

## II- Vocabulary:

## Derivatives

#	The Word	Meaning	Derivative	Meaning
1	Vary	يختلف ، يتنوع	various (the) variety	متنوع ، مختلف
2	Real	حقيقي ، واعي	reality	حقيقة ، واقع
3	Decide	يقرر	decision	قرار
4	Accomplish	ينجز	accomplishment	انجاز
5	Guide	بوجه ، يرشد	guidance	توجيه ، ارشاد
6	Education	ثقافة / تعليم	educate	يتقن / يعلم
7	Painful	مؤلم	pain	ألم
8	Predictable	يمكن التنبؤ به	prediction	تنبؤ
9	apology	اعتذار	apologised	اعتذر
10	prosperous	مزدهر	prosperity	ازدهار / رفاهية
11	Tolerant	متسامح	tolerance	تسامح
12	direction	توجيه - اشراف	directed	موجه
13	action	عمل	active	عملي - نشط
14	protection	حماية	protect	يحمي
15	society	مجتمع	social	اجتماعي
16	strong	قوي	strengthen	يقوي
17	member	عضو	membership	عضوية
18	act	فعل	active (role) - activity	فعال
20	behave	يتصرف	(Civic) behavior - behave	سلوك / تصرف
22	Elect	انتخب	election	انتخاب
23	Devote	يكرس	devotion	التفاني
24	employ	يوظف	(Voluntary) employment - employees	توظيف
26	Nation	أمة	nationalities	جنسيات
27	Motivate	يحفز	motivation	حافز
28	Intelligence	ذكاء	intelligent	ذكي
29	Require	يتطلب	requirements	متطلبات
30	Symbolic	رمزي	symbol	رمز
31	Currently	حاليا	current	حالي
32	Specialisation	اختصاص	specialize	يختص
33	Effect	تأثير	affect	يوثر
34	Anxiety	توتر	anxious	متوتر
35	Breathe	يتنفس	breath	نفس
36	Combination	مزيج	combines	يجمع / يضم
37	Absence	غياب	absent	غائب
38	Biology	علم الأحياء	Biologist	عالم أحياء
39	specialization	تخصص	Specialist	اختصاصي
40	electricity	كهرباء	Electric	كهربائي / كهربائية

1. Individuals have ..... dreams in their day-to-day existence.  
a. vary                      b. variety                      c. various                      d. variously
2. Everyone endeavours a great deal to make dreams a .....  
a. real                      b. realize                      c. reality                      d. really
3. Future plans and ..... have a great importance in a person's life.  
a. decisive                      b. decisively                      c. decisions                      d. decide
4. Gaining your boss confidence is really a great .....  
a. accomplishment                      b. accomplish                      c. accomplished                      d. accomplice
5. I went to a counselor for ..... on my career.  
a. guided                      b. guide                      c. guidance                      d. guidly
6. We need to ..... people so that they understand the importance of a good and a healthy diet.  
a. educate                      b. education                      c. educational                      d. educationally
7. She hated to say the words for fear of causing ..... to him.  
a. pain                      b. painful                      c. painfully                      d. painlessly
8. The situation is so uncertain that it is hard to make a confident .....  
a. predictable                      b. predict                      c. predictably                      d. prediction
9. The airline company ..... to passengers for the delay.  
a. apologetic                      b. apology                      c. apologised                      d. apologetically
10. In recent years, Syria has undergone a lot of economic .....  
a. prosperous                      b. prosper                      c. prosperity                      d. prosperation
11. Many old people have more ..... than others when dealing with the young generation.  
a. tolerate                      b. tolerant                      c. tolerantly                      d. tolerance
12. Education must be ..... to the development of human personality.  
a. directed                      b. direction                      c. direct                      d. directly
13. Political rights are a class of rights that ..... individual's freedom.  
a. protected                      b. protection                      c. protective                      d. protect
14. Civil rights guarantee equal ..... opportunities.  
a. social                      b. society                      c. socially                      d. socialize
15. Education ..... the respect for human rights.  
a. strength                      b. strong                      c. strengthens                      d. strongly
16. Citizenship is ..... in a political community.  
a. member                      b. membered                      c. membership                      d. membering
17. Some citizens take an ..... role in the community.  
a. act                      b. action                      c. active                      d. actively
18. Civic ..... is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.  
a. behave                      b. behavior                      c. behavioral                      d. behaviorally
19. In economics, voluntary ..... is unpaid.  
a. employ                      b. employment                      c. employed                      d. employer
20. The government announced the island an invalid place to live on because of the volcanic .....  
a. active                      b. inaction                      c. activity                      d. actively
21. My sister's children are remarkably polite. They always ..... politely.  
a. behave                      b. behavior                      c. behavioral                      d. behaviorally
22. .... is an essential factor for making any success in life.  
a. motivate                      b. motivated                      c. motivation                      d. motivately
23. He should be able to solve the problem. He's reasonably .....  
a. intelligent                      b. intelligence                      c. intelligently                      d. intelligitive

## Phrasal Verbs

يواكب - يجاري	keep up with	( the latest.../current news 📰📰)
يتكيف مع	fit in with	(locals / workmates / habits 🏠👥)
يمد يد العون - يتواصل	reach out to	( the poor/me... 🤝🤝)
يوصل / يتابع شيء إلى النهاية	follow through	( project / song... 🎵🎵🎵)
ينخرط في شيء ما	get into	( writing / yoga... 📖🧘)
يواجه	run into	( difficulties / trouble ... 😞😞😞)
يبدأ / يجرب	take up	( diving... 🏊🏊)
يتوقف / يتخلى عن	give up	( Chinese... 🇨🇳🇨🇳)
يتابع / يستمر	carry on	( job .... 🏠🏠)
يتفحص	check over	( joints... 🦴🦴)
يدق / يدخل	drive into	( nails... 🪵🪵)
يتآكل	eat away	( environment - moisture... 🌿🌿🌿)
يسوّر - يبني سوراً	fence off	( area - crime theatre - hole... 🏠🏠)
يرفع برافعة	jack up	( car... 🚗🚗)
يهدم - يدمر	pull down	( old building... 🏠🏠)
يدعم	shore up	( roof ... 🏠)
يخرج شيء - ينشر كتاب رواية..	get it out	Fridge-garage-book-novel
يرفع - يصحب	pick it up	Floor-under -work-car-bus-at 5.00
يرتدي - يزداد وزنه	put on	Warm-coat-kilos-weight
يعود - يجيب بحدة	come back	Syria-father-sharp answers
ينظر - يستخرج معنى كلمة	look up	See-tree-word-dictionary
يخلع - يزيل - تفلع	take off	Jacket-dish-plane

### Choose the correct phrasal verb in between brackets:

- The rich have to .....the poor.  
a. get into      b. reach out to      c. take up      d. fit in with
- She didn't really ..... her workmates in her previous job.  
a. get into      b. reach out to      c. take up      d. fit in with
- I ..... writing when I was a kid, and I just never stopped loving it.  
a. got into      b. reached out to      c. took up      d. fitted in with
- We've been talking about this project for a while, and it's time to.....  
a. get into it      b. reach out to it      c. follow it through      d. fit in with it
- If you..... any trouble, just give me a call.  
a. get into it      b. run into it      c. follow it through      d. fit in with it
- A big part of my job is .....the latest research in medical technology.  
a. keeping up with      b. running into      c. following through      d. fitting in with
- You can always..... me if you are feeling tired with your school work.  
a. get into      b. reach out to      c. take up      d. fit in with
- When I travelled to Spain, I tried hard to..... with the locals.  
a. get into      b. reach out to      c. take up      d. fit in with

9. The group had one successful **song** but failed to..... with another hit record.  
 a. **get into it**      b. **run into**      c. **follow it through**      d. **fit in with it**
10. She has been..... **yoga** recently.  
 a. **keeping up with**      b. **running into**      c. **getting into**      d. **fitting in with**
11. Our company has.....financial **difficulties** this month.  
 a. **got into**      b. **run out to**      c. **taken up**      d. **fitted in with**
13. I want to ..... **diving**. It's an adventurous sport.  
 a. **give up**      b. **carry on**      c. **take up**      d. **fit in with**
14. The engineer has to ..... the **joints** before leaving the site.  
 a. **check over**      b. **drive into**      c. **eat away**      d. **fit in with**
15. We need a suitable size of **nails** to be ..... that old chair to be repaired.  
 a. **shored up**      b. **jacked up**      c. **eaten away**      d. **driven into**
16. This harsh **environment** is going to ..... at this concrete over time.  
 a. **eat away**      b. **jack up**      c. **check over**      d. **fence off**
17. Houses by the sea are usually ..... faster because of **moisture**.  
 a. **shored up**      b. **jacked up**      c. **eaten away**      d. **fenced off**
18. The workers had to ..... the **area** ..... in order not to harm anybody during the work.  
 a. **eat, away**      b. **jack, up**      c. **drive, into**      d. **fence, off**
19. The police have ..... the **crime theatre** in order to start investigation.  
 a. **fenced off**      b. **driven into**      c. **eaten away**      d. **jacked up**
20. I have to ..... the **car** to change the tire.  
 a. **pull down**      b. **jack up**      c. **eat away**      d. **fence off**
21. We'll have to ..... the **old building** ..... before they start work.  
 a. **pull, down**      b. **jack, up**      c. **eat, away**      d. **follow, through**
22. We need to ..... the **roof** before it falls down.  
 a. **shore up**      b. **fit in with**      c. **eat away**      d. **drive into**
23. There's some chocolate in the fridge. Can you .....?  
 A. **get it out**      B. **pick it up**      C. **put it on**      D. **come it back**
24. Would you mind ..... of the **garage**?  
 A. **getting my car out**      B. **picking my car up**      C. **putting my car on**      D. **taking my car off**
25. Why is the **towel** on the **floor**? Please .....  
 A. **get it out**      B. **pick it up**      C. **put it on**      D. **come it back**
26. My car broke down yesterday, so my friend ..... in his **car** to work.  
 A. **put me on**      B. **got me out**      C. **picked me up**      D. **looked me up**
27. You should ..... your **waterproof coat** as it is raining.  
 A. **get out**      B. **look up**  
 C. **put on**      D. **pick up**
28. She looks like she's ..... **several kilos**.  
 A. **look up**      B. **take off**      C. **put on**      D. **get out**
29. She ..... at the speaker with some **sharp questions**.  
 A. **came back**      B. **put on**      C. **got out**      D. **took off**
30. I ..... **the tree**, but I couldn't see my cat.  
 A. **got out**      B. **came back**      C. **took off**      D. **looked up**

## Prepositions of Movement

Preposition	Meaning	Direction
<b>Into</b> <b>Out of</b>	إلى داخل إلى خارج	Room ( غرفة ) - Fence ( سور ) Lake ( بحيرة ) - Sand ( رمل ) Cage ( قفص ) - Pockets ( جيب )
<b>Onto</b> <b>Off</b>	على نزل من - سقط من - انطلق بعيدا	Stage ( مسرح ) - Road ( طريق ) Platform ( منصة ) - drive off Beach ( شاطئ ) - table ( طاولة )
<b>From</b> ▶▶▶▶▶ <b>To</b>	من ..... إلى	town - city - Lattakia - Homs - Cairo - Bakery ( مخبز )

1. We moved the chairs ..... my **bedroom**.  
a. with            b. into            c. onto            d. about
2. She suddenly turned and crashed ..... the **fence**.  
a. for            b. into            c. onto            d. about
3. We moved the chairs ..... my **bedroom**.  
a. out of            b. with            c. next            d. onto
4. Take your hands ..... your **pockets** and help me!  
a. out of            b. with            c. next            d. about
5. The actor ran ..... the **stage**.  
a. in            b. into            c. onto d. with
6. I slipped as I stepped ..... the **platform**.  
a. in            b. into            c. onto d. with
7. The actor ran ..... the **stage**.  
a. off            b. in            c. for            d. with
8. The vase fell ..... the **table** and shattered on the floor.  
a. off            b. into            c. about            d. with
9. My brother drove ..... **Homs** in one hour.  
a. onto            b. with            c. about d. to
10. We drove ..... **London** to Edinburgh.  
a. onto            b. from            c. about d. to
11. What time does the flight ..... **Cairo** arrive?  
a. onto            b. off            c. from d. with
12. They walked ..... the next **town**.  
a. onto            b. with            c. between            d. to
13. The monkey escaped from its cage and jumped ..... the **lake**.  
a. onto            b. into            c. on            d. with

## (C) . Adjectives followed by prepositions

خائف من	afraid	Of	ممتن لـ	grateful	for
فخور بـ	proud		مولع بـ	keen	on
جيد في	good	At	قاس مع	cruel	to
بارع في	brilliant		متأكد حول	sure	about
مشغول بـ	busy	with	مسرور بـ	pleased	
غير مبالي لـ	careless		مدهش من	surprised	by
غاضب من	angry				

- I'm afraid ..... spiders.  
A. at                      B. from                      C. of                      D. off
- Laila is angry ..... her little brother.  
A. with                      B. to                      C. from                      D. on
- Mike is brilliant / good ..... maths.  
A. with                      B. to                      C. from                      D. at
- He's very keen ..... chess.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. from                      D. of
- Tom was busy ..... his work.  
A. with                      B. to                      C. from                      D. of
- My grandfather is careless ..... his money.  
A. with                      B. to                      C. by                      D. of
- The people were grateful ..... our help.  
A. for                      B. in                      C. from                      D. of
- Laila is angry ..... her little brother.  
A. with                      B. to                      C. from                      D. in
- The parents were proud ..... their child's achievement.  
A. with                      B. to                      C. from                      D. of
- Are you sure ..... the information he has just given you?  
A. with                      B. about                      C. from                      D. by

## Verb-Noun Collocations

#	The verb	The noun	Meaning
1	Lose	someone's temper	يفقد أعصابه
2	Make	an effort	يبذل جهدا
3	give	a lift	يقبل
4	meet	expectations	يلبي التوقعات
5	raise	taxes	يرفع / يزيد الضرائب
6	run	a risk	يجازف

