

الأوراق الشاملة في اللغة الإنكليزية

للبكلوريا الأدبي و العلمي

تضمن:

- ❖ مراجعة لجميع القواعد الأساسية وقواعد المنهاج بشكل واضح ومبسط.
- ❖ شرح جميع المصطلحات والتراكيب مع الأمثلة المحلولة ووضعهم في جداول لتسهيل الحفظ.
- ❖ يكفي لمراجعتها قبل الإمتحان بشهر.
- ❖ نماذج إمتحانية مرفقة بالحلول.

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للتواصل:

سنبداً أولاً بمراجعة جميع الأفعال الشاذة: Irregular verbs:

Meaning	V1	V2	V3
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يغني	sing	sang	sung
يغرق	sink	sank	sunk
يرن	ring	rang	rung
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يركض	run	ran	run
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يقود	drive	drove	driven
يخبي	hide	hid	hidden
يستيقظ	wake	woke	waken
يسقط	fall	fell	fallen
يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يختار	choose	chose	chosen
ياخذ	take	took	taken
يعطي	give	gave	given
يسامح	forgive	forgave	forgiven
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يركب	ride	rode	ridden
يكتب	write	wrote	written
يرى	see	saw	seen
يرتدي	wear	wore	worn
يعرف	know	knew	known
يزرع/ينمو/يزداد	grow	grew	grown
يرمي	throw	threw	thrown
يطير	fly	flew	flown
يرسم	draw	drew	drawn
يظهر	show	showed	shown
يفعل	Do\does	did	done
يذهب	go	went	gone
يأتي	come	came	come
يصبح	become	became	become
يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يضع	put	put	put
يغلق	shut	shut	shut
يكلف	cost	cost	cost
يضع/ينصب/يجهز	set	set	set
يوذي/يولم	hurt	hurt	hurt
يضرب	hit	hit	hit
يقرأ	read	read	read
يراهن	bet	bet	bet
ينفجر	burst	burst	burst
يدع	let	let	let
يحضر	bring	brought	brought
يشترى	buy	bought	bought

يمسك/يصطاد	catch	caught	caught
يُعلم	teach	taught	taught
يحارب	fight	fought	fought
يفكر/يعتقد	think	thought	thought
يبنى	build	built	built
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يعير	lend	lent	lent
يمضي/ينفق	spend	spent	spent
يقابل	meet	met	met
يشعر	feel	felt	felt
يغادر	leave	left	left
يبقي	keep	kept	kept
يقود/يرشد/يؤدي	lead	led	led
يطعم	feed	fed	fed
يمسك/يعقد اجتماعا	hold	held	held
يفقد/يخسر	lose	lost	lost
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يخبر	tell	told	told
يصنع	make	made	made
يقول	say	said	said
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يقصد	mean	meant	meant
يحلم	dream	Dreamed\dreamt	Dreamed\dreamt
يرتفع	rise	rose	risen
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يسمع	hear	heard	heard
يصل/يحصل	get	got	got
يفوز	win	won	won
يملك	Have\has	had	had
يكون	Am\is\are	Was\were	been
يجد	find	found	found
يقف/يتحمل	stand	stood	stood
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يجلس	sit	sat	sat
يحفر	dig	dug	dug
يتعلم	learn	learnt	learnt

The Simple Present Tense

زمن الحاضر البسيط

❖ الحاضر البسيط: هو عبارة عن أفعال اعتيادية متكررة تحدث باستمرار، حقائق علمية، صفات ومهن شخصية ثابتة.

Form: S+V(s)+complement. شكل الجملة في الحاضر البسيط كالتالي:

نضع s الفاعل للفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرد (he\she\it)

أو إذا كان الفاعل (they\we\I\you) نضع الفعل في حالة المصدر أي نضعه بدون s.

Ex: Ahmad\he plays football.

Sarah and Ahmad\they play football.

❖ نضع الفعل بصيغة الحاضر البسيط إذا وجدنا بالجملة إحدى الدلالات التالية:

Always, usually, often, sometimes, never, rarely, Every\each(day, week, year, Monday.....)

1. Mary **gets up** (get up) early every morning.
 2. Scientists always **do** (do) experiments to test their ideas.
 3. They usually **arrive** (arrive) at this time.
 4. He never **uses** (use) a computer
- ❖ نضع الفعل بصيغة الحاضر البسيط إذا كان معنى الجملة يشير إلى حقيقة عامة أو أعمال اعتيادية متكررة .
1. Sunil **works** (work) 16 hours a day.
 2. It **takes** (take) 90 minutes to drive between cities.
 3. Thunder and lightning **are** (be) part of weather.
 4. The place where an animal **lives** (live) is called its habitat.
 5. The soil **becomes** (become) poor and unproductive.
 6. The law **is** (be) a set of rules which **governs** (govern) all individuals.
 7. Doctors **work** (work) in a hospital.
- ❖ نضع الفعل بصيغة الحاضر البسيط إذا وجدنا جملة ثانية تشير إلى ظرف زمني بالحاضر البسيط أو المستقبل البسيط.

(when, until , before , after , As soon as , if , wherever)

1. He will call you after he **finishes** (finish) his work.
2. Depopulation **happens** (happen) when people leave the countryside to look for work in cities.
3. You should think carefully before you **make** (make) your decision.
4. A person is innocent until someone **proves** (prove) that he or she is guilty.

The Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

- ❖ الماضي البسيط: هو فعل حدث بالماضي و انتهى.
- Form: S+V (نظامي يقبل ed أو شاذ) + complement: شكل الجملة في الماضي البسيط كالتالي:**
- إذا كان الفعل نظامي (regular) نضع له ed ليصبح في صيغة الماضي: watch→ watched
- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب e نضع فقط d : arrive→ arrived
- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب Y مسبقاً بحرف صوتي يضاف له ed بدون أي تعديل: play→ played
- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب Y مسبقاً بحرف ساكن نحذف ال Y ونضع ied : try→ tried
- أما إذا كان الفعل شاذ (irregular) فنضع الفعل في التصريف الثاني V2 أي العمود الثاني من جدول الأفعال الشاذة.
- ❖ نضع الفعل بصيغة الماضي البسيط إذا وجدنا في الجملة إحدى الدلالات التالية:

(Yesterday , ago , in the past , in+(year) , in+(century) , between 1998 to 2007 , from 1987 to 2005 , Last (week, month , year , night....) , traditionally)

1. In 1854 , a quarter of the population of Ireland **emigrated** (emigrate) abroad.
 2. Sofia **arrived** (arrive) in England seven years ago.
 3. In the past , Al Ain **was** (be) famous for traditional system of watering the land.
- ❖ نضع الفعل بصيغة الماضي البسيط إذا وجدنا فعل آخر بالماضي المستمر أو الماضي التام.
1. Later studies **showed** (show) that the disaster **had killed** a lot of people.
 2. Irish people **emigrated** (emigrate) because so many **had died** of starvation.
 3. While I **was sleeping** , the phone **rang** (ring).

The Present Continuous Tense

الحاضر المستمر

- ❖ الحاضر المستمر: هو فعل يحدث أثناء التكلم أو تخطيط للمستقبل القريب.
- Form: S+(am\is\are)+V(ing): شكل الجملة في الحاضر المستمر:**
- نضع الفعل بصيغة الحاضر المستمر إذا وجدنا إحدى الدلالات التالية:

(Now , at the moment , at present , today , tomorrow , next year\month , nowadays)

1. Today , unemployment **is falling** (fall) As more people find work.
2. Tomorrow I **am planning** (plan) to spend the whole day on the beach
3. We **are having** (have) a celebration next week.
4. The phone **is ringing** (ring) , it is probably your brother.
5. I **am doing** (do) my homework at the moment.

❖ لا نستخدم الحاضر المستمر مع أفعال الحواس والذهنية والعاطفية و إنما نضعهم في الحاضر البسيط:

(believe-need-know-forget-prefer-want-see-like-recognize-mean-hate-hear-understand-appear-smell-be-have-think-look)

Ex: I **need** (need) your car now. **Not** I am needing

He **looks** (look) very nice today. **Not** he is looking.

The Past Continuous Tense

الماضي المستمر

❖ غالبا ما نستخدم الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط سويا في نفس الجملة عندما يقاطع الفعل الماضي البسيط الفعل الآخر (الماضي المستمر) ويقطع الجملتين: (While\ When)

While → يأتي بعدها ماضي مستمر

When → يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط

1. While he **was walking** (walk) in the street , he **saw** his friend.
2. We **were playing** (play) when suddenly I **heard** a strange noise.
3. While I **was studying** for my exam, my father **called** (call) me.

The Present Perfect Tense

زمن الحاضر التام

❖ هو فعل حدث بالماضي ولكن لم يحدد تاريخ حدوثه ، يستخدم للحديث عن عدد مرات حدوث الفعل سابقا ، أفعال حدثت بالماضي وما زالت نتائجها ظاهرة، أفعال حدثت مؤخرا جدا.

Form: S+ have\has + P.P(v3) شكل الجملة في الحاضر التام كالتالي:

أي نستخدم العمود الثالث من جدول الأفعال الشاذة إذا كان الفعل شاذ أو نضع له (ed) إذا كان نظاميا.

❖ نضع الفعل في صيغة الحاضر التام إذا وجدنا إحدى الدلالات التالية:

(Already , just , ever , Yet , so far ,before , since , for , recently , lately , how long , in recent years , over the last ten years , throughout history , several\many→ times , at all)

1. He **has studied** (study) the law over the last ten years.
2. The police sergeant **has interviewed** (interview) two people **so far** today.
3. I **haven't had** (not have) a cold drink **since** breakfast.
4. Throughout history people **have moved** (move) from one country to another.
5. He **has just come** (just come) out of the sea. He has been swimming with his friends.
6. I **haven't slept** (not sleep) **at all** for three nights.
7. **Have you ever learnt** (you, ever, learn) to play a musical instrument?
8. I **have watched** (watch) that film **before**. → no specific time.
9. I **watched** (watch) that film **2 days ago** . → specific time.

الكلمات anywhere, something, someone, anything, everyone, somewhere تعامل معاملة المفرد.

The present perfect Continuous

الحاضر التام المستمر

❖ الحاضر التام المستمر: هو فعل بدأ في وقت ما ومازال مستمرا حتى الآن.

Form: S+ have\has + been + V(ing) شكل الجملة في الحاضر التام المستمر:

نضع الفعل بصيغة الحاضر التام المستمر عندما يكون الفعل بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمرا حتى الآن.

