

## الأفعال الشاذة IRREGULAR VERBS

### ١ المجموعة الأولى : ( التصريف الثلاثة متشابهة )

V1	V2	V3	المعنى
cost	cost	cost	يكلف
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
hit	hit	hit	يشرب
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
put	put	put	يضع
read	read	read	يقرأ

### ٢ المجموعة الثانية : ( التصريف الأول والثالث متشابهان )

V1	V2	V3	المعنى
become	became	become	يصبح
come	came	come	يأتي
run	ran	run	يركض

### ٣ المجموعة الثالثة : ( التصريف الثاني والثالث متشابهان )

V1	V2	V3	المعنى
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
think	thought	thought	يعتقد/يفكر
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
teach	taught	taught	يدرس
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
sleep	aslept	slept	ينام
keep	kept	kept	يحافظ
mean	meant	meant	يعني/يقصد
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم
leave	left	left	يغادر
lose	lost	lost	يفقد
meet	met	met	يقابل/يلتقي
send	sent	sent	يرسل
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
build	built	built	يبني
spend	spent	spent	ينفق/يقضي
spill	spilt	spilt	يسكب/يسكب
Have(have-has)	had	had	يملك
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hold	held	held	يمسك
lead	led	led	يقود/ايهدي
make	made	made	يصنع
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
say	said	said	يقول
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
stand	stood	stood	يقف
tell	told	told	يخبر
find	found	found	يجد
feed	fed	fed	يطعم

### المجموعة الرابعة : ( التصريف الثلاثة مختلفة )

V1	V2	V3	المعنى
be(am,is,are)	was-were	been	يكون
break	broke	broken	يكسر
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
Do(do-does)	did	done	يقول
drive	drove	driven	يأخذ
write	wrote	written	يكتب
speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
Get	got	got/gotten	يحصل
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
wear	wore	worn	يلبس
bear	bore	born	يولد
fall	fell	fallen	يقع
take	took	taken	يأخذ
give	gave	given	يعطي
see	saw	seen	يرى
go	went	gone	يذهب
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
grow	grew	grown	ينمو/يزدهج
fly	flew	flown	يطير
know	knew	known	يعرف
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
ring	rang	rung	يدق
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
show	showed	Showed/shown	يُري/يظهر





# السؤال الثالث

\* هو السؤال (C) في الامتحان من الرقم (١١) الى الرقم (١٤) وعليه (٤٠ علامة) ويعتمد حله على الترجمة والقواعد:  
(C. Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer:)

## Used to

Used to	
Form	الفعل بالمصدر + used to + فاعل
use	* نستخدم (used to) للتحدث عن حالات أو نشاطات متكررة في الماضي. * ونستخدم مع جموع الأفعال الحركية أو الغير حركية (التي لا تقبل الاستمرارية)
negative	فعل بالمصدر + didn't + use to + فاعل
questions	1. Did + use to + الفعل بالمصدر + فاعل + comp? 2. ? + use to + فاعل + did + أداة الاستفهام?

1. Things used to (been – be) different in the past.
2. Did you (use to - used to) drive cars in the past?
3. Doctors didn't (use to - used to) have the medicine and equipment that hospitals have today.
4. In the past I (didn't used to – didn't use to) have a car and I used to walk home.
5. We didn't (use to – used to) have a TV, so we listened to the radio or read.
6. A lot of people used to (read – reads) a paper every day.
7. Newspapers (used to – use to) be very expensive. Poor people couldn't afford them.
8. I didn't (used to – use to) live in Canada.
9. They didn't (used to - use to) watch TV.

## Could – must – have to – should

Could	
form	الفعل بالمصدر + could + الفاعل + comp.
Use	١. لمتكلم (could) للتعبير عن قدرة عامة بالماضي. ٢. لمتكلم (could) للتعبير عن احتمال أو إمكانية حدوث شيء.
negative	الفعل بالمصدر + couldn't + الفاعل + comp.
notes	١. إذا وجدنا (so that) في الجملة نستخدم بعدها (could). ٢. دائما بعد (could) يكون الفعل بالمصدر.

Have to (يجب)		Must (يجب)	
form	الفعل بالمصدر + has to + فاعل مفرد They/We/You/ I/ فاعل جمع + have to + الفعل بالمصدر	الفعل بالمصدر + must + الفاعل + comp.	
Use	* نستخدم (have to) للتعبير عن اجبار قوي. يأتي هذا الاجبار من الخارج (ربما قانون، قاعدة في المدرسة أو العمل، أو شخص ما لديه سلطة)	* نستخدم (must) للتعبير عن اجبار قوي. عموما هذا الاجبار يأتي من داخل المتكلم. * نستخدم (must) مع قوانين القواعد الخاصة بالجملة وعلامات الترقيم. * يمكن أن نستخدم (must) للتعبير عن اقتراح قوي.	
negative	الفعل بالمصدر + doesn't have to + فاعل مفرد They/We/You/ I/ فاعل جمع + don't have to + الفعل بالمصدر	الفعل بالمصدر + mustn't + الفاعل + comp.	
notes	١. دائما بعد (have to / has to) يكون الفعل بالمصدر. ٢. معنى النفي (don't have to / doesn't have to) هو أن القيام بالفعل ليس بالضرورة، يعني انك حرة التصرف والاختيار. ٣. إذا وجدنا في الجملة (it isn't necessary) نختار (don't have to / doesn't have to).	١. دائما بعد (must) يكون الفعل بالمصدر. ٢. معنى النفي (mustn't) هو أن القيام بالفعل ممنوع، يعني ليس لديك حرية التصرف أو الاختيار. ٣. إذا وجدنا في الجملة (It's important) نختار (must).	

Should (ينبغي)	
form	الفعل بالمصدر + should + الفاعل + comp.
Use	* نستخدم (should) للتعبير عن الزام خفيف، أو نصيحة.
negative	الفعل بالمصدر + shouldn't + الفاعل + comp.
notes	١. دائما بعد (should) يكون الفعل بالمصدر. ٢. إذا وجدنا في الجملة (it's a good idea) نختار (should). ٣. إذا وجدنا في الجملة (It isn't a good idea) نختار (shouldn't).







- There **is** too (many - much) **traffic** on our roads.
- There **are** too (many - much) **cars and lorries**.
- There **aren't** (much - enough) **buses**, so people drive their cars everywhere.
- (Too many - Too much) **people** drive cars. It's bad for the environment.
- They **can't all park**, because there are (too few - too many) parking spaces available.
- There are too many cars in the city. There **isn't** (many - enough) **space** for them all.
- There **are** too (much - many) **parked vehicles**.
- Pedestrians **find it difficult to walk** because the pavements (are too wide - aren't wide enough).
- There **aren't** (some - any) cars on the island.
- (More - Much) **trees** should be planted.
- I'm going to do (a lot of - many) **relaxation**.
- I **can't walk** in the city center, the pavements are too (wide - crowded).
- The dentist advised me to eat (many - less) sugar
- The pavements **are** (too - enough) narrow.
- (All - Many) **transport** on the islands is provided by horses.
- If you **eat** too (much - many) before you do exercise, you'll feel ill.
- There **is** too (many - much) **air pollution**.
- There should be (much - more) **buses** and not as many cars.
- There are already eight **hotels** in the town, and they are planning to build (more - much) in the future.
- Too (much - many) **noise is** bad for people's health.
- Many people **move to the city**, because there are (too few - too many) jobs for them **in smaller towns**.
- Who ate (some - all) the biscuits? The packet is **empty**!
- The wonderful tourist sites** in Syria is the reason why (too few - too many) people come here.
- There **is** still (some - any) water left in the jug. Do you want some more?
- (All - Some) people in Switzerland can speak Romansh, **but not many**.
- Hardly** (some - any) plants are able to survive in the icy Antarctic.
- I can't buy a ticket, because it **costs** too (much - many).

**just - yet - already - since - for - ever - never**

الكلمة	المعنى	موقعها في الجملة
Just	لثبو	تقع (just) بين الفعل المساعد وبين التصريف الثالث للفعل في الجملة المثبتة.
Already	مسبقا / من قبل	تقع (Already) بين الفعل المساعد وبين التصريف الثالث للفعل في الجملة المثبتة. و تحلها في نهاية الجملة.
Yet	حتى الآن	تقع (yet) في نهاية الجملة المنفية أو السؤال.
Ever	سابق وأن	تقع (ever) في السؤال بعد لفاعل وقبل التصريف الثالث للفعل.
Never	أبدا	تقع (never) بين الفعل المساعد وبين التصريف الثالث للفعل في الجملة المثبتة.
for	لمدة	تستخدم لاختيار التام مع (for) للتعبير عن مدة من الزمن.
since	منذ	تستخدم لاختيار التام مع (since) للتعبير عن نقطة بداية.

- I've (just - yet) eaten an ice cream.
- I've done gymnastics (since - for) 1980.
- She **hasn't prepared** salads (yet - just).
- She has (since - already) laid the table.
- I've done gymnastics (for - since) **I was a child**.
- I've lived here (since - for) **fourteen years**.
- I have (already - yet) read that book.
- Tareq has been studying (for - since) **8 o'clock**.
- They **haven't sold** their house (yet - ever).
- Have** you (ever - yet) been to hospital?
- I've (ever - never) seen such a beautiful landscape.
- I've read this book (already - just).
- You've been talking on the phone (since - for) **an hour**.

**linking words**

The word	meaning	The word	meaning	The word	meaning
as soon as	حالما	where	حيث	by the time	بحلول الوقت
when	عندما	although	بالرغم من	because	بسبب / لأن
while	بينما	if	إذا / لو / إن	so	إن / لذلك
until	حتى	and	و	or	أو
before	قبل	but	لكن	after	بعد

- (As soon as - Before) the young chicken lays its first egg; it becomes an adult.
- (When - Where) I arrived at the restaurant, my friend left.
- I always brush my teeth (before - after) **eating sweets/meals**.
- I always brush my teeth (before - after) **I go to bed**.
- Our football team practiced well, (because - so) we won the match.
- The child was crying (although - because) he hurt his leg.
- Do we really have to wait (yet - until) July to visit them?
- I couldn't go to the concert, (because - although) I didn't have a ticket.
- I'll call you (until - as soon as) I finish this work.



- I didn't know a crab could climb a tree (**until - as soon as**) I read it in a book.
- Ahmed ate his supper (**although - because**) he had a late lunch.
- I couldn't hear the alarm clock (**because - so**) of the noise.
- Ibrahim told us that he could play tennis (**but - and**) he couldn't play football.
- I'd never seen her (**before - as soon as**) I met her at the conference.
- He was working carefully (**so - but**) he hurt his fingers.
- Eman will go for a week holiday (**after - when**) the exams.
- (**When - After**) a few hours, I got tired of exercising.
- They were late (**although - because**) their car broke down on the way.
- They wanted to know (**where - what**) I had lived in Aleppo.
- (**When - Although**) I got to school, I realized I left my book at home.
- We have to hurry up (**and - because**) the bus won't wait for you.
- I hope to see you (**before - until**) you go away.
- I can't help you (**until - so**) I know your problem.
- (**When - After**) a long running, I need a glass of water.
- (**When - After**) a long thinking, we reached a good decision.
- I realized that I had left my ticket at home (**when - so**) I reached the cinema.
- The people had put the fire out (**by the time - because**) the firemen came.
- I was running fast, so I tripped (**and - but**) fell.
- My parents are going to England (**although - because**) they have some business there.
- I'll stay at home (**until - before**) it stops raining.
- (**When - Where**) I was young, I used to play the piano.

### Who / Which

تستخدم مع الأشخاص (العائل) Who (who)	تستخدم مع الأشياء (غير العائل) Which (which)
إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ أحد الأسماء التالية نختار الإجابة بين القوسين (who)	إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ أحد الأسماء التالية نختار الإجابة بين القوسين (which)
People – Mr. – People – girls – women – Pedestrians - children – grandparents – aunt – neighbour – man - Tourists – Mrs. – brother – uncle - cousins	sea water – distance – museum – litres – exhibition – rain – Titanic – sea – China – earth – travelling – hall – bag – charity – restaurant – term – dinner – Damascus – school

- Unfortunately 97.5% is **sea water**. (**who - which**) isn't drinkable.
- People** in richer countries. (**who - which**) use over 250 litres per person a day, will have to use less.
- My **cousins**. (**who - which**) live in Denmark, email us often.
- Mr. Hamdan**. (**who - which**) has got a lot of experience, is our doctor.
- The **museum**. (**who - which**) is very interesting, is in the city centre.
- Thank you for taking me to the **exhibition**. (**who - which**) I enjoyed a lot.
- I spent a weekend by the **sea**. (**who - which**) was wonderful.
- The **charity**. (**who - which**) is based in France, has several projects in Africa too.
- Some **children** in Africa. (**who - which**) have to walk a long way every day, live very far from a school.
- Our new **school**. (**who - which**) was opened last year, has got a computer room.
- My **neighbour**. (**who - which**) is an artist, gave me a lovely painting.
- I did very well this **term**. (**who - which**) made my parents proud.
- Tourists**. (**who - which**) come to Jordan, go to Petra.

### Feelings

upset	مزعج	angry (with)	شاغوب	embarrassed	مخرج	excited (about)	محمم
impressed	متأثر	worried (about)	قلق	nervous (about)	متوتر / قلق	scared	خائف
afraid (of)	خائف	happy	سعيد / مسرور	tired	متعب		

- Nadia is (**excited - angry**) because today is her **birthday**.
- You **sing beautifully**. Nadia! I'm (**scared - impressed**)!
- Lubna was (**scared - excited**) because she **heard a strange noise at night**.
- The children became (**scared - tired**) when **they heard thunder**.
- My friend is very (**excited - upset**) because he has done a **good project**.
- Are you (**afraid - embarrassed**) of **spiders**? I am too.
- I'm really (**worried - excited**) about the basketball match tomorrow!
- Yesterday, while I was shopping in the market, I **fell into a box of fruit**! I felt so (**embarrassed - happy**).
- Mariam **forgets** the answer to an **easy question**. She is (**excited - embarrassed**).
- Samer is so (**excited - embarrassed**) because he has **won the race**.
- Huda is (**excited - upset**) because she has **lost her keys**.
- Siham's **grandmother is in hospital**. So Siham is (**happy - worried**).
- Omar's little brother **breaks his computer game**. So he is (**scared - angry**).
- Hind is just **about to do an exam**. So she is (**angry - nervous**).





## illnesses

The word	meaning	The word	meaning
headache	صداع / ألم رأس	sore throat	إلتهاب حلق
sprained ankle	إلتواء كاحل	earache	ألم الأذن
temperature	حرارة / حمى	antibiotics	مضادات حيوية
broken leg	رجل مكسورة	symptoms	أعراض
toothache	ألم أسنان	hygiene	نظافة
cold	رشح / زكام	dentist	طبيب أسنان
stomachache	ألم معدة	surgery	جراحة
cough	سعال	treatment	معالجة

1. I **ate** too much. I've got (an earache - a stomach ache) now.
2. I'm **coughing**. I've got a (headache - sore throat).
3. I **feel** very **hot**. I'm sure I've got a high (temperature - headache).
4. Nadia has got (a broken leg - stomach ache). She shouldn't **eat** for two days.
5. I must go to the **dentist**. I've got (stomach ache - a toothache).
6. My **head** hurts. I often get (headaches - sore throat) like this when I haven't slept well.
7. I've got water in my **ears** after swimming, and it's giving me terrible (an earache - a stomach ache).
8. I was playing tennis when I **fell** and (sprained - cut) my **ankle**. So I can't play for a few days.

## natural events (ظواهر طبيعية)

The expression	Earthquake	Flood	Hurricane	Drought	Tsunami	Volcano	avalanche
The meaning	زلزال	فيضان	اعصار استوائي	جفاف	أمواج عملاقة	بركان	انهيار تلجي

1. The **liquid rock** flowed out towards the town is (hurricane - volcano).
2. **Fast winds** around the eye at over 120 kilometres per hour are found in a (hurricane - drought).
3. A/An (flood - earthquake) measured 8.2 on the **Richter scale**.
4. (Avalanches - Tsunamis) are **killer waves** that might be 30 metres high.
5. During the (hurricane - flood) the **heavy rainfall** caused the walls of the dam to break, and water poured into the town.
6. There has been **no rain** for over three months, and crops have failed because of the (drought - flood).
7. When huge amounts of **snow** began to slide down the mountain sides, onto the town below, this is called a/an (hurricane - avalanche).