- The council strives to..... the expectations and aspirations of a community in delivering top- quality services.  
a. raise                      b. meet                      c. give                      d. lose
- If taxes were..... by just 1%, hundreds of new schools and hospitals could be built.  
a. raised                      b. given                      c. made                      d. met

3. It will be difficult to attain your goal of fluency if you don't ..... an effort to speak more in class.  
 a. make                      b. meet                      c. run                      d. lose
4. When I'm feel like I'm about to ..... my temper, I just leave the room.  
 a. run                      b. raise                      c. lose                      d. give
5. Can you ..... me a lift to work tomorrow . My car is being repaired.  
 a. give                      b. lose                      c. make                      d. meet
6. Invest if you like, but you're ..... the risk of losing everything if the business failed.  
 a. raising                      b. meeting                      c. giving                      d. running

#	Collocation	Arabic Meaning
1	<u>experiment with materials / liquids</u>	يجرب على مواد / سوائل
2	<u>utilise materials</u>	يستفيد من
3	<u>press a button</u>	يضغط على زر
4	<u>lights flash</u>	الأضواء تومض
5	<u>pull a lever</u>	يسحب رافعة
6	<u>wheel rotate</u>	العجلة تدور
7	<u>dissect an animal</u>	يُشرح حيوان
8	<u>extract organs</u>	يستخرج أعضاء
9	<u>combine chemicals</u>	يجمع بين المواد الكيماوية
10	<u>chemicals react</u>	تفاعل المواد الكيماوية
11	<u>analyse a problem</u>	يحلل مشكلة
12	<u>problem conclude</u>	يستنتج / يقرر
13	<u>a flaw in the theory</u>	عيب / خطأ في النظرية
14	<u>insert the disk</u>	يُدجج / يُدخل القرص
15	<u>install the software</u>	يثبت البرنامج

1. He ..... with different materials before utilising the most suitable one.  
 A. installed                      B. inserted                      C. experimented                      D. extracted
2. The engineer ..... a button and lights started .....  
 A. pressed / lightening                      B. hit / flashing                      C. pressed / flashing                      D. knocked / light
3. When she ..... the large lever, the wheel began to .....  
 A. rotated / push                      B. pulled / react                      C. reacted / rotate                      D. pulled / rotate
4. The vet..... the animal and..... its organs.  
 A. dissected / dug                      B. extracted / pressed                      C. dissected / extracted                      D. extracted / dissected
5. When they were....., the two chemicals .....violently with each other.  
 A. combined / reacted                      B. rotated / reacted                      C. pulled/ reacted                      D. combined /rotated
6. After .....the problem, she concluded that there was a ..... in the theory.  
 A. analysing / lever                      B. rotating / flaw                      C. pulling/ lever                      D. analysing /flaw
7. ....the disk into the DVD drive to ..... the software or visit the website to download it.  
 A. Rotate / pull                      B. Insert / rotate                      C. Insert/ install                      D. Install /rotate
8. These chemicals .....with each other.  
 A. rotate                      B. pull                      C. react                      D. extract

## Homophones

طريق	Way	weigh (goods)	يزن
طقس	(the) weather	whether	فيما أذا
طريق	Road	rode (bike)	ركب
شمس	(the) sun	son	ابن
ثمانية	Eight	ate (sandwich)	أكل
يكتب	Write	right (answer)	صحيح
بالقرب من	By	buy (food)	يشترى
يسمع	Hear	(sit) here	هنا
يكسر	break (mirror)	brake	مكابح / فرامل
زناينة	cell (prison)	sell	يبيع
زهرة	flower (shaped)	flour	طحين
ساعة	(one) hour	our	لنا
ليلة	(at) night	knight (his)	فارس
يرى	(he) see	sea	بحر

- Which way should we use to .....the **goods**?  
a. weigh      b. way      c. sell      d. cell
- No one knows whether **the** .....will be fine tomorrow.  
a. whether      b. weather      c. see      d. cell
- The cyclist ..... his **bike** and set off quickly on the rode.  
a. road      b. eight      c. ate      d. rode
- The man is enjoying his time with **his**..... on the beach under the sun  
a. whether      b. weather      c. sun      d. son
- I only.....a **sandwich** at eight before I went to bed.  
a. road      b. eight      c. ate      d. rode
- The teacher asked the students to write down the..... **answer**.  
a. whether      b. weather      c. right      d. write
- We usually.....our **food** from a shop by the corner.  
a. by      b. buy      c. sell      d. cell
- I wanted to **sit**..... to be able to hear the speech well.  
a. here      b. hear      c. see      d. cell
- When teaching my daughter how to drive, I told her if she didn't hit the brake in time she would..... the car's side **mirror**.  
a. whether      b. weather      c. brake      d. break



## Medical Specialists

Dermatologist (skin-acne-itchy rash)	طبيب جلدية	Naturopath ( natural-herbal )	طبيب علاج طبيعي
Cardiologist ( heart-breathing-pulse)	طبيب قلبية	Pediatrician ( babies-little )	طبيب أطفال
Allergist ( allergic - allergies )	طبيب أمراض الحساسية	Ophthalmologist ( eyes )	طبيب عيون

1. .... specialises in determining food and environmental **allergies**.  
a. allergist                      b. naturopath                      c. dermatologist                      d. pediatrician
2. .... is a **heart** specialist.  
a. dermatologist                      b. cardiologist                      c. allergist                      d. ophthalmologist
3. .... treats **skin** diseases.  
a. pediatrician                      b. naturopath                      c. dermatologist                      d. cardiologist
4. .... specialises in **natural** cures and remedies.  
a. ophthalmologist                      b. naturopath                      c. cardiologist                      d. allergist
5. .... is a specialist for **babies** and children.  
a. pediatrician                      b. ophthalmologist                      c. dermatologist                      d. allergist
6. .... specialises in **eye** diseases.  
a. dermatologist                      b. allergist                      c. naturopath                      d. ophthalmologist
7. Children who have an **allergic** reaction after the first shot should be referred to a /an ..... before continuing with the DTP vaccine.  
a. cardiologist                      b. ophthalmologist                      c. allergist                      d. naturopath
8. If that **itchy rash** doesn't go away, you should go to a .....  
a. dermatologist                      b. naturopath                      c. pediatrician                      d. ophthalmologist
9. Our ..... recommended that **little** Kathy should have her tonsils out.  
a. ophthalmologist                      b. pediatrician                      c. allergist                      d. naturopath
10. Dr. Rashed, Leila's ....., came in and noted that her blood pressure and **pulse** were very high.  
a. cardiologist                      b. dermatologist                      c. pediatrician                      d. ophthalmologist
11. Robert is an accredited ..... with **herbal** medicine and nutritional training.  
a. pediatrician                      b. naturopath                      c. ophthalmologist                      d. cardiologist
12. I have had chest pains and I'm also having trouble **breathing**. You should go to a/an.....  
a. cardiologist                      b. naturopath                      c. pediatrician                      d. ophthalmologist
13. My left **eye** is itchy and my vision has been blurry for two weeks. You should see a / an .....  
a. ophthalmologist                      b. allergist                      c. pediatrician                      d. naturopath
14. I've had problems with drugs that cause side effects, so I'd like to try some **natural** remedies.  
You should see a / an .....  
a. dermatologist                      b. naturopath                      c. cardiologist                      d. ophthalmologist
15. I have got terrible **acne** and nothing in the pharmacy has worked. I don't know what to do now.  
You should see a / an .....  
a. naturopath                      b. cardiologist                      c. pediatrician                      d. dermatologist

## Success Idioms 🌟🌟🌟

to back the wrong horse (lose-picked)	يراهن على الشيء/ الشخص الخاسر - يختار الخيار الخاطئ
to ace a test (test-study)	يتفوق في الاختبار - يجتاز الامتحان بشكل ممتاز
on a roll (win-won)	يحجز تقدماً / على طريق النجاح
to join the ranks of (unemployed-nations)	ينضم إلى صفوف / يصبح جزء من
to be dead in the water (didn't work/get)	فاشل / لا أمل مرجو فيه

## Medical Idioms 🩺

a taste of one's own medicine (rude - jail)	يتجرع من نفس الكأس / يعامل بالمثل
at death's door (mother-little girl)	على حافة الموت
on the mend (happy- don't worry)	يسترد عافيته
take a turn for the worse (hospital-coma)	تسوء حالته
go under the knife (procedures-appearance-hospital)	يخضع لجراحة
just what the doctor ordered (tax-kids)	هذا هو المطلوب تماماً / وهو المطلوب

## Law Idioms ⚖️

beat around/about the bush (speak-police)	يحوم حول الموضوع / يتردد في الدخول في صلب الموضوع
an act of God (fire-accident)	قضاء وقدر
break the law (quit his job)	يخالف القانون
assemble the case (against the man)	يجمع المعلومات / الوقائع / الحجج
by the book (good lawyer)	وفق القانون

## Body Idioms 🧍

A pain in the neck (long essays - unwanted)	مزعج
Speak her mind (polite - opinions)	تقول ما في بالها / تجاهر برأيها
Cost you an arm and a leg (restaurant - new car)	مكلف جداً
Jump out of his skin (doorbell - triplets)	يصاب بالصدمة / يتفاجأ
Follow your heart (advice - attracts)	يتبع قلبه واحساسه

## Unit 10 Idioms 🍞

to have a wide face (successful-friends-likes her)	محبوب - صاحب وجه بشوش
lose face (don't want - mistake)	يريق ماء وجهه
saving face (want)	يحفظ ماء وجهه
to give someone pumpkins (invited-trusted-study)	يخدل شخص ما او يرفضه
to break bread with (together-many years ago)	يحفظ الود - يحفظ الخبز والملح

- 1- You should speak directly and ask for a raise. Don't .....  
 a. break the law    b. beat around the bush    c. assemble the case    d. be by the book
- 2- The insurance company refused to pay the money because they said that the forest fire was .....  
 a. an act of God    b. beaten around the bush    c. assembled the case    d. by the book
- 3- The lawyers were unable to ..... against the man.  
 a. break the law    b. beat around the bush    c. assemble the case    d. go under the knife
- 4- The man was forced to quit his job after it was discovered that he had .....  
 a. broken the law    b. been on the mend    c. assembled the case    d. ace the test
- 5- Our lawyer is very good and he does everything .....  
 a. at death's door    b. around the bush    c. on a roll    d. by the book
6. His efforts didn't work at all; his project is .....  
 a. dead in the water    b. on a roll    c. on the ranks of    d. on the wrong horse
7. I think we are ..... Our team has won ten out of our twelve matches this season.  
 a. joining the ranks of    b. dead in the water    c. on a roll    d. backing the wrong horse
8. Thousands of young people ..... the unemployed each summer when they leave school.  
 a. back the wrong horse    b. join the ranks of    c. are on a roll    d. are dead in the water
9. If you study hard enough, you will be able to ..... with no troubles.  
 a. ace your test    b. join the ranks of    c. back the wrong horse    d. be dead in the water
10. You really ..... when you picked that swimmer to win the race.  
 a. ace your test    b. joined the ranks of    c. backed the wrong horse    d. were dead in the water
11. I didn't get the results I was hoping for in my exams. My dream of going to Cambridge University is .....  
 a. on a roll    b. dead in the water    c. acing the test    d. joining the ranks of
12. In a few years our company should be able to ..... the world's most developed nations.  
 a. be on a roll    b. be dead in the water    c. ace the test    d. join the ranks of
13. After a long tax season, getting on extra week off with pay is .....  
 a. at death's door    b. just what the doctor ordered  
 c. on the mend    d. a taste of your own medicine
14. My uncle ..... last night, so we are heading to the hospital to see him.  
 a. took a turn for the worse    b. backed the wrong horse  
 c. was on a roll    d. tasted his own medicine
15. It was miraculous that the little girl fully recovered because she was ..... with sepsis and pneumonia.  
 a. on a roll    b. under the knife  
 c. on the mend    d. at death's door
16. I don't understand how people ..... for really risky cosmetic procedures.  
 a. are at death's door    b. are on the mend  
 c. go under the knife    d. ace their tests
17. We were so happy to hear that your father is back home now and is .....  
 a. at death's door    b. is dead in the water  
 c. on the mend    d. under the knife
18. I used to write rude comments on Instagram, but I got ..... when I created my own account.  
 a. a taste of my own medicine    b. just what the doctor ordered  
 c. the mend    d. death's door
19. Don't worry. It's a minor procedure and you'll be ..... within a week.  
 a. at death's door    b. just what the doctor ordered  
 c. on the mend    d. backing the wrong horse
20. I drove all night to reach the hospital because they told me my mother was .....  
 a. at death's door    b. on a roll  
 c. on the mend    d. acing her test



## Derivatives / خاص الادي unit 4

#	The Word	Meaning	Derivative	Meaning
1	perform	يغرض	performance	عَرْض
2	comedy	كوميديا	comedian	شخص كوميدي
3	direct	يُخرج	director(s)	مخرج
4	Entertain	يسلي/ يمتل	entertainer(s)	فنان
5	produce	ينتج	Production(s)	انتاج
6	appear	يظهر	appearance	ظهور

1. I thought all the cast give ..... in the play last night.  
a. perform      b. performance      c. performing      d. performer
2. I don't find that ..... particularly funny.  
a. comedian      b. comedy      c. comedies      d. comic
3. It is unusual for a play to have two ..... but this one did.  
a. direct      b. direction      c. directed      d. directors
4. Adel Imam is one of the best ..... I have seen for a while.  
a. entertainment      b. entertaining      c. entertainers      d. entertain
5. It was one of the best ..... of a Shakespeare play I have ever seen.  
a. productions      b. produce      c. producer      d. producing
6. My favourite actor makes only a brief ..... in the play.  
a. appear      b. appeared      c. appearing      d. appearance