1. I **have been reading** (read) this book for 3 days. I still have 50 pages to finish. → **still reading**.

2. I **have already done** (already, do) my homework. I can go now. → **finished his homework**.

3. He is a good teacher , he **has been teaching** (teach) English since 2000. → **still teaching**.

نضع الفعل بصيغة الحاضر التام المستمر عندما يكون الفعل كان مستمرا وله آثار ظاهرة بسبب إستمراريته. الدلالات التالية تدل على الحاضر التام المستمر:

(All {day, week, morning , night...}) since , for , how long , a long time.

1. Your eyes are red , you must **have been crying** (cry) for **a long time**.

2. The ground is very wet. It **has been raining** (rain).

3. Hassan **has been writing** (write) an essay **all** morning.

4. I **have been playing** (play) the piano **since** I was 13.

5. What **have you been doing** (you do) **since** I last saw you?

لا نستخدم الحاضر التام المستمر إذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل أو مع الأفعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرار (see, be, want , know , understand) أو إذا حدث الفعل لمرة واحدة سابقا أو لم يحدث أبدا.

مع (since, all , for ,recently) نستخدم التام المستمر إذا لم يكن لدينا إحدى الحالات السابقة.

مع recently نستخدم حاضر تام بسيط إذا حصل الفعل لمرة واحدة ونستخدم حاضر تام مستمر إذا كان الفعل متكررا.

The Past Perfect Tense

زمن الماضي التام

❖ زمن الماضي التام: هو عبارة عن زمنين الأول ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط أي الفعل الثاني (الماضي البسيط) حدث بعد حدوث الفعل الأول (الماضي التام) .

شكل الجملة بالماضي التام: S+ had + p.p (V3)

❖ حيث يفصل بين الجملتين نقطة أو الروابط التالية :

(After, Before , by the time , until , by 1889 , by the end of→1998, during....)

1. **By 1854** , a quarter of the population of Ireland **had emigrated** (emigrate) abroad.

2. I was late , When I **arrived** (arrive) , The film **had started** (start).

في الجملة السابقة نلاحظ أن الفيلم بدأ قبل وصوله.

3. They woke up to find that **during the night** their town **had turned** (turn) grey.

❖ نضع الفعل في الماضي التام عندما يكون هناك فعل حدث نتيجة فعل آخر بالماضي.

3. He **was** nervous at the airport, He **hadn't flown** (not fly) before.

كان متوترا في المطار لأنه لم يطر من قبل (أي انه بسبب عدم طيرانه مسبقا ، كان متوترا)

4. He **was** sad , he **had lost** (lose) his bike.

5. We **had managed** to put out the fire **by the time** the firemen came.

تمكنا من إخماد النار بالوقت الذي وصل فيه رجال الإطفاء (أي أنهم أخدموا النار قبل وصولهم)

الكلمات before, for , twice تدل على الحاضر التام البسيط ولكن بسبب وجود فعل بالماضي نستخدمه بالماضي التام.

سأضع الآن مجموعة من جمل تصحيح الفعل، قم بإختبار نفسك وبعدها سأرفق الحلول في نهاية الجمل لتتأكد من صحة إجاباتك.

1. Ali (study) law and history for three years.
2. Irish people emigrated because so many (die) of starvation.
3. They woke up to find that during the night their town (turn) grey.
4. Until 1953, nobody (climb) Mount Everest.
5. My father (retire) last year.
6. The detectives (interview) people all week.
7. I (play) tennis three times so far this week.
8. I (just start) learning the piano.
9. (you have) a holiday yet this year?
10. On February 29th 1960, an earthquake (hit) the Moroccan city of Agadir.
11. Ruba didn't feel confident about taking her driving test. she (fail) twice.
12. In 1975 my family (leave) England on an aeroplane.
13. Throughout history people (move) from one country to another.
14. Where have you been? I (try) to phone you all morning.
15. Since she arrived in England, Sofia (work) as a primary school teacher.
16. She (be) to Poland several times.
17. Two years ago she (get) married to another teacher.
18. The couple (recently, have) a baby.
19. When she first arrived, she (not imagine) she would settle there.
20. I'm really tired. I (not sleep) very well recently.
21. I (not sleep) at all for three nights.
22. (you, speak) to Ibrahim recently?
23. I (not see) him for over a week.
24. I was walking through town the other day, When suddenly I (think) about my friend Tareq.
25. I couldn't see my father last night, when I arrived he (leave).
26. He was afraid of water, he (not, swim) before.
27. He couldn't get into the concert, he (forget) his card at home.
28. He passed the exam. He (study) very hard.
29. She (write) Emails for three hours.
30. Although I (have) breakfast, I'm hungry now.
31. I (just, arrive) from Lebanon.
32. Sand gazelle (eat) around 6kg of plants per day.

الحلول:

1. has been studying_ 2. had died_ 3. had turned_ 4. had climbed_ 5. retired_ 6. have been interviewing_ 7. have played_ 8. have just started_ 9. Have you had_ 10. hit_ 11. had failed_ 12. left_ 13. have moved_ 14. have been trying_ 15. has been working_ 16. has been_ 17. got_ 18. have recently had_ 19. didn't imagine_ 20. haven't been sleeping_ 21. haven't slept_ 22. Have you spoken_ 23. haven't seen_ 24. thought_ 25. had left_ 26. hadn't swum_ 27. had forgotten_ 28. had studied_ 29. has been writing_ 30. have had_ 31. have just arrived_ 32. eats.

Conditional Sentences

الجمل الشرطية

❖ يدل النوع الأول من الجملة الشرطية على شيء ممكن حدوثه في المستقبل.

Form: (if+ present simple)→(will\won't\should\have to + V1)

والعكس صحيح

1. If my English **gets** better , I **will do** (do) well at school
2. If you **misuse** the equipment , it **will not work**(work) properly.
3. We **won't be** able to go if the tickets **are** (be) too expensive.
4. If you **break** (break) the law , you **will have to face** the music.

❖ يعبر النوع الثاني عن مواقف افتراضية و تخيلية (غير ممكنة).

Form: (if+ past simple) → (would\wouldn't+ V1)

والعكس صحيح

1. If I **wanted** to get fit , I **would do**(do) regular exercise.
2. I **wouldn't tell** any one if you **told** (tell) me a secret.
3. If I **were** (be) you , I **wouldn't run** in the dark.

❖ يدل النوع الثالث عن فعل لم يتحقق في الماضي وتتمنى لو أنه قد حدث.

Form: (if+ past perfect)→ (would have+V3)

- 1.If I **had listened** to the radio, I **would have heard** (hear) the news.
2. If I **hadn't got up** (not, get up) so late, I **wouldn't have missed** the train.
3. If it **had been** (be) me, I **would have studied** harder.

Making question

تشكيل السؤال

❖ هناك نوعان من تشكيل السؤال الأول: (Yes-No question)

إذا كان الجواب يبدأ ب نعم أو لا يجب بدء السؤال بفعل مساعد ، يجب أولاً تحديد زمن الفعل ثم نضع الفعل المساعد المناسب.

❖ إذا كان الزمن **present simple** نستخدم الفعلان المساعدان **Do/Does** مع إعادة الفعل إلى المصدر.

Ex: A: yes, I speak Arabic.

ننتبه أن الفعل هو في التصريف الأول أي انه زمن الحاضر لذا نسأل ب:

B: Do you speak Arabic?

A: No, I don't like pizza.

B: Do you like pizza?

❖ إذا كان الزمن **past simple** نستخدم الفعل المساعد **Did** أيضاً نطبق الطريقة السابقة:

Ex: A: Yes, she played football yesterday.

Q: Did she play football yesterday?

A: No, I didn't go to school by bus.

Q: Did you go to school by bus?

❖ إذا كانت الجملة تحوي فعلاً مساعداً، فقط نضعه في أول الجملة أي قبل الفاعل:

Ex: A: yes, I can speak English.

Q: Can you speak English?

A: Yes, she is my friend.

Q: Is she your friend?

A: Yes, he has got a car.

Q: Has he got a car?

أما النوع الثاني فهو (W-h question):

❖ إذا كانت الجملة لا تبدأ ب نعم أو لا فعلينا استخدام أداة الاستفهام المناسبة ووضعها في بداية السؤال ثم نطبق نفس الخطوات في المرحلة الأولى، أي نضع الفاعل المساعد مباشرة بعد كلمة الاستفهام ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل. قبل البدء علينا أن نحفظ جميع أدوات الاستفهام ومعرفة استخدام كل واحدة منها.

What	ماذا	How often	كم مرة	How old	كم عمر
When	متى	How long	كم المدة/كم طول	How fast	كم سرعة
Where	أين	How much	كم(للكمية) غير محدود	What color	ما لون
Why	لماذا	How many	كم(للكمية المحدود)	What kind of+(N)	ما نوع
Whose	لمن	How far	كم بعد(للمسافة)	What(do)look like	كيف يشبه
Which	أي(لغير العاقل)	How high	كم ارتفاع	What size	ما الحجم/القياس
Who	من(للعاقل)	How tall	كم طول(للأشخاص)	What(be)like	كيف يبدو
How	كيف	How much	كم سعر(تكلفة)	What time	ما الوقت

Which: (يأتي بعدها مباشرة الاسم الذي نسأل عنه)

Ex: Q: Which book do you want?

A: I want the history book.

مع الأسماء القابلة للعد(countable)ويأتي الاسم بعدها مباشرة وهي في حالة الجمع

Ex: Q: How many pens did she buy?

A: she bought three pens.

How much: (مع الأسماء الغير قابلة للعد) أيضا يأتي الاسم بعدها مباشرة.

Ex: Q: How much water does he drink?

A: He drinks a lot of water.

What +(be) +S +like?: (كيف يبدو) للسؤال عن الصفات الداخلية لشخص ما

Ex: Q: What is he like?

A: He is kind.

What+(do)+S+ look like?: (كيف يشبه) للسؤال عن الصفات الخارجية لشخص ما

Ex: Q: What does your friend look like?

A: He is tall and thin.

Whose: (لمن)تستخدم للسؤال عن أسماء غير العاقل

Ex: Q: Whose is this book? Or Whose book is this?

A: This is my book \This is Hani's book.

❖ للسؤال عن الفاعل لانطبق قاعدة الفعل المساعد فقط نستخدم أداة الاستفهام (who)إذا كان الفاعل عاقل والأداة (what)إذا كان الفاعل غير عاقل.

Ex: Q: Who broke the window?

A: Ali broke the window.

Q: What broke the window?

A: The wind broke the window.

How: نستخدمها للسؤال عن الحال أو الطريقة التي يتم بها الشيء، مثل كلمة تنتهي ب Ly أو وسائط النقل أو بعد

by

Ex: Q: How did you get there?

A: We got there by bus.

Q: How is the law changing?

A: The law is changing very carefully.

