

### Auxiliary verbs

v-ing → was – were – are – is – am \ adj.

can , could , shall , should , will , would , may , might , must , ought to → V zero

have , has , had → v3 \to

v1 → do , does , did.

To → V zero

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	possessive adjectives	possessive pronouns
I	----- me	My _____	mine
he	-----him	His _____	his
she	-----her	Her _____	hers
it	-----it	Its _____	its
we	-----us	Our _____	ours
you	-----you	Your _____	yours
they	-----them	Their _____	Theirs
<b>she</b> studies English. What <b>does she</b> do?	<b>Give her</b> the ball. <b>Call her</b>	This is <b>her</b> home.	This home is <b>hers</b> .

<p><b>1)</b> 15: ..... is the matter? a. Where      b. Why      c. What 16: I ..... got a broken leg. a. am          b. have      c. will 17: ..... prefer science. where was your old school? a. I          b. my          c. mine 18: I went to a school..... Canada. a. on          b. in          c. with</p>	<p><b>2)</b> 15: ..... are you studying in history this year? a. What      b. When      c. Why 16: The history of ancient Greece. .... is interesting a. He          b. She          c. It 17: What ..... you do at the weekend ? a. are          b. do          c. have : I play volleyball every Saturday. 18: I'm thinking ..... starting a reading club. a. on          b. about      c. in</p>
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<p><b>3)</b> 15-: _____ are you? a- What      b- Where      c- How 16-: I ___ fine, thank you. a- am          b- can          c- have 17-; What are _____ doing tomorrow? a- you          b- your          c- yours I am going shopping. 18-: I am going _____ 7:00 O'clock. a- in          b- at          c- on</p>	<p><b>4)</b> 15: I've just been to the village in the mountains and I am ..... my way to the valley village. a. at          b. on          c. for 16: Can you tell ..... what the village is like? a. I          b. my          c. me 17: ..... was the village in the mountain like? a. what      b. how      c. why 18: It was terrible. I ..... wait to leave. a. couldn't   b. wasn't   c. hadn't</p>
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<p><b>5)</b> 15: Are you on ..... way to the village in the valley? a. your          b. you          c. yours 16: Yes, I have just come ..... the mountain village. a. on          b. at          c. from 17: ..... did you find the mountain village ? a. Where      b. When      c. How 18: It ..... wonderful. a. was          b. did          c. could</p>	<p><b>6)</b> 15: ..... you tell me about Canada? What is it like? a. Are      b. Have      c. Can 16: Yes, it's a lot colder than here. Snow covers a lot of the country ..... six months. a. since   b. for      c. ago 17: What do the Canadians do in ..... free time? a. they      b. them      c. their 18: Well, ..... winter, they like skiing. a. in          b. on          c. at</p>
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<p><b>7)</b> A: Grandmother, you used to live ..... this town when you were young . Have things changed much ? 1. a. on          b. in          c. at B: Yes, they ..... 2. a. were      b. have      c. did We ..... use to have a cinema. 3. a. don't      b. weren't   c. didn't A: Did ..... have fun? 4. a. you          b. your          c. yours B: Yes, we used to have a lot of fun.</p>	<p><b>8)</b> A: What ..... you usually do when you come home? a. do      b. did      c. are B: I usually have something to eat. A: What university is ..... brother studying at? a. you      b. your      c. yours B: At Damascus University. A: ..... does your father do? a. Where   b. Why      c. What B: He ..... a newspaper reporter. a. is          b. are          c. can</p>
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<b>الزمن الحاضر البسيط present simple (V1)</b> <b>(Vs) he, she, it مفرد</b> الاستخدام: يدل على عمل اعتيادي او حقيقة الظروف: من الظروف التي يمكن استخدامها : always usually often never sometimes : every....., once , twice , .....times	<b>الزمن الحاضر المستمر present continuous</b> am \is \are +Ving I <b>am</b> ,\ he,she it-- <b>is</b> \ we, you, they – <b>are</b> الظروف : now , at the moment , at present , today ,this <b>day</b> ..... these days ,look! , tonight tomorrow morning , tomorrow evening tomorrow afternoon .
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**أفعال لا تقبل الاستمرارية**

be	know	think	have	feel	see	cost	hate	Like-love
يكون	يعرف	يعتقد	يملك	يشعر	يرى	يكلف	يكره	يحب

<b>الزمن الماضي البسيط past simple V2</b> الاستخدام: يدل على فعل حصل بالزمن الماضي وانتهى ago – past – yesterday, in 2009, <b>last</b> night, was , were , when	<b>الزمن الماضي المستمر past continuous</b> was\were\+ Ving was\were +ving <b>when</b> V2 V2 <b>While</b> was\were +ving <b>As, during, While</b> ---was\were +ving-----v2
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**الزمن الحاضر التام**

**(Have – has )+V3**

**I , we , you , they ---have + V3 \ he , she , it --- has + V3**

مع الظروف: **(Yet – just – ever – already)** ويدل على فعل حصل في الماضي في وقت غير محدد

**for** مع فترة زمنية غير محددة البداية والنهاية  
 for a week , a month, a year , for 15 days

**Since** مع فترة زمنية محددة بدقة ,  
 since 2019, Saturday , March , birthday , 12<sup>th</sup> January , last ,

أو يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة بالماضي البسيط .  
 since I was a child , since I started school .

1. I ( `m learning – have learned) French these days.
2. My Mum and Dad always ( watches- watch – watching) TV at night .1
3. I can't talk to you ; my agent (waited – is waiting ) for me.
4. Why is he sad? She (is losing – has lost)her friend .
5. What (do you study – are you studying) in history this year?
6. I (play– am playing) volleyball every Saturday.
7. I (think – am thinking) about starting a reading club.
8. I (read – am reading) a good book at the moment.
9. I'm in London. I (enjoy – am enjoying) my holiday.
10. In London, you ( always see - are always seeing ) lots of interesting actors.
11. What ( do you usually do–are you usually doing ) when you get home from school?
12. I (usually have – am usually having) something to eat.
13. They (always go – are always going) skiing in winter
14. In 1976, a student in Poland ( writes – wrote) to his parents.
15. I (waited – was waiting) for the bus when it started to rain.
16. I (came – come) to the school last year.
17. I ( lied – was lying) in bed, when I heard a noise downstairs.
18. The last time I heard from her, she ( is working – was working ) in Damascus.
19. While I ( shopped – was shopping) in the market, I fell into a box of fruit.
20. . I ( was – have been) in hospital about five weeks ago
21. He was standing still and I ( thought - was thinking ) he was a statue.
22. I ( saw – was seeing ) every one laughing.
23. Fatima ( has already eaten - already ate ) her lunch.
24. I ( have just started - just started ) writing properly.
25. ( Have you ever hurt – Did you ever hurt) yourself?
26. I ( broke – have broken ) my leg two years ago.
27. ( Have you tidied - Did you tidy ) your room as I asked you to yet ?
28. ( Have you ever been – Were you ever ) to hospital?
29. I ( haven't finished – didn't finish) playing yet.
30. A few weeks ago, a woman ( bought – has bought) some bananas.
31. I was playing tennis when I ( fell – have fallen ) down.
32. I haven't got home ( just – yet ) .
33. I've ( yet – just ) eaten an ice cream.
34. I have ( already – yet ) read that book.
35. Come in ! I ( just made – have just made ) tea.
36. I ( haven't had – didn't have ) lunch yet.
37. I ( went – have gone ) to the dentist last week.
38. I ( didn't ride - haven't ridden ) my new bike yet.