### A. Phrasal Verbs / خاص الفرع الادي

#	The Word	Meaning
1	read back ( letter-story )	يقرا بصوت عالٍ شيء ما مكتوب
2	read over ( contract )	يقرا شيء ما بعناية وتفحص من البداية الى النهاية
3	read off ( temperature-video )	يقرا معلومات مكتوبة / مطبوعة من على جهاز أو مقياس
4	read up on ( war )	ان يقضي وقتا في القراءة لكي يجد معلومات عن شيء ما
5	read out ( names )	يقرا بصوت عالٍ من قائمة
6	read on ( economic )	يواصل القراءة
7	read for ( test )	يراجع من اجل الامتحان

1. Could you ..... my son's letter for me?  
A. read over      B. read back      C. read off      D. read upon on
2. Buyers should ..... the contract before signing it.  
A. read over      B. read back      C. read off      D. read upon on
3. The nurse ..... patient's temperature from the thermometer.  
A. read over      B. read back      C. read off      D. read upon on

4. He has been ..... the World War 2.  
A. reading over      B. reading back      C. reading off      D. reading upon on
5. The teacher is ..... the names of the students.  
A. reading out      B. reading back      C. reading off      D. reading upon on
6. The little boy was reading ..... the ingredients of the biscuits when his mother videoed him.  
A. off      B. up      C. upon on      D. over
7. As soon as the patient arrived at the hospital, a doctor immediately read his temperature .....  
A. off      B. up      C. upon on      D. over
8. My elder brother is engaged in reading ..... the economic success of Singapore.  
A. for      B. on      C. upon on      D. over
9. The company representative read the contract ..... before she signed it.  
A. out      B. up      C. for      D. over
10. I can't go out with you. I have a test tomorrow and I'm reading ..... it.  
A. up      B. for      C. upon on      D. over
11. The babysitter had read the story ..... three times before the kid fell asleep.  
A. on      B. up      C. back      D. over

## B. Prepositional Phrases/ خاص الفرع الأدبي

#	Prepositional Phrases	The meaning
1	in the long run ( will )	على المدى البعيد
2	between the lines ( means )	ما بين السطور
3	in advance ( to book )	مقدما
4	at risk ( extinct )	في خطر
5	in theory ( plan )	نظريا
6	on and off ( relationships )	على نحو متقطع / بين الفينة والفينة

1. If you read ....., you will clearly see what he means.  
A. in the long run      B. between the lines      C. at risk      D. in theory
2. It will take some time, but ....., all schools will be equipped with modern technology.  
A. in the long run      B. between the lines      C. at risk      D. in theory
3. We were told by the travel agent to book ..... because the hotel is very popular by many tourists.  
A. in advance      B. at risk      C. in the long run      D. between the lines
4. His plan seemed very good ....., but it didn't work out the way we wanted it to.  
A. in theory      B. in the long run      C. between the lines      D. on and off
5. They used to have ..... relationships, but at the moment they're seeing each other quite often.  
A. in the long run      B. on and off      C. in theory      D. in advance
6. Many tropical plants and animals are ..... of becoming extinct over the next few decades.  
A. in advance      B. in the long run      C. at risk      D. between the lines

## (A) . Figures of Speech in Poetry / خاص بالفرع الأدبي

Poetic Device	Arabic meaning	نختارها إذا:
1. Simile	تشبيه	وجدنا في الجملة الأدوات (like / as)
2. Personification	تشخيص	إذا وجدنا في الجملة صفات انسان تم إعطائها لجماد
3. Metaphor	استعارة	إذا لم نجد في الجملة (like / as) و لم نجد صفات انسان تم إعطائها لجماد

1. He was as brave as a lion.  
a. Simile                      b. Metaphor                      c. Personification
2. "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances;"  
a. Simile                      b. Metaphor                      c. Personification
3. "Death lays its icy hands-on kings."  
a. Simile                      b. Metaphor                      c. Personification
4. "My love is like a red rose..."  
a. Simile                      b. Metaphor                      c. Personification
5. He is a lion.  
a. Simile                      b. Metaphor                      c. Personification

## Literary Forms

#	The word	Arabic Meaning
1	Satire	الهجاء
2	Tragedy	تراجيديا / مأساة
3	Masterpiece	تحفة فنية
4	Novel	رواية
5	Poet	شاعر
6	Prose	نثر
7	Metaphor	الاستعارة / المجاز
8	Plot	الحبكة: تسلسل الأحداث وترابطها في رواية أو مسرحية
9	Climax	الذروة: النقطة أو الحادثة الأكثر أهمية أو إثارة للشوق، وبخاصة في رواية أو مسرحية.

1. *Animal Farm* is a novel use ..... to criticize people.  
A. prose                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
2. When a tragedy reaches its ....., the audience ought to face a solution.  
A. prose                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
3. .... is a literary genre that releases writers from the restrictions of meter.  
A. prose                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
4. Ancient Greek epics used many .....s to create more interesting stories.  
A. prose                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
5. " Heart of gold "and " a shining star " are two examples of a .....  
A. prose                      B. metaphor                      C. plot                      D. climax

6. Writers use ..... to criticise the bad deeds of people.  
 A. prose                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
7. *Romeo and Juliet* is a ..... that shows how hate destroys love.  
 A. tragedy                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
8. A ..... is the greatest work written by a writer.  
 A. prose                      B. masterpiece                      C. plot                      D. climax
9. *Robinson Crusoe* is the first ..... written in English literature. It is 198 pages.  
 A. novel                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
10. Nizar Khabani was a brilliant romantic Syrian .....  
 A. prose                      B. masterpiece                      C. plot                      D. poet

## The ending -ever

الضمائر النسبية المركبة

#	The word	Arabic Meaning	كلمات محددة (دلالات) تأتي قبل أو بعد الفراغ في الجملة وبناء عليها نختار الخيار الصحيح
1	whoever	أي شخص - تستخدم للعائل	He
2	wherever	أي مكان - تستخدم للمكان	you go
3	whichever	أي شيء - تستخدم للأشياء	two
4	whenever	أي وقت - تستخدم للزمان	can borrow my car
5	whatever	أي شيء - تستخدم لغير العائل	I'll cook

1. There are two books on the table. Take ..... you like.  
 A. whichever                      B. whoever                      C. wherever                      D. whenever
2. .... you go, you'll find people speak English.  
 A. Whoever                      B. Whichever                      C. Whenever                      D. Wherever
3. I don't want to talk to him ..... he is.  
 A. wherever                      B. whoever                      C. whichever                      D. whenever
4. I'll cook ..... you want.  
 A. whatever                      B. whoever                      C. wherever                      D. whichever
5. You can borrow my car ..... you like.  
 A. whoever                      B. whichever                      C. whenever                      D. wherever

**A prefix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

These prefixes give a negative or opposite meaning to a word.

*de- dis- in- il- im- ir- non- un- mis- anti- off*

dis	disagree, disprove, disconnect, discourage (encourage)				
un	unfamiliar, unwrap, unveil, unload				
ir	Irregular	il	Illogical	im	Impossible
anti	Antivirus	mis	misunderstand	de	Deactivate
non	Nonrefundable			in	Incomplete

1. The antonym of "activate"  
 a. inactivate                      b. disactivate                      c. deactivate                      d. unactivate
2. The antonym of "possible"  
 a. impossible                      b. unpossible                      c. inpossible                      d. dispossible



3. The antonym of "understand"  
 a. ununderstand    b. disunderstand    c. misunderstand    d. deunderstand
4. The antonym of "familiar"  
 a. infamiliar    b. antifamiliar    c. defamiliar    d. unfamiliar
5. The antonym of "encourage"  
 a. uncourage    b. discourage    c. incourage    d. decourage
6. After a brief speech, the minister ..... the new statue.  
 a. unveiled    b. disveiled    c. antiveiled    d. deveiled
7. It took the removal men an hour to ..... our things from the van.  
 a. upload    b. unload    c. ilload    d. disload
8. His phone was ..... because he didn't pay his last bill.  
 a. disconnected    b. deconnected    c. inconnected    d. nonconnected

### III- Pronunciation: (("ed" past suffix ))

#### Choose the correct answer:

1. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb ended is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. None
2. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb wanted is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. All
3. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb educated is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. None
4. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb needed is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. All
5. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb helped is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. None
6. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb finished is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. All
7. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb missed is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. None
8. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb washed is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. All
9. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb believed is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. None
10. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb ordered is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. All
11. The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb called is pronounced:  
 a. /t/    b. /d/    c. /id/    d. None

### V- Pronunciation: ((Voiced Sounds VS Voiceless Sounds))

#### A- Choose the word that ends with a voiced sound:

- 1- a. mistake    b. laugh    c. answer    d. path  
 2- a. sick    b. ash    c. miss    d. sing

#### B- Choose the word that ends with a voiceless sound:

- 3- a. young    b. answer    c. need    d. bath  
 4- a. judge    b. sound    c. pass    d. live

**Phonetic Symbol:** a written character used in phonetic transcription of represent a particular speech sound.

**Phonetic Transcription:** the visual representation of speech sounds by means of symbols.

Voiceless sounds		Voiced Sounds	
p	pandemic	d <sub>3</sub>	Jam
t	talk	ʒ	Vision
k	kite	z	Zoo
f	food	ð	This
θ	therapy	v	Voice
ʃ	show	g	Get
tʃ	chair	d	Dermatologist
s	see	b	Book
h	hat	ŋ	Sing
		r	Run
		l	Leg

- Choose the word that starts with the sound /tʃ/:

- a. child      b. sharp      c. generation      d. gentle

### Pronunciation : ((Syllabic Stress))

- In the word "ADDict, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, "addict" is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the word "addICT, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, "addict" is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the word "DEcrease, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, "decrease" is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the word "deCREASE, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, "decrease" is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the word "DEcrease, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, "decrease" is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the word "REcord, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, "record" is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the word "reCORD, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, "record" is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the word "SUBject, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, "subject" is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the word "subJECT, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, "subject" is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb

## Silent Letters

**A silent or mute letter in a word is a letter that is written but not pronounced**

Silent 'k'	Silent 'h'	Silent 'b'	Silent 'l'	Silent 'w'	Silent 'e'
<u>K</u> not	R <u>h</u> yme	Co <u>b</u> b	Shou <u>l</u> d	<u>W</u> rong	Ma <u>k</u> e
<u>K</u> night	<u>H</u> onest	Th <u>u</u> mb	Ta <u>l</u> k	<u>W</u> hole	Tissu <u>e</u>
<u>K</u> now	Ch <u>o</u> ir	Cr <u>u</u> mb	Ca <u>l</u> m	<u>W</u> rite	Cu <u>t</u> e
<u>K</u> nock	Wh <u>e</u> re	Do <u>u</u> bt	yo <u>l</u> k	A <u>n</u> swer	Kit <u>e</u>
<u>K</u> nife	Ex <u>h</u> haust	Cl <u>i</u> mb	Ca <u>l</u> m	S <u>w</u> ord	Rate
<u>K</u> nee	Gl <u>h</u> ost	Bo <u>m</u> b	Hal <u>f</u> penny	<u>W</u> rist	Hate
<u>K</u> nowledge	Wh <u>a</u> le		Sal <u>l</u> mon		Not <u>e</u>
					Bit <u>e</u>
Silent 'a'	Silent 'c'	Silent 'd'	Silent 'm'	Silent 'gh'	
Logic <u>a</u> lly	Mus <u>c</u> le	Wed <u>l</u> nesday	<u>M</u> nemonic	aligh <u>t</u> - knight	
	Sc <u>i</u> ssors				
Silent 'n'	Silent 'ue'	Silent 'u'	Silent 't'	Silent 'i'	
Autum <u>n</u>	Colleagu <u>e</u>	Guit <u>a</u> r	Cast <u>t</u> le	Busin <u>i</u> ness	

1. In the word "yolk", the silent letter is .....

- a. l                                      b. k                                      c. y                                      d. o

2. In the word "mnemonic", the silent letter is .....

- a. m                                      b. n                                      c. e                                      d. c

3. In the word "doubt", the silent letter is .....

- a. d                                      b. o                                      c. b                                      d. t

4. In the word "knight", the silent letter is .....

- a. k                                      b. n                                      c. gh                                      d. both a & c

5. In the word "scissors", the silent letter is .....

- a. o                                      b. i                                      c. s                                      d. c

## . Syllable Stress التشديد على المقطع اللفظي

(a, un, be, in, pro, ex, ob, dis, ) مثل عليها (prefixes): البوادي  
 (ness, - able, -ous) مثل عليها (suffixes): اللواحق

ملاحظة: يتم تمييز الجزء المشدد من الكلمة بأنه مكتوب بأحرف كبيرة. قاعدة: البوادي واللواحق لا تشدد في الكلمة إطلاقاً. في هذه الحالة نختار الكلمة التي فيها أي جزء آخر مشدد غير البوادي واللواحق.

1. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:

- a. LOUDness                                      b. UNfriendly                                      c. IRresponsible                                      d. REuse

2. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:

- a. dangEROUS                                      b. sociABLE                                      c. imPROBable                                      d. UNSafe

3. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:

- a. MISbehave                                      b. aggresSIVE                                      c. COMfortable                                      d. INsecure

4. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:

- a. RELiable                                      b. independENT                                      c. talkaTIVE                                      d. iLEgal

5. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:

- a. ambiTIOUS                                      b. INCorrect                                      c. suPERlative                                      d. unbelievable

6. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:

- a. accountABLE                                      b. competiTIVE                                      c. imPOSSible                                      d. UNload

## Homographs

الألفاظ المتجانسة: هي كلمات تكتب بنفس الأحرف ولكن مختلفة بالفظ والمعنى.