## جعل ترجمة متشعبة

1. I always **keep** (secrets - presents) that my friends **tell me**.
2. A **good friend** (defends - leaves) his friends when they are in trouble.
3. You **shouldn't** (defend - leave) your friend if he is in trouble.
4. A good friend must **keep** his (promise - presents).
5. **Pay** (money - attention) when your **teacher is speaking**.
6. It's good to (lose - share) your things with your friend.
7. If I were you, I'd **take up** (a hobby - a friend).
8. Wherever she goes, she can (do - make) **friends**.
9. When you travel, try to (keep - take) **in touch** with your old friends.
10. Treat your friends the way you would like to be (treated - known).
11. A true friend always (forgets - forgives) you.
12. He (answered - asked) **the phone** when he heard it ringing.
13. Has (everyone - anyone) seen my dog? I left it here a few minutes ago.
14. Storytellers sometimes raise their voice to (attract - avoid) audience attention.
15. My friend is the one who tells me my faults in (public - private).
16. At the weekend, we went to (visit - stay) **in** Homs.
17. Travelling by plane (costs - earns) a lot of money.
18. My team **hadn't practiced** enough, so they (lost - won) the match.
19. You must be polite when you (talk - tell) **to** people.
20. We recycle plastic to (make - do) new **products**.
21. I'm going to (speak - say) **to** him after the meeting.





# السؤال الرابع

\* هو السؤال الرابع في الامتحان (D) من السؤال رقم (١٥) إلى السؤال (١٨)، والمطلوب من هذا السؤال اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة من (a-b-c) لإكمال الحوار، حيث يعتمد حل هذا السؤال على خمس نقاط أساسية وهي:  
 ١. الأفعال المساعدة. ٢. الضمان. ٣. أدوات الاستفهام. ٤. الروابط الزمنية وأحرف الجر. ٥. أداة التعريف (the) وأدوات التكرار (a-an).  
 \* يجب قراءة الحوار كاملاً ومراجعة شرح قواعد النقاط الخمسة الماضية لكي تستطيع حل السؤال بشكل صحيح.  
 (D. Choose the correct answer (a, b or c) to complete the following dialogue:)

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15. Ibrahim: Where ..... you go on holiday?  
 a- have b- are c- do
16. Rakan: ..... always go to Egypt.  
 a- Our b- We c- Us
17. Ibrahim: ..... do you go there?  
 a- Where b- When c- Why
18. Omar: Because the shopping ..... great.  
 a- is b- be c- being

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15. Soha: ..... are you going?  
 a- What b- Where c- Which  
 Nada: I'm going to the dentist.
16. Soha: ..... you got toothache?  
 a- Have b- Can c- Are
17. Nada: No, I go every six months ..... a check up.  
 What about you?  
 a- in b- for c- at
18. Soha: Last time I went to the dentist, ..... found nothing  
 wrong with my teeth.  
 a- him b- his c- he

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- Amer: Did you like your holiday in Egypt?  
 15. Salem: Yes, I ..... a great time there.  
 a- have b- had c- am
16. Amer: Did you ride ..... camel?  
 a- a b- the c- an  
 Amer: Yes, it was a very bumpy ride, but it was great fun
17. Salem: ..... was your favourite place in Egypt?  
 a- What b- Who c- When
18. Susan: I loved Aswan. ..... saw so many interesting things.  
 a- me b- my c- I

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15. Waleed: We ..... been driving for hours.  
 a- will b- have c- are
16. Susan: Yes, but don't worry, we are nearly .....  
 a- their b- there c- them
17. Waleed: ..... about petrol? Did you remember to fill up  
 the car with petrol?  
 a- Where b- Who c- What
18. Susan: Yes, of course, I also put some water and fruit .....  
the car's box.  
 a- for b- with c- in

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15. Fuad: ..... painted this painting?  
 a- What b- Who c- Whose
16. Tareq: Fadia painted .....  
 a- its b- them c- it
17. Fuad: When ..... that?  
 a- was b- is c- be
18. Tareq: ..... the 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
 a- on b- in c- at

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15. Samira: ..... are you going to study?  
 a- Where b- What c- When
16. Salma: I ..... going to study medicine.  
 a- have b- can c- am
17. Samira: Why ..... you like medicine?  
 a- are b- do c- had
18. Salma: Because ..... like helping people.  
 a- I b- Me c- Mine

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15. Salem: ..... did you lose your book?  
 a- When b- Where c- What
16. Omar: I lost it ..... the street.  
 a- to b- on c- in
17. Salem: ..... it old or new?  
 a- Is b- Did c- Be
18. Omar: ..... book is new.  
 a- Me b- Mine c- My

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15. Doctor: ..... you do a physical activity?  
 a- Have b- Do c- Are  
 Salem: I rarely do.
16. Doctor: ..... kind of food do you usually eat?  
 a- What b- When c- Who
17. Salem: I like meat ..... sweets.  
 a- but b- so c- and
18. Doctor: Oh dear! It's time to make some change to ..... life.  
 a- you b- your c- yours

91

15. A: Hi, I'm Hussein. I think we ..... in the same class.  
 a. do b. are c. can
16. B: My name's Tareq. I'm reading a book ..... Bosra  
 a. at b. for c. about
17. A: I prefer science ..... was your old school?  
 a. When b. Where c. Why  
 B: I went to a school in Canada.
18. A: How long ..... you lived there?  
 a. have b. did c. was

101

15. A: ..... are you studying in history this year?  
 a. What b. When c. Why
16. B: The history of ancient Greece, ..... is interesting.  
 a. He b. She c. It
17. A: What ..... you do at the weekend?  
 a. are b. do c. have  
 A: I play volleyball every Saturday.
18. B: I ..... thinking about starting a reading club.  
 a. have b. am c. can



11)

15. A: ..... is the **matter**?  
a. Where      b. Why      c. What
16. B: I ..... **got** a broken leg.  
a. am      b. have      c. will
17. A: ..... did you break it?  
a. When      b. Where      c. How
- B: **Last week.**
18. A: You ..... **rest** your leg.  
a. should      b. have      c. are

12)

15. A: Are you on ..... **way** to the village in the valley?  
a. your      b. you      c. yours
16. B: Yes, I have **just come** ..... the mountain village.  
a. on      b. at      c. from
17. A: ..... did you find the mountain village?  
a. Where      b. When      c. How
18. B: It ..... **wonderful**.  
a. was      b. did      c. could

13)

- A: I've got this terrible **sore throat**.  
15. B: ..... did you have it?  
a. How long      b. How much      c. How old
16. A: **For a week** ..... **started** last Saturday.  
a. He      b. She      c. It
17. B: Ok. .... **give** you some antibiotics.  
a. I was      b. I'm      c. I'll
18. B: I think you should **stay** ..... bed.  
a. on      b. in      c. of

14)

15. A: Have ..... ever been to hospital?  
a. you      b. your      c. yours
16. B: I was ..... **hospital** about five weeks ago.  
a. on      b. in      c. to
17. A: ..... **happened** to you?  
a. When      b. Why      c. What
18. B: I ..... on my way to school one day when I **slipped** and broke my wrist.  
a. have      b. were      c. was

15)

- A: Let's take the emergency blanket  
15. B: I disagree. It isn't ..... **most** important thing.  
a. a      b. the      c. an
16. A: If we take it, we will be warm ..... **night**.  
a. on      b. in      c. at
17. B: **That** ..... true.  
a. is      b. are      c. can
18. A: ..... **I write** it down?  
a. Are      b. Does      c. Shall

16)

15. A: I've just got an idea. I think I know ..... they are.  
a. when      b. where      c. why
16. A: **If they went** to look at the **amphitheatre**, they ..... walk away into the desert.  
a. aren't      b. haven't      c. wouldn't
17. B: So, they must still be ..... **the city**.  
a. at      b. on      c. in
18. A: We know there ..... **houses and cities** under the sand.  
a. is      b. are      c. will

## السؤال الخامس

\* هو السؤال (E) في الاستحان من الرقم (19) الى الرقم (21) وعليه (٣٠ علامة) والمطلوب وضع كلمة ذات وظيفة فراغية ليتم معنى الجملة:  
(E. Write the missing word in each space.)  
\* يوجد بعض النقاط الهامة لهذا السؤال:

## 1 Pronouns

الجملة

السؤال

تتمة + مفعول به + فعل + فاعل

? + تتمة + فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

? + تتمة + فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة الاستفهام

Subject pronouns (ضمائر الفاعل)	object pronouns (ضمائر المفعول به)	possessive adjectives (صفات الملكية)	possessive pronouns (ضمائر الملكية)
I	me	my	mine
We	us	our	ours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its
They	them	their	theirs
You	you	your	yours
1. تستخدم ضمائر الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل مكان الفاعل.	1. تستخدم ضمائر المفعول به بعد الفعل في الجملة مكان المفعول به.	1. يأتي بعد صفات الملكية اسم.	1. تأتي ضمائر الملكية في بداية أو نهاية الجملة لكنها غير متبوعة ب اسم.
2. تأتي ضمائر الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد في السؤال.	2. تستخدم ضمائر المفعول مع صيغة الأمر.		
	3. تستخدم ضمائر المفعول به بعد أحرف الجر.		



**Write the missing word in each space:**

- ..... is sunny and hot today.
- Ali was reading when Hussein spoke to .....
- Are ..... hungry?
- What is ..... name?

**2 Auxiliary Verbs****A. Verbs to be.**

(is - am - are - was - were - be - been)

\* عندما لا يكون هناك فعل في الجملة نستخدم أحد أفعال ال (Be) حسب زمن الجملة (ماضي أو حاضر) وحسب الفاعل (جمع أو مفرد)

\* صفة + ( is - am - are - was - were ) + فاعل

\* إذا كان يوجد فعل مضاف اليه (ing) نضع قبله أحد أفعال ال (Be)

\* فاعل + ( is - am - are - was - were ) + V.ing

\* نضع كلمة (Be) بعد أفعال ال (modals)

\* فاعل + (can - could - will - would - should - ....) + be + V.3/ad

\* نضع كلمة (been) عندما يكون لدينا شكل أو جملة حاضر تام مستمر

\* فاعل + (have - has) + been + V.ing

**Write the missing word in each space:**

- Smoking ..... dangerous.
- Tsunamis ..... huge waves.
- You ..... late yesterday.
- I ..... studying English now.
- We ..... watching TV when the phone rang.
- You must ..... polite.
- It has ..... blowing since 4 o'clock.

**B. Verbs to have.**

(have - has - had)

\* عندما لا يكون هناك فعل في الجملة نستخدم أحد أفعال ال (Be) إذا كان معنى الجملة يدل على:  
1. ملكية 2. قضاء وقت 3. تناول وجبات  
هنا نستخدم أفعال ال (Have) وليس أفعال ال (Be) طبقا حسب زمن الجملة والفاعل.**Write the missing word in each space:**

- I ..... a great time yesterday.
- Damascus ..... a lot of beautiful places.
- We ..... our breakfast early.

**C. Verbs to do.**

(do - does - did)

\* التهمة + didn't use to + فاعل

\* ملخص الأفعال المساعدة.

الفعل المساعد	شكل الفعل الرئيسي بعد الفعل المساعد
Verbs to be (is-am-are-was-were)	(في الجملة العادية ، مبني بالعلوم) V.ing (في حالة المبني للمجهول) V.3
Verbs to have (have-has-had)	V.3
Verbs to do (do-does-did)	الفعل بالمصدر
Modals (can-could-shall-should-will-would....)	الفعل بالمصدر

**Write the missing word in each space:**

- What ..... you do in your free time?
- Where ..... you go yesterday?
- What ..... your friend look like?
- What ..... you doing now?
- I ..... written three letters.



**3 Articles**

<b>a</b>	١. قبل اسم مفرد معنود يبدأ بحرف ساكن. (حتى لو سبق لاسم بصفة أو أكثر) ٢. قبل الأمراض (.... headache – toothache) التي لا تبدأ بحرف ساكن. ٣. قبل أسماء المهن التي لا تبدأ بحرف ساكن ٤. قبل بعض الكلمات والتعابير (twice a week ...)
<b>an</b>	١. قبل اسم مفرد معنود يبدأ بحرف صوتي. (حتى لو سبق لاسم بصفة أو أكثر) والاحرف الصوتية هي (a - e - i - o - u) ٢. قبل الأمراض (.... earache) التي تبدأ بحرف صوتي. ٣. قبل أسماء المهن التي تبدأ بحرف صوتي. ٤. قبل بعض الكلمات والتعابير (60 km an hour...)
<b>the</b>	١. قبل أسماء المسطحات المائية. ٢. قبل الاتجاهات. ٣. قبل صيغة التفضيل (-est) ٤. قبل الأعداد الترتيبية. = قبل فترات اليوم. ٦. قبل بعض الكلمات (world – mosque – Internet ...)

Write the missing word in each space:

- I have got ..... headache.
- I found ..... large stick.
- Hama is in ..... west of Syria.
- Sami is ..... artist.
- Mexico is one of ..... largest cities in the world.

**4 Prepositions**

(of – on – in – at – to – by – from – for – with – about – up – down ...)

<b>of</b>	afraid of / full of *
<b>on</b>	مع الأيام on holiday / on farm / on TV / on radio * keen on / depend on / based on *
<b>in</b>	مع السنوات والقصور والأشهر interested in * مع الوقت
<b>at</b>	at night / at home / at the moment / at the weekend * good at *
<b>to</b>	مع الإخبار (have to / has to / had to) * اعتاد على (used to) * نجح وتمكن من (بتجهد) (was-were able to) *
<b>by</b>	مع الحقن للمجهول
<b>from</b>	مع وسائل النقل
<b>for</b>	different from *
<b>with</b>	from ..... to ..... *
<b>about</b>	wait for / famous for * angry with * excited about / worried about / nervous about *

Write the missing word in each space:

- I have ..... wear a uniform.
- I will finish ..... 2 o'clock.
- She is good ..... math.
- We go to school ..... bus.
- Tsunamis are caused ..... volcanos.
- Geneva is famous ..... its castles.
- I was born ..... 2004.

**5 Linking words**

(before – after – if – although – as soon as – until – because – when – so – but – and – or ...)

Write the missing word in each space:

- ..... I were you, I would study.
- I will phone you ..... I finish work.
- I always brush my teeth ..... I go to bed.





## 6 Passive Voice

present simple	O + (is – am – are) + V.3 + by + S
past simple	O + (was – were) + V.3 + by + S
modals	O + (modals) + <b>be</b> + V.3 + by + S
continuous	O + (is – am – are – was – were) + <b>being</b> + V.3 + by + S

## Write the missing word in each space:

- Food and drink can't ..... taken into the theatre.
- The city of New Orleans ..... damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005.
- Every year, the islands ..... visited by thousands of tourists.
- Today, millions of mobile phone calls are ..... made every second.

## 7 Who / Which

who (مع العائل)

which (مع غير العائل)

فعل (who / which) , اسم

## Write the missing word in each space:

- My friend, ..... lives in London emails me.
- The book ..... is on the table is mine.

## 8 determiners

(too – enough – much – many – few – little – some – any)

too	* (جدا) تأتي قبل الصفة في الجملة المشبهة
enough	* (كاف) تأتي بعد الصفة في الجملة المنفية
many	* (كثير) تأتي قبل الاسم المعدود الجمع
few	* (قليل) تأتي قبل الاسم المعدود الجمع
much	* (كثير) تأتي قبل الاسم الغير معدود
little	* (قليل) تأتي قبل الاسم الغير معدود
some	* (بعض) تأتي قبل الاسم الغير معدود أو الاسم المعدود الجمع في الجملة المشبهة
any	* (أي) تأتي قبل الاسم الغير معدود أو الاسم المعدود الجمع في الجملة المنفية

## Write the missing word in each space:

- I am not old ..... to drive a car.
- I ate too ..... I have got a stomachache.
- Too ..... days of rain are bad for the crops.

## 9 There is / There are

There + (is – was) + (اسم مفرد معدود أو اسم غير معدود)

There + (are – were) + (اسم جمع)

## Write the missing word in each space:

- There ..... some very interesting places to visit in Damascus.

## 10 Adverbs

yet	إلى الآن	* تأتي في نهاية الجملة المنفية أو السؤال في جملة الحاضر التام
ago	منذ	* تأتي في نهاية الجملة في جملة الماضي البسيط
since	منذ	* يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية محددة.
for	لمدة	* يأتي بعدها مدة من الزمن غير محددة.
ever	سابق وأن	* تأتي في سؤال الحاضر التام بعد الفاعل وفعل الفعل المضارع.
already	مسبقا	
just	للتو	* تأتي بين (have-has) و (V.3) في الجملة المشبهة.
never	أبدا	
all	طوال	* تأتي قبل فترة من الزمن في جملة الحاضر التام المستمر.
every	كل	* تأتي مع دلالات الحاضر البسيط.
last	الماضي	* تأتي مع دلالات الماضي البسيط.