## Used to – would

نستخدم ( used to ) مع الافعال التي تدل على الحركة والافعال الجامدة ونستخدم (would) مع الافعال التي تدل على الحركة فقط.  
 ملاحظة: عندما توضع used to – would بين قوسين فاننا نختار دائما used to ولكن عند عدم وجود to نختار would.  
 الفعل بعد (used to – would) يكون في حالة المصدر  
 I used to go to the cinema

(wouldn't V0) : (didn't use to + V0))

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I didn't always ( use to – would ) live in Canada.</li> <li>2. I ( used to - would ) live in Syria when I was a child.</li> <li>3. We ( used to – didn't use to ) have a cinema, or a sports centre, like we do now.</li> <li>4. We didn't have a cinema, so in our free time, we ( used to – didn't use to ) play imaginary games.</li> <li>5. Although we didn't have entertainment, we ( used to – didn't use to ) have a lot of fun.</li> <li>6. When I moved to Canada, I ( used to - would ) miss the sunny weather.</li> <li>7. It ( used to - would ) be very cold in the winter – it snowed nearly every day.</li> <li>8. When my grandfather was a boy, he ( used to – would ) live in a village high up in the mountains.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. I ( used to - would ) love the Canadian summers.</li> <li>10. They ( used to – didn't use to ) ride horses into town to do the shopping.</li> <li>11. We (used to – didn't use to) go to the lake and swim.</li> <li>12. We ( used to – didn't use to ) have a TV, so we listened to the radio or read.</li> <li>13. Every day, we ( used to – didn't use to ) dress up and pretend we were living long ago.</li> <li>14. Sometimes we ( would – wouldn't ) take a table outside and pretend it was a ship.</li> <li>15. Every afternoon, my friends and I ( would – used ) talk for hours on the phone.</li> <li>16. Our mothers ( used to – didn't use to ) get angry because our clothes were always dirty.</li> </ol>
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### Could – was(were) able to

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The money ( could – was able) still be there.</li> <li>2. I looked all over the garden, but I ( could – couldn't ) find it.</li> <li>3. Because it was dark, they had candles on their tables, so that they ( could – were able ) see .</li> <li>4. Because it was dark, I (could – couldn't) see anything.</li> <li>5. I wasn't ( able to – could) move the heavy stone.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. The horse was going too fast but in the end the rider was ( able to – could ) control it.</li> <li>7. I (could–was able) to stay awake until midnight last night.</li> <li>8. When I was young, I was ( could – able to ) do exactly the same things that I can do now.</li> </ol>
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### must / have to / should /

You must start a sentence with a capital letter.  
 We have to wear a uniform at school.  
 You should do sport every day.  
 You mustn't forget to do your homework.  
 You don't have to go to the party

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. You ( should – must ) remember to use the correct punctuation.</li> <li>2. You (must– should ) start a sentence with a capital letter.</li> <li>3. You ( mustn't – shouldn't ) forget to put a punctuation mark at the end of the sentence.</li> <li>4. To make your writing more interesting, you ( should – must ) try to use lots of descriptive words.</li> <li>5. You ( don't have – mustn't ) to write the story from your own personal point of view.</li> <li>6. Before you start writing, you (shouldn't - should ) write a plan of what you are going to say.</li> <li>7. When you finish your story, you (should– shouldn't) read your work through, checking for mistakes.</li> <li>8. It's a good idea to make a revision timetable.                  You ( must – should ) make a revision timetable.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. I ( must – mustn't ) go home. My mother is waiting for me</li> <li>10. It isn't a good idea to do your homework in a hurry. You (should– shouldn't) do your homework in a hurry.</li> <li>11. You ( mustn't –have to ) be late. The bus won't wait for you.</li> <li>12. We are only allowed to wear black shoes to school. We ( have to – should) wear black shoes to school.</li> <li>13. It's important for me to remember my aunt's birthday next week. I ( must – mustn't ) remember her birthday.</li> <li>14. It isn't necessary to bring your own lunch. You ( mustn't – don't have to ) bring your own lunch.</li> <li>15. You ( have to – don't have to) bring your own lunch. You can have lunch in the school dining room</li> <li>16. We ( have to – should ) wear a uniform to school</li> </ol>
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## Reported Speech V1 → V2

### Choose the correct tense between brackets

1. Rabab said her relatives ( are – were) coming to visit
2. She said that that he ( wants – wanted) to be a surgeon
3. Ali said they ( are having – were having ) a picnic.
4. She said that she (want– wanted) to visit the waterfalls.
5. He said he (was – is) looking forward to seeing his cousins.
6. She said that they ( had – have ) a nice house.
7. He said he (lives – lived) in Damascus with his family.
8. Tareq said that she ( can - could ) borrow his camera.
9. He said that he (loved – loves) visiting old towns.

10. Rakan said that he (was flying – is flying) to Kenya.
11. Huda said that they always ( went – go) to Egypt
12. Amal told Sami that it ( sounds – sounded ) great.
13. She said that she ( came – comes) from Canada
14. He said he (is learning - was learning) Spanish.
15. He said it ( is – was ) difficult to breathe because of the sand
16. Tareq said that ( she - her ) could borrow it.
17. He said he was looking forward to seeing ( he – his) cousins.
18. She said that ( he – his ) wanted to be a general surgeon.
19. Ali said that ( they – their ) were having a picnic

### (Too – enough)

( too + adj) – في جملة الاثبات

(adj + enough) . في جملة النفي

Too) – تعني جدا

( (enough) . تعني كاف

The house is too small .

It isn't big enough.

1. I can't drive a car yet. I'm not old ( too – enough) .
2. I don't like this building. It's ( too – enough ) old-fashioned.
3. I prefer to live in a big city. This town (is – isn't ) big enough.
4. The pavements are ( too – enough) narrow.
5. These buildings are ( too – enough) dark. They are not bright ( too – enough).

