
She asked her..... **if she had enjoyed** her holiday.
- 25- Fadia : it **was** very relaxing.  
She said ..... **it had been** very relaxing.
- 26- Laila : When **did you get** back?  
She asked her .....**when she had got** back.
- 27- Fadia : **our** plane **was** delayed.  
She said ..... **their plane had been** delayed.
- 28- Hani : **Have you seen my** briefcase?  
He asked him .....**if he had seen** his briefcase.
- 29- Amer : When **did you** last **have** it?  
He asked him .....**when he had last had** it.
- 30- Hani : **I brought** it home from work **yesterday**.  
He said ..... **he had brought** it home from work **the previous day**.
- 31- **Have you got** the time?  
She asked me .....**if I had got** the time.
- 32- **I slept** for ten hours **last** night.  
He said .....**he had slept** for ten hours **the previous night**.
- 33- **Can I** go out with **my** friends?  
He asked his mother (her)..... **if he could** go out with **his** friends.
- 34- **Do you want** to come swimming with **me**?  
He asked him..... **if he wanted** to go swimming with **him**.
- 35- **I am enjoying my** new job.  
She said ..... she **was enjoying** her new job.

### Review 3

- 1- Why **did you leave your** village?  
I asked him..... **why he had left** his village.
- 2- **I left my** village because **I wanted** to work in the city.  
He said ..... **he had left his village** because **he had wanted** to work in the city.
- 3- **Was** it easy to find work?  
I asked him..... **if it had been** easy to find work.
- 4- **I was** offered two jobs in two days.  
He said .....**he had been** offered two jobs in two days.
- 5- What **are you doing**?  
I asked him..... **what he was doing**.
- 6- **I'm working** for a large travel agency in the city centre.  
He said .....**he was working** for a large travel agency in the city centre.

7- When **do you start** and **finish** work?

I asked him .....**when he started and finished** work.

8- **I start** at seven o'clock in the morning, and **finish** at five in the evening.

He said .....**he started** at seven o'clock in the morning, and **finished** at five in the evening.

### Progress test 3

1- What's **your** name?

I asked him .....**what his name was**.

2- **My** name **is** Samer.

He said .....**his name was** Samer.

3- Where **do you live**?

I asked him .....**where he lived**.

4- **I live** in the city centre.

He said .....**he lived** in the city centre.

5- Where **did you live** before that?

I asked him .....**where he had lived** before that.

6- **I lived** in the country.

He said .....**he had lived** in the country.

7- **Did you enjoy** living there?

I asked him .....**if he had enjoyed** living there.

8- **I enjoyed** living there most of the time.

He said .....**he had enjoyed** living there for most of the time.

9- **Are you** married?

I asked him .....**if he was** married.

10- **I'm** not married yet, but **I'm** getting married **next** month.

He said .....**he was** not married yet, but **he was getting** married **the following** month.

11- What **is your** job?

I asked him .....**what his job was**.

12- **I'm** a lecturer.

He said .....**he was** a lecturer.

13- **Do you work** in a college?

I asked him .....**if he worked** in a college.

14- **I work** in a university.

He said .....**he worked** in a university.

15- What subject **do you teach**?

I asked him .....**what subject he taught**.

16- **I teach** economics.

He said .....**he taught** economics.

\*\*\*\*\*

What were these people's actual words?

1- She asked me **if I had got** the time. **Have you got** the time?

2- He said **he had slept** for ten hours **the previous** night. **I slept** for ten hours last night.

3- Hani asked his mother **if he could** go out with **his** friends. **Can I** go out with my friends?

4- Waleed asked **whether** Omar **wanted** to go swimming with **him**. **Do you like** to come swimming with me?

5- Hiba said **she was enjoying** her new job. **I am enjoying** my new job.



