

# مكتبة الألفريد الإلكترونية

## قسم - التعليم

### فني سوريا

قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية  
للف الثالث ثانوي - بكالوريا  
سوريا 2020

اعدا ساري تميم

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لتحميل كتب المنهاج السوري الجديد ( كتب الوزارة ) [اضغط هنا](#)

**بالضغط على اسم الصف سوف تنتقل إلى جميع نوطات ومكتفات الصف :**

- \* الصف الثالث الثانوي
- \* نماذج وسلالم بكالوريا
- \* الصف الثاني الثانوي
- \* الصف الأول الثانوي
- \* الصف التاسع
- \* نماذج وسلالم تاسع
- \* الصف الثامن
- \* الصف السابع
- \* الصف السادس
- \* الصف الخامس
- \* الصف الرابع
- \* الصف الثالث
- \* الصف الثاني
- \* الصف الأول

## قسم القواعد \ مقدمة عامة

**ملاحظة:** أي فعل في اللغة الانكليزية له (3) تصاريف:

1. التصريف الأول: (V1) يكون في المضارع البسيط. 2. التصريف الثاني: (V2) يكون ماضي بسيط. 3. التصريف الثالث: (V3) يكون تام. \* تقسم الأفعال إلى قسمين: 1. أفعال مساعدة. 2. أفعال عادية.

\* **تقسم الأفعال المساعدة إلى قسمين:**

أ- **أفعال مساعدة رئيسية:**

**Be:** ( is - am - are - was - were - been)

**Do:** ( does - did - done )

**Have:** ( has- had- had )

ب- **أفعال مساعدة مصدرية:**

( have to - has to had to - ought to- will - would - can - could - shall - should - may - might - must)

\* **تقسم الأفعال العادية إلى قسمين:**

أ- **أفعال نظامية:** نحول \ نصرف هذه الأفعال إلى التصريف الثاني و الثالث بإضافة ( ed أو ied ).  
( play , played , played ) ( study , studied , studied )

ب- **أفعال شاذة:** يجب حفظها مسبقاً لأنه ليس لها قاعدة.

ولكن يمكن تقسيم الأفعال الشاذة إلى أربعة مجموعات متشابهة على الشكل الآتي:

1. المجموعة الأولى: التصاريف الثلاثة متشابهة. ( cut , cut , cut )

2. المجموعة الثانية: التصريف الأول و الثالث متشابهان ( come , came , come )

3. المجموعة الثالثة: التصريف الثاني و الثالث متشابهان. ( buy , bought , bought )

4. المجموعة الرابعة: التصاريف الثلاثة مختلفة. ( go , went , gone )

## السؤال التاسع في الامتحان

### IX- Correct the verbs in brackets.

#### 1. Present Simple (المضارع البسيط)

**Form:** يكون الفعل في المضارع البسيط بالتصريف الأول (V1).

أ. إذا كان فاعل الجملة ( I, you, we, they , اسم جمع ) ننقل الفعل المضارع البسيط كما هو من بين قوسين.  
ب. إذا كان فاعل الجملة ( He , she , it , اسم مفرد ) نضيف (s) إلى الفعل المضارع البسيط بين قوسين.

\*نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى مضارع بسيط إذا جاء في الجملة أحد الظروف التالية:

always - usually - often - sometimes - every- rarely

**ملاحظة:** بعض الجمل معناها يدل على حقيقة حيث أنه لا يأتي فيها ظروف مضارع بسيط, في هذه الحالة ننتبه إلى فاعل الجملة على الشكل الآتي:

1. إذا كان فاعل الجملة مفرد نضيف (s) إلى الفعل المضارع البسيط بين قوسين.

2. إذا كان فاعل الجملة جمع, ننقل الفعل المضارع البسيط كما هو من بين قوسين.

#### 2. Present Continuous (المضارع المستمر)

**Form**

**نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى مضارع مستمر إذا جاء في الجملة أحد الظروف التالية:**

now - at the moment - at present - today -

next - tomorrow

1. We usually (do) .....the shopping at the weekend.
2. I (do).....my maths homework at the moment.
3. Ibrahim usually (arrive).....at work on time.
4. Tomorrow I ( plan).....to spend the whole day on the beach.
5. Desertification usually (occur).....in dry areas.
6. He usually ( ring ) ..... at this time.
7. They (play) ..... a football match next week.
8. Damascus (be)..... located in the south-west of Syria.
9. The famous Hejaz train station (transport)..... passengers to Amman, Jordan.
10. The place where an animal (live)..... is called its habitat.
11. Water (play)..... a central role in agricultural production.

### 3. Present Perfect (المضارع التام)

#### Form

\*نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى مضارع تام إذا جاء في الجملة  
أحد الظروف التالية:

since - for - ever - never - just - yet - already -  
so far - this - recently - lately - many times -  
several times - before - throughout history-  
in recent years - in recent decades –  
in the last few years –  
over hundreds or thousands of years

### 4. Present Perfect Continuous (المضارع التام المستمر)

#### Form

\*نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى مضارع تام مستمر إذا جاء في  
الجملة أحد الظروف التالية:

all - for a length of time - how long -  
in the last hundred years

ملاحظة هامة: نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى مضارع تام أو مضارع تام مستمر إذا جاء في الجملة أحد الظروف التالية:  
( for – since – recently – lately- How long )  
\*في حال كان الفعل بين قوسين ( know , have , be ) نحوله حصراً إلى مضارع تام.