❖ عندما يوجد في الجملة:

- .How long (since\for\all) نسأل ب
.When (yesterday\ago\last\1985) نسأل ب
(وسيلة نقل + By) نسأل ب
Why (because) نسأل ب
How often (once, twice, three times, every week...) نسأل ب

Missing words الفراغات المفقودة

يأتي الفراغ المفقود :

١. إما تكملة لقاعدة زمن. ول معرفة الجواب يجب التمكن من قواعد الأزمنة بشكل جيد.

1. For the last 2000 years people have **been** using oil.
2. Until 1953, nobody **had** climbed Mount Everest.
3. The temperature of the Earth **is** raising year by year.
4. Many arrivals **are** economic migrants.
5. City life **has** its disadvantages.
6. A person **is** innocent until someone proves that he or she is guilty.
7. He **has** been studying law for three years.

٢. تكملة لقاعدة (أل تعريف ، أدوات نكرة ، أدوات ربط ، صفات ملكية ، ضمائر مفعول به ، أحرف جر ، أدوات العطف.....).

1. They can earn more money in Britain **than** in **their** own country.
2. The Nile river **is the** longest river in the world.
3. **They had** taken bottles **of** oxygen **to** help **them** climb. **They** وضعنا في الفراغ them لأن الفاعل
4. **Where** are you come from?
5. I want to go back to the peace and quiet of **the** country one day, **but** for now I'm enjoying the hustle and bustle of the city life.
6. These things don't worry **me** too much.
7. They send their earnings home to **their** families.
8. We should make plans for **the** future.
9. Anyone **who has** committed a crime will have **a** criminal record.
10. The law **is** a set of rules **which** governs all individuals.
11. Hani was still sleeping peacefully.
12. The people of Tristan da cunha left **because** so many **were** dying of starvation.
13. Unemployment **is** falling **as** more people find permanent work.
14. Desertification usually occurs in dry areas **where** there is no rain **and** the climate is harsh.

٣. حروف الجر:

1. Despite our increasing dependence **on** information stored **on** computers , there will always be **a** demand **for** paper.
2. You can see **a** tall tree surrounded **by** short grass.
3. We arrived **on** Tuesday evening.
4. Al Ain's International Airport **which** opened **in** 1994.
5. Damascus **is** famous **for** its ancient buildings.

٤. إذ كان الفراغ مسبقا بفعل مساعد وبعده صفة Ing/ فعل بالتصريف الثالث نضع **Be**.

1. Those chemicals **can be dangerous** if you misuse them.

2. people must **be** treated without prejudice.
3. I may **be** coming next month if I do I'll let you know.
4. Many areas will **be** flooded.
5. That can sometimes **be** stressful.
6. Civilians can **be** taken to **a** hospital without being attacked.
7. I wish the city center wouldn't **be** so busy this morning.

٥ إذا كانت الجملة كالتالي: ضمير أو إسم → **that**.... → صفة + It is

1. **It is important that** people are made aware of the importance of these artifacts.
2. **It is essential that** we get enough amount of sleep.
3. **It is necessary that** you reduce the amount of sugar.

٦ إذا كانت الجملة كالتالي: فعل → **to** → صفة + It is

1. It is important **to get** the right amount of sleep.
2. It is healthy **to keep** moving.

٧ إذا كانت الجملة كالتالي: اسم → **of**.... → إسم → **the**... → أسم.

1. Damascus is **the** capital **of** Syria.
2. To evade **the** attention **of** predators.
3. Syria is at **the** forefront **of** regional recycling.
1. I'm so busy and I find it very hard **to keep up with** the news.
2. I **have** tried to do **without** sugar, **but** I can't.
3. We came **across a** burning car.
4. Are you good **at** math?
5. The Syrian people **are** aware **of** the need **to** protect their wildlife.
6. I'm a very slow reader. I wish I **weren't** such a slow reader.
7. Farmers find more land , **so** that they can grow more Soya beans.
8. Loggers cut down trees **to sell the** wood.
9. Fadia didn't go **to** school yesterday **because** she felt ill.
10. I went **to** the post office **in** order **to** buy stamps.
11. Sand gazelles **are** protected from predators **by** camouflage,
12. Some people prefer **an** exciting city **to a** quiet village.
13. Farming **is less** profitable **than** it used to.
14. Chinese grammar is not too difficult **but** the pronunciation will be very hard for me.
15. It's expensive to live **in** the city **in** comparison **with** country.
16. We didn't build our house. We **had it** built.

Sentences completion

إكمال الجمل

في سؤال إكمال الجمل يجب أن نكمل بجملة مناسبة معنويًا وقواعديًا يتوافق مع الجملة السابقة ويمكن الاعتماد على القاعدة التالية:

إذا كانت الجملة فعلها بالماضي نكمل بجملة فعلها بالماضي أيضا .

Ex: When I **was** a student at school,.... **I broke my leg**.

إذا كانت الجملة فعلها بالحاضر نكمل بجملة فعلها بالحاضر أو المستقبل.

Ex: You **feel** cold When..... **it rains**. \ If you misuse this equipment..... **You'll hurt yourself**.

إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب Since نكمل بجملة فعلها حاضر تام بسيط أو حاضر تام مستمر.

Ex: **Since** she arrived in England..... **She has been working as a teacher**.

إذا كانت الجملة تنتهي ب Since نكمل بجملة فعلها ماضي بسيط.

Ex: I have been playing the piano since.....I was a child.

إذا كانت الجملة فعلها ماضي تام نكمل بجملة فعلها ماضي بسيط.

Ex: By the time they had finished their homework.....they were tired.

إذا كانت الجملة فعلها ماضي مستمر نكمل بجملة فعلها ماضي بسيط.

Ex: When I was talking on the phone.....My mother came.

إذا كانت جملة شرطية تبدأ ب If + V1 نكمل بجملة فعلها Will + V0.

Ex: If you study hard.....you will pass the exam.

إذا كانت جملة شرطية تبدأ ب If+ V2 نكمل بجملة فعلها Would+V0.

Ex: If I made a mistake.....I would need help.

إذا كانت جملة شرطية تبدأ ب If+had+V3 نكمل بجملة فعلها Would+have+V3.

Ex: If I had listened to the radio.....I would have heard the news.

إذا كانت الجملة تنتهي ب (Because\so that\even though\so....) فنبدأ مباشرة بضمير شخصي حسب الفاعل.

Ex: He left court a free man because.....he was innocent.

إذا كانت الجملة تنتهي ب Before نكمل بجملة فعلها بالمصدر.

Ex: You should think carefully before.....you speak.

1.He was nervous when.....I met him\I called him \ he was at the airport\he came back.

2.When he accused me of being wasteful.....I saw red\ I was angry.

3.I'm really tired.....but I can't sleep\ I've been working all the time\because I haven't slept at all for three nights.

4. I've been playing the piano since...I was at school\ I was a child.

5.I spilt tea on my homework, so....I saw red\ the teacher asked me to redo it.

6. Farmers need more land so that.....they can grow more crops.

7.Ahmad went to the airport because...he wanted to travel.

8. Ahmad went to the airport so that.....he could travel.

9. We'll have to do the room up before....we go out.

10. Whenever I go on holiday.....I go with my friends\ I take my camera.

Prepositions

أحرف الجر

❖ ((in)) we use in with:

Parts of the days: in the morning ,in the evening ,in the afternoon.

Months: in September , in may.

Years: in 2007 , in 1998.

Centuries: in the 19th century.

Seasons: in summer , in winter.

{ in the head في الرأس , in brief باختصار , in detail بالتفصيل , in charge of عن المسؤول , in the room , in front of أمام , located in موقع , arrive in (مع المدن) , succeed في , increase in يزداد , in the past , store in تخزين عادي , interested in مهتما في }

❖ ((on)) we use on with:

Days of the week: on Sunday , on Friday.

Dates: on 12 march.

{ on my birthday , on the ground , on the floor , on the wall , on holiday ,on time على الوقت , on the cost على الساحل , on earth على الأرض , on the right\left , on trip\journey في رحلة , on purpose مبنى , based on مؤسس على , on foot على الأقدام , on phone , on business , based on مؤسس على }

موضوع على placed on , تخزين الكتروني store on , حريص على keen on , يعزف على play on , على
{الطلب على depend on }

❖ ((at)) we use at with :

Times: at 6 am , at half past one.

Years of age: at 17 , at the age of 10.

Some places: at work , at home , at school\university , at the bus stop , at sea.

{ at present بالحاضر , at the weekend , at the moment , at noon , at night , at dusk , at
midnight في منتصف الليل , at midday في منتصف النهار , at the same time في الوقت ذاته , at down ,
at the top في الأعلى/القمة , good at جيد في , bad at سيئ في , look\stare at يحدق/ينظر إلى , arrive at
{إنصدم at shocked , at first , يصل إلى(مكان عادي)}

❖ ((for)) we use for with:

Daily meals: for breakfast , for lunch.

Numbers of days\months\years\hours: for two days , for three years.

{late for متأخر عن , responsible for مسؤول عن , apply for يتقدم ل , wait for , famous for ,
admire for معجب ب , reason for سبب ل , demand for , prepare for يحضر ل , ready for جاهز ل
,look for يبحث عن , pay for يدفع , suitable for مناسب ل , work for }

❖ ((of)) we use of with:

{aware of , مدرك ل , full of مليء ب , afraid of خائف , certain of متأكد , accused of متهم ب ,
proud of فخور ب , empty of فارغ من , cause of سبب ل , tired of متعب }

❖ ((with)) we use "with" with:

{satisfied with مقتنع , agree with يتفق مع , help with , angry with غاضب , discuss with يناقش ,
compare with يقارن , deal with يتعامل مع , familiar with مألوف , popular with معروف , pleased
with سعيد ب , share with يشارك }

❖ ((to)) we use to with :

Before infinitive verbs: to go , to read.

Get to a place : to school , to the cinema.

{answer\reply to إجابة على , lead to يؤدي إلى , similar to مشابه ل , used to معتاد على ,
talk\speak\listen to , refer to يشير إلى , related to متعلق ب , get to يصل }

❖ ((by)) we use by with:

Transports: by car , by train , by sea , by air , by land.

Doer in passive : the glass was broken by nada.

{by accident بالصدفة , by mistake بالخطأ , by chance بالفرصة , by force بالقوة }

❖ ((from)) we use from with ;

Places: from the bank , from Syria , from the library.

{borrow from يستعير من , escape from يهرب من , different from , prevent from يمنع من , save
from متحرر من , suffer from يعاني من , free from ينجذ من }

Choose the correct words in brackets:

1. Cactuses depend (on, at) their thorns to protect them.
2. The acacia tree is famous (with, for) being protected by ants.
3. My encyclopedia of nature is full (of, at) interesting facts about plants.
4. I've never been keen (for, on) museums.
5. It's expensive to get into the project , but we were satisfied(of, with) our visit.
6. While she was at the project one girl becomes very interested (on, in) biology.
7. The Eden project is quite different (from, on) a normal museum.
8. Visiting the Eden project makes you aware(of, with) the important

9. Modern Damascus is built (in, on) the site of many ancient civilizations.
10. I can't do calculations (on, in) my head very quickly.
11. Omar Khayam lived (at, from) 1048 to 1133.
12. My brother showed musical ability (in, at) a very early age.
13. Oranges are a different color (with, from) lemons.