## Write the missing word in each space:

- I haven't got any news .....
- Snow covered Damascus two weeks .....
- I have got this car ..... 2008.
- Have you ..... been to Madrid?



## 11 Question tags

\* عند وجود فعل مساعد:

are	↔	aren't	has+ V3	↔	hasn't
is	↔	isn't	have+V3	↔	haven't
can	↔	can't	had+V3	↔	hadn't
should	↔	shouldn't	V+s/does	↔	doesn't
could	↔	couldn't	VI/do	↔	don't
will	↔	won't	V2/did	↔	didn't

7+ ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد متفعل → تحويله ، التهمة + فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل

7+ ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت → تحويله ، التهمة + فعل مساعد منفي + فاعل

\* عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد:

الفاعل على شكل ضمير + doesn't → التهمة + اسم + (has) أو (v.1+s/es) + الفاعل

الفاعل على شكل ضمير + don't → التهمة + اسم + (have) أو (v.1) + الفاعل

الفاعل على شكل ضمير + didn't → التهمة + اسم + (had) أو (v.2/ed) + الفاعل

Write the missing word in each space:

- You can't speak French, ..... you?
- Your mother is a doctor, ..... she?
- They won the match, ..... they?
- All has a car, ..... he?
- That is our new teacher, ..... it?
- You aren't going to the shops, ..... you?
- We have been riding for hours, ..... we?
- We saw amazing things, ..... we?
- We will have to go and see something else, ..... we?
- That possibly couldn't be true, ..... it?
- Your little sister has eaten all the biscuits, ..... she?
- You didn't see amazing things, ..... you?
- It is too dark to sleep properly, ..... it?
- I can't understand anything, ..... I?
- You have been to Paris and Rome, ..... you?
- The children left the door open, ..... they?
- She doesn't play tennis, ..... she?
- Most students in Britain have lunch at school, ..... they?
- We have to wear sport shoes, ..... we?

Write the missing word in each space:

- I am waiting for my friend. She ..... late.
- In the past they used ..... ride horses into town to do the shopping.
- He moved to Canada when he ..... five.
- Tareq was reading a book when Hussein spoke to .....
- Don't turn the attention ..... yourself.
- Somebody left the door open, ..... they?
- I'm going to tell you about ..... city called Hama.
- You ..... be late. The bus won't wait for you.
- If I ..... you, I would take some money with me.
- I ..... had lunch yet.
- I looked all over the garden, ..... I couldn't find it.
- The money could still ..... there.
- ..... it was dark, I couldn't see anything.
- We have ..... wear a uniform to school.
- I must go home. My mother ..... waiting for me.
- Exams in Syria ..... usually done at the end of each school semester.
- Syria ..... rich in history and culture.
- Damascus ..... many wonderful places to visit.
- Some tourists come to Syria for adventure ..... action.
- They were late, ..... their car had broken down on the way.

- You can move around Hama ..... car.
- Today we sailed a cross ..... Bosphorus.
- We ve been driving for hours, ..... we?
- I broke my leg two years .....
- I haven't finished playing .....
- The museum, ..... is very interesting, is in the city centre.
- My brother, ..... is working in France, has sent me some e-mails.
- It's very important to use soap ..... wash your hands.
- When I arrived at the restaurant, my friends ..... left.
- Nadia saw two shapes ..... the distance.
- I need help with my homework. I ..... help you.
- I would like to close the window, but it's too high for me. .... I close it for you?
- It takes five hours to get there, ..... it?
- If we take the torch and batteries, we ..... need matches.
- There's nothing worse ..... talking to someone who is looking at someone else in the room.
- The missing boy can't ..... found by the police.
- Natural disasters can be predicted, ..... scientists.
- New walls are ..... built around the village.
- If we take the emergency blanket, we ..... be warm at night.
- It's a lovely day, ..... it?



# السؤال السادس

\* هو السؤال السادس في الامتحان (F) من الرقم (٢٢) إلى الرقم (٢٥) ، والمطلوب من هذا السؤال هو إكمال كل بند موجود في العمود (A) بما يناسبه من البنود الموجودة بالعمود (B). علما بأنه يوجد خمسة بنود بالعمود (B) و أربعة بنود بالعمود (A) وهذا يعني وجود بند في العمود (B) هامشي. ويعتمد هذا السؤال على الترجمة والقواعد معا.  
(F- Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B):-)

1	(A)	الحل	(B)	6	(A)	الحل	(B)
	22. Our team lost the match		a) a very brave explorer.		22. Some people were hurt		a) because I've forgotten my glasses.
	23. Roald Amundsen was		b) she would be very angry.		23. Syria is rich		b) but my parents are Chinese.
	24. Hassan said he was going to		c) my parents are Chinese.		24. I can't read the sign		c) she helped her mother.
	25. If I broke my mother's vase,		d) because they hadn't practiced enough.		25. I come from Canada		d) by the molten rock.
			e) play tennis on Saturday.				e) in history and culture.
2	(A)	الحل	(B)	7	(A)	الحل	(B)
	22. Reading a newspaper is better		a) the bus leaves in the five minutes.		22. I wish I played football for my		a) I wouldn't miss the train.
	23. You had better go now because		b) the world 85 million copies every day.		23. If I didn't get up so late,		b) languages at school.
	24. China sells the most newspaper in		c) when and where the story takes place.		24. I wish I studied more		c) I knocked it off the table.
	25. The story GILGAMESH is probably		d) than reading news in the internet.		25. I broke my favorite lamp because		d) national team when I was young.
			e) the world's oldest story.				e) she's been cutting the room.
3	(A)	الحل	(B)	8	(A)	الحل	(B)
	22. I was waiting for the bus		a) I heard a noise downstairs.		22. If it wasn't so dark,		a) from his old home in Canada.
	23. I used to live on a		b) I would talk for hours on the phone.		23. I'm learning English for		b) who forgives you.
	24. I was lying in bed when		c) when, it started to rain.		24. Tarek's house was very different		c) Have you been crying?
	25. Every afternoon, my friends and		d) farm in the countryside.		25. Your eyes are red!		d) I would read a book.
			e) watch TV after dinner.				e) my next trip to Britain.
4	(A)	الحل	(B)	9	(A)	الحل	(B)
	22. Nowadays, basketball is		a) a lift to the station?		22. Ahmad can't play computer games,		a) before I became hooked to them.
	23. Sometimes a speaker needs time		b) have done their work.		23. As soon as you notice signs of addiction on a relative or a friend,		b) Sai ma had a terrible headache.
	24. When Faten was a child,		c) played all over the world.		24. When an expert talk to the game addict,		c) he helps him to notice the addictive behaviour.
	25. Shall I give you		d) to organize his ideas.		25. After spending too much time playing computer games,		d) seek professional help.
			e) her mother had an operation.				e) until he finishes his homework.
5	(A)	الحل	(B)	10	(A)	الحل	(B)
	22. You should make a		a) black shoes to school.		22. Sally doesn't study very hard.		a) because I don't do gymnastics.
	23. You mustn't be late because		b) birthday next week.		23. I'm not very flexible,		b) then I lost my old jacket.
	24. We are only allowed to wear		c) You can have lunch		24. I can't see the step.		c) she often fails her tests.
	25. I must remember my aunts		d) revision timetable.		25. I really want to buy a tennis racket,		d) I always fall over.
			e) the bus won't wait for you.				e) but I don't have enough money.



# السؤال السابع

♦ هو السؤال السابع في الامتحان (G) من الرقم (26) إلى الرقم (30) - والمطلوب من هذا السؤال هو اختيار الإجابة بين قوسين اعتماداً على الأزمنة.  
(G- Choose the correct tense between brackets:)

## Tenses

	الحاضر البسيط	الحاضر المستمر	الحاضر التام	الحاضر التام المستمر
الشكل	(V.1) / (V.1+s)	(is - am - are) + V.ing	(have - has) + V.3	(have - has) + been + V.ing
التنفي	don't + V.0 doesn't + V.0	(isn't - am not - aren't) + V.ing	(haven't - hasn't) + V.3	(haven't - hasn't) + been + V.ing
الدلالات	always - usually - sometimes - often - every - at the weekend - once a day ....	now - next - today - tomorrow at present - at the moment - this year - look! - nowadays	already - just - ever yet - so far - since - for never	all - since - for - for the last few days

	الماضي البسيط	الماضي المستمر	الماضي التام
الشكل	(V.2)	(was - were) + V.ing	had + V.3
التنفي	didn't + V.0	(wasn't - weren't) + not + V.ing	hadn't + V.3
الدلالات	yesterday - ago - in the past last(week,...) in (1950- the 19th	when - while - as بالمترق الآخر ماضي بسيط	before - after - as soon as - until - when بالمترق الآخر ماضي بسيط

	المستقبل البسيط	Be going to
الشكل	(will + V.0)	(is - am - are) + going to + V.0
التنفي	won't + V.0	(isn't - am not - aren't) + going to + V.0
الدلالات	next - tomorrow - in the future - 2050	next - tomorrow

1. He (buys- bought) a car two years ago.
2. Yesterday, we (go - went) to a library.
3. I (see - saw) my friend last holiday.
4. Here, you always (see - saw) lots of interesting actors.
5. I was waiting for the bus when it (starts - started) to rain.
6. I was having dinner when the phone (rings - rang).
7. Omar often (finishes- finished) his work early.
8. They ( receive- received) an invitation for the party last week.
9. I (did - have been doing) my homework since three o'clock.
10. Hurry up! You (talked - have been talking) on the phone for an hour.
11. For the past three weeks, I ( am reading - have been reading ) a very sad story.
12. I'm so tired. I (had cleaned - have been cleaning) the house all day .
13. I (have read-will read) this book already.
14. I (haven't finished- doesn't finish) y work yet .
15. My mother (was cooking -is cooking ) at the moment.
16. I (am waiting - was waiting) for the bus when it started to rain.
17. At the moment, she (is making - was making) dinner.
18. Today I (am writing - was writing) a story.
19. Now, we (are visiting- were visiting) all the famous places.
20. while I (was staying- am staying) in Homs, I met an old friend.
21. A tourist stopped to ask me for directions . He (has lost - had lost) his map.
22. By the time she (is - was) 21, she had got married.
23. When I arrived at the restaurant, my friends (had left - has left).
24. I (had read - have read) the book before I saw the film.
25. I (know - knew) the answers to the test because I had studied the night before.

## Passive voice

♦ لصياغة المبنى للمجهول نضع المفعول أولاً الذي يصبح فاعل ثم نضع الفعل في حالة المبني للمجهول ونتابع الجملة.

المبنى للمجهول	الشكل	المبنى للمجهول
الزمن		
الحاضر البسيط	S + {v.1/v.1s,es} + O	O + {is/am/are} + v.3
الحاضر المستمر	S+ {is/am/are} + v.ing + O	O+ {is/am/are} + being + v.3
الماضي البسيط	S+ {v.2} + O	O+ {was/were} + v.3
Modals(can/could)	S+ {can/could} + v.1 + O	O+ {can/could} + be + v.3



**Note:** عندما يكون من المهم أن نذكر الفاعل في المبني للمجهول فنستخدم (الفاعل + by)

**Note:** تكون الجملة مبني للمجهول في حال أتى أحد أشكال الفعل (be) ... (is-am-are-was-were-be-been-being) متنوع بـ (v.3)، أو لاحظنا وجود (الفاعل + by) بنهاية الجملة.  
٢. تعتمد في اختيار الحل بين الأقسام على طبيعة الجملة فيما إذا كانت جملة ماضية أم جملة حاضرة.

الكلمات الدالة على الحاضر	الكلمات الدالة على الماضي
Today – Nowadays – usually – still – Every year . ١. إذا دل معنى الجملة على حقيقة علمية أو عامة ٢. إذا احتوت الجملة الثانية على فعل (v.1/v.1+s) أو فعل كونه بالحاضر (is/am/are)	Yesterday – In the past – Traditionally – in 1876 – first – in the 19 <sup>th</sup> . ١. penicillin -century – the ancient Pyramids ٢. إذا احتوت الجملة الثانية على فعل (v.2/v. ed) أو فعل كونه بالماضي (was/were)

### If conditional

\* و يستخدم هذا النوع من الجمل الشرطية للأشياء التي من الممكن أن تتحقق في الوقت الحاضر أو المستقبل

#### 1. The first conditional ( قاعدة المحتمل )

Form :

If + فاعل +	v.1+(s) فعل v.1 is – am – are isn't – am not – aren't have – has do – does doesn't + v.0 don't + v.0	, فاعل +	will + v.0 won't + v.0 'll + v.0
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#### 2. The second conditional ( قاعدة الغير محتمل أو المستحيل )

\* و يستخدم هذا النوع من الجمل الشرطية للحالات التخيلية (غير حقيقية) في الحاضر والمستقبل.

Form :

If + فاعل +	v.2 v.ed was – were wasn't – weren't had did didn't + v.0	, فاعل +	would + v.0 wouldn't + v.0 'd + v.0
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### Reported speech & Wish

**Note:** لا نستخدم الزمن الحاضر في الكلام المنقول لذلك إذا جاء في الامتحان فعلى من قرئين أحدهما ماضى والآخر حاضر . نختار الفعل الماضي  
**Note:** يختلف الفعل (told) عن باقي الأفعال في أنه يجب أن يتبعه (مفعول به) أو ضمير مفعول به. بينما الفعل (said) لا يتبعه مفعول به إلا إذا كان متبوع بحرف الجر (to)  
**Note:** بعد الفعل (wish) نستخدم الزمن الماضي لذلك إذا جاء في الامتحان فعلى من قرئين أحدهما ماضى والآخر حاضر . نختار الفعل الماضي

#### G- Choose the correct tense between brackets:

#### Tenses

- I went to play football outside **while** my sister (is watching was watching) the Olympics on TV.
- I (play – am playing) volleyball **every** Saturday.
- We (are going to – go) the space exhibition at the science museum **next weekend**.
- Last weekend**, I (am walking – walked) through the most beautiful field.
- People who (write – are writing) for a newspaper are called journalists.
- I'm in London. I (enjoy – am enjoying) my holiday.
- I (read – am reading) a good book **at the moment**.
- I (think – am thinking) **about** starting a reading club.
- I (study – am studying) for my exams **this week**.
- He (moves – moved) to Canada when he **was** five.
- Yesterday** we (went – go) to Covent Garden Market.
- Naser (rode – was riding) his bike **when** he fell off.
- I (came – come) to the school **last year**.
- While** I (shopped – was shopping) in the market, I fell into a box of fruit.
- She **was standing** outside the stadium, **when** a thief (sees – saw) the ticket in her bag.
- As** we (are walking – were walking) around, we met a group of tourists.

- He **was thinking** about his new school **when** he (falls – fell) asleep.
- Newspapers (began – begin) about five hundred years **ago**.
- Today**, she (visits – is visiting) her grandparents in the mountains.
- I (went – have gone) **to the** dentist **last week**.
- I (haven't had – didn't have) lunch **yet**.
- I (already packed – have already packed) my suitcase.
- Before the well**, the villagers (had – have) suffered from various diseases.
- After Nahla (had got – has got)** water from the well, Peter **met** her.
- I (knew – know) the answers to the test because I **had studied** the night before.
- The train **had already left by the time** we (got – get) to the station.
- When** she **put** her hand into the bag, a spider **suddenly (bit – has bitten)** her.
- I (left – leave) a message **because** she **had gone** out.
- By the time** she (is – was) 21, she **had got** married.
- By the time** she (got – had got) to hospital, she **had become** very ill.
- The child (is crying – was crying) **because** he **had hurt** his leg.



32. They **weren't** home when I rang them. They (**have already gone – had already gone**) out.
33. We **had managed** to put the fire out **by the time** the firemen (**come – came**).
34. A tourist **stopped** to ask me for directions. He (**had lost – has lost**) his map.
35. Our team **lost** the match. We (**hadn't practised – haven't practised**) enough.
36. The train (**had already left – already left**) **when we arrived**.
37. He (**was tidying – is tidying**) his room **right now**.
38. I (**know – am knowing**) the answers to the test.
39. I (**was going – have been**) to this library twice **this week**.
40. **Next summer** I (**am going to visit – visited**) my aunt.
41. **Next Friday**, He (**is going to – was going to**) visit Grandmother.
42. **On Monday**, Ali (**is going to – would**) meet Obaid at the library.