No.	The word	Arabic Meaning	English Meaning
1	bow	قوس	a weapon used for shooting arrows
	bow	ينحني / انحناءة	the polite gesture of bending at the waist
2	close	قريب	being nearby
	close	يغلق	to make shut / to shut
3	lead	رصاص	a type of metal
	lead	مبادرة	starting in front
4	wind	يلتف	to move or have a curving course
	wind	ريح	the moving of air
5	Wound	لف	twisted or wrapped around
	Wound	جرح	an injury in the skin
6	present	يقدم	to offer or give
	present	هدية	a gift
7	Tears	يمزق	to damage
	Tears	دموع	drops of liquid come out of eyes
8	Live	حي	not dead
	Live	يعيش	to survive
9	object	يعترض	to disagree
	object	شيء	an item

- After shooting the bull with his bow, the Spanish archer made a grand bow to the audience.
  - the polite gesture of bending at the waist
  - a weapon used for shooting arrows
  - to make shut
  - being nearby
- After shooting the bull with his bow, the Spanish archer made a grand bow to the audience.
  - the polite gesture of bending at the waist
  - a weapon used for shooting arrows
  - to make shut
  - being nearby
- As she went to the store close to her house, the woman was careful to close and lock the front door.
  - to make shut
  - being nearby
  - a type of metal
  - starting in front
- As she went to the store close to her house, the woman was careful to close and lock the front door.
  - to make shut
  - being nearby
  - a type of metal
  - starting in front
- The city took the lead in getting lead out of the municipal waste.
  - a type of metal
  - starting in front
  - to move or have a curving course
  - the moving of air
- The city took the lead in getting lead out of the municipal waste.
  - a type of metal
  - starting in front
  - to move or have a curving course
  - the moving of air
- The wind blew softly as we watched the river wind its way through the valley
  - to move or have a curving course
  - the moving of air
  - an item
  - to disagree
- The wind blew softly as we watched the river wind its way through the valley
  - to move or have a curving course
  - the moving of air
  - an item
  - to disagree

## .Strong and Weak Forms of Auxiliary verbs

1. Which of the following sentences has a weak stress form:  
A. He's my best teacher.    B. She was late.    C. Yes, we have.    D. both a&b.
2. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form:  
A. He's my best teacher.    B. Ali is.    C. Do they play any sport?    D. Have you ever seen it?
3. Which of the following sentences has a weak stress form:  
A. Yes, there are.  
B. Yes, we have.  
C. Do they play any sport?  
D. She has decorated the room, hasn't she? – Yes, she has.
4. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form:  
A. Does she speak French?    B. Do they play any sport?    C. Have you ever seen it?    D. Yes, we have.
5. Which of the following sentences has a weak stress form:  
A. Have you ever seen it?    B. She was late.    C. Yes, we have.    D. both a &b.

## .Sound Linking / الربط الصوتي

الربط الصوتي: هو أن يكون الحرف الأخير من الكلمة الأولى "حرف صامت" ✓  
وأن تبدأ الكلمة الثانية "بحرف صوتي" ✓  
و إذا وجدنا غير ذلك ، فلا يوجد ربط صوتي. ✓

\* Choose the pair of words which has a sound linking (A, B, C or D):

1. Ted is using a computer at the moment.  
A. (Ted is)    B. (a computer)    C. (at the)    D. (the moment)
2. Galileo was a famous astronomer in the 17th century.  
A. (was a)    B. (famous astronomer)    C. (astronomer in)    D. ( All )
3. Astronomers need a lot of math and physics courses.  
A. (need a)    B. (lot of)    C. (math and)    D. ( All )
4. I have always enjoyed watching sports on TV.  
A. (I have )    B. ( enjoyed watching)    C. (sports on)    D. ( All )

\* Choose the pair of words which doesn't have a sound linking (A, B, C or D):

5. We bought a big flat in the centre of the city.  
A. (We bought)    B. (flat in)    C. (the centre)    D. (Both A & C)
6. My mother is afraid of travelling by air, so we had to travel by train.  
A. (mother is)    B. (is afraid)    C. (afraid of)    D. (by train)
7. Mary needs a lot of experience to get a job.  
A. (Mary needs)    B. (needs a)    C. (lot of)    D. (get a)
8. The plane to London will take off at eleven o'clock.  
A. (to London)    B. (London will)    C. (off at)    D. (Both A & B)

## Present Simple

( عادات - روتين - حقائق - قوانين )

Form:

I / you / we / they ( V1 )

he / she / it ( V1 + S )

Key words:

always – usually – seldom – often –  
every (مدة زمنية) – never – sometimes – rarely  
once a (مدة زمنية)  
twice a (مدة زمنية)  
3 times a (مدة زمنية)

أو إذا كان معنى الجملة يدل على حقيقة أو عمل روتيني.

## Present Continuous

( أفعال تحدث الآن )

Form:

I → am

he / she / it → is

you / we / they → are

ing

Key words:

now – nowadays  
this (مدة زمنية) – these days  
today – tonight  
at present – at the moment  
Look! / Listen! / Hurry up!

أو إذا كان معنى الجملة يدل على فعل يحدث الآن.

⚠ إذا انتهى الفعل بأحد هذه الأحرف نضع **es**

X	O	ch	sh	ss
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
fixes	does	catches	wishes	passes

⚠

make →	making
-tie →	tying

إن كانت الأحرف الثلاثة الأخيرة من الفعل القصير ذات المقطع الصوتي الواحد على الشكل التالي: (ساكن - صوتي - ساكن) نضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضع **ing**:

swim → swimming

⚠ إذا انتهى الفعل بـ **Y**

حرف ساكن قبل Y	حرف صوتي قبل Y
↓	↓
study	play
↓	↓
studies	plays

⚠ دلالة من دلالات (الحاضر المستمر) + (فعل جامد) أو (قصير الأمد):  
تعيد الفعل إلى (الحاضر البسيط).

Sami ~~needs~~ a cup of tea ~~now~~. **is needing**

**أفعال جامدة:**

know – think – have – need – want – be – see – hear – understand –  
remember – forget – prefer – like – love – hate – enjoy ...etc.

**أفعال قصيرة الأمد:**

start – finish – stop – arrive – win – lose – find – come ...etc.

## III- Grammar:

## TENSES (( Present ))

Choose the right answer:


- We ..... at seven o'clock every morning  
a. are getting up      b. got up      c. get up      d. had got up
- This month I ..... very hard for my first exams.  
a. work      b. works      c. am working      d. had worked
- At the moment, I ..... breakfast in the kitchen of our flat:  
a. eat      b. ate      c. am eating      d. have eaten

4. Sometimes I watch American films on TV, but I ..... the words!  
 a. don't understand      b. didn't understand      c. doesn't understand      d. am not understanding
5. I ..... the flat at eight and walk to the university.  
 a. leave      b. am leaving      c. have left      d. leaves
6. We ..... it's great here. **⊕⊕⊕**  
 a. are thinking      b. think      c. thought      d. thinks
7. I ..... your exams start tomorrow. **⊕⊕⊕**  
 a. knew      b. am knowing      c. know      d. knows

Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
<b>Form:</b> I / you / we / they → <b>have</b> he / she / it → <b>has</b> <b>V3</b>	<b>Form:</b> I / you / we / they → <b>have been ing</b> he / she / it → <b>has been ing</b>
<b>Usage:</b> للتحدث عن فعل حدث وانتهى ( بدون تحديد وقت محدد ) : The king has arrived. للتحدث عن فعل حدث وانتهى ( تاركا اثر او نتيجة بالزمن الحاضر ) : I have just cleaned the house. I'm so tired. للتحدث عن عدد المرات التي قمنا فيها بفعل ما : Rama has visited Lattakia twice.	<b>Usage:</b> للتحدث عن الفترة الزمنية لفعل مستمر : I have been studying for three hours. للتحدث عن فعل كان مستمرا لفترة في الماضي وانتهى ( تاركا اثر في الوقت الحاضر ) : Her eyes are red. She has been crying.
<b>Key words:</b> this (مدة زمنية) throughout history before (شرط اخر الحلة) <b>THE SYN JAB</b> ever   so far   yet   never   just   already How long ... ? since for recently سافور	<b>Key words:</b> all (مدة زمنية) How long ... ? since for recently
	دلالة من دلالات (الحاضر التام المستمر) + (فعل جامد) أو (قصير الأمد) : نعيد الفعل إلى (الحاضر التام البسيط). <b>I have known</b> my best friend <b>all my life</b> . <del>have been knowing</del>

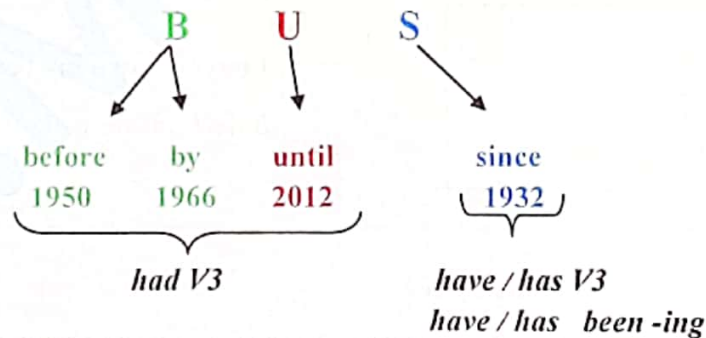
8. I ..... him for months.  
 a. haven't seen      b. didn't see      c. am not seeing      d. hadn't seen
9. .... a competition?  
 a. Did you ever win      b. Are you ever win      c. Do you ever win      d. Have you ever won
10. How long ..... your tab? **⊕⊕⊕**  
 a. did you have      b. have you had      c. have you been having      d. had you had
11. We ..... friends for more than ten years.  
 a. was      b. were      c. have been      d. be
12. .... to Canada before, Lucy?  
 a. Did you go      b. Are you going      c. Have you been      d. Do you go
13. Well, we ..... about where we are going to live for weeks.  
 a. would talk      b. had talked      c. talked      d. have been talking

14. We ..... where we are going to live yet.  
 a. didn't decide      b. don't decide      c. haven't been deciding      d. haven't decided
15. I ..... here all afternoon.  
 a. have been sitting      b. am sitting      c. had sat      d. sit
16. Is that a new tab? Yes, I ..... it.  
 a. just buy      b. will just buy      c. have just bought      d. had just bought

Past Simple	Past Continuous
Form:  <b>V2</b>	Form:  I / he / she / it → <b>was</b> you / we / they → <b>were</b> <b>ing</b>
Usage: للتحدث عن فعل حدث وانتهى (مع وجود دلالة زمنية تشير إلى الماضي) We went to the park yesterday.	usage: للتحدث عن فعل كان يحدث وقطعه (أي حصل انثناءه) فعل ماضٍ آخر: While I was studying, the phone rang.
Key words:   wish      ago      last      yesterday      ⚠️ <b>V2</b> = دلالات (الحاضر البسيط) + (فعل ماضى) I always <b>went</b> to the library when I was a child. <del>Go</del>	Key words: yesterday evening ___ V2 ___ <b>while/as</b> ___ was / were ___ ing ___. ___ was / were ___ ing ___ <b>when</b> ___ V2 ___. ⚠️ دلالة من دلالات (الماضي المستمر) + (فعل جامد) أو (فصير الأمد): نعيد الفعل إلى (الماضي البسيط). I <b>finished</b> my homework when my dad arrived. was <del>finishing</del>

#### Dates in the Past

**V2** ← أي تاريخ بالماضي  
 إلا إذا ترافق التاريخ الماضي مع الكلمات التالية:





## Past Perfect

Form:

had V3

Usage:

للتحدث عن فعل حدث وانتهى قبل فعل ماضٍ آخر:

I had studied before I watched the film.

had V3

فعل أقدم زمنياً

V2

فعل أحدث زمنياً

Key words:

had V3 before by the time V2

V2 after because had V3

had V3 = دلالات ( الحاضر التام ) + ( فعل ماضى )



We were excited. Our team had won the match recently. ~~have won~~

The project I told you about had finished since last year. ~~has finished~~

I have lived in Syria since I was a child. : ( يبقى الزمن في الحاضر التام ) ( إذا جاء الفعل الماضي بعد كلمة

## III- Grammar:

## TENSES (( Past ))

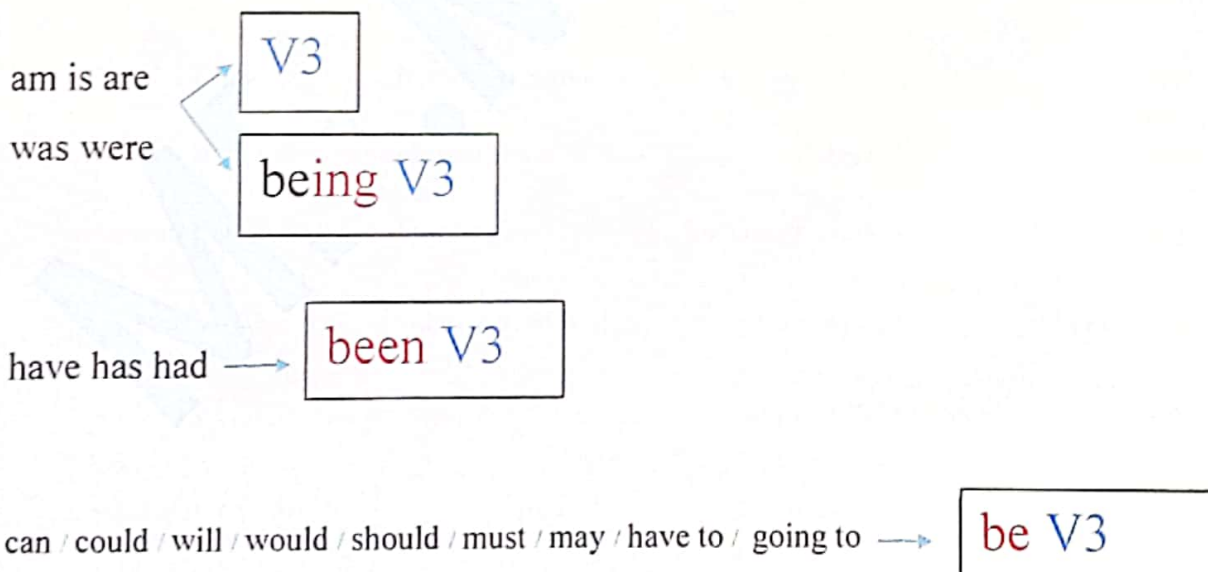
17. I ..... Jack last night.  
a. see                      b. have seen                      c. will see                      d. saw
18. I ..... a writing competition in 2006.  
a. have won                      b. had won                      c. will win                      d. won
19. A few weeks ago, a woman ..... to report a robbery at her house.  
a. called                      b. calls                      c. is calling                      d. will call
20. Times were hard and the family ..... for some time. 🇸🇵🇵  
a. had been struggling                      b. was struggling                      c. has struggled                      d. struggled
21. When she came into the room, the burglar ..... 🇸🇵🇵  
a. already left                      b. will already leave                      c. had already left                      d. has already left
22. Did anything happen while you ..... TV?  
a. watched                      b. watch                      c. were watching                      d. had watched
23. I ..... lunch when he my husband came.  
a. prepare                      b. have prepared                      c. was preparing                      d. will prepare
24. She ..... as a waitress for three years when he met her. 🇸🇵🇵  
a. has been working                      b. worked                      c. had been working                      d. is working
25. Henry did very well in his exams, which was a shock because he ..... an exam before. 🇸🇵🇵  
a. hadn't been taking                      b. didn't take                      c. wasn't taking                      d. hadn't taken
26. Scientists announced the launch of the new drug last week. They ..... it for five years. 🇸🇵🇵  
a. had been developing                      b. developed                      c. develop                      d. are developing
27. By the time I got to the meeting, they ..... the important issues.  
a. have discussed                      b. will discuss                      c. are discussed                      d. had discussed