6. The building is ( too – enough) low. It isn't high ( too – enough).
7. The streets are ( too – enough) crowded.
8. Pedestrians find it difficult to walk because the pavements ( are too wide – aren't wide enough).
9. The city isn't peaceful ( too – enough).

### نستخدم الكلمات التالية قبل الاسماء

( too ) many	too ) much	( too ) few	enough	more	some	any	all	a lot of
الكثير - جدا	الكثير – جدا	القليل - جدا	كاف	اكثر	بعض	اي	كل	الكثير من

much pollution : much نستخدم اسم غير معدود :  
I haven't got any books. مع النفي والسؤال :

many ( a few ) people : many – a few نستخدم اسم جمع  
I've got some books مع الاثبات : some نستخدم

1. There is too ( many – much ) traffic on our roads.
2. There are too ( many – much ) cars and lorries.
3. There aren't ( much – enough) buses, so people drive their cars everywhere.
4. There aren't ( much – enough) pedestrian crossings.
5. I'm going to do ( a lot of – many ) relaxation.
6. There isn't ( enough – many ) parking, so cars are parked badly and block the streets.
7. Too ( much – many ) noise is bad for people's health.
8. There aren't (some – any) restaurants in this part of the city.
9. There should be ( much – more ) buses and not as many cars.
10. ( More – Much) trees should be planted.
11. There is too ( many – much ) air pollution.
12. There aren't (much –enough) trees to help clean the air.
13. There aren't ( some – any ) cars on the island.
14. There are too ( much – many ) parked vehicles.
15. There are too many cars in the city. There isn't ( many – enough) space for them all.
16. They can't all park, because there are ( too few – too many ) parking spaces available.
17. ( Too many – Too much ) people drive cars. It's bad for the environment.

18. ( More - Much ) people should use bicycles.
19. Who ate (some – all ) the biscuits? The packet is empty!
20. The wonderful tourist sites in Syria is the reason why ( too few – too many) people come here.
21. There is still ( some – any ) water left in the jug. Do you want ( many – some) more?
22. (All – Some) people in Switzerland can speak Romansh, but not many.
23. Hardly ( some – any) plants are able to survive in the icy Antarctic.
24. Too ( many – much) rain will damage the crops.
25. I can't buy a ticket, because it costs too ( much – many) .
26. Many people move to the city, because there are ( too few – too many) jobs for them in smaller towns.
27. There are already eight hotels in the town, and they are planning to build ( more – much) in the future.
28. In the future, ( much – more ) cars will mean ( much – more ) traffic jams and ( more – many ) pollution.
29. In my opinion, not ( some – enough ) is being done about the problem.
30. If you eat too ( much – many ) before you do exercise, you'll feel ill.
31. (All – Many) transport on the islands is provided by horses.

(a – an – the) أدوات التذكير والتكبير

I ate an apple. I went to the kitchen.

I am going to tell you about a city called Hama. You can move around the city by car.

the Alps – the Princess Islands.

the smallest – the most expensive – Damascus is in the centre of Syria

1. I'm going to tell you about ( a – an ) city called Hama.
2. Hama is in ( a - the ) west of Syria.
3. Hama is ( a - an ) city with beautiful old houses.
4. I'm going to tell you about a city called Hama. You can move around ( a – the ) city on your own feet.
5. You can move around Hama by ( ---- , an ) car.
6. Today we sailed across ( a – the ) Bosphorous.
7. We visited ( a – the ) Princes Islands.
8. I'm in Istanbul. Some islands lie just outside ( a – the ) city.
9. We visited the Princess Islands. All transport on ( a – the ) islands is provided by horses.
10. One of ( a – the ) best places to visit is the Old City.
11. A good place for ( a - ---- ) tourists to visit in Syria is the Old City.

12. The Old City is in ( a – the ) centre of Damascus.
13. The Old City includes ( a – an ) wonderful old covered market.
14. The Old City includes ( a – the ) world- famous Omayyad Mosque.
15. Damascus is ( the – an ) favourite place for foreigners wanting to learn Arabic.
16. ( A – The ) streets in Damascus are full of ( a - ---- ) people buying and selling.
17. In Damascus you can ask any of ( a – the ) locals questions.
18. The locals in Damascus are eager to show off ( a – the ) city.

(الزمن الماضي التام (past perfect)

(had+v3)

عملين بالماضي الذي حدث اولاً ماضي تام والذي حدث ثانياً ماضي بسيط

مع الظرف yet-just-ever-already نستخدم الماضي التام اذا كان هناك فعل في الجملة في الزمن الماضي. اذا كان الفعل خارج الأقواس في الماضي و الأفعال بين قوسين إحداهما في الحاضر و الاخر في الماضي نختار الزمن الماضي

V2	after	had +v3
V2	because	had +V3
had+V3	before	v2
had +V3	by the time	V2
had +V3	until	V2
When V2	-----	had +v3

1. After the lesson had ended, I ( speak – spoke ) to the teacher.
2. When we arrived at the theatre, the concert ( has already started - had already started ).
3. I ( knew –know ) the answers to the test because I had studied the night before.
4. The train had already left by the time we ( got – get ) to the station.
5. When she put her hand into the bag, a spider suddenly ( bit – had bitten ) her.
6. I ( left – leave ) a message because she had gone out.
7. Before the match started, the team ( has already warmed – had already warmed ) up.
8. He looked so different, because he ( will grow - had grown ) a moustache.
9. Before she went to school, Carol ( has learnt – had learnt ) to speak three languages.
10. Although Ahmed hadn't been hungry, he ( eats - ate ) his supper.
11. They were late, because their car ( will break – had broken ) down.

12. By the time she ( is – was ) 21, she had got married.
13. They had never learned English until they ( Came – come ) to this school.
14. Ahmed ( has been – was ) excited because he had never Been to Homs before.
15. By the time she ( got – had got ) to hospital, she had Become very ill.
16. When I ( arrive – arrived ) at the restaurant, my friends Had left.
17. When Mark had finished his university studies, he ( Went – had gone ) to Uganda.
18. Hussein had a stomachache. He ( has eaten – had eaten ) Too many sweets.
19. I had read the book before I ( see – saw ) the film.
20. The child ( is crying - was crying ) because he had hurt His leg.
21. They weren't home when I rang them. They ( Have already gone – had already gone ) out.
22. We had managed to put the fire out by the time the Firemen ( come – came ).
23. Nadia had cleaned the house before she ( emptied – Empties ) a bucket of water.

(Who – which )

ونستخدم which مع الأشياء .