Wish

التمني

❖ إذا كانت الأمنية لتغيير الواقع نضع الفعل في الماضي ونعكس النفي لإيجاب والإيجاب لنفي.

1. I **don't have** my glass with me. → I wish I **had** my glass with me.
2. We **have to** start work very early tomorrow. → I wish we **didn't have to** start work very early tomorrow.

إذا وجدنا فعل مساعد نكتبه بالتصريف الثاني وننفيه إذا كان مثبتاً ونثبته إذا كان منفيًا.

3. I'm **not** very good at math. → I wish I **were** very good at math.

إذا وجدنا في الجملة (don't\doesn't) نحذفه ونضع الفعل بعده في التصريف الثاني.

- Ex:** They **don't speak** Arabic. → I wish they **spoke** Arabic.

إذا وجدنا فعل عادي نكتب (didn't) ونكتب الفعل بالمصدر.

- Ex:** He **forgets** my name. → I wish he **didn't forget** my name.

يجب إجراء هذه التعديلات:

Am\is\are → weren't am not\isn't\aren't → were won't → would

Can't → could don't\doesn't → could \V2 V1(s) → wouldn't+ V0.

نقلب الكلمات (very, too, really) إلى (so) إذا سبقت بنفي وجاء بعدها صفة فقط.

1. The weather **is** too hot at the moment. → I wish the weather **weren't** so hot.

2. I'm very shy about talking in public. → I wish I **weren't** so shy

3. I'm a very slow reader. → I wish I **weren't** such a slow reader.

❖ إذا كانت الأمنية تدل على عدم الاستطاعة للقيام بشيء ما نضع (could) أيضاً نعكس النفي والإيجاب

1. I **can't** sing well. → I wish I **could** sing well.

2. We **don't spend** much time together. → I wish we **could spend** much more time together.

3. I read slowly and would like to read more quickly. I wish I **could** read more quickly.

❖ إذا كانت الأمنية تدل على الانزعاج وتطلب تغيير سلوك معين نضع (would) ونعكس النفي والإيجاب ولا تستخدم

مع ضمير I\we.

1. My brother **spends** many hours talking on the phone. → I wish he **wouldn't spend** many

2. You **eat** too quickly. → I wish you **wouldn't eat** so quickly\ **would eat** slower.

3. Many people in my village **smoke** too much. → I wish people in my village **wouldn't smoke** so much\ **would smoke** less.

4. You **waste** too much paper. → I wish you **would stop** wasting paper

5. people drive too fast in the city centre. → I wish they **would drive more slowly**.

Deriving

الاشتقاقات

❖ تستخدم الصفات (adjective):

قبل الاسم – بعد أفعال الكون – بعد أفعال الحواس – بعد (most\ more).

❖ تستخدم الأسماء (nouns):

بعد الصفة و صفات الملك – بعد حروف الجر – بعد (a\ an \the \ this \ that) بشرط أن لا يأتي بعد القوسين اسم – قبل الفعل كفاعل.

Nouns	Adjectives	Nouns	Adjectives
عنف Violence	عنيف Violent	كسب Earnings	-----
فوضى Chaos	فوضوي Chaotic	دمار Destruction	مدمر Destructive
براءة Innocence	بريء Innocent	أغلبية Majority	غالب Major
ذنب Guilt	مذنب Guilty	نشاط Activity	نشط Active
اقتصاد Economy	اقتصادي Economic	تطور Development	-----
كارثة Disaster	كارثي Disastrous	يوم Day	يومي Daily
إصابات Infection	مصاب Infected	طبيعة Nature	طبيعي Natural
تهديد Threat	-----	تنوع Variety	متنوع Various
سلام Peace	مسالم Peaceful	تشويق Excitement	Exciting\excited متشوق
عملية Operation	عملي Operational	إنشاء Construction	-----
إكمال Completion	مكتمل Complete	تاريخ History	تاريخي Historical
قابلية Ability	قابل Able	إذهال Amazement	مذهل Amazing
قانون Law	قانوني Legal	علم Mathematics الرياضيات	حسابي Mathematical
موسيقى Music	موسيقي Musical	شعبية Popularity	شعبي Popular
مهارة Skill	ماهر Skillful	موهبة Talent	موهوب Talented

- 1.Many people believe that the worst crimes are other (violence – violent) acts.
2. There would be a (chaos – chaotic) situation in society if there were no (legal – law) system.
3. He left court a free man because he had proved that he was (innocence – innocent)
4. The jury said he wasn't (guilty – guilt).
- 5.A huge earthquake caused the (destroy – destruction) of Agadir ,Morocco, in 1961.
- 6.Two (disaster – disastrous) potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland.
7. The (economy – economic) success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil
8. I've never been very good at(mathematics – mathematical).
9. It has been a (disaster – disastrous) year for the tea industry.
- 10.Storms caused the (destruction – destroyed) of most of the crops.
11. Many people find out about the world by reading (daily – day) newspaper.
- 12.Omar felt (guilty- guilt) even though the accident wasn't his fault.
- 13.Deir ez-Zour is an area of great (nature – natural)beauty.
- 14.In my city there is a wide (vary – variety) of entertainment to choose from.
- 15.My brother is a very (talent – talented) in many different ways.
- 16.I'd like to live in a (peaceful – peace) village near the sea.
- 17.I'll never forget the (excitement – excite) I felt on my first day at school.
- 18.My sister is a very (able – ability) student.

Explanation and results

تبريرات ونتائج

Because	In order (not) to =to	So that	With the result that	Lead to	The cause of	Because of
لأن	لكي / لكي لا	لذلك	النتيجة لذلك	يؤدي إلى	السبب (وراء)	بسبب

❖ بعد (because – so that – with the result that) يأتي فاعل وفعل:

•She didn't go to school because **she was** ill.

❖ بعد (because of – the cause of – lead to) يأتي اسم:

•The people had to move because of **wars**.

❖ بعد (in order to – in order not to – to) يأتي فعل بالمصدر حصرا:

•I went to the shop in order to **buy** some fruit.

❖ غالبا ما يأتي بعد (so that – with the result that) ← can\could\become ، ونختار (with the result that) عندما تسبق ب فاصلة.

1.We need to protect more food(**because- so that**) there are more people to feed.

2.Some people move to greener areas (**in order to – so that**) **survive**.

3.Trees are usually cut down (**to –for**) **make** more agriculture land

4.The top layer of soil is destroyed (**in order to – so that**) **The land can** no longer be used for growing crops.

5.The activities of human beings are often the real (**because – cause of**) **desertification**.

6.Farmers tend to over cultivate their land , (**in order to – with the result that**) **the soil becomes** poor and unproductive.

7.The people of Tristan da cunha left (**because – because of**) **volcanic activity**.

8.Loggers cut down trees (**to – not to**) **sell** the wood.

9.I went to the post office (**to – so that**) I **could** buy stamps.

10.People write things in their diaries (**in order to – in order not to**) **forget** important things.

11.People write things in their diaries(**in order to – so that**) **they don't** forget important things.

12.We need to protect some animals (**because – so that**) they don't **become** extinct.

13.We celebrate wet weather (**because – in order to**) **we need** rainy

14.Omar's letter was so difficult to read (**because – so that**) **he wrote** it very quickly.

15.We should stop burning coal and oil (**in order not to – in order to**) **cause** more global warming.

Explaining possibility

احتماليات:

Can't: من الغير ممكن (sure not\ know not)

1. It (**can't – must**) be easy designing and building bridges , they're **complicated** structures.

2.They (**can't – can't have finished**) their lunch already. They only **started** eating five minutes **ago**.

3. It (**can't – must**) be my uncle's car . It **doesn't have** the same sound.

4. I'm **sure** that bats **aren't** birds . they (**can't- must**) have feathers.

5. Those people are very thin , they (**can't – must**) have eaten much food lately. I'm **certain**.

Must: لابد (sure\certain)

1.He (**can't have phoned- must have phoned**) me this morning . I was at home and I would have **heard the telephone**.

2.The polar ice (**must be – must have been**) **melting** because the world is getting warmer.

4.It (**must-can't**) be the postman at the door . he always **comes** at this time.

5.She (**must-can't**) have good grades in her exams . she has **worked very hard**.

6. Faisal's car lights were on all night. He (can't- must) have **forgotten to switch** the lights off.

7. Tareq wants to be a teacher when he graduates from university. He (must- can't) be very **interested in education**.

8. Ali has just drunk two liters of water. He (can't- must) have been very thirsty.

9. You (must – might) be exhausted. You've been working very hard recently.

10. I've looked everywhere for the letter I wrote to my uncle. Don't worry- if it's not here, you (must – can't) have posted it.

11. The ground is wet here . there (must – can't) have been a lake here once.

Might\May : ربما/من المحتمل (probably\look like\I think\possible\never know\if/not sure)

1. It (might – must) be my friend's father . It **looks like** his car.

2. There's an important football match in town. The roads (might – can't) be very busy tonight.

3. I (may be – must be) coming next month . **If I do** I'll let you know.

4. I'm **not sure** but I **think** some parts of the desert (must – might) have been covered in plants and trees.

يمكن أن يأتي سؤال كالتالي:

The phone is ringing , it's **probably** your brother. {Express possibility}

The phone is ringing , it **might** be your brother.

Passive Voice

المبني للمجهول

يستخدم المبني للمجهول إذا كان الفعل أهم من الفاعل أي أننا نذكر الفعل فقط لأهميته لتحويل جملة من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول نقوم بالخطوات التالية:

1. نحدد الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به.
2. نضع المفعول به في أول الجملة ثم نضع الفعل من صيغة المعلوم للمجهول حسب الجدول الآتي:

Tense	Form	Example
Present simple	(am- is- are)+ p.p (V3)	Somebody cleans this room. This room is cleaned.
Past simple	(was – were) + p.p (v3)	Somebody stole the money. The money was stolen.
Present continuous	(am- is- are) +being +p.p	Sarah is cleaning the room. The room is being cleaned.
Past continuous	(was – were)+ being+ p.p	Omar was cleaning the room. The room was being cleaned.
Present perfect	(have – has) +been + p.p	Reem has written the letter. The letter has been written.
Past perfect	(had) +been +p.p	They had eaten the apples. The apples had been eaten.
Modal verbs	(be) + p.p	We can solve the problem. The problem can be solved.