55. **If we (take – took)** the emergency blanket, we **ll** be warm at night.
56. **If we take** the torch and batteries, we (**won't need – wouldn't need**) matches.
57. **If it (wasn't - isn't)** so dark, Tareq **could** study the painting properly.
58. **If Tareq had** some matches, he (**would make – will make**) a fire.
59. **If I (were – am)** you, I **wouldn't** run in the dark.
60. **If they (fell – fall)** down a hole, they **would** be in the buried city.
61. **If Steve (didn't – doesn't)** speak Arabic, he **would** apply for jobs in the Middle East.
62. **If I saw** smoke coming from a house, I **would** (**phone - phoned**) home and ask for advice.

74. The first social networking sites (**are created – were created**) **in the 1990s**.
75. The strength of an earthquake (**is measured - was measured**) by seismologists using the Richter scale.
76. **Tsunamis (are caused – is caused)** by an earthquake or volcanic action at sea.
77. Better international warning systems (**are being developed – are been developed**).
78. Over 20 people (**are killed – were killed**) **last month** on the road.
79. Paper (**is recycled – was recycled**) and new products **are** made.
80. When the clouds **move** over cool air on the land, rain (**is formed – was formed**).
81. This painting (**is painted – was painted**) by Monet **in the 19th century**.
82. Paper (**is first produced – was first produced**) as early as 3000 **BC** in Egypt.

94. Rahab **said** her relatives (**are coming – were coming**) to visit them.
95. She **told me** that she (**wants – wanted**) to be a surgeon.
96. Ali **said** they (**are having – were having**) a picnic.
97. Munzer **said** he (**is – was**) sorry for forgetting to phone me.
98. Huda **told me that** she (**was buying – is buying**) a new shirt that day.
99. She **said** that they (**had – have**) a nice house.
100. Ahmed **said** he (**has – had**) a headache.
101. Tareq **said** that she (**can - could**) borrow his camera.

43. **In the future**, there (**were – will be**) computers on every desk at school.
44. He (**hasn't been washing – hasn't washed**) the car **yet**.
45. (**I've known - I've been knowing**) my friend all my life.
46. I (**haven't visited - haven't been visiting**) Europe **yet**.
47. **Your eyes are red. (Had you cried - Have you been crying)?**
48. I've (**just received – just been receiving**) a message on my mobile.
49. **I'm so tired**. I (**cleaned – have been cleaning**) the house **all day**.
50. It (**has rained – has been raining**) **for the last few days**.
51. I (**am looking – have been looking**) after my neighbour's son **all afternoon**.
52. She (**has been cutting – is cutting**) onions **since** four o'clock.
53. He (**has been painting – has painted**) the room **all afternoon**.
54. She (**has done - has been doing**) exercise **all morning**.

#### If conditional

63. What **will** happen **if** you (**don't – didn't**) know anyone in London?
64. **If I go** shopping, I (**will buy – would buy**) some new pens.
65. **If I (do – did)** well in your exam, I'll go to university.
66. What **will** you buy **if** you (**went – go**) shopping today?
67. **If I (speak – spoke)** only English for a week, my English **will** improve a lot.
68. I **would** go **if** I (**have – had**) some money.
69. **If I go** to London, I (**won't know – wouldn't know**) anyone.
70. **If you (know – knew)** my brother better, you **wouldn't** say that.
71. He (**won't go – wouldn't go**) **if** he **doesn't** feel well.
72. **If my English (got – gets)** better, I'll do well at school.
73. **If you (tell – told)** me a secret, I **wouldn't** tell anyone.

#### Passive voice

83. The city of New Orleans (**is damaged – was damaged**) by Hurricane Katrina **in 2005**.
84. **Penicillin (was discovered – will be discovered)** by Alexander Fleming.
85. **Nowadays**, computers (**are used – were used**) for letters.
86. A text message (**was sent – are sent**) to people in England.
87. They (**are saved - were saved**) when the storm **stopped**.
88. Boats (**are sent - were sent**) out, and he **was** rescued.
89. Schools (**were closed – are closed**) by a power cut **last week**.
90. **In the past** in China, writing (**is done – was done**) on bamboo.
91. **Every year**, a lot of money (**is spent – was spent**) by people sending each other greeting cards.
92. Seats (**can be booked – can be booking**) in advanced, by phone or on the internet.
93. Ticket holders (**can't be allowed – can't been allowed**) to enter the theatre after a play has started.

#### Reported speech & Wish

102. I **wish** I (**understood – understand**) English.
103. I **wish** the bookshop (**is – was**) open.
104. I **wish** I (**didn't forget – don't forget**) Omar's number!
105. I don't have my umbrella. It's raining. I **wish** I (**have – had**) my umbrella.
106. I **wish** I (**did – do**) more sport.
107. I **wish** I (**wrote – write**) a novel.
108. I **wish** I (**don't - didn't**) give up playing the piano.
109. I **wish** I (**learn – learnt**) to swim.
110. I **wish** I (**could – can**) buy a new computer game. It is very good.
111. I **wish** I (**travelled - travelling**) to more places.
112. I **wish** I (**read - will read**) more books.



# السؤال الثامن

\* وهو السؤال الثامن (II) في الامتحان الوزاري من رقم (٣١) إلى (٣٣) (Write the questions) وعليه (٣٠) علامة، وهو سؤال مهم ويواجه معظم الطلاب صعوبة في حله، سنحاول في هذا الشرح توضيحه وتبسيطه أكبر قدر ممكن.

\* يوجد نوعين من الأسئلة هما:

١. Yes/No questions

٢. Wh-questions

(G- Complete the following dialogues:)

\* قبل أن نبدأ لابد لنا أن نشرح لولا الأفعال المساعدة:

- تقسم الأفعال المساعدة إلى:

١. أفعال (Be) وهي (is - am - are - was - were)

٢. أفعال (Have) وهي (have - has - had) شرط أن يأتي بعدها (v.3) لكي تعتبرها أفعال مساعدة.

٣. أفعال (Do) وهي (do - does - did)

٤. أفعال (modals) وهي (can - could - shall - should - will - would - may - might - must)

\* لاحظ الجدول التالي:

الفعل المساعد	شكل الفعل الرئيسي بعد الفعل المساعد
Verbs to be (is-am-are-was-were)	v.ing
Verbs to have (have-has-had)	v.3
Verbs to do (do-does-did)	الفعل بالمصدر
Modals (can-could-shall-should-will-would )	الفعل بالمصدر

Note: الفعل بالمصدر هو الفعل بالتحريف الأول مجرد من أي إضافة، والمصدر من الأفعال المساعدة هو اسم كل مجموعة (Be-Have-Do) (يعني Be-Have-Do)

## Yes / No questions

Form:

السؤال:

? + الـتتمة + الفعل الرئيسي + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد

الجواب:

التتمة + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل على شكل ضمير

التتمة + not + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل على شكل ضمير

Note: يوجد حالتين للحل:

١. عند وجود فعل مساعد في جملة الجواب، نستخدمه.

e.g. 1. A: Can you swim?  
B: Yes, I can swim.

2. A: Is he a student?  
B: No, he isn't a student.

٢. عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد، نستخدم (do-does-did)، حيث نلحق الفعل الرئيسي بالجواب إذا كان

في السؤال	في الجواب
does	فعل (v.1) ينتهي ب (s/es)
do	فعل (v.1) فقط
did	فعل (v.2) أو فعل ينتهي ب (ed)

٣. ولا تنسى أن تقوم بالتحويلات التالية على الضمائر إن وجدت في الجملة حسب الجدول التالي

في السؤال	في الجواب
You (إنفرد)	I / We
You (مفردون)	me / us
your	my / our
Are you	I am / We are
Were you	I was / We were

e.g. 1. A: Are you afraid of spiders?  
B: Yes, I am afraid of spiders.

2. A: Can you speak Italian?  
B: No, I can't speak Italian.

3. A: Does he need a car?  
B: Yes, he needs a car.

4. A: Did it take a long time?  
B: Yes, it took a long time.

3. A: Do you like reading?  
B: Yes, I like reading.



## Wh - questions

**Form:**

السؤال:

?+التتمة +الفعل الرئيسي +الفاعل +الفعل المساعد +أداة الاستفهام

الجواب:

(الجواب الذي يسأل عنه) +الفعل الرئيسي +الفعل المساعد +الفاعل

**Note:** تُشع نفس خطوات تكوين السؤال الذي يبدأ جوابه بـ (Yes/No) ، يعني إن وجد فعل مساعد في جملة الجواب نستخدمه في السؤال وإن لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد في جملة الجواب نستخدم (do-does) إذا كانت الجملة في الزمن الحاضر و (did) إذا كانت الجملة في الزمن الماضي، ونقوم بالتحويلات اللازمة على الضمائر إن وجدت.

**Note:** هنا جدول بأدوات الاستفهام ومعانيها وحالات استخدامها:

(أدوات الاستفهام الرئيسية)

الترجمة	أداة الاستفهام	للسؤال عن ...	الإجابات المحتملة (دلالات للحل) بعض
ماذا / ما	what	تسأل عن الشيء	a car - an address - a book
A: What is your address? B: My address is Midan Abo Habel Damascus			
متى	When	تسأل عن الزمان	two weeks ago - last month - in 1996 - yesterday tomorrow - next week
A: When did he arrive home? B: He arrived home ten minutes ago.			
أين	Where	تسأل عن المكان	at the university - in the south - in Syria
A: Where do you go on holiday? B: We go to Lattakia.			
لماذا	Why	تسأل عن السبب	because - to - in order to - for
A: Why do you travel to France? B: I travel there to visit my relatives.			
كيف	How	تسأل عن الحال أو الطريقة	by car - on foot - happy - sad - carefully
A: How did you travel to France? B: We travelled to France by plane.			
أي	Which (يتالي بعدها اسم)	تسأل عن الاختيار	or
A: Which car do you like most? B: I like BMW.			
لمن	Whose (يتالي بعدها اسم)	تسأل عن الملكية	Mine - hers - his - Hussein's
A: Whose mobile is this? B: It's mine			

(مجموعة الأدوات التي تبدأ بـ How)

الترجمة	أداة الاستفهام	الإجابات المحتملة (دلالات للحل) بعض
كم عدد	How many (يتالي بعدها اسم جمع)	two sisters - 3 kilos - five rivers
A: How many rooms are there in your home? B: There are three rooms in my home.		
كم لكمية / كم الثمن	How much (يتالي بعدها اسم غير معدود)	some - a lot of - little - 200sp
A: How much water do you drink every day? B: I drink too much water.		
A: How much does your car cost? B: It costs 3 million SP.		
كم العمر	How old	15 years old
A: How old are you? B: I am fourteen years old.		
كم المسافة	How far	600 kilo meters
A: How far is your school from your home? B: It is 2 km from my home to my school.		
كم مرة (تكرار)	How often	Once - twice - three times
A: How often do you go swimming? B: I go swimming three times a week.		
كم الطول / كم المدة	How long	Since I was a student - for three days - since 1950 15 meters - 9 meters
A: How long did you stay in Hama? B: We stayed for two weeks.		
كم السرعة	How fast	200 km/h
A: How fast is the sound? B: It is 300 m/s		
كم الارتفاع	How high	20 meters high
A: How high is the Burj Khalifa? B: It is 828m high.		



(مجموعة أسئلة لها صيغة محددة)

الصيغة	السؤال عن ...
What + (do -doing -done) +? + الفاعل + (فعل مساعد)	السؤال عن الفعل (للمعاصر)
A: What are you doing now? B: I'm reading A: What did you do yesterday? B: I went shopping with my mum.	
What + (do -does -did) + do +? + الفاعل	السؤال عن المهنة
A: What do you do? B: I'm a teacher A: What does your brother do? B: He's an engineer.	
What + (is - was) + the weather + like +?	السؤال عن الطقس
A: What is the weather like? B: It's stormy and cold today.	
What + (do -does -did) + look like +? + الفاعل	السؤال عن الصفات الشكلية للعقل وغير العقل
A: What does your daughter look like? B: She is short and has got green eyes.	
What + (is -are -was -were) + like +? + الفاعل	السؤال عن الصفات الغير شكلية للعقل وغير العقل
A: What is Ali like B: He is nice and friendly.	

\* للسؤال عن الفاعل:

السؤال عن ...	أداة الاستفهام	الصيغة	الإجابات المحتملة (دلالات للحل) بعض
فاعل عقل	Who	Who + (تتمة الجملة دون إجراء أي تغيير)	Who teaches you English? Mr. Hussein teaches us English.
فاعل غير عقل	what	what + (تتمة الجملة دون إجراء أي تغيير)	What gives us a lot of energy? The sun gives us a lot of energy.
مفعول به أو اسم محذور عقل	who	Who + (تتمة بفعل رئيسي + فاعل - فعل مساعد)	1. Who did you visit yesterday? - I visited my cousin yesterday. 2. Who do you always go shopping with? - I always go shopping with my friend.
مفعول به أو اسم محذور غير عقل	what	what + (تتمة بفعل رئيسي + فاعل - فعل مساعد)	1. what did you buy yesterday? - I bought a new laptop.

**Note** عند السؤال عن الفاعل تصح الفعل الرئيسي بصيغة المفرد حتى لو كان الفاعل بالجمع جمع.

e.g. A: who knocks the door?  
B: Tareq and Hussein knock the door.





## كيفية صياغة الجواب

• وهو القسم الثاني من السؤال (H) في الامتحان الوزاري من رقم (٣٤) إلى (٣٥) (Write the answers) وعليه (١٠) علامة، وهو سؤال مهم ويواجه معظم الطلاب صعوبة في حله، سنحاول في هذا الشرح توضيحه وتبسيطه أكبر قدر ممكن.

• لصياغة الجواب يجب أن نأخذ هذه النقاط:  
١. الجواب يكون دائما على الشكل التالي ...

(الجواب وغالبا يكون أحد التدللات الموجودة في جدول أدوات الاستفهام) + فعل رئيسي + فعل مساعد + فاعل

٢. **الفاعل** يكون الفاعل بعد الفعل لمساعد بالسؤال وعند الجواب نقوم بإجراء التحويلات اللازمة على الضمائر كما في جدول تحويل الضمائر.

في السؤال	في الجواب
You (فاعل)	I / We
You (مفعول به)	me / us
your	my / our
Are you	I am / We are
Were you	I was / We were

٣. **الفعل المساعد** عند الإجابة نستخدم الفعل المساعد نفسه الموجود في السؤال إلا إذا كان أحد أفعال ال (do) وهم (do-does-did) حيث لا نضعهم في الجواب لكن تجري بعض التغييرات على الفعل الرئيسي حسب الجدول التالي:

يصبح في الجواب	في السؤال يوجد الفعل المساعد
تتحذف (do) وتضع الفعل الرئيسي الموجود في السؤال كما هو دون تغيير	do
تتحذف (does) وتضيف للفعل الرئيسي الموجود في السؤال حرف (s) أو (es) أو (ies) حسب نهاية الفعل	does
تتحذف (did) وتقول الفعل الرئيسي الموجود في السؤال إلى (v.2)	did

٤. **الفعل الرئيسي** الفعل الرئيسي بالجواب يعتمد على الفعل لمساعد الذي قبله حسب الجدول التالي:

شكل الفعل الرئيسي بعد الفعل المساعد	الفعل المساعد
v.ing	Verbs to be (is-am-are-was-were)
v.3	Verbs to have (have-has-had)
الفعل بالمصدر	Modals (can-could-shall-should-will-would...)

• **الجواب المطلوب** غالبا يكون على نمط التدللات الموجودة في جدول أدوات الاستفهام

### H- Complete the following dialogues:

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. Mona: .....?

Nabeel: I met my old friend yesterday.

32. Mona: .....?

Nabeel: I met him in the library.

33. Mona: .....?

Nabeel: I went there to borrow a book.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

Yaser: What do you do before you sleep?

34. Zaher: .....

Yaser: When do you go to bed?

35. Zaher: .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. Tareq: .....?

Ziad: In summer, we often go to the mountains.

32. Tareq: .....?

Ziad: My grandparents go with us.

33. Tareq: .....?

Ziad: The weather in the mountains is wonderful.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

Hind: What do you do in the evening?

34. Deema: .....

Hind: When do you go to bed?

35. Deema: .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. Tareq: .....?

Salem: My father is a university professor.

32. Tareq: .....?

Salem: He teaches Arabic literature.

33. Tareq: .....?

Salem: He is 50 years old.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

Salma: What do you do in your free time?

34. Faten: .....

Salma: Where did you go last weekend?

35. Faten: .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. Fares: .....?

Kenan: Yes, I am very hungry.

32. Fares: .....?

Kenan: I like eating pizza.

33. Fares: .....?

Kenan: I often eat in my friend's restaurant.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

Walid: How often do you go shopping?

34. Ahmad: .....

Walid: Who do you go with?