نستخدم who مع الأشخاص

1. Mr. Hamdan , ( who – which ) has got a lot of experience, is our doctor. 2. The museum, ( who – which ) is very interesting, is in the city centre. 3. My brother, ( who – which ) is working in France, has sent me some e-mails. 4. Damascus, ( who – which ) has lovely traditional houses, is the capital of Syria. 5. Our new school, ( who - which) was opened last year, has got a computer room. 6. Sami's uncle and aunt, ( who – which ) live in the UAE, are going to visit us next week. 7. Mr. Hamad, ( who – which ) is here on business, came for dinner last night. 8. Mrs. Hayek, (who – which) is a teacher, is leaving soon.	9. The charity, ( who – which) is based in France, has several projects in Africa too. 10. My cousins, ( who – which) live in Denmark, email us often. 11. I met Tareq, ( who – which) said he was on his way to an interview. 12. Thank you for taking me to the exhibition, ( who – which) I enjoyed a lot. 13. It began to rain suddenly, (who – which) nobody had expected. 14. Titanic, ( who – which) was made a few years ago, is one of my favourite films. 15. I spent a weekend by the sea, (who – which ) was wonderful. 16. The Great Wall of China, ( who – which) is 3,460 km long, is the longest wall in the world.
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after	before	By the time	when	As soon as	because	although	until
بعد	قبل	في الوقت الذي	عندما	حالما	لان	على الرغم من	حتى

1. ( Before – After) she went to school, Carol had learnt to speak three languages. 2. ( After – By the time) she was 21, she had got married. 3. ( As soon as – When) I arrived at the restaurant, my friends had left. 4. He looked so different, ( because – although) he had grown a moustache. 5. ( After – Before) the lesson had ended, I spoke to the teacher. 6. They were late, ( because – although) their car had broken down on the way. 7. I had already cooked the dinner ( after – by the time) my mother came home. 8. ( When – After) we arrived at the theatre, the concert had already started.	9. The train had already left ( until – by the time) we got to the station. 10. They had never learned English ( after - until) they came to this school. 11. I left a message ( before – because) she had gone out. 12. I knew the answers to the test ( because – although) I had studied the night before. 13. ( As soon as – Before) she had finished her essay, she helped her mother. 14. ( Because – Although) Ahmed hadn't been hungry, he ate his supper. 15. The child was crying ( because – although) he had hurt his leg. 16. We had managed to put the fire out ( by the time – as soon as) the firemen came.
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Time clause

1. I'll phone you ( until – as soon as ) I arrive. 2. I brush my teeth ( before - as soon as) I go to bed. 3. I hope I manage to see you ( until – before) you go on holiday. 4. ( When - After ) a few hours, I got tired of playing video games. 5. ( When – Before) you see Hind next time, tell her I said hello. 6. Do we have to wait (before - until ) July to visit them? 7. Promise you'll phone me and tell me ( as soon as – until) you get your results. 8. You can wait here ( after – until) it's time to go home. 9. I'd never seen her ( before – after) I met her at the conference.	10. ( As soon as – Until) I saw the advertisement, I phoned to book some tickets. 11. They played football in the park ( so – until ) it got dark. 12. I didn't know a crab could climb a tree, (after - until) I read it in a book. 13. (When - Until ) it gets hungry, it climbs up a tree 14. ( Before- After ) it gets a coconut, it cracks it open with its claws. 15. It doesn't wait ( until - before ) it gets back down on to the beach ( as soon as – before) eating the coconut. 16. It starts eating (before - as soon as) it picks the coconut!
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### Will – going to – shall

نستخدم (will + 0} ) للتعبير عن التنبؤ بالمستقبل (predication) .(sudden decision) .  
 the weather will be hotter .it won't be colder . (Won't = will not)  
 نستخدم (is am are +going to + V0} ) للتعبير عن قرار (decision) للقيام بفعل في المستقبل .  
 I'm not going to watch TV tonight. I'm going to read a book. لن اشاهد التلفاز الليلة .ساقرا كتاب

<p>1. I'm sure it ( will rain – won't rain). The sky looks clearer now.                  2. What ( did you do – are you going to do) when you finish school?                  3. I've decided. ( I studied – am going to) study French next year, as well as Biology.                  4. Promise you'll phone me as soon as you (get - will get ) your results.                  5. I'll come out with you after I ( finished –finish) work at 5 o'clock.                  6. Next summer I (am going to visit – visited) my aunt.</p>	<p>7. You can wait here until it ( is – will be) time for you to go home.                  8. ( I'll phone – I phoned) you when I get to the station at 4 o'clock.                  9. In the future, there ( were – will be) computers on every desk at school.                  10. Cars ( will – won't ) be used any more. We ( will have – had ) personal aeroplanes instead.                  11. I'll phone you when I ( arrive – arrived).                  12. I ( stayed – will stay ) indoors until it stops raining.</p>
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<p>نستخدم (will \shall) مع ضمير المتكلم I لعرض المساعدة على شخص ما حيث نستخدم (shall I) في السؤال :                  A: I can't carry the bag. B: I'll help you / Shall I help you?</p>	
<p>1. ( I'll turn – Shall I ) turn the music down a bit?                  2. I speak German. ( I'll teach – shall I teach ) teach you?                  3. Grandmother needs someone to do the shopping for her. ( I'll do – shall I do) the shopping for her.</p>	

<p>Conditional sentence                  الجمل الشرطية هي الجمل التي تحوي عادة على if وهناك حالات :                  If I have time, I will go to the zoo.                  If you told me a secret, I wouldn't tell anyone.</p>	
<p>————→ 1) if + V1 will + ( V0 )                  —————→ 2) if + V2 would + ( V0 )</p>	
<p>1. If I wanted to get fit, I ( will do – would do ) exercise.                  2. If I speak English, my English ( will – would) improve.                  3. If we ( don't – didn't ) hurry up, we won't get to school on time.                  4. If they (fell –fall) down, they would be in the buried city.                  5. If I go to London, I ( won't – wouldn't) know anyone.                  6. If I ( don't – didn't) know anyone in London, I'll have to speak English.                  7. He ( won't – wouldn't ) go if he doesn't feel well.                  8. If my English ( got – gets) better, I'll do well at school.                  9. If you ( tell – told) me a secret, I wouldn't tell anyone.                  10. I would save up if I ( get – got) some money.</p>	<p>11. If you (know– knew) him, you wouldn't say that                  12. I would go if I ( have – had) some money                  13. If the weather wasn't bad, we ( will go – would go) to the beach.                  14. If you offered to lend him some of your games, he ( will feel – would feel) bad about his selfishness.                  15. If you didn't spend a lot of money on computer games, you would ( be – have been ) able go to the zoo.                  16. If she wanted to help me, she ( will- would) ask me.                  17. If we ( have – had) time, we'll go and see the counselor.                  18. If I (broke– break) my mother's vase, she would be angry.                  19. You wouldn't be so tired if you ( went – had gone) to bed earlier..</p>