إذا كان للفاعل ذو أهمية نقوم بوضعه في منتصف أو آخر الجملة مسبقاً ب (by):

Ahmad broke the glass. → the glass was broken **by** Ahmad.

عادة لا نذكر الفاعل إذا كان ضمير شخصي (I ,they ,we, he....) ولكن في حال أردنا ذكره يجب تحويله من ضمير مفعول به:

He→ him They→ them we→ us She → her

1. Sand gazelles use speed and agility to evade the attention of predators.

Speed and agility are used by sand gazelles to evade the attention of predators.

2. Farmers cut down forests to make more farming land.

Forests are cut down by farmers to make more farming land.

3. Throughout history people have hunted elephants for their tusks.

Elephants have been hunted by people throughout history for their tusks.

4. Elephants have changed the natural environment.

The natural environment have been changed by elephants.

5. People find tree kangaroo only in the rainforests of Australia.

Tree kangaroo is found only in the rain forests of Australia.

6. People hunt kangaroos for their meat and fur.

Kangaroos are hunted for their meat and fur.

7. Human activities destroy Animals' natural habitat.

Animals' natural habitat are destroyed by human activities.

8. Some organizations created special protected wildlife areas as part of their job.

Special protected wildlife areas were created by some organizations as part of their job.

9. They teach people how to protect tree kangaroos and other rare animals.

People are taught how to protect tree kangaroos and other rare animals.

10. Law protects the nests of rare birds in some countries.

The nests of rare birds are protected by law in come countries.

11. The designers would divide the tunnel into four sections.

The tunnel would be divided into four sections by the designers.

12. They should pay much more attention to safety.

Much more attention should be paid to safety.

13. people have prevented elephants from migrating to find food and water.

Elephants have been prevented from migrating to find food and water.

14. Many people occupied Damascus before becoming the Syrian capital.

Damascus was occupied by many people before becoming the Syrian capital.

15. Man-made tunnels direct water to local farms.

Water is directed by man-made tunnels to local farms.

قد يرد سؤال بأن تحول من المبني للمجهول إلى المبني للمعلوم. فقط تعيد ترتيب الجملة إلى شكلها الأصلي أي نضع الفاعل ثم الفعل ثم المفعول به ونرد الفعل إلى صيغته المناسبة.

16. Efforts have been made by some countries to save endangered species in recent years.

Some countries have made efforts to save endangered species in recent years.

يمكننا تحديد الفاعل المسبوق ب (by) ووضعه في أول الجملة ثم ننظر إلى الفعل ونرده إلى شكله قبل تحويله للمجهول.

Reported speech

الكلام المنقول

نستخدم الكلام المنقول لننقل جملة قيلت من قبل شخص آخر وبذلك نطبق الآتي:
أولا نحدد من القائل ثم نضع كلمة القول ثم نقوم بتحويل الفعل حسب الزمن:

Present → Past simple

Past simple → Past perfect

إن وجد فعل مساعد نقوم بإجراء التعديل عليه. أيضا نحول الضمائر وبعض الإشارات الزمنية والمكانية:

I → she , he	Me → him , her	Tomorrow → the following day	Today → that day
We → they	You → me , us ...	Yesterday ,last night →the previous day	Now → then
You → I , we...	Us → them	Here → there	
My → his , her	Your → my , our..	Our → their	

1. We don't argue about anything. we → they don't (present) → didn't (past)
They said (that) they didn't argue about anything. يمكن الاستغناء عن (that) لا ينقص المعنى بدونها
2. I'm working for a large travel agency. I → he ,she am → was
He said that he was working for a large travel agency.
3. I'm going out with my parents (report with she said).
She said that she was going with her parents.
4. I'm going to visit my cousins in the next town. (report with he said)
He said that he was going to visit his cousins in the next town.
5. I have to be there at four o'clock in the afternoon. (report with he said)
He said that he had to be there at four o'clock in the afternoon.
6. I slept for ten hours last night .
He said that he had slept for ten hours the previous night.
7. My parents spent every day of their lives together. (report with he said)
He said that his parents had spent every day of their lives together.
8. We're taking our children on holiday. (report with they said).
They said that they were taking their children on holiday.
9. I left my village because I wanted to work in the city.
He said that he had left his village because he had wanted to work in the city.

هناك أيضا عملية نقل السؤال ، أي ننقل سؤال قد سأله شخص ما .
بهذه الحالة نستبدل كلمة القول (said) بكلمة السؤال (asked) ونطبق نفس خطوات الحالة السابقة ونحول علامة الاستفهام إلى نقطة.

إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد نحذفه ونضع (whether, if) ونطبق عملية تحويل الفعل.

Ex: 1. Are you married? (report question with I asked him) Are → if, whether you → he

(him) ملاحظة: سنحول (you) إلى (he) لأنهم طلبوا أن نسأله هو (he)

I asked him if he was married. لقد وضعنا Was لأنها صيغة الماضي ل Are

إذا بدأ السؤال ب Do نحذفها ونضع الفعل بالتصريف الثاني V2 .

2. Do you work in a collage? (report question with he asked me)

He asked me if I worked in a collage.

إذا بدأ السؤال ب Did نحذفها ونضع الفعل بالتصريف الثالث Had+V3 .

3. Did you enjoyed your holiday? (report question with he asked me)

He asked me if I had enjoyed my holiday.

إذا بدأ السؤال ب Have نحذفها ونضع Had قبل الفعل.

4. Have you seen my bag? (report question with he asked him)

He asked him if he had seen his bag?

إذا بدأ السؤال ب Can نحذفها ونضع قبل الفعل Could .

5. Can you take me to the airport tomorrow? (report with she asked him)

She asked him if he could take her to the airport the following day.

6. Was it easy to find work? (report with I asked him)

I asked him if it had been easy to find work. Was وضعنا لأنه لدينا دليل الماضي had been

7. Can I go out with my friends? (report with hw asked his mother)

He asked his mother if he could go out with his friends.

8. Would you like to go swimming with me? (report with he asked him)

He asked him if he wanted to go swimming with him

أما إذا كان السؤال يبدأ ب كلمة استفهام نحذف Do, does, did إن وجدت ونقلب بين الفعل المساعد والفعل.

Ex: Where do you live? (report with I asked him)

I asked him where he lived.

1. What subject do you teach? (report with I asked him)

I asked him what subject he taught.

2. What are you doing at the weekend? (report with she asked me)

She asked me What I was doing at the weekend.

3. Where are you going? (report with she asked her)

She asked her where she was going.

4. What time do you have to be there?

He asked him what time he had to be there.

5. When did you get back?

I asked him when he had got back.

6. When did you last have it?

I asked him when he had last had it.

7. What is your name?

He asked him what his name was.

8. Where did you live before that?

They asked me where I had lived before that.

قد يرد سؤال أن تعيد سؤالا منقولاً إلى شكله الأصلي:

9. I asked him if he remembered his wedding day.

Do you remember your wedding day? لأن الفعل في الجملة كان في الماضي وضعنا (do)

10. I asked him whether he had enjoyed his long life.

Did you enjoy your long life? لأن الفعل في الجملة ماضي تام وضعنا (did)

Comparing and contrasting

المقارنة والتناقض

In comparison with	Instead of	Where as	On the other hand	But
بالمقارنة مع	بدلاً من	في حين أن	من ناحية أخرى	ولكن
Less	More	While	Although= even though	Prefer ... (to)
أقل	أكثر	بينما	على الرغم	يفضل (على)

whereas بعدها فاعل وفعل وتأتي في بداية الجملة أو وسطها مسبوقة بفاصلة وتقرن بين شيئين مختلفين:

I like the city , whereas my brother prefers the country.

On the other hand تكون في بداية جملة جديدة مسبوقة بنقطة وترتبط بين الجملتين :

The country is quiet . on the other hand the city is noisy.

But, while, even though , all though بعدها فاعل وفعل:

Although it was raining , I went shopping.

In comparison with , instead of بعدها اسم:

Instead of the landline phone , I use the mobile.

Less , more تأتي قبل الصفة:

Farming is less profitable than it used to be.

1. (Instead of- in comparison with) building , all I can see from my room window are fields and trees.
2. You can only talk to people on landline phone (but – in comparison with) you can send text messages with mobile phone.
3. (in comparison with – whereas) village life , city life can be quite stressful.
4. I've decided to learn Chinese (instead of- but) French at university.
5. Supermarket fruit may be cheap (but – in comparison with) it isn't always as tasty as fruit from a market.
6. Land line phone are fixed in one place (less – whereas) you can carry mobiles phones.
7. Mobile phones are (but – more) up to dated than traditional phones.
8. (On the other hand- but) , some people prefer an exciting city (to – on) a quiet village.
9. It's expensive to live in the city (in comparison with- whereas) the country.
10. Chinese grammar isn't too difficult (instead of – but) the pronunciation will be very hard for me.
11. Seoul in south Korea is quiet a small city (in comparison with – more) Paris, the capital of France.
12. Big supermarket sell everyday goods quite cheaply, (whereas- in comparison with) small shops often charge very high prices.
13. (in comparison with – whereas) Seoul has a population of over 10 million people , Paris has 2 million.
14. landline phones are large and heavy (in comparison with – instead of) mobile phone.
15. Long conversations are **more** expensive on mobile phones (than – whereas) on landline phones.
16. City people often live in apartments , (on the other hand – whereas) country people live in houses.
17. (in comparison with – instead of) houses , city people live in apartment.
18. City people have stressful lives (whereas – instead of) country people have quite relaxing lives.
19. City people have stressful lives (whereas – instead of) relaxing lives.

Causative verbs

الأفعال السببية

نستخدم قاعدة السببية لنشير إلى فعل لم يقم به الفاعل بنفسه وإنما شخص آخر قد قام به. لتطبيق هذه القاعدة نطبق الشكل الآتي:

S + have (مفعول به) + O (وتكون بحسب زمن الجملة) + V3

خطوات الحل:

1. نضع الفاعل الأصلي أي القائل.
2. نضع الفعل (have) بحسب زمن الجملة ونعكس النفي والإيجاب.
3. نضع المفعول به
4. نضع الفعل بالتصريف الثالث.
5. - ونحذف (myself – herself – himself –themselves – ourselves –own)

حالات تغيير الفعل (have)

Don't\rarely → have	Doesn't → has	Didn't\couldn't → had
V2 → didn't have	Isn't going to → is going to have	Will → will have

1. I **didn't** repair the car myself. I **had** the car(it) repaired.
2. My neighbour **Painted** his own house. My neighbour **didn't have** his own house **Painted**.
3. She **didn't** make the dress herself. She **had** the dress made.
4. He **isn't going to** take his own photo. He **is going to have** it taken.
5. My brother **cut** his own hair. He **didn't have** it cut.
6. My father **doesn't** clean his car himself. He **has** it cleaned.
7. Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. Rarely=don't
Brides have them made.
8. My mother dyed her own dress blue. She **didn't have** it dyed.
9. Fares didn't take his tooth out himself. He **had** it taken off.
10. If you go to a dentist, you can have a tooth **taken** (take) out.
11. If you go to an optician, you can have your eyesight **tested** (test).
12. Did hussam take his own tooth out? No, he **had** it taken off.
13. Will you be able to test your own eyesight? No, I **will have** it tested.
14. Are they going to build their own house? No, they are **going to have** it built.
15. Did Rana take the photo herself? No she **had** it taken.