35. Ahmad: .....



**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. **Maher:** .....?  
Salma: I went to Palmyra **last month**.
32. **Maher:** .....?  
Salma: I went with **my cousins**.
33. **Maher:** .....?  
Salma: The trip was **very exciting**.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

- Majeda:** What have you had for breakfast today?
34. **Samira:** .....  
**Majeda:** When do you usually have it?
35. **Samira:** .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. **Zaher:** .....?  
Yaser: **Yesterday**, I went to the supermarket.
32. **Zaher:** .....?  
Yaser: I bought **some fruit**.
33. **Zaher:** .....?  
Yaser: **My little brother** went with me.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

- Kareem:** How long have you had your computer?
34. **Fadi:** .....  
**Kareem:** What do you use it for?
35. **Fadi:** .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. **Samira:** .....?  
Huda: My mother went to the market **yesterday**.
32. **Samira:** .....?  
Huda: She bought **a shirt for my brother**.
33. **Samira:** .....?  
Huda: It costs **500 Syrian pounds**.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

- Fada:** How often do you visit your friend?
34. **Nader:** .....  
**Fadi:** What do you usually do together?
35. **Nader:** .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. **Marwan:** .....?  
Anas: Aleppo is **in the north of Syria**.
32. **Marwan:** .....?  
Anas: It is famous for **its poets and musicians**.
33. **Marwan:** .....?  
Anas: I visited it **last year**.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

- Ruba:** Where do you usually study?
34. **Salma:** .....  
**Ruba:** How often do you study?
35. **Salma:** .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. **Lubna:** .....?  
Laila: **My mother** has taught me to play the piano.
32. **Lubna:** .....?  
Laila: I like **classical music**.
33. **Lubna:** .....?  
Laila: I have been playing the piano **for three years**.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

- Ruba:** How often do you go shopping?
34. **Salma:** .....  
**Ruba:** Who do you go shopping with?
35. **Salma:** .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. **Hussein:** .....?  
Tareq: No, I didn't sleep well last night.
32. **Hussein:** .....?  
Tareq: couldn't sleep **because I was thinking**.
33. **Hussein:** .....?  
Tareq: I was thinking **about my new school**.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

- Salem:** Where were you born?
34. **Fuad:** .....  
**Salem:** How old are you?
35. **Fuad:** .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. **Anas:** .....?  
Samer: My birthday party was **yesterday**.
32. **Anas:** .....?  
Samer: I invited **all my friends**.
33. **Anas:** .....?  
Samer: My dad bought me **a new mobile**.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

- Ruba:** What's your favourite sport?
34. **Khalid:** .....  
**Ruba:** How often do you play it?
35. **Khalid:** .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. **Khalid:** .....?  
Tareq: Some tourists come to Syria **for adventure**.
32. **Khalid:** .....?  
Tareq: The Blue Beach is **in Lattakia**.
33. **Khalid:** .....?  
Tareq: My favourite sport is **basketball**.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

- Ruba:** What is your city famous for?
34. **Anas:** .....  
**Ruba:** How long have you been there?
35. **Anas:** .....

**Write the questions: (30 marks)**

31. **Randa:** .....?  
Hind: I have got **a toothache**.
32. **Randa:** .....?  
Hind: It started hurting me **two days ago**.
33. **Randa:** .....?  
Hind: I'm going to see the dentist **tomorrow**.

**Write the answers: (20 marks)**

- Ali:** Where are you travelling?
34. **Samer:** .....  
**Ali:** When does your train leave?
35. **Samer:** .....





# السؤال التاسع

\* هو السؤال التاسع في الامتحان (I)، والمطلوب من هذا السؤال هو كتابة موضوع اثباتي يتكون من حوالي (50) كلمة يختاره الطالب من موضوعين.  
(I- Write a (50) word composition about ONE of the following topics:)

## Topic 1:

(Activity Book) Progress test 1 page: 17

(Students' Book) Unit 1 page: 17

• Reasons for or against buying newspapers.

• Reading a newspaper is better than reading news on the Internet. Write your reasons either for or against this statement.

Generally, reading news is an important thing to do but I am against buying newspapers because I think that reading news on the Internet is better because you can use the Internet anywhere and at any time, whereas newspapers are not always at hand. You can also watch videos, write your comments and share news with your friends on the Internet.

عسماً، قراءة الأخبار هو شيء مهم القيام به ولكن أنا ضد شراء الصحف لأنني أعتقد أن قراءة الأخبار على شبكة الإنترنت هو أفضل لأنه يمكنك استخدام الإنترنت في أي مكان وفي أي وقت، في حين أن الصحف ليست دائما في متناول اليد. يمكنك أيضا مشاهدة مقاطع الفيديو وكتابة تعليقاتك ومشاركة الأخبار مع أصدقائك على الإنترنت.

## Topic 2:

(Students' Book) Unit 2 page: 23

(Students' Book) Unit 2 page: 24

(Activity Book) Progress test 1 page: 17

• Write a story of a film you like.

• Write a folk tale.

• A summary of a fairy tale or folk tale.

Ali Biba was a poor boy. One day, he saw a group of thieves in the forest. They hid a treasure in a cave. When they went away, Ali went into the cave and took the treasure. The next day, the thieves went to Ali's house to kill him but in the end, his servant helped him to escape.

كان علي بيبا صبيا فقيرا. في أحد الأيام رأى مجموعة من اللصوص في الغابة. أخفوا كنزا في كهف. عندما ذهبوا بعيدا، ذهب علي إلى الكهف وأخذ الكنز. في اليوم التالي، ذهب اللصوص إلى منزل علي لقتله ولكن في النهاية، ساعده خدومه على الفرار.

## Topic 3:

(Activity Book) Unit 1 page: 11

• Reading the headlines in newspapers is enough to know the news. Are you for or against the statement?

Reading newspapers is a good way to know what is going in the world. However, reading the headlines is not enough because they do not give you more details about the event. On the other hand, reading the headlines has some advantages especially when you do not have enough time.

قراءة الصحف هي وسيلة جيدة لمعرفة ما يجري في العالم. ومع ذلك، فإن قراءة العناوين الرئيسية ليست كافية لأنها لا تعطيك المزيد من التفاصيل حول الحدث. من ناحية أخرى، فإن قراءة العناوين لها بعض المزايا خاصة عندما لا يكون لديك ما يكفي من الوقت.

## Topic 4:

(Activity Book) Progress test 2 page: 27

• Reasons for or against living in the city.

Although the city is noisy and there is too much air pollution, I prefer to live in it because living in the city is exciting. The city has wide roads, big markets, and public services. In addition, you can get a better job in the city.

على الرغم من أن المدينة صاخبة وهناك الكثير من تلوث الهواء، إلا أنني أفضل العيش فيها لأن العيش في المدينة مثير. تحتوي المدينة على طرق واسعة وأسواق كبيرة وخدمات عامة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يمكنك الحصول على وظيفة أفضل في المدينة.

## Topic 5:

(Students' Book) Unit 3 page: 31

(Students' Book) Unit 4 page: 38

(Activity Book) Unit 3 page: 21

(Students' Book) Unit 4 page: 38

(Activity Book) Progress test 2 page: 27

• Choose one tourist sight in your town or city.

• Describe a city in Syria.

• Write a fact file about a tourist site in Syria.

• Write a webpage about your town or city.

• An interesting natural site in your country.

Apamea is located on the right bank of the Orontes River about 55 km to the north west of Hama. It overlooks the Ghab valley and was built in 300 BCE. It is famous for its tall pillars. Thousands of tourists visit this site every year. It is a very nice place.

تقع ألامبيا على الضفة اليمنى لنهر العاصي على بعد حوالي 55 كم إلى الشمال الغربي من حماة. يطل على وادي لعاب وتم بناؤه في 300 قبل الميلاد. وهي مشهورة بأعمدة طويلة. الآلاف من السياح يزورون هذا الموقع كل عام. إنه مكان جميل جدا.

## Topic 6:

(Students' Book) Unit 5 page: 47

• Write a paragraph about a medical discovery. Give your reasons why you think it is important.

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

قبل اكتشاف التطعيم، توفي الكثير من الناس بسبب الأمراض. لم يكن أحد قادرا على معرفة أسباب هذه الأمراض. ومع ذلك، كان العالم الفرنسي الشهير لويس باستور قادرا. اكتشف الجراثيم التي تسببت في الموت وقتلهم. وبسبب هذا الاكتشاف، فإن لعالم هو مكان أكثر صحة للعيش فيه الآن.



**Topic 7:**

(Students' Book) Unit 11 page: 91  
 (Activity Book) Unit 11 page: 61  
 (Students' Book) Unit 6 page: 53

- Write a paragraph about **what makes you feel happy.**
- Write a composition about **what you enjoy doing most.**
- Write a paragraph about **physical activity.** Why do you think it is important to be active even if you eat healthy?

Playing football makes me feel happy. I enjoy this sport a lot. Every Sunday I play it at school with my friends or we go to the playground. It keeps me fit and healthy. Playing football also makes me feel active and relaxed. I will always play football whenever I have time.

لعب كرة القدم يجعلني أشعر بالسعادة. أنا أستمتع بهذه الرياضة كثيرا. كل يوم أحد أذهب في المدرسة مع أصدقائي أو نذهب إلى الملعب. أتيا تبغيني لأننا وصحيا. لعب كرة القدم يجعلني أشعر بالنشاط والامتداد. سوف أعب كرة القدم دائما كلما كان لدي وقت.

**Topic 8:**

(Activity Book) Unit 4 page: 25  
 (Activity Book) Unit 10 page: 55  
 (Activity Book) Progress test 5 page: 57  
 (Students' Book) Revision 1 page: 40  
 (Students' Book) Revision 3 page: 98  
 (Activity Book) Unit 2 page: 15

- Write a story about **a day out in a town or city.**
- Write about **a journey you have made.**
- A description of **a journey you had.**
- **something funny that happened to you.**
- Write a **diary for last weekend.**
- Write a story about a day in your life that you will always remember.

Last weekend. My friends and I went to Palmyra to study the history of the city. It took us about two hours to arrive. As soon as we got there, we saw a group of tourists. The funny thing was that while we were exploring its ruins together, a big dog barked at me then I ran away and fell so everyone laughed. Finally, we learned a lot about the history of our country. It was a nice day out.

في نهاية الأسبوع الماضي ذهبت أنا وأصدقائي إلى تدمر لدراسة تاريخ المدينة. استغرق منا حوالي ساعتين للوصول. حالما وصلنا إلى هناك رأينا مجموعة من السياح. كان الشيء المضحك أنه بينما كنا نستكشف أطلالها معاً، نبح كلب كبير في وجهي ثم هربت وسقطت حتى ضحك الجميع. أخيراً تعلمنا الكثير عن تاريخ بلدنا. لقد كان يوماً جميلاً بالخارج.

**Topic 9:**

(Activity Book) Unit 5 page: 31  
 (Activity Book) Progress test 3 page: 37  
 (Activity Book) Unit 6 page: 35

- I want to be **fitter and healthier.** What should I do?
- **How to stay healthy and prevent illness.**
- Write a **healthy diary for a day.**

First of all, you should wake up early, do sport and have breakfast containing eggs and milk. Try to walk to work. It is good to have a lot of vegetables for lunch. Avoid sweets and drink enough water. Don't eat too late at night it is important to get enough sleep at night, too.

أولاً وقبل كل شيء، يجب أن تستيقظ في وقت مبكر، تمارس الرياضة وتتناول وجبة الإفطار التي تحتوي على البيض والحليب. حاول المشي إلى العمل. من الجيد أن يكون لديك الكثير من الخضروات على الغداء. تجنب الحلويات واشرب ما يكفي من الماء. لا تأكل في وقت متأخر في الليل من المهم الحصول على نوم كافٍ من النوم في الليل أيضاً.

**Topic 10:**

(Students' Book) Project page: 54

- **a charity in your country.**

The red crescent is a charity in Syria which aims to help people in it. It provides people with food, clean water, medicine and medical care. It also gives money to poor people and helps students to continue their studies at the university. It is a great organization.

الهِلال الأحمر جمعية خيرية في سوريا تهدف إلى مساعدة الناس فيها. وهي تزود الناس بالطعام والمياه النظيفة والأدوية والرعاية الطبية. كما أنه يعطي المال للفقراء ويساعد الطلاب على مواصلة دراستهم في الجامعة. إنها منظمة عظيمة.

**Topic 11:**

(Activity Book) Progress test 3 page: 37

- **The importance of clean water.**

There is a lot of water in the world, but unfortunately 97.5% is sea water, which isn't drinkable. Clean water is important for healthy living. It is necessary for drinking, cooking, washing, growing food, making things and caring for animals. So we have to look after it carefully.

يوجد الكثير من المياه في العالم، ولكن للأسف 97.5% هي مياه البحر، وهي مياه غير صالحة للشرب. الماء النظيف مهم لحياة صحية. وهي ضرورية للشرب والطبخ والغسل ورعاية الطعام وصنع الأشياء ورعاية الحيوانات. لذلك علينا أن نعتني به بعناية.

**Topic 12:**

(Activity Book) Unit 8 page: 45

- **Compare two or more activities.**

I think that reading is much more interesting than playing computer games. Reading is relaxing and useful. In addition, it gives you a lot of information about different subjects. On the other hand, playing computer games wastes your time. It is also harmful to your sight and hands.

أعتقد أن القراءة أكثر إثارة للاهتمام من لعب ألعاب الكمبيوتر. القراءة مريحة ومفيدة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك فإنها توفر لك الكثير من المعلومات حول مواضيع مختلفة. من ناحية أخرى، فإن لعب ألعاب الكمبيوتر يضيع وقتك. كما أنها ضارة على البصر واليدين.

**Topic 13:**

(Activity Book) Progress test 4 page: 47

- **Instructions for a game.**

Football is an exciting game. It consists of two teams. It is played by foot. You are not allowed to touch the ball by hand. In addition, you are not allowed to hit the other team's players. The players pass the ball to each other and they should score a goal.

كرة القدم هي لعبة مثيرة. وتتكون من فريقين. يتم لعبها بالأقدام. لا يسمح لك بلمس الكرة باليد. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، لا يسمح لك بضرب لاعبي الفريق الآخر. يمرر اللاعبون الكرة لبعضهم البعض، وينبغي أن يسجلوا هدفاً.



**Topic 14:**

(Activity Book) Progress test 4 page: 47 • A comparison between group activities and solo activities.

There are two types of activities: group activities and solo activities. Each one has its advantages. Group activities such as sport, celebrations and environmental clubs are much more interesting because you communicate with your friends. On the other hand, solo activities such as reading and yoga are relaxing.

هناك نوعان من الأنشطة: الأنشطة الجماعية والأنشطة الفردية. كل واحد له مزاياه. الأنشطة الجماعية مثل الرياضة والاحتفالات والنوادي البيئية هي أكثر إثارة للاهتمام لأنك تتواصل مع أصدقائك. من ناحية أخرى، الأنشطة الفردية مثل القراءة واليوغا هي الاسترخاء.

**Topic 15:**

(Student Book) Unit 9 page: 77 • Write a paragraph about a job you would like to do.

(Activity Book) Progress test 5 page: 57 • The importance of jobs in emergency services.

Some jobs such as medicine and firefighting are very important in emergency services. So, I want to be a fire fighter. This job is very dangerous because I will have to put out fires. I will have to wear special protective clothing. However, it is very satisfying to put out a huge fire and save people.

بعض الوظائف مثل الطب ومكافحة الحرائق مهمة جدا في خدمات الطوارئ. لذا، أريد أن أكون رجل إطفاء. هذا العمل خطير جدا لأنني سوف يتوجب علي ارتداء ملابس خاصة. ومع ذلك، فمن المرضي جدا أن تخدم حريقا ضخما تنقذ الناس.

**Topic 16:**

(Student Book) Unit 12 page: 95 • Write a description of a friend of yours.

(Activity Book) Unit 12 page: 65 • Write a description of someone who is special to you.

(Activity Book) Progress test 6 page: 67 • A description of a family member.

My best friend is my brother Ahmed. He is very special to me. He is tall for his age with short black hair and brown eyes. He is very kind and great fun, we laugh together. And the best thing is he loves computer games. So we often play together after school.

أفضل صديق لي هو أخي أحمد. إنه مميز جدا بالنسبة لي. إنه طويل القامة لعمره. شعر أسود قصير وعيون بنية. إنه لطيف جدا وممتع للغاية، نضحك معا. وأفضل شيء هو أنه يحب ألعاب الكمبيوتر. لذلك غالبا ما نلعب معا بعد المدرسة.

**Topic 17:**

(Student Book) Unit 10 page: 84 • A famous explorer.