Causative verbs

الأفعال السببية

|          |                                                                                 |                                 |    |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| الفاعل S | حاضر have                                                                       | (Object)<br>مفرد It<br>جمع them | V3 |
|          | حاضر has<br>ماضي had<br>مستقبل will have<br>مستقبل (be) am/is/are going to have |                                 |    |

Negative from:

|          |                                                                                                                                       |                                 |    |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| الفاعل S | have = don't have<br>has = doesn't have<br>had = didn't have<br>am/is/are will = won't have<br>(be) going to = (be not) going to have | (Object)<br>مفرد It<br>جمع them | V3 |
|          |                                                                                                                                       |                                 |    |

(الإجابة عن الأسئلة تكون بالإيجاب)

Unit 9

- 1- They **didn't** build their own house. They **had** it built.
- 2- I **didn't** repair the car myself. + I **had** it repaired.
- 3- My mother **dyed** her own dress blue. She **didn't have** it dyed.
- 4- She **didn't** make the dress herself. She **had** it made.
- 5- He **isn't** going to take his own photo. He **is** going to have it taken.
- 6- My brother **cut** his own hair. He **didn't have** it cut.
- 7- My neighbour **painted** his own house. He **didn't have** it painted.
- 8- My father **doesn't** clean his car himself. He **has** it cleaned.
- 9- We **didn't** cut down the trees in our garden ourselves. We **had** them cut down.
- 10- I **couldn't** repair my computer myself. I **had to have** it repaired.
- 11- We **didn't** build our own house. We **had** it built.
- 12- Brides **rarely** make their own wedding dresses. They **have** them made.
- 13- People **don't** service their cars themselves. They **have** them serviced.
- 14- I've got a really bad toothache, so I'm going to the dentist this afternoon. I **might have to have** a tooth taken out / filled.
- 15- She tried mending her glasses, but she **couldn't**. / she **couldn't** mend her glasses. She **had to have** them mended.

16- Do you like this photograph of our family ?

No, we **had it taken** .

17- Did you **redecorate** the flat yourself ?

No, we **had it redeccorated**.

18- Did you **plant** the trees in your garden yourself ?

No, we **had them planted**.

19- Are you **going to service** your own car ?

No, I **am going to have it serviced**.

20- Will you be able to **test** your own eyesight ?

No, I **will have it tested**.

Review 3

1- They **didn't clean** the whole flat.

They **had it cleaned** .

2- They **didn't replace** windows.

They **had them replaced**.

3- They **didn't check** electrical system.

They **had it checked**.

4- They **didn't take away** old chairs and tables.

They **had them taken away**.

5- They **didn't deliver** new furniture.

They **had it delivered**.

6- They **didn't repaint** ceilings.

They **had them repainted**.

7- They **didn't service** air-conditioning.

They **had it serviced**.

8- They **didn't redeccorate** living room.

They **had it redeccorated**.

Progress test 3

1- Did Salah **repair** the computer himself ?

No, he **had it repaired**.

2- Did Hussam **take** his own tooth out ?

No, he **had it taken out**.

3- Are they **going to build** their own house ?

No, they **are going to have it built**.

4- Did you **put** that TV aerial up yourself ?

No, I **had it put up**.

5- Will you **cut down** those trees yourself ?

No, I **will have them cut down**.

6- Did Rana **take** those photos herself ?

No, she **had them taken**.