### The passive

<p>is\are built                  was\were built                  is\are being built</p>	<p>صيغ الماضي المبني للمجهول                  الحاضر البسيط (is \ are +V3)                  الماضي البسيط (was\were+V3)                  الحاضر المستمر (is\are +being +V3)                  الفعل المساعد (can)نضع الفعل المساعد ونكتب (be)بعده والفعل في التصريف الثالث :                  can be used: The telephone was invented by Bell (by) :نضعه بعد</p>
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<p>1. Over 20 people ( are – were) killed last month on the road.</p> <p>2. The missing boy can't be ( find – found) by the police.</p> <p>3. If you get hungry, snacks can be ( buy – bought) at the shop.</p> <p>4. Every year, the islands ( are – were) visited by thousands of tourists.</p> <p>5. Paper ( is – was ) recycled and new products are made.</p> <p>6. Natural disasters can ( be – being ) predicted by scientists.</p> <p>7. New walls are being ( build - built ) around the village.</p> <p>8. Every year new technology ( is being developed - is developed ) to warn people about possible disasters.</p> <p>9. People are being ( rescue – rescued) by helicopter.</p> <p>10. The water in the ocean is ( heat – heated) by the sun.</p> <p>11. When the clouds move over cool air on the land, rain ( is – was ) formed.</p>	<p>12. This painting ( is painted – was painted ) by Monet in the 19th century.</p> <p>13. The ancient pyramids (are –were) built by the Egyptians.</p> <p>14. Today, millions of mobile phone calls ( are – were ) being made every second.</p> <p>15. Traditionally on this day, special food ( was – is being ) eaten, and this is still the case today.</p> <p>16. Exams in Syria ( are usually done – are usually being done) at the end of each school semester.</p> <p>17. Paper ( is first produced – was first produced) as early as 3000 BC in Egypt.</p> <p>18. Paper was ( make – made ) from a plant called papyrus.</p> <p>19. Nowadays, basketball ( is played – was played) all over the world.</p>
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### الزمن الحاضر التام المستمر have\has+ been + Ving

It has been raining for two hours

يدل على فعل مستمر من الماضي وحتى وقت التكلم و يمكن ان يستمر :تمطر منذ ساعتين . بعض الافعال لا تقبل الاستمرار مثل ( like – understand – know ) ونستخدم في هذا الحالة الحاضر التام البسيط (have\has +V3) الظروف التي يمكن استخدامه معها ( all – for – since ) – (طوال – منذ – منذ )

<p>1. The wind has been ( blow – blowing ) since four o'clock.</p> <p>2. ( I've known - I've been knowing ) my friend all my life.</p> <p>3. My mother ( has taught - has been teaching ) me to play the piano, but I can't play very well yet.</p> <p>4. I've (already tidied – already been tidying) my room.</p> <p>5. I ( haven't visited - haven't been visiting) Europe yet.</p> <p>6. Hurry up! ( You were talking - You've been talking) on the phone for an hour!</p> <p>7. Where have you been? ( I'll wait – I've been waiting) for you all morning.</p> <p>8. Lubna! The post has (just arrived - just been arriving)</p> <p>9. Your eyes are red. ( Had you cried - Have you been crying) ?</p> <p>10. For the past three weeks, (I've read– I've been reading ) a sad story.</p> <p>11. They ( have stopped – have been stopping ) looking because they can't see anything</p>	<p>12. I've ( just received – just been receiving ) a message on my mobile.</p> <p>13. I'm tired. I (cleaned – have been cleaning ) the house all day.</p> <p>14. You've ( just woken up – just been waking up). You must ( have gone – have been going ) to bed late.</p> <p>15. I hope our team wins today. We ( have practised – have been practising ) hard all week.</p> <p>16. For the last few days, Uncle Robert ( will teach – has been teaching) me to milk the cows.</p> <p>17. We have just ( come – been coming ) back from a ride.</p> <p>18. It ( has rained – has been raining) for the last few days.</p> <p>19. I ( have changed – have been changing ) my mind about the countryside.</p> <p>20. This is the best holiday I have ever ( had –been having).</p>
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### نستخدم (since) عندما نذكر بداية الفعل : September – 2009 ونستخدم (for) عندما نذكر المدة : ten years – a week

<p>1. I've lived here ( since – for ) fourteen years.</p> <p>2. I've lived here ( since – for ) most of my life ( a long time).</p> <p>3. The wind has been blowing ( since – for) four o'clock.</p>	<p>4. I've done gymnastics ( for – since ) I was a child.</p> <p>5. I've done gymnastics ( since – for ) 1980.</p> <p>6. You've been talking on the phone ( since – for) an hour.</p>
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### Question tag

لصياغة السؤال التوكيدي نضع اولا الفعل المساعد. اذا كان الفعل المساعد منفي نضعه في الاثبات واذا كان مثبتا نفيه ثم نضع الفاعل على شكل ضمير  
 You are English, aren't you / Hani can't drive yet, can he?  
 اذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة نستخدم : do – does – did :  
 We saw amazing things, didn't we?

<p>1. They didn't do their homework, ..... they?</p> <p>2. It's a lovely day, ..... it?</p> <p>3. You couldn't help me, ..... you?</p> <p>4. He can't drive yet, ..... he?</p> <p>5. Somebody left the door open, ...they?</p> <p>6. It takes five hours to get there, ..... it?</p> <p>7. You can speak English, ..... you?</p> <p>8. We have to wear sports shoes, .... we?</p>	<p>9. Someone has eaten the biscuits, ..... he ?</p> <p>10. I can't do everything, ..... I ?</p> <p>11. You're the new teacher, ..... you?</p> <p>12. You didn't bring your coat, ... you?</p> <p>13. This weather is awful, ..... it ?</p> <p>14. He's Syrian, ..... he ?</p> <p>15. You .....help me, could you?</p>	<p>16. You ..... Syrian, aren't you ?</p> <p>17. You've been to Paris, ..... you?</p> <p>18. It takes a long time to fly to Australia, ..... it?</p> <p>19. I can sit here, ..... I ?</p> <p>20. We're ready to set off, ..... we ?</p> <p>21. You've packed the wheel, .... you?</p> <p>22. You haven't done anything, ...you ?</p> <p>23. You do know where we're going, ..... you ?</p>
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**Write the missing word in each space:**

1. I ..... lying in bed, when I heard a noise.
2. Tareq went to .....school in Canada.
3. Too ..... rain will damage the crops.
4. I'm not going ..... watch TV tonight.
5. He ..... a newspaper reporter.
6. She hasn't drunk her tea .....
- 7-She isn't at home, .....she?
8. The water,.....comes from a well, is used for washing.
9. We .....to wear black shoes to school.
- 10-Natural disasters can ..... predicted by scientists.
11. Amal is very good .....science.
12. You're the new teacher, ..... you?
- 13-I haven't got ..... money
- 14-We didn't ..... to have a TV, so we listened to the radio .
- 15.In the past, there ..... to be a garage, but now there's a supermarket.
16. He hasn't eaten his lunch .....
17. London is the Capital of .....UK.