28. The lecture ..... by the time they got there.  
 a. started                      b. had started                      c. is starting                      d. will start
29. They .....to Cambridge before, but they liked it so much that they decided to go back.  
 a. went                      b. had been                      c. have been                      d. will go
30. I looked terrible when I saw Joe last night because I ..... for over an hour.  
 a. run                      b. had been running                      c. have been running                      d. am running
31. I knew her because I ..... her several times.  
 a. visited                      b. had visited                      c. had been visiting                      d. was visiting
32. The program that was stopped..... well since 1945. 🇵🇰🇵🇰  
 a. works                      b. had been working                      c. will work                      d. is working

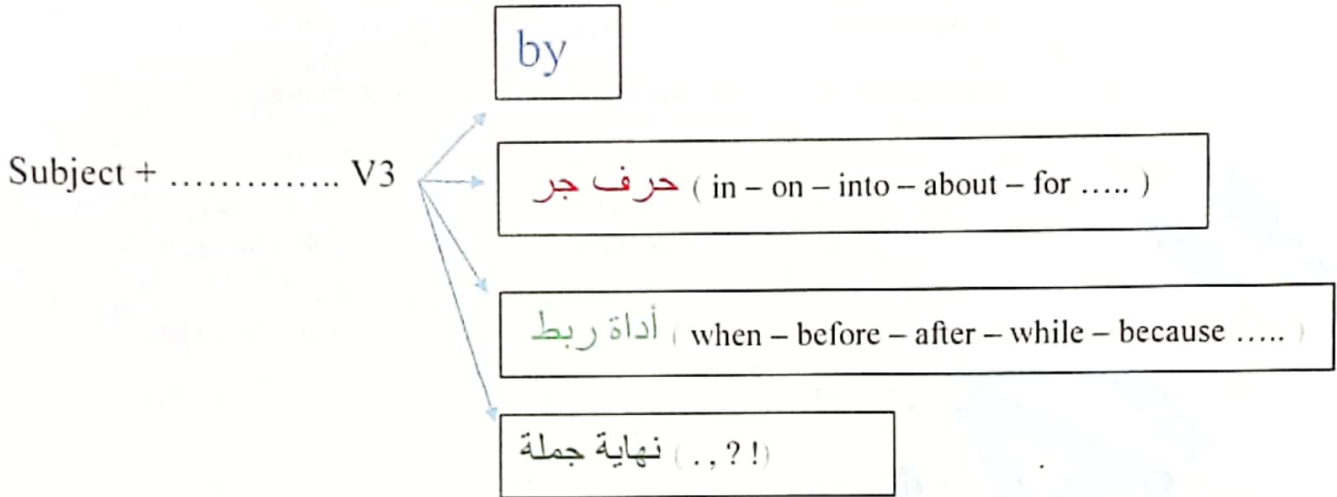
### III- Grammar: (( Passive Voice ))

Present Simple: V1 → am / is / are V3	Past Simple: V2 → was / were V3
Present Perfect: have / has V3 → have / has been V3	Past Perfect: had V3 → have / has been V3
Present Continuous: am / is / are ing → am / is / are being V3	Past Continuous: was / were ing → was / were being V3
can / could / will / would / should / must / may / have to / going to → be V3	

#### خلاصة الخلاصة



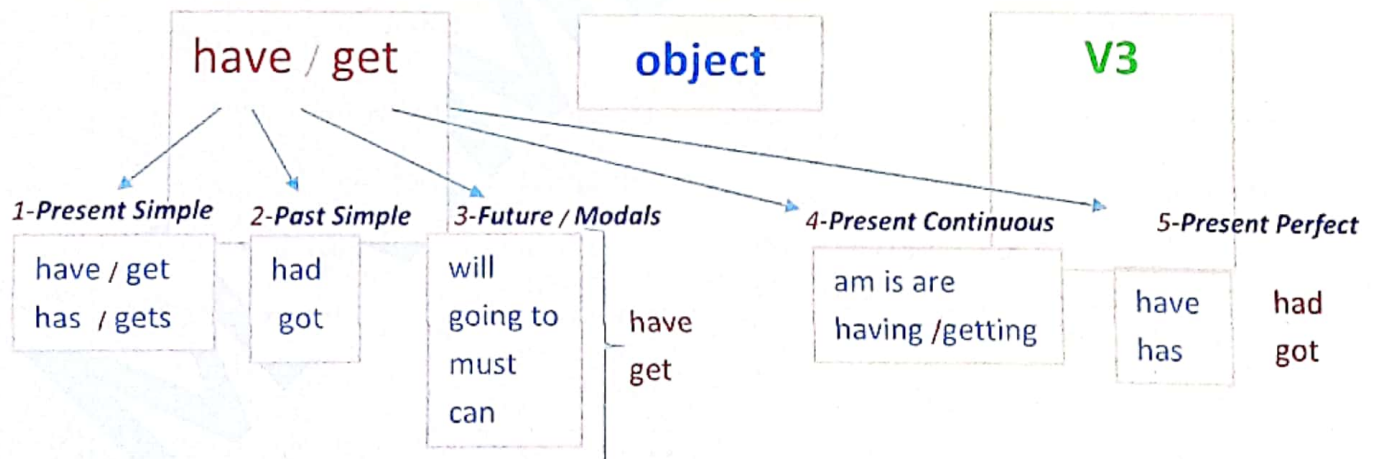
## كيف نميز جملة الـ Passive Voice



- Bridges ..... built by the government over the river.  
a. is                      b. are                      c. has                      d. have
- Bridges ..... built by the government over the river.  
a. was                      b. were                      c. had                      d. have
- Bridges are ..... built by the government over the river.  
a. be                      b. been                      c. being                      d. were
- Bridges were ..... built by the government over the river.  
a. be                      b. been                      c. being                      d. are
- Bridges have ..... built by the government over the river.  
a. be                      b. been                      c. being                      d. are
- Bridges had been ..... by the government over the river.  
a. build                      b. building                      c. builds                      d. built
- Bridges will ..... built by the government over the river.  
a. be                      b. been                      c. being                      d. was
- Bridges would have ..... built by the government over the river.  
a. be                      b. been                      c. being                      d. were
- A local jewellery shop ..... into yesterday. 🗓️🗓️  
a. is broken                      b. has been broken                      c. was broken                      d. were broken
- The shop had just been ..... by the owner.  
a. locked up                      b. locks up                      c. locking up                      d. lock up
- A search ..... by the police for the robber.  
a. has organized                      b. has been organized                      c. had organized                      d. is organizing
- The owner of the shop is ..... treated by doctors for shock.  
a. be                      b. been                      c. being                      d. was
- This office can't ..... cleaned until tomorrow morning.  
a. be                      b. been                      c. being                      d. is
- These clothes are ..... for daily use  
a. design                      b. designing                      c. designed                      d. designs
- Many offices ..... by large companies in the town centre recently. 🗓️🗓️  
a. are built                      b. are being built                      c. has been built                      d. have been built
- My neighbour ..... for six months. 🗓️🗓️  
a. isn't seen                      b. hasn't been seen                      c. hadn't been seen                      d. isn't being seen
- The paintings ..... by the organizers till the end of the month.  
a. will exhibit                      b. will be exhibiting                      c. will be exhibited                      d. will exhibited

18. The evidence ..... examined by police officers when the lights went off.  
 a. is being                      b. was being                      c. were being                      d. has been
19. I ..... by the committee some difficult questions in the interview yesterday.  
 a. ask                      b. am asked                      c. asked                      d. was asked
20. Food ..... by farmers all over the country.  
 a. grows                      b. has grown                      c. is growing                      d. is grown
21. In the past, traditional methods ..... used.  
 a. would                      b. should                      c. are                      d. were
22. All the goods that were purchased yesterday ..... back to the manufacturer right now.  
 a. have been sent                      b. will be sent                      c. are being sent                      d. is being sent
23. Some bad news ..... to the manager by the secretary about the new project.  
 a. tells                      b. will tell                      c. has been told                      d. have been told
24. Taxes are going to be ..... soon.  
 a. pays                      b. paid                      c. pay                      d. paying
25. Confidence in cheques ..... lost by the public.  
 a. be                      b. are being                      c. is being                      d. was
26. Will the fine ..... paid tomorrow?  
 a. be                      b. been                      c. being                      d. is
27. .... Tom Cruise is the richest movie star.  
 a. It is said                      b. It says                      c. It is saying                      d. It said
28. .... that 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is cut every year.  
 a. It is estimated                      b. It estimates                      c. It is estimating                      d. It estimated
29. .... that this examination will be the most difficult one.  
 a. It is claimed                      b. It claims                      c. It is claiming                      d. It claimed
30. .... that money was a source of happiness.  
 a. It was believed                      b. It believes                      c. It is believing                      d. It believed

### III- Grammar: ((Causative Verbs))



1- Sarah **has/gets** her car **cleaned** every day.

2- I **had / got** my hair **cut** last week.

3- My dad **will have / get** his car **fixed** tomorrow. / My dad **is going to have / get** his car **fixed** tomorrow.

4- We **are having / getting** our house **cleaned** now.

5- I **have had / got** my house **painted** recently.



1. Sarah doesn't tidy the room herself. Sarah ..... the room tidied  
a. had                      b. has                      c. have .                      d. doesn't have
2. Lisa didn't repair the hairdryer herself. Lisa ..... the hairdryer repaired.  
a. had                      b. has                      c. didn't have                      d. have
3. I didn't cut my hair myself. I .....  
a. had my hair cut.                      b. has my hair cut.                      c. didn't have my hair cut.                      d. had cut my hair.
4. Rana doesn't cut her hair herself. Rana has her hair .....  
a. cut                      b. cuts                      c. cutting                      d. cutten
5. Mrs. Hakim won't check her heartbeat herself. Mrs. Hakim ..... her heartbeat checked.  
a. gets                      b. got                      c. won't get                      d. will get
6. We aren't going to mend the front door of our house ourselves. We ..... the front door of our house mended.  
a. got                      b. get                      c. gets                      d. are going to get
7. Tareq didn't clean the windows himself. He got the windows .....  
a. clean                      b. cleaned                      c. to clean                      d. cleaning
8. My mother didn't check her eyes herself. She .....  
a. gets her eyes checked                      b. got her eyes checked  
c. didn't get her eyes checked                      d. got checked her eyes
9. My father hasn't planted the trees himself. My father ..... the trees planted.  
a. hasn't had                      b. had                      c. will have                      d. has had
10. My father mended the car himself. My father .....  
a. had the car mended.                      b. didn't have the car mended.  
c. doesn't have the car mended.                      d. didn't have mended the car.
11. I repainted the house myself last month. I ..... the house repainted.  
a. had                      b. didn't have                      c. don't have                      d. have
12. My mother cleans the carpets at that shop. My mother ..... the carpets cleaned.  
a. has                      b. doesn't have                      c. is having                      d. won't have
13. My father's car was mended by the mechanic. My father .....  
a. got his car mended                      b. got his car mend  
c. didn't get his car mended                      d. got his car mending
14. I can have my car ..... at the mechanic's.  
a. repair                      b. repairs                      c. repairing                      d. repaired
15. I can ..... my hair cut at the barber's shop.  
a. having                      b. had                      c. have                      d. has
16. I ought to ..... a new key ..... for the house.  
a. have, made                      b. has, made                      c. having, made                      d. had, make
17. The mechanic changed the oil in my car. I ..... the oil in my car changed.  
a. is getting                      b. will get                      c. has got                      d. got

18. The mechanic is changing the oil in my car. I ..... the oil in my car changed.  
 a. have                      b. had                                      c. am having                                      d. am not having
19. A carpenter is going to mend the front door of our house. We ..... the front door of our house mended.  
 a. are going to have our house repaired.                                      b. had our house repaired.  
 c. haven't had our house repaired.                                      d. have had our house repaired.
20. Doctors amputated the patient's leg after the accident. The patient.....  
 a. had his leg amputated.                                      b. hasn't had his leg amputated  
 c. didn't have his leg amputated                                      d. will have, amputated