take out → tooth

put up



## (ing form - ing صيغة) إضافة معلومات

## Unit 12

- 1- He is now a PHD student in Bangalore where he is doing high-level research.  
He is now a PhD student in Bangalore , **doing** high-level research.
- 2- As a child prodigy on tours of Europe, he played his own compositions on the violin.  
As a child prodigy, he toured Europe , **playing** his own compositions on the violin.
- 3- At the age of seven, my brother Amar played football for a local club. When he did this, he became the youngest professional player in Syria  
At the age of seven, my brother Amar played football for a local club, **becoming** the youngest professional player in Syria.
- 4- A few years later, he joined the men's team and he scored three goals in his first match.  
A few years later, he joined the men's team , **scoring** three goals in his first match.
- 5- At the end of his first season, he was the highest paid player in the team. He was earning as much as six players would earn.  
At the end of his first season, he was the highest paid player in the team , **earning** as much as six players would earn.
- 6- Soon afterwards, a newspaper began printing stories which accused Amar of spending much money on high living.  
Soon afterwards, a newspaper began printing stories , **accusing** Amar of spending too much money on high living.
- 7- Amar denied these accusations. He explained that he spent his money on his family and that he gave much of it to charity.  
Amar denied these accusations , **explaining** that he spent his money on his family and that he gave much of it to charity.
- 8- He continued to play for his team, trusted in the support of his family and refused to let the newspaper stories bother him.  
He continued to play for his team , **trusting** in the support of his family and **refusing** to let the newspaper stories bother him.
- 9- An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number. He took 1 minute 3.8 seconds.  
An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number , **taking** 1 minute 3.8 seconds .
- 10- An American holds the world record for sending a text message. He typed a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute.  
An American holds the world record for sending a text message , **typing** a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute.
- 11- A 38-year-old German set a unicycle speed record for 100 m. He travelled this distance in 12.11 seconds.  
A 38-year-old German set a unicycle speed record for 100 m , **travelling** this distance in 12.11 seconds.

( On )

- 1- Human beings are **dependent** .....plants.
- 2- Cactuses **depend**..... their thorns to protect them.
- 3- Plants and animals are **dependent** ..... a regular supply of water.
- 4- Apples and bananas are **dependent** for their survival.....greenhouse gases.
- 5- I've never been **keen**..... museums.
- 6- I'm not **keen**..... insects.
- 7- Modern Damascus is **built**..... the site of many ancient civilisations.
- 8- Musical geniuses, like Mozart, are often able to learn to play new pieces of music ..... a **variety** of instruments very quickly.
- 9- He learnt to play complicated music ..... **the piano** when he was only five years old.

( In )

- 1- While she was at the Eden Project one girl became very **interested**..... biology.
- 2- I've always been **interested**..... plants and trees
- 3- Many people are **interested** ..... the future of endangered animals.
- 4- I'm really **interested**.....the history of my family.
- 5- Mathematical geniuses are often able to do complicated calculations ..... their **heads**.
- 6- When he died ..... **1791**, some people said that overwork was the cause of his death.
- 7- I can't do calculations ..... my **head** very quickly.
- 8- If you are good at mental arithmetic, it means you can do calculations .....your **head** very quickly

( of )

- 1- On wet days the biomes are **full**..... visitors sheltering from the rain.
- 2- My Encyclopaedia of Nature is **full**..... interesting facts about plants.
- 3- Visiting the Eden Project makes you **aware**..... the importance of plants.
- 4- The Syrian people are **aware** ..... the need to protect their wildlife.
- 5- Some people are not **aware**..... the difference between a fruit and a vegetable.
- 6- When he died in 1791, some people said that overwork was the **cause** ..... his death.

( for )

- 1- The Eden Project is particularly **famous**..... its huge biomes.
- 2- Dmeir is **famous** ..... its watering system.
- 3- The acacia tree is **famous** .....being protected by ants.
- 4- Damascus is **famous**..... its historical monuments.

( from )

- 1- The Eden Project is quite **different**.....a normal museum.
- 2- Oranges are a **different** colour ..... lemons.
- 3- This makes it **different** .....most ordinary plants.
- 4- A When did Omar Khayyam live?

B ..... **1048 to 1133**.

( with )

- 1- It's expensive to get into the Eden Project, but we were very **satisfied**..... our visit.