Phrasal verbs

الأفعال المركبة

الفعل المركب	المعنى	الكلمات المفتاحية	الفعل المركب	المعنى	الكلمات المفتاحية
Keep up with	يبقى على إطلاع	Changes\news	Cut down on	يخفف/يقلل	Packaging\sugar\waste\amount
put up with	يتحمل/يصبر	Noise\irritations	Come up against	يواجه مشاكل	problem
look forward to	يتشوق/يتطلع	Holidays\day	Come across	يجد بالصدفة	Camp\glasses\burning car\watch
Run out of	ينفذ من	Space\ petrol	Come over	يزور	After school\see us
Come out	تشرق الشمس	The sun	Come round	يستعيد وعيه	Operation\recover\fell
Come up with	يبتكر/يخترع/يجد حلا	New way\ invent	Come up	يذكر/يتوفر	Name\ job
Go along with	يوافق/يساير	Accept	Come down	يخفض ثمنه	price

1. It had been cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun came(out-across).
2. As we were walking up the mountain, we came (round – across) a small **campsite**.
3. After she **fell** and **hit** her head on the ice, it was ten minutes before she came(across – round).
4. A **job** has come (down – up) at the polar research centre , I may apply for it.
5. I wish the **price** of petrol would come (out – down).

6. When my brother came (round – across) after the **operation** , he felt well.
7. Why don't you come(across – over)after school? We could visit my grandma.
- 8.I've lost my **watch**. Can you let me know if you come (down – across) it?
9. Things are moving so fast, It's impossible to (keep up with – come up with) the **changes**.
10. Supermarkets should (cut down on – look forward to) **packaging**.
11. We've come up (with – against) serious **problems** in our plan to recycle rubbish.
- 12.I'm looking forward (to –with)the **day** when 100% of our rubbish is recycled
13. Scientists have just come up (with – against) a new **way** of reprocessing plastic.
- 14.People living near the bus station (put up with – run out of) a lot of **noise**.
- 15.We're (running out with- keeping up with) **space** to use as landfill sites.
16. I'm looking forward (to – with) the summer **holidays** in Syria.
17. If you want to improve your health, you should (cut down on – look forward to) **the amount** of sugar.
18. My journey to work **gets worse** every day . I don't think I can (put up with – run out of) it for much longer.
- 19.In my city , the council is (going along with – running out with) space for new houses.
20. Our town is trying to (come up against – cut down on) the **amount** of waste it buries.
- 21.Students should read news to (keep up with – look forward to) national and international **news**.
22. I'm looking for a new flat. I can't (come up with – put up with) the **noise** of traffic any longer.
- 23.They have been working very hard recently, so they're really (looking forward to – cut down on) their **holidays**.
- 24.They live close to the airport, and they're finding it difficult to (put – keep) up with the **noise**.
25. Everything was going very well until they came up (with – against) an unexpected problem.
26. The **price** of DVD players (came down – came round) by 50% last year.
27. I've **lost** my glasses. Let me know if you come (across – over) them.
- 28.We haven't seen you for ages. You must come (down – over) and see us at the weekend.
- 29.Mobile phones are coming (down – over) in price very quickly.

Colors idioms

مصطلحات الألوان

المصطلح	المعنى	الكلمات المفتاحية	المصطلح	المعنى	الكلمات المفتاحية
Out of the blue	صدفة/ فجأة	Came \ heard	Be in black and white	مطبوع على ورق	Rules\newspaper
Red tape	إجراء روتيني	Get passport	Give the green light	يعطي الموافقة	Building
See red	يغضب	Accused me	Put someone on the blacklist	يحظر/ يمنع	Polluting the environment

1. The authorities have just given the (blue – green) light to the building of a new airport.
2. The news has come out of the (black – blue), and shocked many villagers.
- 3.The thought of a new airport near their homes has made many of them see (black –red).

4. The plans have already been prepared , I've seen them in (black and white – white and black).
5. When he accused me of being wasteful; I saw (red – blue).
6. They've (given the green light – see red) to the building of a new airport.
7. The rules clearly say that we mustn't leave rubbish outside our homes . look it's in (black and white – out of the blue).
8. It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly . There is so much (red tape – tape red).
9. I heard this morning , out of the (blue – green) that I'd won a writing competition.

Words with (Make \ Do)

كلمات مع يصنع / يفعل

Make	efforts	suggestion	mistakes	decision	promise	success
Do	research	experiments	shopping	homework	damage	

1. I have (done – made) my decision very carefully.
2. The journalist said she was (making – doing) research for an article.
3. Could I (make – do) a suggestion?
4. Where do you (make – do) your shopping?
5. When I was **12** , I (make – made) my decision not to eat any more fast food.
6. **Every week** I (do – did) , (do – make) the shopping with my mother.
7. Are you happy with the decision you (did – made)?
8. **We** usually (do – does) , (do – make) the research together.

Multi –Part verbs

الأفعال المركبة

الفعل المركب	المعنى	الكلمات المفتاحية
Do away with	يستغني عن – يتخلص من	Bank-shop-landline
Do without	يمتنع – يتوقف عن	Salt-sugar-sleep
Do up	يربط(الحذاء) – يرتب(الغرفة)	Room-boot-shoes-flat
Make up	يخترع – يؤلف – يلق	Story - excuse
Make up for	يعوض ما فاتته	time
Make of	يستنتج - يفهم	-----

1. He thought he might (make out- make up) an **excuse**.
2. Ibrahim promised he would make up (with-for) the **time** he had lost by being late.
3. I've hurt my back which means I have to get someone to do my **shoes** (up- without) for me.
4. The doctor told my grandmother She'd have to do (away with- without) **sugar**.
5. We'll have to do the **room** (up – away) before anyone sleeps there.
6. Not everyone in our family has a mobile so we can't do (away with –without) our **landline**.
7. You shouldn't try to do (away with – without) **sleep**. You need eight hours a night.
8. He said everything was OK, but that was a **story** he (made up – made out) to stop me from worrying.
9. You had better (do up- make up) your **boots** tightly to stop the sand getting in.
10. Too much **salt** is bad for you, but you shouldn't (do away with –do without) it altogether.
11. They've spent weeks (doing up – making up) all the **buildings** in the city.

12. Before we can sell the **flat**, we'll have to (do up- do without) it.
13. The students had to (make of – make up) a **story** about their recent holidays.
14. If everyone uses online banking, they'll (do away with- do without) **banks**.

Prefixes

البادئات

(re) أعاد	(mis) أساء الفهم	(over) زاد عن الحد	(under) نقص عن الحد
Rewrite\redo\reread\reuse يعيد كتابة/يعيد كتابة الوظيفة/يعيد قراءة/يعيد استخدام	Mishear\misbehave يسيء سمع /يسيء التصرف	Overcharge غال في السعر	Undercook لا يطبخ جيدا
Rebuild\reorganize\rewind يعيد بناء/يعيد تنظيم/يعيد لف الشريط	Misuse\misread يسيء استخدام/يسيء قراءة		

1. The restaurant bill was too high .the waiter had (undercharged – overcharged)us.
2. I won't throw my mobile . I'm going to send it to a country where it can be (reused – misused).
3. I spilt tea on my homework, so I had to (rewrite – reheard) it.
4. During the storm, three houses were destroyed and had to (rebuilt- reheard).
5. I (reheard – misheard) you . I thought you said we'd meet at 9 o'clock.
6. The children were very good. None of them (misbehaved – misused) in any way.
7. I did my homework very quickly, so the teacher asked me to (redo – rewind)it.
8. As we have some employees. We'll have to (reorganize – disorganize)our offices.
9. I didn't say 8:30 p.m . I said 9:30 p.m . you must have (misread- reread) my email.
10. Be careful . those chemicals are very dangerous if you (misuse- reuse)them.
11. If I want to listen to that side of the cassette again I have to (overwind – rewind) it.
12. those potatoes are too hard they obviously (overcooked- undercooked)them.

Idioms

مصطلحات

Pick and choose ينقي ويختار	Nearest and dearest الأقرباء والأعزاء	Hustle and bustle صخب و ازدحام	Odds and ends أشياء مختلفة	Peace and quiet هدوء وسلام	Far and wide من كل مكان
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1. people come from far and (wide- nearest) to visit Damascus.
2. I love spending time with my (far – nearest) and dearest.
3. While I was on holiday. I bought lots of (far – odds) and ends.
4. There are lots of restaurants . you can (pick and choose – far and wide) from about fifty.
5. Some people enjoy the hustle and (dearest – bustle) in the city center.
6. I tidied my office and found all kinds of (peace and quiet – odds and ends) on my desk.
7. People come from (nearest and dearest – far and wide) to see the exhibition.
8. We are having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our (nearest and dearest – far and wide).
9. Most of the time I love the (hustle and bustle – peace and quiet) of city life.
10. I prefer the (hustle and bustle – peace and quiet) of the countryside.

11. Let's turn the television off and have some (peace and quiet – hustle and bustle).
 12. The new library is wonderful. There are many books to (hustle and bustle – pick and choose).

Music idioms مصطلحات موسيقى

المصطلح	المعنى	المصطلح	المعنى
Blowing his own trumpet	يتباهى/يتفاخر بنفسه	Drummed into	يعلم بواسطة التكرار
Face the music	يواجه المتاعب	Changed his tune	يغير رأيه

1. Laila is very good at blowing her own (guitar- trumpet) , so she'll probably get that job.
2. If you break the law. You will have to face the (music- tune).
3. the importance of crossing the road safely is (blown- drummed) into children when they are young.
4. Omar said he was going to buy a porch. but he changed his (tune-music) when he discovered the price.
5. He has been telling lies to so many people. Eventually they'll find out and he'll have to (face the music- drummed into).
6. I can't stand the kind of big headed person who blows his own (flute-trumpet)
7. He is against the idea of a holiday in Greece. But he (drummed into-changed his tune) when he found out how cheap the flight was.
8. The importance of knowing the difference between right and wrong is usually (blown-drummed) into children by their parents.
9. He said he didn't want to swim. But he changed his (tune-music) when he saw the pool.
10. If you drive too fast and the police stop you, you'll have to (change- face) the music.
11. mahmoud is very modest, that is why he never (strums-blows) his own trumpet.