- 18-They had candles on their tables so that they .....see.
19. She is very good at science. I think she ..... be a famous doctor ..... one day.
20. When I moved to Canada, I ..... to miss the sunny weather
21. It takes five hours to get there, ..... it?
22. Who ate ..... the biscuits? The packet is empty!
23. There .....too many cars in the city centre
- 24-I used to live----- a farm in the countryside.
25. People used----- burn oil for light in the past.
26. He ----- a newspaper reporter.
- 27-I can't buy a ticket because it costs too .....
28. .... are you waiting for?
29. I must remember ..... aunt's birthday next week.
- 30-What ..... you reading?
- 31-What ..... your father do ?
- 32-Issa said ..... was going to Jordan for his holiday
33. Titanic, .....was made a few years ago, is my favorite film.

**F- Complete each item in column A with the correct choice from column B:**

**(40 marks)**

A	B
22- The newspaper is studying	a- he had a heavy lunch.
23- The smoke jumper's jobs is	b- taking us to the sea in summer
24- Ahmad felt hungry although	c- the problem of noise in the city
25- My parents are thinking of	d- in his free time.
	e- to stop the fire spreading.

A	B
22- They all like the same game.	a- before go to bed
23- This beautiful picture is painted	b- projects at school
24- I always review my lessons	c- because I forgot my cameras
25- Computers help students to do	d- so they can play asa team.
	e- by a famous artist in Italy

A	B
22- I can understand news better	a- to get clean water
23- My father is a professor	b- because the building is not high enough
24- The charity helps people in the village	c- He teaches at a university
25- If the Earth is getting warmer	d- when I see it on T.V.
	e- water level will rise

A	B
22- Lubna! The post has arrived	a- sell their skins and fur to make money
23- I've lived here	b- I go to bed
24- People kill animals and then	c- May be there's a letter for you.
25- I always brush my teeth before	d- for most of my life
	e- because he was tired.

A	B
22- If Salwa studied hard,	a- I don't have enough money.
23- Doing regular exercise makes,	b- useful for agriculture
24- I'd like to buy a new car, but	c- she would pass the test easily
25- Building dams is	d- It's rather cold today
	e- you feel healthy

A	B
22- She tells funny stories	a- to continue his studies
23- Tourists, who visit Damascus,	b- It hurts your lungs
24- Fares travelled abroad	c- can be predicted by scientists
25- Smoking is dangerous	d- to entertain her children
	e- like going to the old town

**H- Complete the following dialogues: • Write the questions**

<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I am going to the sport centre.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I practice tennis there.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I usually go there twice a week.</p>	<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: Playing chess is my favorite hobby.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: My father taught me this game.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I like it because it needs intelligence.</p>
<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: Tomorrow is my friend`s birthday.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I am going to buy him a shirt.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: Yes, I know his size. It is large.</p>	<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami We`re going to a restaurant for lunch.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: We usually go there on holidays.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I prefer eating seafood.</p>
<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I am reading a science book.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I borrowed it from our school library.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: No, I haven`t finished reading it yet.</p>	<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I am going to the dentist.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I have a very bad toothache.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: Yes, I always brush my teeth.</p>
<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: My new school is in the town centre.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: It starts at 8 a.m.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I go with my sister by bus .</p>	<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: We are going to spend our holiday in Cairo.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: We want to visit our relatives there.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: We are leaving tomorrow morning.</p>
<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: Yes , I have visited Hama with my family.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: It is famous for its Waterwheels.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I stayed there for one week.</p>	<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: English is my favorite subject.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I like it because it`s an international language.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: I practice English everyday.</p>
<p>31- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: We played football yesterday.</p> <p>32- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: No, we didn`t win.</p> <p>33- Ahmad: _____ ? Sami: We lost because we didn`t practice enough.</p>	<p>31. A: _____ ? B: I`ve got this terrible sore throat.</p> <p>32. A: _____ ? B: It started last Saturday.</p> <p>33. A : _____ ? B: No, I didn`t take any medicine.</p>

**Write the answers (20 marks)**

<p>Faten: where do we get water from? 34-Zeina: _____.</p> <p>Laila: What is water used for? 35- Zeina: _____.</p> <hr/> <p>Shadi: When do you usually go to bed? 34- Hassan: _____.</p> <p>Shadi: What do you do before sleeping? 35- Hassan: _____.</p> <hr/> <p>Walid : How was your visit to the museum? 34- Ahmad: _____.</p> <p>Walid: What did you see there? 35- Ahmad: _____.</p> <hr/> <p>Nada: Where do you live? 34- Salwa: _____.</p> <p>Nada : How many brothers and sisters do you have? 35-Salwa: _____.</p> <hr/> <p>Diana: What's your favorite sport? 34- Samar: _____.</p> <p>Diana: Why do you like it most? 35- Samar: _____.</p> <hr/> <p>Firas: Where are you going to travel? 34- Nabeel: _____.</p> <p>Firas: How long does the journey take? 35- Nabeel: _____.</p>	<p>Hani: How often do you borrow books? 34- Karam: _____.</p> <p>Hani: What kind of books do you like? 35- Karam: _____.</p> <hr/> <p>Rula:: When do you get up every day? 34- Salma: _____.</p> <p>Rula: What do you do when you finish school? 35_ Salma: _____.</p> <hr/> <p>Salwa: When do you usually visit your grandparents? 34- Reem: _____.</p> <p>Salwa: Who do you go with? 35: Reem: _____.</p> <hr/> <p>Ali : Where did you meet your old friend? 34- Manal: _____.</p> <p>Ali: What is he doing nowadays? 35- Manal: _____.</p> <hr/> <p>Adel: When do you usually go shopping? 34- Rami: _____.</p> <p>Adel: What do you like to buy? 35- Rami: _____.</p> <hr/> <p>A: What is your favourite city? 34. B: _____.</p> <p>A: Why do you like it? 35. B: _____.</p>
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**Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

Your heart beats more than one hundred thousand times a day. For humans, the **normal** pulse is 70 heartbeats per minute. Elephants have a slower pulse of twenty-seven and for a canary it is a thousand!

Your lungs are made up of **tiny** air sacs. Around two-thirds of a person's body weight is water. Blood is ninety-two per cent water, and your brain is 75% water.

The human head contains 22 bones. While babies are born with over 300 bones, adults only have two hundred and six; many bones **join** together as people grow up.