Road Amundsen was a very brave Norwegian explorer. He was born in 1872 and died in 1928. He was the first person to reach the south pole in 1911. His journey was difficult and dangerous. It took about two months to reach there. He was really a great man.

كان رولد أموندسن مستكشف نرويجي شجاع جدا. ولد في عام 1872 وتوفي في عام 1928. كان أول شخص يصل إلى القطب الجنوبي في عام 1911. كانت رحلته صعبة وخطيرة. استغرق الأمر حوالي شهرين للوصول إلى هناك. كان حقاً رجلاً عظيماً.

**Topic 18:**

(Student Book) Unit 12 page: 96 • Write a personal profile.

My name is Ahmad. I am fifteen years old and I live in Damascus. I have one brother. My father is a doctor and my mother is a teacher. I like sport a lot. I play basketball and go swimming. My favourite subject is science so I want to study medicine.

اسمي أحمد. عمري خمسة عشر عاماً وأعيش في دمشق. لدي أخ واحد. والدي طبيب وأمي معلمة. أنا أحب الرياضة كثيراً. ألعب كرة السلة والسباحة. مادتي المفضلة هي العلوم. لذلك أريد دراسة الطب.

**Topic 19:**

(Activity Book) Progress test 6 page: 67 • A paragraph about your favourite summer holiday activities.

I like summer holiday because I can do many activities. I like visiting new places with my cousins and friends. I also do my favourite sport which is football. Summer is a chance to improve my skills in drawing. And the best thing is that when we go to the sea.

أحب العطلة الصيفية لأنني أستطيع القيام بالعديد من الأنشطة. أحب زيارة أماكن جديدة مع أبنائ عمومتى وأصدقائي. كما أستمتع برياضتي المفضلة وهي كرة القدم. الصيف هو فرصة لتحسين مهاراتي في الرسم. وأفضل شيء هو أنه عندما نذهب إلى البحر.





# Answer key

## السؤال الثالث

### Used to

- |           |                  |           |            |           |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. be     | 3. use to        | 5. use to | 7. used to | 9. use to |
| 2. use to | 4. didn't use to | 6. read   | 8. use to  |           |

### Could – must – have to – should

- |             |             |               |                   |                   |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. could    | 6. couldn't | 11. must      | 16. should        | 21. don't have to |
| 2. travel   | 7. be       | 12. mustn't   | 17. mustn't       | 22. are           |
| 3. could    | 8. have to  | 13. should    | 18. have to       | 23. be            |
| 4. couldn't | 9. must     | 14. should    | 19. must          | 24. have to       |
| 5. couldn't | 10. must    | 15. shouldn't | 20. don't have to | 25. should        |

### Reported Speech (said & told)

- |         |         |          |          |        |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1. said | 4. said | 7. her   | 10. his  | 13. it |
| 2. said | 5. told | 8. their | 11. they |        |
| 3. told | 6. they | 9. she   | 12. she  |        |

### Too - enough - much - many - some - any - all - more

- |             |                        |              |              |          |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. enough   | 8. too few             | 14. a lot of | 21. more     | 28. Some |
| 2. too      | 9. enough              | 15. crowded  | 22. more     | 29. any  |
| 3. enough   | 10. many               | 16. less     | 23. much     | 30. much |
| 4. much     | 11. aren't wide enough | 17. too      | 24. too few  |          |
| 5. many     | 12. any                | 18. All      | 25. all      |          |
| 6. enough   | 13. More               | 19. much     | 26. too many |          |
| 7. Too many |                        | 20. much     | 27. some     |          |

### just – yet – already – since – for – ever – never

- |          |            |            |             |         |
|----------|------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| 1. just  | 4. already | 7. already | 10. ever    | 13. for |
| 2. since | 5. since   | 8. since   | 11. never   |         |
| 3. yet   | 6. for     | 9. yet     | 12. already |         |

### linking words

- |               |               |             |                 |             |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. As soon as | 8. because    | 15. but     | 22. before      | 29. because |
| 2. When       | 9. as soon as | 16. after   | 23. until       | 30. until   |
| 3. after      | 10. until     | 17. After   | 24. After       | 31. when    |
| 4. before     | 11. although  | 18. because | 25. After       |             |
| 5. so         | 12. because   | 19. where   | 26. when        |             |
| 6. because    | 13. but       | 20. When    | 27. by the time |             |
| 7. until      | 14. before    | 21. because | 28. and         |             |

### Who / Which

- |          |          |          |           |         |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. which | 4. who   | 7. which | 10. which | 13. who |
| 2. who   | 5. which | 8. which | 11. who   |         |
| 3. who   | 6. which | 9. who   | 12. which |         |

### Feelings

- |              |            |                |             |             |
|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. excited   | 4. scared  | 7. excited     | 10. excited | 13. angry   |
| 2. impressed | 5. excited | 8. embarrassed | 11. upset   | 14. nervous |
| 3. scared    | 6. afraid  | 9. embarrassed | 12. worried |             |



### Illnesses

- |                   |                   |                |               |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a stomach ache | 3. temperature    | 5. a toothache | 7. an earache |
| 2. sore throat    | 4. a stomach ache | 6. headaches   | 8. sprained   |

### natural events (ظواهر طبيعية)

- |              |               |            |              |
|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. volcano   | 3. earthquake | 5. flood   | 7. avalanche |
| 2. hurricane | 4. Tsunamis   | 6. drought |              |

### جمل ترجمة متنوعة

- |              |             |              |           |           |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. secrets   | 6. share    | 11. forgives | 16. stay  | 21. speak |
| 2. defends   | 7. a hobby  | 12. answered | 17. costs |           |
| 3. leave     | 8. make     | 13. anyone   | 18. lost  |           |
| 4. promise   | 9. keep     | 14. attract  | 19. talk  |           |
| 5. attention | 10. treated | 15. private  | 20. make  |           |

### السؤال الرابع

1	15. c	16. b	17. c	18. a	9	15. b	16. c	17. b	18. a
2	15. b	16. a	17. b	18. c	10	15. a	16. c	17. b	18. b
3	15. b	16. a	17. a	18. c	11	15. c	16. b	17. a	18. a
4	15. b	16. b	17. c	18. c	12	15. a	16. c	17. c	18. a
5	15. b	16. c	17. a	18. b	13	15. a	16. c	17. c	18. b
6	15. b	16. c	17. b	18. a	14	15. a	16. b	17. c	18. c
7	15. b	16. c	17. a	18. c	15	15. b	16. c	17. a	18. c
8	15. b	16. a	17. c	18. b	16	15. b	16. c	17. c	18. b

### السؤال الخامس

- |            |             |              |           |             |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. is      | 9. were     | 17. is       | 25. yet   | 33. doesn't |
| 2. to      | 10. haven't | 18. has      | 26. which | 34. won't   |
| 3. was     | 11. but     | 19. and / or | 27. who   | 35. than    |
| 4. him     | 12. be      | 20. because  | 28. and   | 36. be      |
| 5. on      | 13. Because | 21. by       | 29. had   | 37. by      |
| 6. didn't  | 14. to      | 22. the      | 30. in    | 38. being   |
| 7. a       | 15. is      | 23. haven't  | 31. will  | 39. will    |
| 8. mustn't | 16. are     | 24. ago      | 32. Shall | 40. isn't   |

### السؤال السادس

1	22. d	23. a	24. e	25. b	6	22. d	23. e	24. a	25. b
2	22. d	23. a	24. b	25. e	7	22. d	23. a	24. b	25. c
3	22. c	23. d	24. a	25. b	8	22. d	23. e	24. a	25. c
4	22. c	23. d	24. e	25. a	9	22. e	23. d	24. c	25. b
5	22. d	23. e	24. a	25. b	10	22. e	23. a	24. d	25. e

### السؤال السابع

#### Tenses

- |                 |                         |                      |                       |                          |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. was watching | 13. came                | 24. had got          | 35. hadn't practiced  | 47. Have you been crying |
| 2. play         | 14. was shopping        | 25. knew             | 36. had already left  | 48. just received        |
| 3. are going to | 15. saw                 | 26. got              | 37. is tidying        | 49. have been cleaning   |
| 4. walked       | 16. were walking        | 27. bit              | 38. know              | 50. has been raining     |
| 5. write        | 17. fell                | 28. left             | 39. have been         | 51. have been looking    |
| 6. am enjoying  | 18. began               | 29. was              | 40. am going to visit | 52. has been cutting     |
| 7. am reading   | 19. is visiting         | 30. got              | 41. is going to       | 53. has been painting    |
| 8. am thinking  | 20. went                | 31. was crying       | 42. is going to       | 54. has been doing       |
| 9. am studying  | 21. haven't had         | 32. had already gone | 43. will be           |                          |
| 10. moved       | 22. have already packed | 33. came             | 44. hasn't washed     |                          |
| 11. went        | 23. had                 | 34. had lost         | 45. I've known        |                          |
| 12. was riding  |                         |                      | 46. haven't visited   |                          |

#### If conditional

- |                |                |          |            |              |
|----------------|----------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 55. take       | 57. wasn't     | 59. were | 61. didn't | 63. don't    |
| 56. won't need | 58. would make | 60. fell | 62. phone  | 64. will buy |



65. do  
66. go

67. speak  
68. had

69. won't know  
70. knew

71. won't go  
72. gets

73. told

### Passive voice

74. were created  
75. is measured  
76. are caused  
77. are being developed

78. were killed  
79. is recycled  
80. is formed  
81. was painted

82. was first produced  
83. was damaged  
84. was discovered  
85. are used

86. was sent  
87. were saved  
88. were sent  
89. were closed  
90. was done

91. is spent  
92. can be booked  
93. can't be allowed

### Reported speech & Wish

94. were coming  
95. wanted  
96. were having  
97. was

98. was buying  
99. had  
100. had  
101. could

102. understood  
103. was  
104. didn't forget  
105. had

106. did  
107. wrote  
108. didn't  
109. learnt

110. could  
111. travelled  
112. read

## السؤال الثامن

**1.**  
31. When did you meet your old friend?  
32. Where did you meet him?  
33. Why did you go there?  
34. I brush my teeth.  
35. I go to bed at 10 O'clock.

**2.**  
31. When do you often go to the mountains?  
32. Who goes with you?  
33. What is the weather like in the mountains?  
34. I watch TV.  
35. I go to bed at 10 O'clock.

**3.**  
31. What does your father do?  
32. What does he teach?  
33. How old is he?  
34. I play computer games.  
35. I went to Homs last weekend.

**4.**  
31. Are you hungry?  
32. What do you like eating?  
33. Where do you often eat?  
34. I go shopping twice a month.  
35. I go with my mum.

**5.**  
31. When did you go to Palmyra?  
32. Who did you go with?

33. What was the trip like?  
34. I have had eggs, olives and tea.  
35. I usually have it at 9 O'clock.

**6.**  
31. When did you go to the supermarket?  
32. What did you buy?  
33. Who went with you?  
34. I have had my computer for 3 years.  
35. I use it for studying and playing games.

**7.**  
31. When did your mother go to the market?  
32. What did she buy?  
33. How much does it cost?  
34. I visit my friend every day.  
35. We usually play football.

**8.**  
31. Where is Aleppo?  
32. What is it famous for?  
33. When did you visit it?  
34. I usually study in my room?  
35. I study every day.

**9.**  
31. Who has taught you to play the piano?  
32. What kind of music do you like?

33. How long have you been playing the piano?  
34. I go shopping once a week.  
35. I go shopping with my friend.

**10.**  
31. Did you sleep well last night?  
32. Why couldn't you sleep?  
33. What were you thinking about?  
34. I was born in Damascus.  
35. I'm 14 years old.

**11.**  
31. When was your birthday party?  
32. Who did you invite?  
33. What did your dad buy you?  
34. My favourite sport is football.  
35. I play it every day.

**12.**  
31. Why do some tourists come to Syria?  
32. Where is the Blue Beach?  
33. What is your favourite sport?  
34. My city is famous for its markets.  
35. I have been there since 2010.

**13.**  
31. What is the matter?  
32. When did it start hurting you?  
33. When are you going to see the dentist?  
34. I'm travelling to Jordan.  
35. My train leaves at 6 p.m.



**Good Luck**

مع تمنياتنا بالنجاح لجميع طلابنا الأعزاء.



## نموذج رقم (١)

### **A- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

To **ancient** travellers, arriving at a city was an incredible experience. They would see huge walls rising up. People came and went through gates – in times of war, the gates were closed.

The architecture of cities tells us about the climate. Streets were built so they were cooled by winds, or protected people from sun and rain. All cities have a network of streets, so people, goods, water and information can flow easily. Modern cities have **wide** roads, fast tramways and underground trains. But early cities had narrow streets. Without laws and rules, many cities would become dangerous and difficult to control.

In **ancient** cities, a ruler controlled many aspects of life. All **citizens** had to obey the rules of the city.

Modern cities have police, courts and prisons to control criminals, but even early cities made laws about how people should live.

#### • **Choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:** (30 marks)

- In times of war, people came and went through .....  
a- big wooden doors      b- a river  
c- airports
- Cities have wide roads, so people .....  
a- produce goods  
b- move without difficulty  
c- stop travelling
- Laws are ..... to control people's life.  
a- necessary      b- unimportant  
c- useless

#### • **Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:**

(20 marks)

- broad.
- people who live in a particular town.

### **B- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

Earthquakes happen when a big number of rocks move under the Earth's surface. When the edges of the rocks get stuck, pressure increases, and the ground is shaken powerfully. Buildings, streets and bridges are destroyed by earthquakes, and many people die. The strength of an earthquake is measured using the Richter scale. (If the measurement is over six, damage is caused to large areas.) Earthquakes can be predicted, so people can be prepared. Buildings can also be built to resist earth movements.

Tsunamis are huge, dangerous waves, often in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They are caused by an earthquake or volcanic action at sea. A large amount of water moves across the sea for thousands of miles at the speed of a jet plane (800 kilometres an hour). When it reaches a coastline, it stops suddenly, and the land is hit by a huge wave. In 2004, a terrible tsunami in the Indian Ocean hit 11 countries. It killed more than 150,000 people and made millions homeless. Better international warning systems are being developed to inform people to move to higher ground.

#### • **Write true (T) or false (F):** (30 marks)

- When people know about tsunami, they move to high places.
- Buildings, streets and bridges don't affect by earthquakes.
- In 2004, a terrible tsunami killed less than 10,000.

#### • **Answer the following questions:** (20 marks)

- When does an earthquake happen?
- What are tsunamis caused by?



**C- Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer: (40 marks)**

11. We (**mustn't - have to**) wear a uniform to school.  
12. Tourists, (**who - which**) come to Jordan, go to Petra.  
13. Are you (**afraid - embarrassed**) of spiders? I am too.  
14. There is (**too many - too much**) sand in the desert.

**D- Choose the correct answer (a, b or c) to complete the following dialogue: (40 marks)**

15. Randa: ..... you think happiness depends on money?  
a- Do b- Have c- Are  
16. Sami: No, I think money is only a part .....it.  
a- to b- of c- at  
17. Randa: ..... about having good friends?  
a- Why b- What c- Which  
18. Sami: They make ..... always feel happy.  
a- my b- mine c- me

**E- Write the missing word in each space: (30 marks)**

19. We didn't ..... to have a cinema, or a sports centre, like we do now.  
20. I broke my leg two years.....  
21. You can move around Hama ..... car.

**F- Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B): (40 marks)**

A	B
22. A surgeon is a person	a) I may not lead.
23. Newspapers can be	b) will damage the crops.
24. Too much rain	c) daily or weekly.
25. Don't walk behind me,	d) who carries out an operation
	e) I have been reading.

**G- Choose the correct tense between brackets: (50 marks)**

26. The day I win the competition, I (**was - will be**) so happy.  
27. He said that they (**were invited - are invited**).  
28. Penicillin (**was discovered - will be discovered**) by Alexander Fleming.  
29. If we take the lift, we (**got - will get**) there faster.  
30. By the time she was 21, she(**gets - had got**) married

**H - Complete the following dialogues:**

**Write questions (30 marks)**

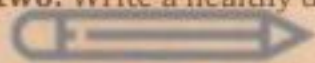
31. Amin: .....?  
Fuad: My cousins live in Delhi.  
32. Amin: .....?  
Fuad: They left Damascus in 2004.  
33. Amin: .....?  
Fuad: I will go there to continue my studies.

**Write answers (30 marks)**

- Hana: When do you want to visit Syria?  
34. Dina: .....  
Hana: Which place do you like to visit in Syria?  
35. Dina: .....

**I - Write a (50) word composition about ONE of the following topics: (50 marks)**

- Topic one:** Write a description of someone who is special to you.  
**Topic two:** Write a healthy diary for a day.