Music instruments آلات موسيقية

الفاعل	الآلة الموسيقية	المعنى
blow ينفخ	A Saxophone-a trumpet-a flute	ساكسفون – بوق - مزمار
pluck\strum ينقر وتر	A guitar – an oud – strings	غيتار – عود - أوتار
bow يعزف	A violin	كمان
hit يضرب	Drums - tableh	طبله - طبول

1. You have to (blow- bow) saxophones and trumpets.
2. You can (hit-strum) a guitar or you can (blow-pluck) the strings individually.
3. Can you hear someone (blowing- strumming) a guitar?
4. Ali can (hit- pluck) the drums.

Animals حيوانات

Mammals ثدييات	They have warm blood and fur or hair ,they feed their young with milk.
Reptiles زواحف	They have dry skin and cold blood. Most of them lay eggs with soft shells.
Birds طيور	They have warm blood and feathers. Most of them can fly and lay eggs.

1. A bat \ a camel are (reptiles – mammals)

2. An eagle is a (bird – reptile) – A lizard \ a snake \ a turtle are (reptiles – mammals).
3. A mouse \ a rabbit are (birds – mammals).
4. An owl and a vulture are (reptiles – birds).
5. Both reptiles and birds (fly - lay eggs).
6. Bats , eagles and owls have (dry skin – wings).
7. A deer is not a (bird – mammal).
8. The have fur or hair (mammals- reptiles).

Multi meaning words

كلمات متعددة المعنى

Society	مجتمع - جمعية	Ruler	حاكم - مسطرة
Court	محكمة - ملعب	Fine	غرامة مالية – جيد- بخير
Case	حقيقية - قضية	Mean	يعني – يقصد/ بخيل - لئيم
Type	نوع - يطبع	Property	ملكيات شخصية - عقارات

1. A (case- court) is an area where people play games.
2. A (fine – society) is money people pay as a punishment.
3. A (fine – case) is a container for carrying luggage or papers.
4. A (ruler – case) is a straight piece of wood or plastic to help you draw straight lines.
5. (fine – society) is all the people living in a country.
6. (type – ruler) is someone in charge of country such as a king.
7. (property – society) is something that belongs to someone.
8. (property – society) is land and buildings.
9. (fine – society) is a club or an organization for people with the same interest.
10. A (society – court) is a place where trials take place.
12. To (mean – type) is to write using a machine.
13. What (society – type) of music do you like?
14. Taking another person's (property- type) is a theft.
15. He did a (fine – property) job of washing my car.
16. I'm doing my homework, can I borrow your (fine – ruler) please?
17. A strong legal system is important in a modern (society – type).
18. What does this word (fine – mean)?
19. (fine – mean) is the opposite of generous.

Weather and Climate

الطقس و المناخ

Temperature	درجة الحرارة	Low \ high	منخفض / مرتفع	Sunny	مشمس
Cold	بارد	Calm	هادئ	Rainy	ماطر
Hot	حار	Stormy	عاصف	Thunder	رعد
Wet	رطب	Clear	صافي	Lightning	برق
Dry	جاف	Cloudy	غائم	Harsh	قاسي

مع climate نستخدم، (harsh, cold, wet, dry, hot)

مع weather نستخدم (hot, cold, calm, cloudy, snowy, rainy.....)

1. (weather – climate) is what happens to the air and the atmosphere outside.

- Weather might be cold or (cloudy – hot) , wet or (dry – hot) , calm or (stormy – sunny) , clear or (hot – cloudy) , rainy or (cloudy – sunny).
- Thunder and (sun – lightning) are part of the (weather – climate).
- Climate is the (hot – average) weather in a particular place over a long period of time.
- A place where it doesn't (rain – snow) over many years has a dry (climate – weather).
- Information about climate helps farmers to know when it's the best time to plant their (crops – clouds).
- A country where the sun always shines has a (dry – wet) climate.
- You feel cold when the temperature is (high – low).
- When there is no wind we say the (climate – weather) is (calm – stormy).
- Farmers listen to the (weather – climate) forecast to decide when to harvest their crops.
- Most of Africa has a very harsh, hot , dry (weather – climate).

Sounds الأصوات

الصوت	قرع الباب Bang	طقة/نقرة Click	قطرة الماء Drip	هدير محرك/ ضحجج Roar	صراخ Scream	غطس الماء Splash	تكة الساعة Tick	صفير Whistle
الكلمة المفتاحية	Door	Light switch	صنبور Tap	طائرة/مرور Plane \traffic	عنكبوت/خائف Spider\ terrified	مسبح Swimming pool	ساعة Clock	رياح Wind/bird

- The (roar- whistle) of a plane woke me up in the night.
- Can you hear that (dripping – splash) noise? Someone must have left a tap on in the bathroom.
- Every one heard the (splash – dripping) when he jumped into the swimming pool.
- My friend is terrified of spiders and (screams – whistles) if she sees one close to her.
- Digital clocks don't (bang – tick) like old-fashioned clocks used to.
- I just heard the door (bang – splash) . it sounded as if someone left in a hurry.

Formal and Informal

رسمي و غير رسمي

- Formal words:** (complete, construct, entire, extend, inception, operational, site)
(يكمل، ينشئ، كل، يمتد، بدء، عملي، موقع)
- Informal words:** (Finish, build, whole, stretch, beginning, ready to use, place)
(ينهي، يبني، كل، يمتد، بداية، جاهز للاستخدام، مكان)

الكلمات (child – I've – I'm - you – I – homework) تدل على الكلام الغير رسمي. Informal
الكلمات (organization – collage – government – archaeological – tax system) تدل على الكلام الرسمي Formal (منظمة – كلية – حكومة – أثري – نظام الضرائب)

- When I was a child, I used to love (constructing – building) tree houses.
- The new **government** computer system isn't expected to be fully (ready to use – operational) until the end of the year.
- Tomorrow, I'm planning to spend the (whole – entire) day on the beach.
- As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important **archaeological** (sites – places).
- By the time they had (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. Since its (inception – beginning), this **organization** has been at the forefront of research.
8. A **government** spokesman said that the new airport would not be fully (operational – ready to use) until early in the New Year.
9. I'll ring you back in a few minutes, I'm just (completing – finishing) my lunch.
10. Have **you** looked out of the window? They've started (constructing – building) the new block.
11. The **organization** hopes to be able to attract tourists to visit the many historical (sites – places).
12. Next year the **collage** plans to (extend – stretch) the number of subjects it offers by 50%

Adjectives

صفات

مجموعة ثانية	مجموعة أولى	المعنى
afraid	frightened	خائف
alight	burning	محترق/مشتعل
alike	similar	مشابه
alive	living	على قيد الحياة
asleep	sleeping	نائم

الصفات في المجموعة الثانية والتي تبدأ بحرف a يجب أن تكون وحدها ولا يأتي اسم بعدها، أي تكون في آخر الجملة بعدها نقطة.

Ex: the boy was afraid. ✓ the afraid **boy** run away. ✗

أما الصفات في المجموعة الأولى التي لا تبدأ ب a فيمكن أن تأتي لوحدها أو بعدها إسم.

Ex: the children were frightened. ✓ the frightened children. ✓

1. The family escaped, but the parents had to calm their (afraid – frightened) children.
2. We were driving home on the motorway yesterday evening when we came across a (burning – alight) car.
3. The mother was holding a (sleeping – asleep) baby in her arms.
4. The fire had started when every one was (alight – asleep).
5. After the storm there were a lot of (afraid – frightened) children and animals.
6. In less than ten minutes the whole building was (alight – alive).
7. Some people had minor burns, but fortunately everyone was still (alight – alive).
8. The two children must have been twins as they looked very (alike – similar).
9. My sister and I look very (alike – alive). People often think I am her.
10. That was a terrible accident, the driver is lucky to be (alive – living).

Use- ing clause

Hani did very well. He could finish in 20th place.

خطوات الحل:

أولا نكتب الجملة الأولى ونضع فاصلة بعدها.

Hani did very well,.....

ثم نحذف الفاعل والأفعال المساعدة بالجملة الثانية (إن وجدت) ونضع الفعل ونضيف له **ing** ونكمل الجملة

Hani did very well, finishing in 20th place.

نحذف عبارات الربط إن وجدت (**which, who, where, and**)

نحذف عبارات مثل (to do this, when he finished the race, when he did this):

لإضافة **ing** للفعل يجب الالتزام بالقواعد التالية:

يجب أن يكون الفعل في التصريف الأول مضاف له **ing**.. **doing, talking**.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب **e** نحذفها **take → taking**

إذا كان هناك حرف صوتي واحد بين حرفين غير صوتيين نضاعف الحرف الأخير: **run → running**

1. He is now a PHD student in Bangalore, where he is doing high-level research.

He is now PHD student in Bangalore, doing high-level research.

2. My brother played football for a local club. When he did this, he became the youngest professional player in Syria.

My brother played football for a local club, becoming the youngest.....

3. 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

4. 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.

5. He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books. The books weighed 98.4 kg.

He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books, weighing 98.4 kg.

6. Before that event, he had trained hard and often ran for five hours a day.

Before that event, he had trained hard, running for five hours a day.

جمل متنوعة

1. my aunt is my father's (daughter – sister).

2. In Mexico she met the (Earth's – world's) oldest married couple.

3. Alperito and Maria's son said that his parents had a (simple- an easy) way of life.

4. Sunil says his customers are all his (near – close) friends.

5. Sunil said he had enjoyed every (one- single) day of his life.

6. Capital cities contain key (government – financial) buildings such as the parliament.

7. The oud and the violin are made from (wool – wood).

8. (Originally – Finally) means at first or in the beginning.

9. If we (protect- attack) something or someone, we stop it from being harmed.

10 The opposite of temporary is (rare- permanent).

11. the area where an animal normally lives and sleeps is called its (zoo- habitat).

12. If you are very lucky. You may see the giant panda in its natural (display – habitat).

13. Some plants grow well here even though the (dust – soil) is poor and it hardly ever rains.

14. Ali doesn't want a (permanent- temporary) job, he wants a serious career as an engineer.

15. We must do something about climate change to (survive – protect) our way of live.

سأضع الآن بعض النماذج الإمتحانية والجمل للتدريب عليهن قبل الإمتحان.

Wish

1. The streets are very dirty. I wish they were(be) cleaner.

2. Hani speaks really quickly. I wish hani would speak (speak) more slowly.

3. I wish newspaper and magazines didn't contain (not contain) so many adverts.

4. You are always losing things. I wish you weren't always lose (not always lose) things.

Expressing possibilities

(correct the verb)

1. She can't have **forgotten** (forget) to phone me .
2. Fiasal's car lights were on all night. He must **have forgotten** (forget) to switch the lights off.
3. They might be **built** (build) a new school.
4. The polar ice must be **melting** (melt) because the world is getting warmer.
5. They can't **have eaten** (eat) much food lately. I'm certain.