**\* choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:**

1- \_\_\_\_\_ forms of the biggest weight of the human body

a- Blood      b- Gas      c- Water

2- A canary has a pulse \_\_\_\_\_ than elephants

a- faster      b- slower      c- fewer

3- The number of bones in babies \_\_\_\_\_ when they grow up.

a- remain the same      b- becomes more

c- becomes less.

**\* choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:**

4- connect or combine two things together

5- usual

**Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

Mexico City is one of the largest cities in the world, with a population of 18 million. It is situated on a plain in the centre of Mexico. It was originally an Aztec city and was conquered by the Spanish in 1521. People still speak Spanish today. Mexico City is an important cultural and financial centre, with skyscrapers and many historic areas. Each year, 10 million tourists visit sights such as its ancient Aztec ruins. There are also many museums such as The National Museum of Anthropology and History, one of the greatest museums in the world.

**\* Write true ( T ) or false ( F ):**

6- Mexico city has a population less than 10 million .

7- Mexico city contains one of the most important museums in the world.

8- there are only ancient buildings in Mexico city.

**\* Answer the following questions:**

9- Where is Mexico city?

10- Why do the people in Mexico city speak Spanish?

**Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

(50m.)

Our paper is studying problems with traffic in our town. Every day when we travel to work or school, we **experience** too much traffic and noise. We sit in traffic jams getting stressed or we can't hear people speak because of car horns and traffic noise. One problem is that there are too many cars and lorries in the town centre. The streets are too crowded, and the air is too **dirty** because of all the traffic. Mr Martin, a **shopkeeper**, said, 'There is too much noise. I can't hear myself think!' Mr Wood, a policeman, said, 'There are also too many parked vehicles.'

**\* choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:**

- 1- the paper is studying the problem of :  
a- cars and vehicles      b- people      c- noise .  
2- you can see many cars and lorries in the:  
a- suburbs      b- town centre      c- countryside  
3- Mr Martin is :  
a- a philosopher      b- farmer  
c- a shopkeeper .

**\* choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:**

- 4- suffer  
5- not clean.

**Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

When I was a child, my mother was a **carpet** weaver, and I used to help her. I'd get the coloured wool ready for her. I used to watch her weave the **traditional** patterns. Her carpets were beautiful. She taught me how to weave – my first piece was a belt. We didn't use to have a TV, and in the evening we'd often sit and tell traditional stories and sing folk songs. But nowadays, my **grandchildren** watch TV and play computer games. I hope they don't forget the old traditional ways Faten.

**\* choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:**

- 1- Faten used to be \_\_\_\_\_ girl.  
a- helpful      b- lazy      c- shy  
2- her mother weaved \_\_\_\_\_ carpets.  
a- fashionable      b- classical      c- modern  
3- \_\_\_\_\_ used to tell stories and sing songs.  
a- Faten's grand children.      b- Faten's and her mother      c- Faten's children

**\* choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:**

- 4- a large rug.  
5- classical, without change.

**Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

(50m.)

A woman was walking to a stadium in Munich, Germany, to watch a match during the last World Cup Football tournament. She was standing outside the stadium, when a thief saw the ticket in her bag. He stole the ticket and went into the stadium instead of the woman. But he didn't realise that he was sitting next to the woman's husband! The woman's husband immediately called a security guard when he saw someone else sitting in his wife's place. Soon, the thief was sitting somewhere else in a police station.

**\* Write true ( T ) or false ( F ):**

- 6- The ticket was stolen inside the stadium.  
7- The thief knew that there was a problem.  
8- The thief wasn't punished.

**\* Answer the following questions:**

- 9- Why was the woman walking to a stadium ?  
10- Where was the thief sitting at the beginning ?

**Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

Tokyo is one of the largest cities in the world. It is a city of great contrasts. Busy motorways and crowded underground trains carry people to and from huge office blocks and factories every day. The streets are noisy and full of people you can find peaceful squares and quiet places. Tokyo really is a combination of the old and the new. Harajuku, for example, is an area famous for teenage culture. Many of Tokyo's most fashionable young people come here to shop. Nakamise. This street still sells traditional silk dresses, Japanese fans and local snacks.

**\* Write true ( T ) or false ( F ):**

- 6- There aren't quiet and peaceful places in Tokyo.  
7- Harajuku is famous for old people culture.  
8- Tokyo is a mixture of the old and the new.

**\* Answer the following questions**

- 9- What can you buy from Nakamise Street?  
10- How do the people of Tokyo go to their work?

**Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

Many teenagers play video games from time to time. This activity can be entertaining as well as social; friends can have an enjoyable time gathering around the game. Playing video games may have additional benefits such as promoting one's decision-making skills and improving one's general well-being. However, some game players may separate from reality and get addicted to playing the games. You can tell who an addicted gamer is by observing his/her behaviour. Look out for signs that the person didn't show before getting hooked to playing games such as wasting school time in order to play, becoming distant from friends and family, lacking enough hours of sleep and losing interest in other hobbies. Addicts can even become violent if they are unable to play. Other signs include physical illness such as numbness in the hands and wrists, dryness in the eyes, headaches and change in weight.

**Choose the right answer (a, b or c)**

- Many .....play video games from time to time.  
a. children b. teenagers c. people
  - Friends can have an enjoyable time gathering around.....  
a. the game b. the fire c. the table
  - Some game .....may separate from reality.  
a. addicts b. designers c. players
- **Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:**
- using force to hurt or attack
  - unable to stop taking drugs, or doing something as a habit

• **Write true ( T ) or false ( F):**

- Friends can have an enjoyable time gathering around the game.
  - some game players may separate from reality and get addicted to watching the games
  - Addicts can even become violent if they are able to play
- **Answer the following questions:**
- Why do teenagers like to play computer games?
  - When can Addicts become violent?

**Write a 50-word composition about ONE of the following topics:**

**1) write your reasons either for or against the following statement:**

**" It's better to watch news on TV than read newspaper "**

It is very important to know everything about the world .Newspapers are a good way to find out the latest news because you can read them anywhere. However, watching the news on TV is more interesting because you can see and listen to people speaking. Finally, we can say that although newspapers are useful way to find out about the news, many people find TV easier and more interesting.

- اكتب أسياك إما مع أو ضد الجملة :من الأفضل مشاهدة الأخبار على شاشة التلفزيون من قراءة الصحيفة.  
من المهم جدا معرفة كل شيء في أنحاء العالم. الصحف هي وسيلة جيدة لمعرفة اخر الأخبار لأنك تستطيع قراءتها في أي مكان. ومع ذلك ، مشاهدة الأخبار على شاشة التلفزيون هو أكثر إثارة للاهتمام لأنه يمكنك مشاهدة والاستماع إلى الناس الذين يتحدثون. وأخيرا ، يمكننا القول أنه بالرغم من أن الصحف هي وسيلة مفيدة لمعرفة الأخبار ، فان كثير من الناس يجدون التلفزيون أسهل وأكثر إثارة للاهتمام .