**END OF EXAM**

- انتهت الامتحان -





## نموذج رقم (٢)

### **A- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

Syria has an amazing history and culture. It has many wonderful places to visit. The capital city, Damascus, has lovely stone houses and historical sites. Palmyra is a world-famous **archaeological** site and one of Syria's most spectacular landmarks. Aleppo is the second largest city in Syria, famous for its poets and musicians and for its spicy food!

The weather and geography of Syria is very varied. The climate by the sea is nice and warm. The quality of the soil there is very good, and this is where lots of farmers grow food and other crops. The central and eastern part of Syria is mainly **desert**. In the northeast, you can find the Jezira. This is another area where lots of plants grow. In spring, the area is covered with beautiful wild flowers.

Some tourists come to Syria for adventure and action. Lattakia is the best place for exploring the sea. At Blue Beach you can go swimming, water-skiing, wind surfing or sailing.

For a healthy experience, take a relaxing Arabic bath, or hammam. As well as admiring the architecture, you can go inside and enjoy a **soothing** steam bath and massage.

### **Choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:** (30 marks)

- Syria has many ..... places to visit.  
a- interesting.                      b- boring  
c- terrible
- Much of the central and eastern part of Syria consists of .....  
a-trees                      b- water                      c- dry lands
- For a healthy experience, you can .....  
a- do physical exercises  
b- take a relaxing hammam  
c- run for an hour

### **Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:** (20 marks)

- making you feel calm.
- a large area of land where it is always very hot and dry

### **B- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

Reaching the North or South Pole has always been the dream of sailors and explorers. One Swedish exploration team had the idea of flying to the North Pole in a balloon. The leader was an experienced Arctic explorer. He took with him two other men, a scientist and an engineer. They started on 11th July 1897. The balloon was called Ornen, which means 'eagle' in Swedish. In the basket was food, fuel for cooking, tents, guns, a boat and sledges, in case they landed on the ice. A crowd of spectators watched and cheered as the balloon took off. But that was the last time the men were ever seen alive.

The balloon started losing gas, and began to drop lower and lower. On 14th July, the balloon got caught in freezing fog. The weight of the ice meant the balloon became too heavy to continue flying. The men tried to save themselves from crashing by throwing everything out of the basket. It didn't work – but they survived the crash. They travelled across the ice for two months, before they died. It wasn't until more than thirty years later that their skeletons were found by two Norwegian sailors. The sailors also found a diary and camera. The diary and the photos told the story of their long and difficult journey across the ice.

### **Write true (T) or false (F):** (30 marks)

- A lot of people were watching the balloon when it took off.
- The heavy ice made it difficult for the balloon to go on flying.
- The men died because of crashing.

### **Answer the following questions:** (20 marks)

- What does the name of the balloon mean?
- Why did they throw all their food and equipment out of the basket?



**C- Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer: (40 marks)**

11. She said that **(they - their)** had a nice house.  
 12. I always brush my teeth **(before - after)** eating sweets.  
 13. I'm coughing. I've got a **(headache - sore throat)**.  
 14. The injury is very serious. You might need to have **(surgery - allergy)**.

**D- Choose the correct answer (a, b or c) to complete the following dialogue: (40 marks)**

15. Noura: ..... is your mother's job?  
 a. Why      b. Whose      c. What  
 16. Lara: She is ..... carpet weaver.  
 a. an      b. a      c. the.  
 17. Noura: What ..... she need to make carpets?  
 a. is      b. does      c. has  
 18. Lara: She needs ..... coloured wool.  
 a. some      b. many      c. a few

**E- Write the missing word in each space: (30 marks)**

19. New walls are ..... built around the village.  
 20. I ..... buy a camera if I had enough money.  
 21. I haven't finished playing .....

**F- Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B): (40 marks)**

A	B
22. It isn't a good idea to do	a) I'd apologise.
23. I used to swim	b) I was talented.
24. If I were you,	c) Why the train wasn't moving.
25. The passengers were wondering	d) your homework in a hurry.
	e) when I was a child.

**G- Choose the correct tense between brackets: (50 marks)**

26. Naser **(rides - was riding)** his bike when he fell off.  
 27. If we take the emergency blanket, we **(will be - would be)** warm at night.  
 28. At present, exams **(were done - are done)** at the end of each semester.  
 29. I wish I **(wrote - write)** a novel.  
 30. Huda **(was buying - is buying)** a new mobile at the moment.

**H - Complete the following dialogues:**

**Write questions (30 marks)**

31. Amin: .....?  
 Fuad: I went to the park two weeks ago.  
 32. Amin: .....?  
 Fuad: I took my friends with me.  
 33. Amin: .....?  
 Fuad: We were playing tennis when the storm began.

**Write answers (30 marks)**

- Hana: What are you doing this weekend?  
 34. Dina: .....  
 Hana: Where do you usually spend your weekend?  
 35. Dina: .....

**I - Write a (50) word composition about ONE of the following topics: (50 marks)**

- Topic one:** A description of a journey you had.  
**Topic two:** Write a paragraph about a job you would like to do.

END OF EXAM

- انتهت الامتحان -





## نموذج رقم (٣)

### **A- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

Many teenagers are gamers and they play computer or video games from time to time. This activity can be entertaining as well as **social**. However, some gamers may forget about the real world and get addicted to playing the games. You can tell when someone is a gaming addict by observing their behaviour. Look out for **signs** that the person didn't show before becoming addicted, such as wasting studying time in order to play, not getting enough 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, headaches and change in **weight**.

If you notice signs of addiction in a relative or a friend, ask for professional help. When an expert talks to a gaming addict, he or she helps them to notice the addictive behaviour, which may only be caused by stress or **anxiety**. After identifying the reason of the addiction, he or she can help the person to gain back self-control. With patience and care they can succeed in solving their personal problems and enjoy playing games moderately.

### **Choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:** (30 marks)

- Addicts can even become ..... if they are unable to play.  
a. friendly    b. good person    c. tough
- The role of the expert is to let the addicted ..... the addictive behaviour.  
a. support    b. notice    c. encourage
- To solve the problem of video games addiction, it's better to play.....  
a. for a long time    b. carelessly  
c. fairly but not very

### **Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:** (20 marks)

- a continuous feeling of worry that prevents you from relaxing
- Indicators.

### **B- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

Tokyo really is a combination of the old and the new, the traditional and the modern. Harajuku, for example, is an area famous for teenage culture– the streets are full of fashion shops and fast food restaurants, and many of Tokyo's most fashionable young people come here to shop.

Asakusa, on the other hand, is a district that is still traditional in many ways. One of the most beautiful temples, Sensoji, can be found here. It was built in the 7<sup>th</sup> century, and is Japan's oldest and most famous temple. To reach it, walk down the street called Nakamise. This street still sells traditional silk dresses, Japanese fans and local snacks. Tokyo's newest area, built in 2003, is 'a city inside a city'. It is called Roppongi Hills, and consists of four blocks of flats built around the Mori Tower which is a 54-storey skyscraper. Travelling around Tokyo is an experience that will take you from the past into the future, from one century into the next – in a day!

### **Write true (T) or false (F):** (30 marks)

- The lifestyle in Harajuku is old and traditional.
- Roppongi Hills is the newest area in Tokyo.
- Sensoji is a temple found in Harajuku.

### **Answer the following questions:** (20 marks)

- What can you buy from Nakamise Street?
- What is Harajuku famous for?





**C- Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer: (40 marks)**

11. The streets are (**too - enough**) crowded.  
 12. I've done gymnastics (**since - for**) 1980.  
 13. The liquid rock flowed out towards the town is (**hurricane - volcano**).  
 14. If I were you, I'd take up (**a hobby - a friend**).

**D- Choose the correct answer (a, b or c) to complete the following dialogue: (40 marks)**

15. Ali: ..... did you go on holiday?  
 a. When      b. Where      c. How  
 16. Omar: I went to Morocco with my family.  
 Ali: .....you ride a camel?  
 a. Have      b. Are      c. Did  
 17. Omar: Yes, I did. .... was a very bumpy ride.  
 a. They      b. Its      c. It  
 18. Ali: What was your favourite place ..... Morocco?  
 a. in      b. on      c. at

**E- Write the missing word in each space: (30 marks)**

19. Hama is in ..... west of Syria.  
 20. It's a lovely day, ..... it?  
 21. Don't forget to turn off the lights ..... you leave.

**F- Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B): (40 marks)**

A	B
22. I can't read the sign	a) the walls of the dam to break.
23. Shall I give you	b) a lift to the station?
24. The heavy rainfall caused	c) without his permission.
25. Don't borrow your friend's book.	d) because I've forgotten my glasses.
	e) I have been reading.

**G- Choose the correct tense between brackets: (50 marks)**

26. She (**was doing - has been doing**) exercise all morning.  
 27. If we practised more often, we (**would win - will win**) more matches.  
 28. Boats (**are sent - were sent**) out, and he was rescued.  
 29. Ali said they (**are having - were having**) a picnic.  
 30. My brother (**does - do**) his homework every day.

**H - Complete the following dialogues:**

**Write questions (30 marks)**

31. Amin: .....?  
 Fuad: Journalists write articles for newspaper.  
 32. Amin: .....?  
 Fuad: They work in offices.  
 33. Amin: .....?  
 Fuad: They spend about 8 hours working a day.

**Write answers (30 marks)**

- Hana: What's your favourite sport?  
 34. Dina: .....  
 Hana: How often do you practice it?  
 35. Dina: .....

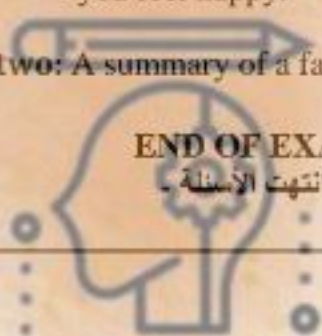
**I - Write a (50) word composition about ONE of the following topics: (50 marks)**

**Topic one:** Write a paragraph about what makes you feel happy.

**Topic two:** A summary of a fairy tale or folk tale.

**END OF EXAM**

- انتهت الأسئلة -





## نموذج رقم (٤)

### **A- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

One day a traveller was walking along a road on a journey from one village to another. He noticed a farmer working in a field of crops beside the road. The traveller stopped for a moment, greeted the farmer, and said, "I've just been to the village in the mountains, and I am now on my way to the village in the valley. Have you been there? Can you tell me what that village is like? "How did you find the village in the mountains?" asked the farmer. It was terrible, "replied the traveller. "I couldn't wait to leave. The people were cold and unwelcoming to me. I hope things will be different in the next village. "I am sorry to tell you," replied the farmer, "but I think you will find things just the same there. " At that, the traveller sighed and walked on, looking unhappy.

#### • **Choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:** (30 marks)

- The traveller was travelling to the valley village .....  
a- by car                      b- by train  
c- on foot
- The traveller described the village in the mountains as it was .....  
a- beautiful                      b- terrible  
c- wonderful
- The people in the mountain village were.....  
a- friendly                      b- unsociable  
c- welcoming

#### • **Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:** (20 marks)

- unfriendly, unsociable.
- a very small town in the countryside.

### **B- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

As you know, water can be stored in wells until you need it. But will it still be fresh when you want it? Water can go bad. If you store it in an open container, insects and other tiny organisms will make their homes in the water. You won't want to drink that water. It can also go bad in a closed container, unless chemicals have been added before it goes into the container. If you add chlorine or iodine, it will stop bacteria from forming.

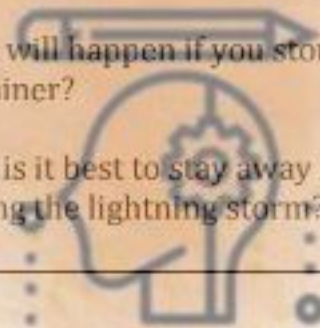
Lightning can strike you when you are indoors, and every year, over 1,000 people will get hit by lightning this way. When lightning strikes a phone line, it travels down the phone line, and if you are holding the phone at that time, it will reach you. So if there is a lightning storm, you should not use the phone. You should not be in the bath or shower, either, because lightning can strike metal pipes and cause an electric shock. It's best to stay away from computers too – anything that can carry an electrical charge from the lightning to your body.

#### • **Write true (T) or false (F):** (30 marks)

- If you store water in a closed container, it won't go bad.
- Avoid having a bath during a lightning storm.
- Chemicals can be added to water to stop bacteria from forming.

#### • **Answer the following questions:** (20 marks)

- What will happen if you store water in an open container?
- Why is it best to stay away from computers during the lightning storm?





**C- Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer: (40 marks)**

11. You **(should - shouldn't)** get up late. You have a lot of work.
12. The presents **(which - whose)** I got for my birthday were very beautiful.
13. I'll phone you **(until - as soon as)** I arrive.
14. I didn't use to live **(in - on)** the countryside. I like city life.

**D- Choose the correct answer (a, b or c) to complete the following dialogue: (40 marks)**

15. Faten: Tomorrow we .....traveling to Cairo.  
a- are      b- would      c- have
16. Ali: ..... is going with you?  
a- Which      b- Whose      c- Who
17. Faten: No one, Would you like to come with .....?  
a- me      b- mine      c- my
18. Ali: Oh yes, It's really ..... good idea.  
a- the      b- a      c- an

**E- Write the missing word in each space: (30 marks)**

19. She always comes late, .....she?
20. He is interested .....English.
21. Fadia visited Paris .....London last year.

**F- Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B): (40 marks)**

A	B
22. I go to the library	a) is my old friend.
23. All cities have	b) I will work in Canada.
24. The man whom I was talking to	c) there hasn't been much rain
25. When I finish my studies,	d) to borrow some books.
	e) a network of streets

**G- Choose the correct tense between brackets: (50 marks)**

26. If I were you, I **(will tell - would tell)** the truth.
27. The bus **(leaves - had left)** at 7 a.m. every day.
28. She **(is waiting - was waiting)** for her friend at the moment.
29. When we arrived, the film **(starts - had started)**.
30. He's tired. He **(had been swimming - had swum)** all the day.

**H - Complete the following dialogues:**

**Write questions (30 marks)**

31. Khalid: .....?  
Mona: My dad comes back home at 8 p.m.
32. Khalid: .....?  
Mona: He likes watching TV.
33. Khalid: .....?  
Mona: He usually watches it in the sitting room

**Write answers (30 marks)**

- Nada: When did you go shopping?
34. Huda: .....  
Nada : What did you buy ?
35. Huda : .....

**I - Write a (50) word composition about ONE of the following topics: (50 marks)**

**Topic one:** Reading a newspaper is better than reading news on the Internet. Write your reasons either for or against this statement.

**Topic two:** The importance of clean water.

**END OF EXAM**

- انتهت الامتحان -





## نموذج رقم (٥)

### **A- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

My day as a newspaper reporter starts with **checking** my email. I'm usually working on a story for the next day's newspaper, so I have to make sure I meet the **deadline** for that.

Every day is different, that's what I love about my work. And although you get paid, you are still learning a lot all the time, about so many different subjects.

It isn't always easy to give a fair view of a **complicated** topic, but you can't present your own point of view. And another thing that can be difficult is when you have too little information about a story, or your information is confusing.

I think **experience** and **attitude** are the most important things, as well as the necessary skills, of course. You have to be able to write well and imaginatively. You have to be able to decide what makes an interesting story, what information to include or leave out. It's not as easy as it sounds! But you can't give up when things get difficult!

#### • **Choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:** (30 marks)

- The newspaper reporter loves his job because every day is .....  
a- a new day                      b- same  
c- usual
- It is always ..... to give a fair view of a complicated topic.  
a- easy                              b- difficult  
c- not difficult
- The newspaper reporter is usually working on a story for the ..... day's newspaper  
a- following  
b- last  
c- past

#### • **Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:** (20 marks)

- making sure that something is true or correct.
- not simple.

### **B- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

Doctors know all about bodies and illnesses. But where did their knowledge come from? You may be surprised to learn that the study of the medicine started over 2000 years ago!

Al Razi, doctor, philosopher and scholar; born 865 CE  
Al Razi wrote over 50 books and articles. He travelled to many lands. He was the director of two hospitals and was very kind to patients. He based his studies on accurate observation of illnesses, and was the first doctor to describe allergies. He even wrote a medical manual for the ordinary person.

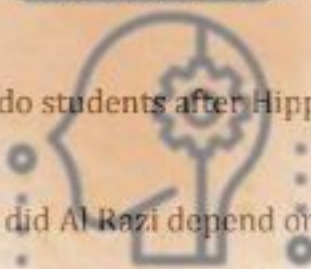
Hippocrates, Ancient Greek doctor; born 460 BCE  
Hippocrates is known as the 'father of medicine'. He based his work on observation, the description of symptoms, the study of the human body and talking to patients. He believed in the importance of rest, a good diet, fresh air and hygiene. He was the first doctor to say that thoughts and feelings came from the brain. Medical students today, after Hippocrates, promise to treat the sick, keep patients' secrets and teach medicine to the next generation.