### III- Grammar: (( Relative Clauses ))

معلومات عن الشخص أو الشيء المذكور. Relative تعطينا جمل الـ

تشير إلى:			
عاقل	who	فعل	The man <b>who</b> phoned is my brother.
عاقل	whom	فعل + فاعل	This is the man <b>whom</b> you met at our house.
ملكية (عاقل)	whose	اسم (car/job..)	<i>This is Hani, whose brother went to school with me.</i>
غير عاقل	which		I bought a new car <b>which</b> is very fast. She loves the chocolate <b>which</b> I bought.
مكان	where	فعل + فاعل	The city <b>where</b> I live is Damascus.
زمن	when	فعل + فاعل	The day <b>when</b> my brother plays football is Friday.
⚠	( عرضاً عن : <b>that</b> من الممكن استخدام ) who – which – whom ( مع الجملة الاعتراضية <b>that</b> يمكن أن نستخدم )		This is <b>that</b> man <b>who/that</b> lives next door. That is the car <b>which/that</b> we bought last year. That is the teacher <b>whom/that</b> you asked about the lesson.  That boy, <b>who</b> is my student, helped me out. <del>that</del> The car, <b>which</b> is red, is ours. <del>That</del>
⚠	<b>حرف الجر في نيابة الجملة أو قبل الفراغ يبطل عمل</b> where و when <b>which</b> ونضع عوضاً عنهم ) <b>فعل</b>		This is the city <b>which</b> I live in. <del>where</del>  Saturday is the day <b>on which</b> I study English. <del>when</del>

- 1- A photocopier is a machine \_\_\_\_\_ makes copies of documents.  
 a. which                      b. who                                      c. where                                      d. whose
- 2- A bodyguard is a person \_\_\_\_\_ protects important people from being attacked.  
 a. which                      b. who                                      c. where                                      d. whose
- 3- A launderette is a place with washing machines \_\_\_\_\_ you can wash your clothes.  
 a. which                      b. who                                      c. where                                      d. whose
- 4- A plumber is a person \_\_\_\_\_ job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.  
 a. which                      b. who                                      c. where                                      d. whose
- 5- A drill is a tool \_\_\_\_\_ is used to make a hole in something.  
 a. which                      b. who                                      c. where                                      d. whose
- 6- Mobile phones are phones \_\_\_\_\_ you can carry around in your pocket.  
 a. that                                      b. who                                      c. where                                      d. whose

- 7- The man \_\_\_\_\_ worked in a printing company visited me last night.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 8- The woman \_\_\_\_\_ car was stolen called the police.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 9- Lattakia, \_\_\_\_\_ I spent my last holiday, is a wonderful city.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 10- The manager \_\_\_\_\_ daughter is my friend spoke to us last night.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 11- The bill \_\_\_\_\_ you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.  
**a. that**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 12- This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ I grew up.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 13- This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ I grew up in.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 14- Saturday's the day \_\_\_\_\_ I tidy the flat.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. when**                      **d. whose**
- 15- My cousin, \_\_\_\_\_ volunteers at a local homeless shelter, won the lottery.  
**a. that**                      **b. who**                      **c. when**                      **d. whose**
- 16- I met the author \_\_\_\_\_ book is on the best-seller list.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 17- Will you be presenting the slides \_\_\_\_\_ you took in Canada last summer?  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 18- This is the city in \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare was born.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 19- The evening is a time \_\_\_\_\_ we can all relax.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. when**
- 20- Lubna bought a dress \_\_\_\_\_ cost \$45. She had to return it.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whom**
- 21- Mrs. Duncan is talking to her students \_\_\_\_\_ projects are due on Friday.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 22- We went to a café on Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ was very nice.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 23- Yesterday I ran into an old friend \_\_\_\_\_ I hadn't seen for years.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whom**
- 24- Bob travelled all over the world \_\_\_\_\_ he met a lot of famous people.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 25- We will spend our holiday in the same village \_\_\_\_\_ we have had a lot of joyful days.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whom**
- 26- I don't know most of the people \_\_\_\_\_ you invited to the party.  
**a. which**                      **b. whose**                      **c. where**                      **d. whom**
- 27- The subject, \_\_\_\_\_ you wrote last week, interested everyone.  
**a. which**                      **b. that**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 28- All students, \_\_\_\_\_ their teacher asked, gave the correct answers.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. whom**                      **d. where**
- 29- I like the 7th, February \_\_\_\_\_ I met my best friend.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. whose**                      **d. when**
- 30- This isn't the building \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stopped.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. when**
- 31- That is the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ patients always talk highly about.  
**a. which**                      **b. who**                      **c. where**                      **d. whose**
- 32- The income tax, \_\_\_\_\_ he paid last year, is accurate.  
**a. which**                      **b. that**                      **c. who**                      **d. whose**

# III- Grammar: (( Future ))

## Future Simple

### will / won't / 'll ( zero form )

1- Predictions : (no evidence) بدون أي دليل أو مؤشر لحدوث الفعل

**Example:**

- I think Brazil **will** win the match next week.
- It **will** probably rain tomorrow.

2- Immediate decisions : قرارات فورية التنفيذ

**Example:**

- I spilt tea on my shirt. I **will** change it.
- The phone is ringing. I **will** answer it.

3- To make offers: تقديم عروض أو خدمات

**Example:**

- Don't worry about your homework. I'll help you.

### am / is / are / going to ( zero form )

1- Predictions : (with evidence) مع دليل أو مؤشر لحدوث الفعل

**Example:**

- Look at the clouds! It's **going to** rain.

2- Future plans: خطط مستقبلية

**Example:**

- I'm **going to** travel next week.

### Present Continuous with future meaning:

(am/is/are ing)

1- Future arrangements: ترتيبات مستقبلية

**Example:**

- We **are playing** tennis next week.

- Manchester United \_\_\_\_\_ their next game.  
a. will win      b. won      c. is winning      d. wins
- I think the weather \_\_\_\_\_ too hot tomorrow.  
a. is going to be      b. will be      c. was      d. has been
- One day people \_\_\_\_\_ to Mars.  
a. travel      b. will travel      c. are traveling      d. travelled
- We \_\_\_\_\_ probably stay in a hotel in our holiday next summer.  
a. are going to      b. will      c. are      d. have
- Don't worry. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone know.  
a. will let      b. am letting      c. lets      d. am going to let
- It is freezing today. It \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. snow      b. has snowing      c. will snow      d. is going to snow
- I \_\_\_\_\_ up early tomorrow.  
a. am going to get      b. get      c. got      d. have got
- John \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting tomorrow.  
a. held      b. holds      c. has held      d. is going to hold
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a party tomorrow evening.  
a. has      b. are having      c. have      d. have had
- The team manager \_\_\_\_\_ a party on our return.  
a. is holding      b. will hold      c. holds      d. held



## Present Simple : ( V1 )

schedules – timetables

مواعيد وصول – انطلاق – اقلاع – انتهاء ...

*Examples:*

- The plane **takes** off at 7 a.m. tomorrow.
- The exams **start** on December 15<sup>th</sup>.
- Our train **leaves** in 30 minutes.

16. I've got my schedule for the Japan trip. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Tokyo at 10 a.m. on Monday.  
a. flew                      b. fly                                      c. had flown                      d. have flown
17. The train \_\_\_\_\_ at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.  
a. leaves                      b. is leaving                      c. left                      d. will has left
18. Emily's plane \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.30.  
a. arrives                      b. will arrive                      c. is going to arrive                      d. will have arrived
19. My exams \_\_\_\_\_ on 27th June.  
a. finish                      b. finished                      c. will finish                      d. are going to finish

## Future with time clauses :

when

as soon as

before

after

the moment

until

+ ( Present Simple )  
V1



will / won't / 'll ( zero form )

أو

Modals ( can / must / should ) ( zero form )

أو

( V1 )

*Examples:*

When I **arrive**, I **will** call you. / After I **finish**, I **will** help you. / As soon as I **graduate**, I **can** travel.


V1

V1

V1


20. When I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer, I'll let you know.  
a. will find                      b. found                                      c. find                                      d. had found
21. When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft \_\_\_\_\_ 25 kilos of plutonium.  
a. will be carrying                      b. is carrying                                      c. has carried                                      d. will carried
22. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ until 7.30 in the evening.  
a. won't arrive                      b. didn't arrive                                      c. hasn't arrived                                      d. don't arrive
23. I'll hand in my notice for this job after I \_\_\_\_\_ the contract for my new one.  
a. will get                      b. get                                      c. had got                                      d. got
24. I'll text you before we \_\_\_\_\_ off.  
a. would set                      b. will set                                      c. set                                      d. sets
25. I must get to the bank before it \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. will close                      b. is closing                                      c. closes                                      d. is going to close
26. Can you write the report before we \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting?  
a. will hold                      b. holds                                      c. are holding                                      d. hold

## Future Perfect :

By the time + ( present Simple )  
V1  will have V3

Example:

By the time I arrive, the match will have finished.  
V1 V3

By that time,  
By + زمن مضارع  will have V3

Example:

By the end of the year, I will have graduated.

32. I \_\_\_\_\_ the report by Friday night.  
a. will finished b. am finish c. will have finished d. was going to finish
33. By the time you get home, I \_\_\_\_\_ the house from top to bottom.  
a. have cleaned b. will have cleaned c. clean d. will cleaning
34. By the end of the year, I \_\_\_\_\_ the same talk at 6 conferences!  
a. will have given b. will give c. gave d. give
35. In a week's time, I \_\_\_\_\_ the report.  
a. will have written b. wrote c. write d. am writing
36. I think I can say a lot about my life in about ten years. By that time, I \_\_\_\_\_ my studies.  
a. have finished b. finished c. finishes d. will have finished
37. I think I can say a lot about my life in about ten years. By that time, I \_\_\_\_\_ a good job.  
a. have found b. found c. find d. will have found
38. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. had changed b. change c. changes d. will have changed
39. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ trying to adapt to new circumstances.  
a. is b. will have been c. was d. have
40. By the time I'm sixty, most of the oil in the world \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. will have run out b. is going to run out c. runs out d. ran out
41. I hope that by the time I'm sixty, scientists \_\_\_\_\_ pollution problem.  
a. solve b. are solving c. will have solved d. solved
42. Perhaps, by the time I'm sixty, some other worse problems will \_\_\_\_\_ come out.  
a. be b. has c. are d. have

## Future Continuous: ( will be ing )

To talk about an action that will be happening over a certain period of time in the future.

للتحدث عن فعل سوف يحدث في فترة زمنية محددة في المستقبل.

Key words:

this time next (week, year. ... )

all next (week, year. ... )

Examples:

- This time tomorrow, I **will be playing** tennis.
- Our exams will start soon. So I **will be studying** all next week.

43. This time next week, I \_\_\_\_\_ my exams.  
a. will be doing b. have done c. was going to do d. do

44. I \_\_\_\_\_ on the report all next week.  
 a. have worked                      b. had worked    c. will be working    d. work
45. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ in the same city in about ten years.  
 a. would live                      b. live                      c. lived                      d. will still be living
46. In about ten years, I \_\_\_\_\_ going out with the same friends.  
 a. have probably                      b. am probably                      c. will probably be                      d. had probably been
47. By the time I'm sixty, I can't imagine that we \_\_\_\_\_ cars.  
 a. used                      b. have used                      c. will be using    d. use
48. I think that in the future people \_\_\_\_\_ traveling in electric cars or perhaps walking everywhere.  
 a. will be                      b. are                      c. were                      d. have

<b>Official arrangements</b> ( am / is / are to )	<b>Near Future:</b> ( am / is / are about to )
<i>Examples:</i> The king <b>is to</b> arrive tomorrow.	<i>Examples:</i> - I <b>am about to</b> arrive.

49. The Queen \_\_\_\_\_ Portugal in December.  
 a. had visited                      b. is to visit                      c. visit                      d. will visit
50. The plane is at the end of the runway. It \_\_\_\_\_ off.  
 a. had taken                      b. takes                      c. is about to take                      d. took
51. Suzan \_\_\_\_\_ a big party in the very near future.  
 a. was going to have    b. is about to have    c. has                      d. has had

### III- Grammar: (( Conditionals ))

**1<sup>ST</sup> ) First conditional:**  
 Ex. If you **study** hard, you **will** pass the exam.

**Form :** If + V1 <----> will / can + V0

**2nd ) Second conditional:**  
 Ex. If you **studied** hard, you **would** pass the exam.

**Form :** If + V2 <----> would/could + V0

**3rd ) Third conditional:**  
 Ex. If you **had studied** hard, you **would have passed** the exam.

**Form :** If + had + v3 <----> would + have + V3

1. If you practiced more, your English .....  
 a. had improved                      b. will improve                      c. improved                      d. would improve
2. I would ring the police if I ..... a burglar breaking into my house.  
 a. would see                      b. saw                      c. had seen                      d. would have seen
3. If the referee had seen the foul, he ..... a penalty kick to our team.  
 a. would award                      b. awarded                      c. had awarded                      d. would have awarded
4. I would build a huge house by the beach if I ..... the lottery.  
 a. would have won                      b. won                      c. would win                      d. had won
5. If I had had your address, I ..... you a postcard.  
 a. would write                      b. wrote                      c. had written                      d. would have written