(use modal verb phrases)

1. I'm sure that bats **aren't** birds, they don't have feathers (**Express certainty**)
I'm sure that bats can't be birds, they don't have feathers.
2. It's **probably** my brother. He usually rings at this time. (**Express possibility**)
It's **might be** my brother. He usually rings at this time.
3. It **isn't** my uncle's car because it doesn't sound the same. (**Express certainty**)
It **can't be** my uncle's car because it doesn't sound the same.
4. My friend said she would phone me, but she hasn't. I'm sure she **hasn't** forgotten.
(**Express certainty**)
My friend said she would phone me , but she hasn't. I'm sure she can't have forgotten.

Passive and active

(correct the verb)

1. A huge variety of items **is sold** (sell) in the souks of Damascus.
2. In 1997, the tunnel **was used** (use) by over a million.
3. Sand gazelles **are protected** (protect) from predators by camouflage.
4. Kangaroos **are found** (find) in Australia.
5. Elephants **have been prevented** (prevent) from migrating to find food or water.

(change into passive)

1. In some countries, law protects the nests of rare animals.
The nests of rare animals are protected by law in some countries.
2. Many thousand of people visit the city.
The city is visited by many thousand of people.
3. Fire fighters put out the fire yesterday.
The fire was put out by fire fighters yesterday.
4. They should pay much more attention to safety.
Much more attention should be paid to safety.

(change into Active)

1. Speed and agility are used by sand gazelles to evade the attention of predators.
Sand gazelles use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators.
2. Efforts have been made by some countries to save endangered species in Syria.
Some countries have made efforts to save endangered species in Syria.
3. Water was directed through man-made tunnels to local farms.
Man-made tunnels directed water to local farms.

Causative "Have"

(correct the verb)

1. I didn't repair the car myself. I had (have) it repaired.
2. She didn't make the dress herself. She had it made (make).
3. My mother dyed her own dress blue. She didn't have (not have) it dyed.
4. He isn't going to take his own photo. He is going to have (have) it taken.
5. I can have my house painted (paint) by a decorator.

(make causative)

1. Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. **They have them made by specialists.**
2. Did you redecorate the flat yourself? **No, we had it redecorated.**
3. She couldn't mend her glass. **She had to have them mended by the optician.**

Ing Form

(correct the verb)

1. He agreed to run the marathon, telling (tell) his friends he wanted to collect money for a charity.
2. My phone rang. It was Mazen, apologizing (apologize) for having missed lunch.
3. As a result of his diet, he became slimmer and fitter, losing (lose) 10 kg while he was training.

Different sentences

1. The atmosphere changes (change) depending on weather it's rainy or sunny.
2. A place where it doesn't rain (not rain) over many years has a dry climate.
3. Weather is (be) what happens (happen) to the air and the atmosphere outside.
4. Desertification usually occurs (occur) in dry areas.
5. As we were walking up (walk up) the mountain, we came across a small camp site.
6. In the future, sea levels will rise (rise).
7. Today, more and more people in Syria are using (use) computers.
8. Fresh water plays (play) a central role in agricultural production.
9. Human beings was (be) dependent on plants.
10. I have never been (never, be) keen on museums.
11. Al Ain is covered (cover) in trees and other plants.
12. Ali has just drunk (just, drink) two liters of water.
13. Damascus is (be) located in the south west of Syria.
14. Getting enough sleep keeps (keep) our minds fresh.
15. They have been spending (spend) all their time together since their marriage.
16. He said they always had (have) a good social life.
17. Train journeys are (be) often very fast and comfortable.
18. We are visiting (visit) Palmyra next week.
19. He got (get) a new job after he graduated.
20. I have been playing (play) a guitar for a few weeks.

Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets:

1. When he accused me of being wasteful, I got very angry. (use "see red")
When he accused me of being wasteful, I saw red.
2. They have said yes to the building of a new incinerator. (use "give the green light")
They have given the green light to the building of a new incinerator.

3. The rules clearly say that we mustn't leave rubbish outside our homes. Look it's printed here. (use " to be in black and white")

The rules clearly say that we mustn't leave rubbish outside our homes. Look it's in black and white.

4. I heard this morning, unexpectedly, that I had won a writing competition.

(use "out of the blue")

I heard this morning, out of the blue , that I had won a writing competition.

5. I can't wait for the summer holidays in Syria. (use" look forward to")

I'm looking forward to the summer holidays in Syria.

6. Environmentalists are working hard to find ways of saving energy. (use" come up with)

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

7. My journeys to work gets worse every day. I don't think I can stand it much longer.

(use " put up with")

My journeys to work gets worse every day . I don't think I can put up with it much longer.

8. They've spent weeks cleaning all the buildings in the city. (use " do up")

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

9. It had been cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun appeared. (use" come out")

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

10 I hope they don't get rid of our village shop, I buy all my food there.

(use "do away with")

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

11. I'm really tired, but I can't sleep at night. (use " I wish")

I wish I could sleep at night.

12. There are too many adverts on television. (use " I wish")

I wish there weren't so many adverts on television.

13. How long have you been married? ("report this question")

I asked my grandparents how long they had been married.

14. Are you enjoying married life? ("report this question")

I asked them if they were enjoying married life.

15. I'm working for a large travel agency . (report with " he said")

He said that he was working for a large travel agency.

16. I have to be there at four o'clock in the afternoon. (report with " she said")

She said that she had to be there at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers:

.Lama Where is Damascus located?

Rana: Damascus is located in the south west of Syria.

.Lama: How many people visit it?

Rana: Thousands of tourists visit it every year.

.Lama: Why do they visit Syria ?

Rana: They visit Syria to explore its cities.

Lama: What is Damascus famous for?

. Rana: it is famous for its old buildings.

. Salwa: When did an earthquake hit Agadir?

Lama: On February 1960 an earthquake hit Agadir.

Salwa: How long did it last?

Lama: It lasted only fifteen seconds.

Salwa: What was it like?

Lama: it was terrible.

Salwa: How many people had it killed?

Lama: it had killed over 10,000 people.

<p>Salwa: What is the law? Lama: The law is the set of rules which control society. Salwa: When was the first code of laws made? Lama: The first code of laws was made 4,000 years ago. Salwa: Who make sure that people obey law? Lama: The police makes sure that people obey law. Salwa: What does criminal law deal with? Lama: Criminal law deals with murder and theft</p>	<p>Lama: When did the Eden project open? Salwa: The Eden project opened in 2000. Lama: Where is it ? Salwa: It is in the countryside in England. Lama: Why do people come? Salwa: people come to see plants from all over the world. Lama: What would you do if you visited the Eden project? Salwa: If I visited the Eden project, I would take some photos.</p>
<p>Salwa: Where does the sand gazelle live? Lama: The sand gazelle lives across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa. Salwa: How much does it weigh? Lama: It weighs 20 kg. Salwa: What does it look like? Lama: It has a white head and a sand-colored body. Salwa: Have you ever seen the sand gazelle? Lama: Yes, I have.</p>	<p>Salwa: How many students are there in your class? Lama: There are twenty-five students in my class. Salwa: When did your school open? Lama: My school opened in 1975. Salwa: Where is the address of the school? Lama: the address of the school is 17,10th Avenue. Salwa: How many students are there in your school? Lama: there are 2 hundreds students.</p>
<p>Salwa: How old are you? Lama: I am twenty five years old. Salwa: Are you married? Lama: No, I'm not married yet. Salwa: What is your job? Lama: I am a teacher. Salwa: What do you teach? Lama: I teach History.</p>	<p>Salwa: Where did you go on holiday? Lama: I went to Palmyra on holiday. Salwa: Who did you go with? Lama: I went with my family. Salwa: What did you see there? Lama: I saw the old temples. Salwa: Would you like to visit it again? Lama: Yes, I would like to</p>
<p>Lama: When did Sofia arrive in England? Salwa: Sofia arrived in England seven years ago Lama: What has she done then? Salwa: She has worked as a primary school teacher then. Lama: Why did she go back? Salwa: she went back to see her family.</p>	<p>Lama: Which\What instrument have you learnt to play? Salwa: I have learnt to play the guitar, violin and the piano. Lama: How long have you been playing the piano? Salwa: I've been playing the piano for a few weeks. Lama: Who taught you to play the piano?</p>

<p>Lama: Who is she living with now?</p> <p>Salwa: She is living with her family.</p>	<p>Salwa: My Father taught me to play the piano.</p> <p>Lama: What is your favorite instrument?</p> <p>Salwa: My favorite instrument is the guitar.</p>
<p>Salwa: Why do farmers over cultivate their land?</p> <p>Lama: Farmers over cultivate land because there are growing numbers of people to feed.</p> <p>Salwa: Why are trees usually cut down?</p> <p>Lama: Trees are usually cut down to make more agricultural land.</p> <p>Salwa: Why do some people move to greener areas.</p> <p>Lama: Some people move to greener areas to survive.</p> <p>Salwa: Why do some people die in desert areas?</p> <p>Lama: because there is no plenty of food and water.\ because of shortages of food and water</p>	<p>Salwa: Where have you got your guitar from?</p> <p>Lama: I have got my guitar from a local shop.</p> <p>Salwa: How long have you had it?</p> <p>Lama: I have had it for three years.</p> <p>Salwa: How much does it cost?</p> <p>Lama: It costs 30,000 Syrian ponds.</p> <p>Salwa: When do you play your guitar?</p> <p>Lama: I play it in my free time\ three times a week\ every weekend.</p>

Complete the following sentences:

1. A person is innocent until....someone proves that he or she is guilty.
2. He had to pay a fine becausehe was driving too fast.
3. They have broken the law so ...they have to be punished.
4. The law makes sure that....every person is treated with respect.
5. Syrian people emigrated because...they wanted a better life\ of war.
6. When they arrived.... I had left the house\ I was doing my homework.
7. He was very nervous when ..he knew that his brother had lost his book.
8. When Laila read the letter...she couldn't stop smiling.
9. Samer couldn't contact his brother because... he had switched his phone off.
- 10 Omar felt guilty even though....it wasn't his fault.
11. I felt ill during the night so...I went to the doctor.
12. If you want to improve you health...you should reduce the amount of sugar you eat.
13. I have worked very hard recently so....I'm really tired now.
14. When I went back home....my family were waiting for me\ it was raining.
15. Trees are usually cut down tomake more agricultural land\ sell the wood.
16. I spilt tea on my homework so ...I had to redo it.
17. They move away from desert areas in order to... find food and water.
18. He left court a free man because... he had proved his innocent.
- 19.If there were no laws...there would be a chaotic situation.
20. I went to see Ali in hospital because...he had an accident\he had been ill.

THE END