#### • **Write true (T) or false (F):** (30 marks)

- Al Razi is the second doctor to describe allergies.
- Hippocrates said that thoughts and feelings came from the mind.
- His medical manual was written for doctors.

#### • **Answer the following questions:** (20 marks)

- What do students after Hippocrates promise to do?
- What did Al Razi depend on his studies?





**C- Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer: (40 marks)**

11. She's your wife, (hasn't she - isn't she)?
12. The (ancient- modern) Pyramids were built by the old Egyptians.
13. I've eaten (too much - too many) ice cream. My stomach hurts me.
14. Early cities had gates (but - and) walls to protect them.

**D- Choose the correct answer (a, b or c) to complete the following dialogue: (40 marks)**

15. Fuad: ----- did you Sami?  
a- What      b- Where      c- When
16. Huda: I saw ----- in the station.  
a- his      b- he      c- him
17. Fuad: What ----- he doing there?  
a- was      b- did      c- had
18. Huda: He wanted to go ----- train to visit his aunt.  
a- by      b- in      c- at

**E- Write the missing word in each space: (30 marks)**

19. Paper ----- made from wood.
20. I want to buy a ticket, ----- I don't have enough money.
21. Salma had a picnic ----- her family.

**F- Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B): (40 marks)**

A	B
22. Recycling papers saves	a) faraway places.
23. The building is too high, so	b) I can't see the view.
24. He couldn't find his way because	c) the environment.
25. Pilots fly to	d) and I want to relax.
	e) it was very dark.

**G- Choose the correct tense between brackets: (50 marks)**

26. They (have been playing - played) chess since 7 o'clock.
27. If we have time, we (will go - would go) shopping.
28. I wish I (understood - understand) English.
29. The food (is being cooked - was being cooked) now.
30. She (has finished - had finished) making the cake when her guests arrived.

**H - Complete the following dialogues:**

**Write questions (30 marks)**

31. Hala: .....?  
Ruba: My friend is going to Russia.
32. Hala: .....?  
Ruba: She's going there next week.
33. Hala: .....?  
Ruba: Because she wants to visit her relatives.

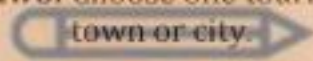
**Write answers (30 marks)**

- Salwa: How often do you use your computer?
34. Reem: .....  
Salwa: What do you use it for?
35. Reem: .....

**I - Write a (50) word composition about ONE of the following topics: (50 marks)**

**Topic one:** Write a paragraph about a medical discovery.

**Topic two:** Choose one tourist sight in your town or city.



**END OF EXAM**

- انتهت الامتحان -





## نموذج رقم (٦)

### **A- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

We all know how important it is to exercise regularly. But many of us don't realise that exercise or sport can be dangerous – unless you know the rules. Here are some ways to **avoid** being injured during sport or exercise.

Different sports need different protective equipment. But the correct shoes are essential for all sports and types of exercise.

An **essential** part of any exercise is getting your body prepared. Starting physical exercise without stretching your muscles first can be dangerous. In addition, a lot of unnecessary injuries can be avoided if players **know and respect** the rules of the game. These rules were made to help keep injuries and **accidents** to a minimum.

Finally, **accidents** can happen no matter how careful you are. So recovery is very important if you want to do the sport again. That's why you need to rest, or your injury can become more serious.

#### • **Choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:** (30 marks)

1. It can be ..... if we don't know the rules of the game.  
a- harmful                      b- interesting  
c- safe
2. Respecting the rules of the game ..... injuries and accidents to a minimum.  
a- increases                      b- rises  
c- reduces
3. If you are injured while playing, you should .....  
a- take enough rest  
b- continue playing  
c- keep exercising

#### • **Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:** (20 marks)

4. very important
5. to prevent something bad from happening

### **B- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

The Silk Road was an ancient road which connected Asia and Europe. It was used between about 500 and 1300 CE. It is incredible that people used these roads, because they went into dangerous places such as the Taklamakan Desert and the Himalayan mountains. Why did they do it? Well, at that time only China produced silk. And it was the demand for silk that created this link between East and West. Chinese Merchants gave their silk and spices to India, Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. In return, they took silver, precious stones, gold and horses.

The journeys took many months. Merchants had to go into the hot desert, and in the mountains they faced very cold temperatures. It was safer to travel in a group called a 'caravan' because there were thieves. Caravanserais (early hotels) provided food and a bed, and fed the animals for free for three days. Around 1300 CE, as the old empires lost their power, the Silk Road was used less. Travel by sea became less dangerous than a long land journey and Europeans were making their own silk. Soon, the old towns and monuments along the road were covered by the sand. But nowadays there are special roads and train tracks that follow the Silk Road.

#### • **Write true (T) or false (F):** (30 marks)

6. The Silk Road was an ancient route which connected Asia and Africa.
7. For the first three days, the hotel didn't take any money from travellers.
8. Taklamakan is a nice oasis.

#### • **Answer the following questions:** (20 marks)

9. What were the dangers of the Silk Road?
10. Why did the merchants travel in group in the past?



**C- Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer: (40 marks)**

11. Hilda is (**excited - upset**) because she has lost her keys.  
 12. (**What - Who**) is your favourite music?  
 13. He was working carefully (**so - but**) he hurt his fingers.  
 14. Nadia bought (**some - any**) presents for her children.

**D- Choose the correct answer (a, b or c) to complete the following dialogue: (40 marks)**

15. **Leen:** ----- have you been driving?  
 a- How far    b- How long    c- How often  
 16. **Rama:** I've been driving ----- nine hours.  
 a- since    b- for    c- at  
 17. **Leen:** You must be tired. Let ----- stop for lunch.  
 a- us    b- our    c- we  
 18. **Rama:** That ----- a good idea  
 a- has    b- will    c- is

**E- Write the missing word in each space: (30 marks)**

19. ----- film I watched yesterday was very exciting.  
 20. Fared, ----- is good engineer, is responsible for the project.  
 21. Would you please help me? I haven't finished my work -----.

**F- Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B): (40 marks)**

A	B
22. Sami went to the supermarket	a) I put my mobile phone.
23. We went to Egypt to	b) your story is about animals.
24. I can't remember where	c) while her family lives in Homs.
25. Mona lives in Damascus	d) to buy some sugar.
	e) visit some tourist sites.

**G- Choose the correct tense between brackets: (50 marks)**

26. While I (**am sleeping - was sleeping**), the doorbell rang.  
 27. If you (**told - tell**) me a secret, I wouldn't tell anyone.  
 28. By the time we arrived, my mother (**cooks - had cooked**) the dinner.  
 29. My uncle (**works - worked**) in a bank and he loves his work.  
 30. The streets are wet now, because it (**will rain - has been raining**) all the night.

**H - Complete the following dialogues:**

**Write questions (30 marks)**

31. **Samer:** .....?  
**Hani:** I do exercise every morning.  
 32. **Samer:** .....?  
**Hani:** It lasts about 30 minutes.  
 33. **Samer:** .....?  
**Hani:** I do it to have a strong body.

**Write answers (30 marks)**

- Ruba:** What time do you get up?  
 34. **Faten:** .....  
**Ruba:** How do you go to school?  
 35. **Faten:** .....

**I - Write a (50) word composition about ONE of the following topics: (50 marks)**

**Topic one:** I want to be fitter and healthier. What should I do?

**Topic two:** Write a personal profile.

**END OF EXAM**  
 - انتهت الأسئلة -





## نموذج رقم (7)

### **A- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

Happiness is **different** for everybody. For some people, spending time with friends makes them happy. For others, playing sports or video games makes them feel like smiling. But, did you know that happiness isn't just caused by the things we do? Scientists have discovered that the feeling we call happiness is also down to our brain!

When we do something that makes us happy or sad, our brain changes. The left side of the brain becomes more active when we're happy, while the right side is more **active** when we're sad. But this isn't all!

Our brains also release different chemicals that create our different **emotions**. Dopamine, oxytocin, serotonin and endorphins are the names of the main chemicals that are linked to happiness. They all have different roles and create different types of happiness. For example, oxytocin helps us feel close to people and build relationships, serotonin puts us in a good mood and endorphins help us fight through difficult situations, such as running a long race.

#### • **Choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:** (30 marks)

- We can find serotonin in ..... of our body.  
a- the head                      b- the lungs  
c- the heart
- The right side of the brain is related to .....  
a- positive feelings      b- no feelings  
c- negative feelings
- Happiness is ..... for everybody.  
a- similar                      b- the same  
c- unlike

#### • **Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below:** (20 marks)

- strong feelings such as love, fear or anger
- busy

### **B- Read the following text and do the tasks below:**

Did you know that coffee was first used and grown in Yemen, as long as the 10th century? The Yemenis used to boil the beans, and in this way they created the drink al-qahwa, coffee.

One of the most important early Arab writers on coffee was Abd al-Qadir al-Jaziri. In his writings, he mentions that he used coffee as a medicine to cure his illness. He recovered, and at the same time, discovered that coffee made him feel more energetic, cleared his headaches and kept him awake.

Later, the use of coffee spread to many regions, as people travelled and took it with them. It reached Turkey in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and Egypt in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The trade between Venice, Italy and Egypt brought coffee to Europe, where it became a very popular drink. In Venice, the first coffee houses opened in 1645. Nowadays, many people all over the world enjoy a cup of coffee.

#### • **Write true (T) or false (F):** (30 marks)

- Coffee spread in Egypt before Turkey.
- Coffee was first used and grown in Yemen.
- Nowadays, a lot of people dislike drinking coffee.

#### • **Answer the following questions:** (20 marks)

- How did coffee spread to many regions?
- What did Abd al-Qadir al-Jaziri discover about coffee?





**C- Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer: (40 marks)**

11. Nadia enjoyed her birthday party (**with - to**) her friends.
12. These days newspapers are (**the cheapest - cheaper**) than before.
13. People (**who - whose**) travel a lot need to know more than one language.
14. I've (**ever - never**) seen such a beautiful landscape.

**D- Choose the correct answer (a, b or c) to complete the following dialogue: (40 marks)**

15. **Mona:** I can't go to school. I've got ----- toothache.  
a- the      b- an      c- a
16. **Mother:** ----- did you eat yesterday?  
a- What      b- Where      c- When
17. **Mona:** I ate a lot ----- chocolate.  
a- to      b- of      c- at
18. **Mother:** Next time, you should ----- more careful.  
a- have      b do      c- be

**E- Write the missing word in each space: (30 marks)**

19. You don't have ----- reason to come late.
20. He's interested in studying medicine, ----- he?
21. The last time I travelled abroad was two years -----.

**F- Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B): (40 marks)**

A	B
22. If you go to bed early,	a) a very long time.
23. I'm not old enough	b) see valuable objects
24. Lubna loves classical music and	c) you'll be healthier
25. Journeys in the past took	d) she plays the piano well.
	e) to drive a car

**G- Choose the correct tense between brackets: (50 marks)**

26. Before we (**moved - move**) to the big house, we used to live in a small one.
27. It often (**rains - is raining**) heavily in my town.
28. He (**will be - has been**) a driver since 1995.
29. If I arrive early, I (**would call - will call**) you.
30. He said he (**is working - was working**) on a new project.

**H - Complete the following dialogues:**

**Write questions (30 marks)**

31. Rima: .....?  
Omar: I went to the dentist last week.
32. Rima: .....?  
Omar: Because I had a toothache.
33. Rima: .....?  
Omar: I feel better now.

**Write answers (30 marks)**

- Samer: Where do you live?
34. Amal: .....  
Samer: Who lives with you?
35. Amal:.....

**I - Write a (50) word composition about ONE of the following topics: (50 marks)**

**Topic one:** Write a story about a day out in a town or city.

**Topic two:** Write a story of a film you like.

**END OF EXAM**

- انتهت الأسئلة -





## نموذج رقم (8)

### A- Read the following text and do the tasks below:

If it weren't for the amazing work of doctors, we'd all be at risk! All over the world, doctors are treating illnesses and saving lives. But in some places, their work is even more impressive than usual.

Wilderness medicine provides emergency care to ill people in remote environments. After they have finished their ordinary medical training, wilderness doctors take special courses to qualify in wilderness medicine. One of the most important skills for wilderness doctors is to be able to adapt. They often work in very challenging environments, such as in extreme cold, in the jungle or at the base of a mountain. Often the nearest hospital is very far away. This means they have to rely on their common sense, medical knowledge and a well-stocked first-aid kit! Depending on where they are, wilderness doctors might have to become good at unusual types of travel, such as rock climbing, skiing or sledding.

As more people take up dangerous sports and activities, which include deep sea diving, polar exploring and rock climbing, the work of wilderness doctors will become even more important! Why don't you think about becoming a wilderness doctor one day?

#### • Choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following: (30 marks)

- If it weren't for the amazing work of doctors, we'd all be .....!  
a. happy      b. healthy      c. in danger
- Wilderness medicine provides emergency care to ill people in ..... environments.  
a. near      b. far      c. close
- They often work in very ..... environments.  
a. calming      b. easy      c. difficult

#### • Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below: (20 marks)

- adjust.
- diseases.

### B- Read the following text and do the tasks below:

Amsterdam is the capital of the Netherlands. It is referred to as the "Venice of the North" because of its big number of canals. After starting as a small fishing village in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, it transformed into one of the most important ports in the world in the 17th century.

Today, Amsterdam is one of the world's most multicultural cities. Amsterdam is a cultural centre, home to many theatres and museums, such as the Dutch National Opera and Ballet and the Van Gogh Museum. It also celebrates the Holland Festival, the oldest and largest performing arts festival in the country. The festival includes theatre, opera, film and architecture among other forms of art.

Although the city has a modern and developed transport system that includes metros, trams, buses and trains, Dutch people are known for their love of cycling. In addition, driving in the city centre is rare since many streets are closed to cars and people are encouraged to share car rides.

#### • Write true (T) or false (F): (30 marks)

6. Amsterdam is compared to Venice because they both have many canals.

7. Not many people of different nationalities live in Amsterdam.

8. The city centre is always crowded with cars.

#### • Answer the following questions: (20 marks)

9. Why is Amsterdam considered a cultural centre?

10. Why does a small number of Dutch people drive cars in the city centre?



**C- Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer: (40 marks)**

11. The accident (**whose - which**) happened yesterday hurt many people.
12. There is (**too much - too many**) noise in the city centre.
13. If you want to attend the film, you (**shouldn't - have to**) buy a ticket.
14. I haven't finished my work (**ago - yet**).

**D - Choose the correct answer (a, b or c) to complete the following dialogue: (40 marks)**

15. Maher: ..... do you live?  
a- What      b- How      c- Where
16. Anas: ..... live in Homs.  
a- I            b- Me            c- My
17. Maher: What ..... The weather like there in winter?  
a- does      b- is            c- has
18. Anas: It's rainy ..... snowy.  
a- but        b- neither      c- and

**E- Write the missing word in each space: (30 marks)**

19. I have been reading ..... interesting story.
20. My teacher told me that I ..... doing well at school.
21. You don't ..... to go if you're tired.

**F- Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B): (40 marks)**

A	B
22. Doing regular exercise makes	a) before you came.
23. I made tea a few minutes	b) the football match tonight.
24. I'm not going to watch	c) you more energetic.
25. I've forgotten my ruler!	d) clear to cloudy in an hour.
	e) Lend me yours, please.

**G- Choose the correct tense between brackets: (50 marks)**

26. We (**learned - are learning**) about ancient Greece this year.
27. Mona (**has worked - is going to work**) very hard. That's why she is tired.
28. Your English (**would be - will be**) better if you go to London.
29. I was playing tennis when I (**fall - fell**) and hurt my arm.
30. Damascus (**was visited - is visited**) by many tourists last summer.

**H - Complete the following dialogues:**

**Write questions (30 marks)**

31. Randa: .....?  
Huda: This new car is mine.
32. Randa: .....?  
Huda: It costs two million Syrian pounds.
33. Randa: .....?  
Huda: I bought it last week.

**Write answers (30 marks)**

- Reem: Where did you spend your holiday?
34. Zeina: .....  
Reem: How long did you stay there?
35. Zeina: .....

**I - Write a (50) word composition about ONE of the following topics: (50 marks)**

**Topic one:** Write a healthy diary for a day.

**Topic two:** Describe a city in Syria.

**END OF EXAM**

- انتهت الامتحان -