6. She wouldn't have arrived on time if she ..... the bus.  
 a. takes                      b. took                      c. has taken                      d. had taken
7. Your brother wouldn't have found such a nice job if he ..... a university diploma.  
 a. didn't have                      b. have had                      c. hadn't had                      d. doesn't have
8. If you had come in time, you ..... the lesson.  
 a. wouldn't miss                      b. wouldn't have missed                      c. missed                      d. won't miss
9. People wouldn't have crossed the Bosphorus if they ..... these bridges.  
 a. haven't built                      b. hadn't built                      c. didn't build                      d. built
10. You would have some money in your pocket if you ..... it so generously.  
 a. wouldn't spend                      b. didn't spend                      c. hadn't spent                      d. spend
11. If I ..... in debt, I would quit my job.  
 a. am not                      b. hadn't been                      c. weren't                      d. have been
12. If I ..... writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised.  
 a. started                      b. would start                      c. had started                      d. was starting
13. People would see my photo everywhere if I ..... a famous model.  
 a. would have been                      b. were                      c. would be                      d. had been
14. If the family had saved enough money, they ..... a new flat.  
 a. would buy                      b. would have bought                      c. would bought                      d. had bought
15. Unless she had fastened the seat belt, she .....  
 a. would have died                      b. would die                      c. would have be died                      d. will dying
16. If I were a movie star, I ..... a famous man.  
 a. would been                      b. would be                      c. would have be                      d. will be
17. If I had a free ticket to the U.S, I ..... immediately.  
 a. would leave                      b. will leave                      c. would have left                      d. leave
18. If I were a millionaire, I ..... people.  
 a. would helped                      b. would help                      c. will help                      d. would have helped
19. If I saw a ghost, I .....  
 a. would run away                      b. would have run away                      c. will run away                      d. would have been run away
20. If he were poor, I .....  
 a. would helped him                      b. would help him                      c. will help him                      d. would have helped him

### III- Grammar: (( Wish / if only ))

- **Opposite : meaning or verb**
- **Tense backshift : V1 → V2 → had+V3**

1) **V1 → V2 : ( present )** Ex: The weather **is** hot today

I wish the weather **wasn't/weren't** hot today / I wish the weather **was / were** cooler

2) **V2 → had+V3 : ( Past )** Ex: The weather **was** hot yesterday

I wish the weather **hadn't been** hot today / I wish the weather **had been** cooler

3) **V1 → Would+V0 : ( Future )** Ex: He always **comes** late

I wish he **wouldn't come** late later / I wish he **would come** earlier later

4) **Can't → Could+V0 : ( Inability )**

Ex: I **can't** speak E. I wish I **could** speak E

- I regret that I started smoking. I wish I ..... smoking.  
A. don't start      B. didn't start      C. hadn't started      D. haven't started
- I can't watch the match tonight. I wish I ..... it.  
A. can watch      B. could watch      C. have watched      D. am watching
- I am very tired today. I wish I ..... so tired.  
A. weren't      B. am not      C. haven't      D. couldn't
- I can't go with you tomorrow. I wish I ..... go with you.  
A. couldn't      B. can      C. could      D. can't
- I don't know how to dance. I wish I ..... how to dance.  
A. knew      B. know      C. knows      D. have known
- I didn't go shopping last week. I wish I ..... shopping.  
A. went      B. had gone      C. go      D. have gone
- Our classroom doesn't have coloured walls. I wish it ..... coloured walls.  
A. would have      B. has      C. has had      D. will have
- The sun isn't shining right now. I wish the sun ..... shining.  
A. is shining      B. shines      C. was shining      D. shone
- I am not in Lattakia nowadays. I wish I .....  
A. were      B. am      C. have      D. had
- If only they ..... you for help before they started.  
A. would ask      B. had asked      C. asked      D. ask
- If only the children ..... their books on the floor. I am always falling over them.  
A. wouldn't leave      B. leave      C. will leave.      D. would left

12. It took us a long time to arrive. I wish we ..... the train instead.  
 A. would catch      B. caught      C. had caught.      D. have caught
13. I am so tired. I wish I ..... home earlier.  
 A. had gone      B. went      C. would have gone      D. would gone
14. I wish our neighbours ..... arguing. They annoy us.  
 A. stopped      B. had stopped      C. would stop      D. will stop
15. Tom never answers my emails. I wish he ..... my emails.  
 A. will answer      B. have answered      C. can answer      D. answered
16. Jack makes fun of people. I wish he ..... fun of people.  
 A. wouldn't make      B. would make      C. won't make      D. will make
17. Sally won't help me. I wish she ..... help me.  
 A. will      B. wouldn't      C. couldn't      D. would
18. I spent all my money. I wish that I ..... it.  
 A. had saved      B. was saving      C. save      D. has saved
19. I missed the flight. I really wish I ..... it.  
 A. have caught      B. had caught      C. caught      D. catch
20. - If only the weather ..... different today.  
 a. is      b. were      c. will be      d. had been
- 21- I'm doing my homework now. I wish I ..... with my friends.  
 a. were playing      b. am playing      c. would play      d. had played

### III- Grammar: (( Paired Conjunctions ))

1) **Both ..... and** ( Plural Verb ) : are-were-have-do-visit

Ex: Both the teacher and the student **are** here

2) **Neither ..... nor**

3) **Either ..... or**

4) **Not only.....but also**

( Plural or Singular Verb ) حسب آخر فاعل

Ex. Not only the teacher but also the **student is** here.

Ex. Not only the teacher but also the **students are** here.

1. .... my mother ..... my sister are here  
 A. Both / and      B. Either / or      C. Neither / nor      D. Not only / but also
2. .... my mother ..... my sister is here.  
 A. Both / and      B. Either / nor      C. Neither / or      D. Not only / but also
3. Not only my sister but also my parents ..... here.  
 A. is      B. are      C. am      D. has
4. .... my mother nor my sister is here.  
 A. Both      B. Neither      C. Either      D. Not only
5. .... my sister ..... my parents are here.  
 A. Both / or      B. Either / nor      C. Neither / nor      D. Not only / but only

6. The research project will take both time ..... money.  
 A. or                      B. nor                      C. and                      D. but also
7. Neither Tom nor Paul ..... to their friends.  
 A. lie                      B. lies                      C. have lied                      D. are lying
8. Both Fred and Linda ..... helping their friends.  
 A. like                      B. likes                      C. has liked                      D. is liking
9. Neither Brian nor Tom ..... very considerate.  
 A. were                      B. have                      C. is                      D. are
10. .... the teacher ..... the student is here.  
 A. Both / and                      B. Either / nor                      C. Neither / nor                      D. But also / not only
11. Not only my brother but also my sister ..... a doctorate in science.  
 A. has                      B. have                      C. are                      D. is
12. Either the students or the teacher ..... planning to come.  
 A. is                      B. are                      C. has                      D. will
13. Either the teacher or the students ..... planned to come.  
 A. has                      B. have                      C. will                      D. are
14. Either my brother or my sister ..... going to tutor me in science.  
 A. has                      B. are                      C. is                      D. were
15. Neither my brother nor my sisters ..... teachers.  
 A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. has
16. Neither you nor I ..... to visit the Cathedral.  
 A. didn't need                      B. don't need                      C. are needing                      D. needed
17. Both Hind and Hasan ..... swimming in the early morning.  
 A. enjoys                      B. has enjoyed                      C. is enjoying                      D. enjoy
18. .... Sua'ad ..... Waleed is in class today.  
 A. Both / and                      B. Neither / nor                      C. Either / nor                      D. But also / not only
19. Both the panda and the koala ..... extinction.  
 A. face                      B. faces                      C. has faced                      D. is facing
20. Both wind power and solar power ..... renewable.  
 A. have                      B. has                      C. is                      D. are
21. Neither Rayan nor Nadeem ..... where Hani is.  
 A. know                      B. knows                      C. doesn't know                      D. don't know
-

## III- Grammar: (( Obligation ))

### 1) Must:

- **Rules:**

( library-club-station-shop-concert-restaurant )

Ex. In the library, you **must** be silent.

- **Personal obligation:**

Ex. I'm hungry. I **must** eat something

### 2) Have to :

- **External Obligation:**

Ex.: Students **have to** do their homework

### 3) Should/ shouldn't :

- **Advice:**

Ex. You **should** stop smoking.

## Negative :

### **mustn't** : ( Obligatory )

Ex. You **mustn't** be late to school.

### **don't / doesn't have to** : ( Optional ) (can-possible-if you don't want)

Ex. You **don't have to** pay in cash. You **can** use a credit card.

- You ..... talk in the library.  
A. mustn't                      B. should                      C. have to                      D. don't have to
- In the library, you ..... put the books back on the shelf. You **can** leave them on tables.  
A. should to                      B. mustn't to                      C. doesn't have to                      D. don't have to
- You ..... eat inside antique shops.  
A. must                      B. mustn't                      C. should                      D. don't have
- You ..... arrive half an hour early when you go to a concert. Entry **possible** 30 minutes before.  
A. had to                      B. should to                      C. don't have to                      D. doesn't have to
- You ..... arrive late when you go to a concert. They don't let you in.  
A. have to                      B. don't have to                      C. mustn't                      D. should
- You ..... to bed now if you want to wake up early.  
A. mustn't go                      B. should go                      C. had to go                      D. should have gone
- He has a backache. He ..... carry heavy things.  
A. shouldn't                      B. must                      C. should                      D. has to
- I'm very hungry. I ..... eat something.  
A. must                      B. don't have to                      C. had to                      D. shouldn't
- You ..... use your mobile phone in a gas station.  
A. shouldn't                      B. have to                      C. must                      D. mustn't
- Tom doesn't study enough. He ..... study harder.  
A. shouldn't                      B. should                      C. have to                      D. had to
- If he has a credit card, he ..... pay for something in cash. He **can** use the card.  
A. must                      B. has to                      C. doesn't have to                      D. mustn't
- In the squash club, you ..... disturb other players, but you don't have to be silent.  
A. should                      B. have to                      C. mustn't                      D. haven't to
- You ..... finish on time in the squash club, but you don't have to start on time.  
A. shouldn't                      B. must                      C. should to                      D. don't have to
- You ..... buy your food in the club if you don't want to.  
A. don't have to                      B. have to                      C. must                      D. should



15. Passengers ..... fasten their seat belts.  
 A. don't have to      B. must      C. should to      D. shouldn't
16. There is no school tomorrow. I ..... up early.  
 A. don't have to wake      B. have to wake      C. must wake      D. should have woken
17. You ..... smoke. It's bad for your health.  
 A. must      B. have to      C. had to      D. shouldn't
18. Students ..... wear a uniform in Carstairs College.  
 A. mustn't      B. should      C. has to      D. have to
19. Before I **went** to Canada, I ..... get a visa.  
 A. have to      B. should      C. had to      D. don't have to
20. It **was** too cold last night! I ..... at home.  
 A. mustn't stay      B. shouldn't stay      C. should have stayed      D. must to stay
21. Jenny ..... work on Saturday, but he **didn't** go to work because he was ill.  
 A. must      B. should      C. had to      D. have to

**STATEMENTS :**

**REPORTED SPEECH**

"I am going to see my friend tomorrow" ( he said / told / replied ).

-He said he was going to see his friend the day after.

Change the following: التغييرات التي تطرأ على الجملة

Pronouns - الضمائر	Tense Backshift الموعد بالزمن عكساً	Adverbs of Time / Place الظروف
I → He / She	V1 → V2 (go) (went)	Tomorrow → The day after / the following day
My → His / Her		Yesterday → The day before / the previous day
Me → Him / Her	V2 → had + V3 (went) (had gone)	Last night → The night before / the previous night
We → They		Today → that day
Our → Their	ملاحظة: عند وجود فاعلين مساعد و أساسي تجري التغيير على الفعل المساعد فقط : am/ is going = was going are going = were going	Ago → before
Your → my-his-her-their-our	was/were → had been have/has → had → had had	Here → there
		don't-doesn't+V0 → didn't+V0 → hadn't+V3 will → would can → could

Reported Speech - Page 25  
Mr. Mhd. Merstani: 0933855006

- "We're taking the nine o'clock train." Judy told me ..... the nine o'clock train.  
A. they are taking B. they were taking C. we were taken D. we are taking
- "I'll have to get up early." She said ..... early.  
A. she would have to get up B. I would have to get up  
C. she will have to get up D. she would had to get up
- "I don't really like traveling by train." She told me ..... really like traveling by train.  
A. I didn't B. she doesn't C. she didn't D. she don't
- "It's an easy way to travel." She said ..... an easy way to travel.  
A. it is B. it were C. it has D. it was
- "I want to see the waterwheels there." She told me ..... the waterwheels there.  
A. she wants to see B. she wanted to see C. I wanted to see D. she wanted to saw
- "We've been to Hama before." She told me ..... to Hama before.  
A. they had been B. they were being C. she had been D. we have been
- "We didn't see everything." She said ..... everything.  
A. she hadn't seen B. she hasn't seen C. they hadn't seen D. they had seen
- "I have lost my umbrella." He said (that) .....  
A. he has lost his umbrella. B. I have lost my umbrella.  
C. I had lost my umbrella. D. he had lost his umbrella.
- "He's my son." She said that ..... son.  
A. he is his B. she was her C. I was her D. he was her
- "I'm ill." She said that she .....ill.  
A. had been B. has being C. was D. is

# REPORTED SPEECH

## QUESTIONS

### 1)- Wh Question :

V S

"Why is she leaving?" ( report using he asked her ).

-He asked her why she was leaving.

① ② ③

### 2)- Yes / No Question

"Is she leaving?" ( report using he asked her ).

-He asked her if she was leaving.

① ② ③

"Are you leaving?" ( report using he asked them).

-He asked them if they were leaving.