**2-Write a story about a day in your life that you will always remember.**

I will never forget the day when I saved someone's life. One day while I was walking back home, I heard a scream. I looked up and saw a woman calling for help! I ran up into the fat. It was on fire so I got the woman and her children out. In the end, the firemen came and put the fire out.

- كتابة قصة عن يوم في حياتك التي سوف تتذكره دائما  
لن أنسى اليوم الذي فيه أنقذت حياة انسان. ذات يوم ، بينما كنت أمشي عائداً إلى البيت سمعت صراخا. نظرت للأعلى فرأيت امرأة تطلب المساعدة! صعدت الى الشقة كانت تحترق لذلك أخرجت المرأة و أطفالها. في النهاية أتى رجل الإطفاء و أخمدوا النار.

**- Write a fact file about a tourist site in Syria.**

In the centre of Damascus there is a busy place called Souk Al-Hamedeya. It opens most of the time. It is a very old market; a long street covered to keep the sunshine and rain out. A lot of people visit it every day to buy clothes, gold, and toys. I like it because it is a very special place.

- اكتب ملف الحقائق عن موقع سياحي في سوريا  
في وسط دمشق هناك سوق مزدحم يدعى سوق الحميدية يفتح معظم الأوقات. إنه سوق قديم – طريق طويل مغطى ليحمي من أشعة الشمس والمطر. الكثير من الناس يقصدوه كل يوم ليشتررو الملابس والذهب والألعاب. انه يعجبني لأنه مكان مميز.

**- Write a story about a day out in a town.**

**-Write a paragraph describing a city in Syria.**

**-Writ a website page for tourists about your city.**

One day, our class went to Palmyra to study the history of the city. Palmyra is about 250 km north east of Damascus. It is now a ruined city. Today you can see the ruins of some of its buildings. There are a lot of streets, there is an amphitheatre and a market place and there are some baths. In fact, Palmyra is a great place for tourist to visit.

- اكتب قصة عن يوم في المدينة.  
- اكتب فقرة تصف مدينة في سوريا  
- الأوامر على صفحة الموقع للسياح عن مدينتك  
ذات يوم. ذهب صفنا إلى تدمر لدراسة تاريخ المدينة. تدمر تبعد حوالي 250 كم شمال شرق دمشق. وهي الآن مدينة أثرية. اليوم يمكنك أن ترى آثار بعض مبانيها. هناك الكثير من الشوارع ، وهناك المسرح والسوق وهناك بعض الحمامات. في الحقيقة ، تدمر مكانا رائعا للزيارة السياحية

**- Write a healthy diary for a week/ write about how to be fit**

To keep fit, I do sport, go swimming and running . I always swim on weekends. I play basketball three times a week. I always have light breakfast ,lunch and dinner. I eat more fruit and vegetables and less meats and sweets. I go to bed early to get enough sleep. I walk to school and do physical exercises.

اكتب مذكرة صحية لمدة أسبوع / اكتب حول كيفية أن تكون لائقا  
لحفاظ على اللياقة ، انا امارس الرياضة ، السباحة والجري. لعب كرة السلة ثلاث مرات في الأسبوع. أنا دائما أتناول الفطور والغداء والعشاء الخفيف.

أذهب إلى الفراش في وقت مبكر لأحصل على نوم كافي ، أتناول الكثير من الخضار و الفواكه والقليل من اللحم والحلويات. أمشي إلى المدرسة ، وأقوم بتمارين بدنية

**-Write a paragraph giving advice to a student(write sentences giving advice)**

I am going to write some advice about studying . first, you should set a study timetable. you have to study every day. Ask for help when you have any difficulties and take a break when you get tired. You should stay motivated. do sport regularly and eat healthy food; nuts and chocolates are good for the brain. Finally, you should get enough sleep the night before the exam.

**أكتب موضوع معطيا نصائح إلى طالب**

سوف أكتب بعض النصائح حول الدراسة. أولاً يجب أن تخطط برنامج للدراسة. عليك أن تدرس كل يوم. اطلب مساعدة عندما تواجه أي صعوبات وخذ استراحة عندما تتعب. يجب أن تبقى متحفزاً. العب الرياضة بشكل منتظم وتناول طعام صحي: المكسرات والشوكولا مفيدة للدماغ. خذ قسطاً كافياً من النوم في الليلة قبل الامتحان.

**Write about your town or city**

Damascus is a big city in the south of Syria. It is the oldest inhabited city in the world. it is a combination of the old and new. Interesting sites to visit are the national museum, Al-Azem palace and Qasion mount. Damascus is a good place for shopping. For example, Al-Hamedeya market and the Town center are interesting places to buy food and clothes.

**أكتب عن مدينتك أو بلدتك**

دمشق هي مدينة كبيرة في جنوب سوريا. هي أقدم مدينة مأهولة بالعالم. إنها مزيج قديم وحديث . أماكن ممتعة لتقوم بزيارتها هي المتحف الوطني وقصر العظم وقمة قاسيون. دمشق مكان جيد للتسوق . على سبيل المثال سوق الحميدية و مركز المدينة مكانان ممتعان لشراء الطعام و الملابس.

**Write a paragraph about a medical discovery**

Before the discovery of vaccination, a lot of people died of illnesses. No one was able to know the reasons behind these illnesses. But the famous French scientist, Louis Pasteur, was able. He discovered the germs that caused death. Because of his discovery, the world is a healthier place to live in now.

**أكتب موضوع عن اكتشاف طبي:**

قبل اكتشاف اللقاحات مات الكثير من الناس نتيجة الأمراض. لم يتمكن أحد من معرفة الأسباب من وراء هذه الأمراض. ولكن العالم الفرنسي الشهير- لويس باستور- تمكن من ذلك لقد اكتشف الجراثيم التي كانت تسبب الموت. وبسبب هذا الاكتشاف أصبح العالم مكان صحي أكثر للعيش.

**Write a paragraph about a job you would like to do**

I want to be nurse. This job is not as easy as many people think. A nurse needs to be kind, careful and hardworking. He has to work very long hours. He helps doctors during operations and enjoys being able to help. I think this is a very noble job.

**أكتب موضوع عن عمل تحب القيام فيه**

أريد أن أصبح ممرض. هذه المهنة ليست سهلة كما يعتقد العديد من الناس. يحتاج الممرض أن يكون لطيف و حريص ونشيط. عليه أن يعمل لساعات طويلة. وهو يساعد الأطباء خلال العمليات ويستمتع بكونه قادراً على المساعدة. أعتقد أنه عمل نبيل.

اعداد المدرسة: سوسن حمدان