عمر الخيام



( at )

- 1- Child prodigies are children who demonstrate talents ..... a very young **age**.
- 2- He showed musical ability ..... a very early **age**.
- 3- This is particularly remarkable when the numbers they are dealing with have been selected ..... **random**.
- 4- A computer picked the names of the three winners ..... **random**.
- 5- Are you **good** ..... maths?

| Formal رسمي          | Informal غير رسمي           |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① يكمل complete      | <u>finish</u> - انتهى       |
| ② يبني construct     | <u>build</u> - يبنى         |
| ③ كل entire          | <u>whole</u> - من           |
| ④ يتوسع extend       | stretch يتمدد               |
| ⑤ بداية inception    | beginning بداية             |
| ⑥ تشغيلي operational | ready to use جاهز للاستخدام |
| ⑦ موقع site          | place مكان                  |

ملاحظة : العبارات التي تحتها خط تدل على (الرسمي) لذلك نستخدم معها كلمات رسمية

- 1- The new government computer system is not expected to be fully (operational - ready to use) until the end of the year.
- 2- When I was a child, I used to love (constructing - building) tree houses.
- 3- Tomorrow, I'm planning to spend the (entire - whole) day on the beach.
- 4- As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important archaeological (sites - places) .
- 5- By the time they'd (completed - finished) their -homework, it was time for bed.
- 6- In the twelve months since its (inception- beginning ) , the new tax system has raised £9 million.
- 7- What a waste of time! I've spent the (entire - whole) afternoon fixing my computer.
- 8- Since its (inception - beginning), this organisation has been at the forefront of research.
- 9- A government spokesman said that the new airport would not be fully (operational- ready to use) until early in the new year.
- 10- I'll ring you back in a few minutes – I'm just (completing - finishing) my lunch.
- 11- Have you looked out of the window? They've started (constructing - building) the new block
- 12- The organisation hopes to be able to attract tourists to visit the many historical (sites - places) in the south-east of the country.
- 13- Next year the college plans to (extend - stretch) the number of subjects it offers by 50%.

#### Answers

|                |              |                |            |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 1- operational | 5- finished  | 9- operational | 13- extend |
| 2- building    | 6- inception | 10- finishing  |            |
| 3- whole       | 7- whole     | 11- building   |            |
| 4- sites       | 8- inception | 12- sites      |            |

| <u>Make</u>                     | <u>Do</u>                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| effort <b>بذل جهد</b>           | research <b>يجري بحث</b>      |
| suggestion <b>يقدم الاقتراح</b> | experiments <b>يجري تجارب</b> |
| mistake <b>يرتكب خطأ</b>        | shopping <b>يقوم بالتسوق</b>  |
| decision <b>يتخذ قرار</b>       | homework <b>يكتب وظيفة</b>    |
| promise <b>يقطع وعد</b>         | damage <b>يسبب ضرر</b>        |
| success <b>يحقق نجاح</b>        |                               |

(مهم اختيار بين القواسم make - do)

**Unite 7**

- 1- The journalist said she was (making - doing) research for an article.
- 2- Scientists frequently (make - do) experiments to test their ideas.
- 3- You will have to (make - do) a special effort if you want to pass your exam.
- 4- Can I (make - do) a suggestion? Why don't we (make -do) the shopping together?
- 5- If you (make - do) a mistake, you have to your homework again.
- 6- I've (made - done) my decision very carefully.
- 7- I've(made - done) myself a promise. I'm going to (make - do) a success of my new job.
- 8- Last night's storm (made - did) a lot of damage to buildings in our area.
- 9- Could I (make - do) a suggestion?
- 10- You should think carefully before you (make - do) your decision.
- 11- If I (make - do) a mistake now, I could (make - do) a lot of damage to a lot of people.
- 12- I (made - did) research into sleep deprivation.
- 13- I have to (make - do) experiments on people who have had little or no sleep.
- 14- Where do you (make - do) your shopping?
- 15- When I was 12, I (did - made) the decision not to eat any more fast food.
- 16- Every week I (do - make) the shopping for my mother.



# بكلوريات وجامعات سوريا



[t.me/baca11111](https://t.me/baca11111) : القناة الرئيسية

[t.me/baca11bot](https://t.me/baca11bot) : بوت ملفات العلمي

[t.me/baca1bot](https://t.me/baca1bot) : بوت ملفات الأدبي