① ② ③

S+V و العودية بالجملة لشكر ال Wh If

سأج في الأسئلة بالنسبة لتعويض الفعل والضمائر كذا من قبلها  
الضمير you يحول بما يتناسب مع المصدر الذي قبل If/Wh كما يلي

He asked me if I He asked her if she  
him if he them if they

## NOTE :

لقد وجود do / does فإنها تحذف ويحول الفعل بعدها للماضي البسيط (V2)  
وعدم وجود did فإنها تصف بحول الفعل بعدها للماضي التام (had+V3)

- Does he go early? ( report using he asked him )

He asked him if he went

- Where did he go? ( report using she asked him )

She asked him where

Notes:

Reported Speech - Page 26  
Dr. Mhd. Merstani 09334251908

11. "Do you live in Damascus?" He asked Mary ..... in Damascus.  
A. if Mary had lived                      B. if she lives                      C. she lived                      D. if she lived
12. "Are you going to the cinema at the weekend?" He asked me..... to the cinema at the weekend.  
A. if I am going                      B. if was I going                      C. if I went                      D. if I was going
13. "Have you ever been to London?" He wanted to know if ..... to London.  
A. I have ever been                      B. had I ever been                      C. I had ever been                      D. I went
14. "Have you worked before?" She asked him if ..... before.  
A. she had worked                      B. he worked                      C. he has worked                      D. he had worked
15. "Can you work seven days a week?" She asked him if he ..... seven days a week.  
A. worked                      B. had worked                      C. could work                      D. could worked
16. "Did someone ring you an hour ago?" Janet wanted to know if.....  
A. someone rang her an hour ago.                      B. someone had rang her an hour ago.  
C. someone rang her an hour before.                      D. someone had rung her an hour before.
17. "What is the time?". He asked me .....  
A. what is the time.                      B. what the time is.                      C. what the time was.                      D. what the time was?
18. "How long does it take you to get home?" He asked him how long it .....him to get home.  
A. took                      B. takes                      C. has taken                      D. had taken
19. "Who do you want to meet, sir?" Sami asked Mr. Hamad.....  
A. who he wants to meet.                      B. who he had wanted to meet?  
C. who he has wanted to meet                      D. who he wanted to meet.
20. "What time did the film start?" My friend wanted to know what time the film.....  
A. started                      B. had started                      C. was starting                      D. has started
21. "How long are you going to stay?" He asked me how long.....  
A. I was going to stay?                      B. I were going to stay.                      C. I was going to stay.                      D. was I going to stay.

### III- Grammar:

### (( Inversion ( V+S ) ))

نبدأ الجملة بالفعل المساعد ثم الفاعل في الحالات التالية:

#### 1-Negative Adverbs:

Neither-seldom-rarely-hardly-never-not only-only-no longer-no sooner.

Ex. **Never** have I seen him.

V S

**Seldom** do/does/did ( فاعل ) go

V S

#### 2-Question Tags:

Ex. He is Syrian, **isn't he?**

V S

#### 3-Conditional with no ( if ) :

Ex. **Were I** you, I would go.

V S

#### 4-After (Here/There) :

Ex. **Here** comes the boss

**There** go the students.

ملاحظة : الفاعل في هذه الحالة يجب أن يكون اسم صريح وليس ضمير

There he goes.      There goes he. (X)

#### No inversion when:

نبدأ بالفاعل حتى ولو وجدت كلمة سؤال في الحالات التالية

- 1- He asked me **where** Tom was.
- 2- I wonder **where** Tom is.
- 3- Have you any idea **where** Tom is ?
- 4- **What** he is talking about, I have no idea.

1. **Seldom** ..... to the football match.  
A. they went      B. did they go      C. did they went      D. they did go
2. **Hardly** ..... when there was a disturbance in the audience.  
A. had the play started      B. the play had started  
C. had started the play      D. had the play start
3. **Never** ..... such a wonderful waterfall before.  
A. I have seen      B. have seen I      C. have I seen      D. seen have I
4. **Rarely** ..... anyone using carriages nowadays.  
A. you see      B. will you see      C. you will see      D. you have seen
6. **Not only** ..... English, he speaks French.  
A. speak he does      B. he does speak      C. did he speak      D. does he speak
7. **No sooner** ..... dinner than the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.  
A. they had eaten      B. have eaten they      C. had they eaten      D. have they eaten
8. **No longer** ..... any tigers in the northern region.  
A. are there      B. there are      C. is there      D. there is
9. **Only** ..... elephants and tigers when we arrived in India.  
A. we did see      B. did we see      C. did we saw      D. we saw
11. A: I didn't know there was a library here.  
B: **Neither** .....  
A. did I      B. I did      C. do I      D. I do
12. **Here** .....  
A. comes does the professor      B. the professor comes does  
C. comes the professor      D. the professor comes
13. **Here** .....  
A. come they      B. they come      C. do they come      D. do come they
14. **There** ..... to hold a meeting.  
A. goes he      B. he goes      C. went he      D. he went
15. We have to wear formal clothes, .....?  
A. haven't we      B. we don't      C. don't we      D. we haven't


16. ...., I would give them a hand.  
 A. I there were      B. Were I there      C. I were there      D. There I were
17. Have you any idea where ..... Sami?  
 A. can I meet      B. I can meet      C. do I meet      D. have I met
18. ...., I have no idea.  
 A. What talking he is about      B. What he talking about is  
 C. What he is talking about      D. What is he talking about
19. I wonder what ..... to solve the problem  
 A. my sister can do      B. do my sister can  
 C. do can my sister      D. my sister do can
20. A: Have you been to Canada before?  
 B: He asked me if ..... to Canada before.  
 A. I had been      B. had I been      C. I been had      D. had been I

## WH - Words

ماذا	<b>what</b>	أشياء	I eat <u>pizza</u> .
أين	<b>where</b>	مكان	I eat pizza <u>at home</u> .
متى	<b>when</b>	زمن	I eat pizza <u>in the evening</u> .
من	<b>who</b>	أشخاص	I eat pizza with <u>my friends</u> .
لماذا	<b>why</b>	<b>because</b>	I eat pizza <u>because I like it</u> .
		<b>to + (infinitive)</b>	I eat pizza <u>to be fat</u> .
كيف	<b>how</b>	<b>(ly)</b> slowly/carefully..	I eat pizza <u>greedily</u> .
		<b>(feel/felt)</b> صفات مشاعر	I <u>feel excited</u> when I eat pizza.
		<b>(by)</b> bus/car/plane	I go to the pizzeria <u>by taxi</u> .
لمن	<b>whose</b>	ضمير ملكية (mine - hers - ours - theirs)	This pizza is <u>mine</u> . ( <i>Whose pizza ....?</i> )
		ملكية (S)	This is my <u>sister's</u> pizza. ( <i>Whose pizza ....?</i> )
كم عمر	<b>how old</b>	<b>years old</b>	I was <u>5 years old</u> when I ate pizza for the first time.

منذ متى	<b>how long</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ since</li> <li>→ for (زمن)</li> <li>→ all (زمن)</li> </ul>	I've been eating pizza <u>since I was a child.</u> I haven't eaten pizza <u>for two days.</u> We've been eating pizza <u>all week.</u>
كل متى	<b>how often</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ every (زمن)</li> <li>→ a (زمن)</li> </ul> <small>once a زمن - twice a زمن ...</small>	I eat pizza <u>every day.</u> We go to the pizzeria <u>once a week.</u>
كم عدد	<b>how many ( اسم جمع )</b>	I bought <u>3</u> pizzas. ( <i>How many pizzas ....?</i> )
كم سعر	<b>how much</b>	This pizza is <u>10000 S.P.</u>
كم يبعد	<b>how far</b>	The pizzeria is <u>2 km</u> from my house.
ما نوع	<b>what kind of ( اسم )</b>	I like <u>Italian</u> pizza. ( <i>What kind of pizza ....?</i> )

## Question Making

<b>WH</b>	<b>Helping Verb</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Verb</b>	
-----------	---------------------	----------------	-------------	---

am / is / are  
 was / were  
 must / may / might  
 can / could  
 shall / should  
 will / would  
 have/has/had (V3)

V1 → **do**  
 V1 + s → **does**  
 V2 → **did**

**Zero form**

### Examples:

Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Sarah: The treaty was written in 1869.

Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Sarah: They wrote the treaty in Geneva.



I / we / us / me → you  
 I am → are you  
 I was → were you  
 My / our → your

**Examples:**


Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Sarah: I was born in Syria.

Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Sarah: Our parents will take us to Apamea.

## Yes/No Question

<del>WH</del>	<b>Helping Verb</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>verb</b>	
---------------	---------------------	----------------	-------------	---

**Examples:**

Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Sarah: No, I can't speak French.

Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Sarah: Yes, Nadia arrived late.

Write questions for the following sentences:

1- Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Nadia: The phone was invented in 1890.

2- Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Nadia: Hani has been studying law for two years.

3- Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Nadia: Damascus is located in the southwest of Syria.

4- Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Nadia: There are 40 students in the class.

5- Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Nadia: Laws are made to organize people's lives.

6- Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Nadia: I will leave the city next month.

7- Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Nadia: I was eating dinner with my best friends.

8- Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Nadia: I would prefer to live in the city.

9- Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Nadia: I am excited because I have won the match.

10- Ruba: \_\_\_\_\_

Nadia: My school opened in 1960.

11- Ruba

Nadia: Sofia always travels by plane.

12- Ruba

Nadia: We go to the seaside once a year.

13- Ruba

Nadia: I arrived in London 7 years ago.

14- Ruba

Nadia: Yes, my father works for an oil company.

15- Ruba

Nadia: I feel worried before the exam.

16- Ruba

Nadia: I usually practice sport in the gym.

17- Ruba

Nadia: Desertification occurs in dry places.

18- Ruba

Nadia: No, Sami won't come tomorrow.

### Fixed Questions

What **is** the weather like? (مضارع)

How **is** the weather? (مضارع)

السؤال عن الطقس :

What **was** the weather like? (ماضي)

How **was** the weather? (ماضي)

What is your job?

What is \_\_\_'s job? اسم الشخص

السؤال عن المهنة :

What is \_\_\_ like? الشخص

السؤال عن الصفات الداخلية (النفسية) :

What does \_\_\_ look like? الشخص

السؤال عن الصفات الخارجية (الشكل) :

What is the matter? (مضارع)

What **was** the matter? (ماضي)

السؤال عن الأمراض أو الأوجاع أو المشاكل

19- Ruba

Nadia: It's too hot today.

20- Ruba

Nadia: My father is a doctor.

21- Ruba

Nadia: Our new teacher is very kind.



22- Ruba:

Nadia: My sister is tall and thin.

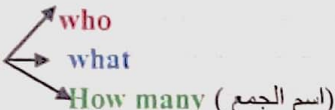
23- Ruba:

Nadia: I've got a headache.

24- Ruba:


Nadia: It was cold last week.

### How to Ask about the Subject : السؤال عن الفاعل

1- Replace the subject with 

2- Complete the sentence as it is.

3- Add ( ? )

 معاملة المفرد **what** و **who** عند السؤال عن الفاعل تعامل

are → is

were → was

have → has

V1 → V1+S

#### Examples:

1- Hani:

Sami: Graham Bell invented the phone.

2- Hani:

Sami: Coffee makes me feel alert.

3- Hani:

Sami: Forty people came to the party.

4- Hani:

Sami: My parents are leaving soon.

5- Hani:

Sami: Police and judges make sure that people obey the law.

6- Hani:

Sami: My friends have invited me.

## Irregular Verbs

### Group (1) The three forms are the same

The meaning	v.1	v.2	v.3
يكاف	Cost	cost	cost
يقطع / يجرح	Cut	cut	cut
يضرب	hit	hit	hit
يؤلم	hurt	hurt	hurt
يلانم / يناسب	fit	fit	fit
يدع / يسمح	let	let	let
يضع	put	put	put
يقرا	read	read	read
يقيم / يضع	set	set	set
يطلق	shut	shut	shut
ينقسم / يتجزأ	split	split	split
ينثر / ينتشر	spread	spread	spread

### Group (2) The 1st and 3rd forms are the same

يصبح	become	became	become
يأتي	come	came	come
يركض	run	ran	run

### Group (3) The 2nd and 3rd forms are the same

يحضر	bring	brought	brought
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يمسك / يلتقط	catch	caught	caught
يقاثل / يكافح	fight	fought	fought
يطلب / يلتزم	seek	sought	sought
يعلم / يدرس	teach	taught	taught
يفكر / يعتقد	think	thought	thought
ينزف دما	bleed	bled	bled
يطعم	feed	fed	fed
يملك	have	had	had
يسمع	hear	heard	heard
يمسك / يعقد	hold	held	held
يقود / يرشد	lead	led	led
يصنع / يجعل	make	made	made
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يقول	say	said	said
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يتزلج / ينزلق	slide	slid	slid
يقف	stand	stood	stood
يخبر	tell	told	told
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يبني	build	built	built
يحلم	dream	dreamt	dreamt
يحصل	get	got	got
يبقي	keep	kept	kept
يغادر / يترك	leave	left	left
يعير / يقرض	lend	lent	lent
يخسر / يفقد	lose	lost	lost

يعني	mean	meant	meant
يقابل	meet	met	met
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يجلس	sit	sat	sat
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يشم	smell	smelt	smelt
يهجأ	spell	spelt	spelt
يقضي / ينفق	spend	spent	spent
يريق / يدلق	spill	spilt	spilt
يحفر	dig	dug	dug
يلسع / يلدغ / يقرص	sting	stung	stung
يتأرجح	swing	swung	swung
يلتصق / يلصق / يعلق	stick	stuck	stuck
يهاجم / يشن غارة	strike	stroke	stroke
يفوز / يربح	win	won	won
<b>Group (4) The three forms are different</b>			
يعض	bite	bit	bitten
يكسر	break	broke	broken
ياكل	eat	ate	eaten
يسقط	fall	fell	fallen
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يعطي	give	gave	given
يخفي / يخبأ	hide	hid	hidden
يستلقي	lie	lay	lain
يركب	ride	rode	ridden
يرتفع / يشرق	rise	rose	risen
يرى	see	saw	seen
يهتز	shake	shook	shaken
يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
ياخذ	take	took	taken
يصحو	wake	woke	woken
يلبس	wear	wore	worn
يكتب	write	wrote	written
يهب / ينفخ	blow	blew	blown
يرسم / يسحب	draw	drew	drawn
يطير / يسافر جوا	fly	flew	flown
ينمو / يزرع	grow	grew	grown
يعرف	know	knew	known
تشرق / تشع	shine	shone	shone
يظهر / يري	show	showed	shown
يرمي / يقذف	throw	threw	thrown
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يرن	ring	rang	rung
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يغني	sing	sang	sung
يغرق / يغوص	sink	sank	sunk
يذهب	go	went	gone/been