12. Hani (**study**) .....law and history for four years.
13. Omar (**write**).....two essays this morning.
14. Hassan (**write**) ..... an essay all morning.
15. The police sergeant (**interview**).....two people so far today.
16. The detectives (**interview**).....people all week.
17. He ( **study**) .....law for three years.
18. What are some of the things you (**do**).....for a length of time?
19. Ali (**study**).....law and history this year.
20. He (**just come**).....off the football pitch.
21. What (**you do**) ..... since I last saw you?
22. (**you have**) ..... a holiday yet this year?
23. Ali (**study**).....law and history this year.
24. I (**play**).....the guitar for a few weeks.
25. I (**try**).....to phone you all morning.
26. I (**sort out**).....my bedroom cupboards all morning.
27. I (**not see**).....you this week.
28. You look very tired. What (**you do**).....lately / recently?
29. I (**play**).....football all morning.
30. I am hot. I (**not have**).....a cold drink since breakfast.
31. In recent years migration into Europe and Russia (**increase**)..... sharply.
32. Since then she (**work**).....as a primary school teacher.
33. She (**be**)..... back to Poland several times to see her family.
34. She (**never want**)..... to stay there.
35. The couple (**recently have**)..... a baby.
36. I'm really tired. I (**not sleep**)..... very well recently.
37. I (**not sleep**)..... at all for three nights.
38. (**you speak**)..... to Ibrahim recently?
39. I (**watch**)..... a lot of tennis on TV this summer.
40. (**you fill**)..... in the application form for that job yet?
41. I (**know**)..... Ali since I was a child.

### 5. Past Simple (الماضي البسيط)

**Form:** يكون الفعل في الماضي البسيط بالتصريف الثاني (V2)

\*نحول الفعل بين قوسين الى ماضى بسيط اذا جاء في الجملة أحد الظروف التالية:

yesterday , ago , last , in 1950 ,when , on February 29<sup>th</sup> 1960 , from 1950 to 2000 , five hours later ,  
in ancient times , in the 19<sup>th</sup> century , during the period 1970 - 2000 , by the time , for the first year

### 6. Past Perfect (الماضي التام)

Form

\*نحول الفعل بين قوسين الى ماضى تام اذا جاء في الجملة أحد الظروف التالية:

by the end of 1854 - by 1850 - after two years -  
in May 1978 - three years earlier

Sari Tamim

**ملاحظة :** سننعمد على بعض لأشكال الجمل التي يأتي فيها كلمات ( دلالات ) محددة و التي بناء عليها نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى ماضي تام أو ماضي بسيط على الشكل الآتي:

1. إذا جاء في منتصف الجملة (because) و جاء قبلها ماضي بسيط نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى ماضي تام والعكس صحيح.
2. إذا جاء في بداية الجملة (by the time) و جاء بعدها ماضي بسيط نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى ماضي تام.
3. إذا جاء في بداية الجملة (when) و جاء بعدها ماضي بسيط نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى ماضي تام.
4. إذا جاء في بداية الجملة (before) و جاء بعدها ماضي بسيط نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى ماضي تام.
5. إذا جاء في نهاية الجملة (before) و جاء قبلها ماضي تام نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى ماضي بسيط.
6. إذا جاء في بداية الجملة (after) و جاء بعدها ماضي تام نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى ماضي بسيط والعكس صحيح.

**قاعدة عامة:** إذا كان الفعل في الجملة الأولى ماضي بسيط نحول الفعل بين قوسين في الجملة الثانية إلى ماضي تام والعكس صحيح.

## 7. Past Continuous (الماضي المستمر)

Form

\*نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى ماضي مستمر إذا جاء في الجملة  
أحد الظروف التالية:

as , while

## 8. Past Perfect Continuous (الماضي التام المستمر)

Form

\*نحول الفعل بين قوسين إلى ماضي تام مستمر إذا

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Sari Tamim



42. After two years, five elderly people (**die**).....
43. In 1854 a quarter of the population of Ireland (**emigrate**)..... abroad.
44. By 1854 a quarter of the population of Ireland (**emigrate**)..... abroad.
45. When they (**sail**) ..... past Tristan da Cunha, the volcano erupted.
46. On February 29th 1960, an earthquake (**hit**)..... the Moroccan city of Agadir.
47. When the rescue team (**arrive**)....., many areas of the city had been destroyed .
48. Nadia (**arrive**)..... in Damascus seven years ago.
49. In 1975 my family (**leave**)..... England on an aeroplane.
50. Five hours later we (**arrive**)..... in Damascus, Syria.
51. In 1986, my family and I (**return**) ..... to England.
52. Last year I (**spend**).....two months there.
53. Sofia (**arrive**).....in England from Poland seven years ago.
54. Two years ago she (**get**)..... married to another teacher at her school.
55. When Sofia (**arrive**)..... in Britain, she didn't imagine she would settle here.
56. For the first year she (**suffer**)..... from culture shock and wanted to go home.
57. In each ten-year period from 1950 to 2000, over a million migrants (**enter**).....the country.
58. Irish people emigrated because so many (**die**)..... of starvation.
59. James was very nervous when he arrived at the airport. He (**never fly** )..... before.
60. Ruba didn't feel very confident about taking her driving test because she (**fail** ).....twice.
61. Salah didn't recognise his friend, Hani because he (**not see**) .....him for ten years.
62. Firass (**find** )..... it difficult to get up this morning because he had worked late the night before.
63. Samer could not contact his brother Khalid because he (**switch off**)..... his phone.
64. I went to the doctor's this morning because I (**feel**)..... ill during the night.
65. When Laila read the letter she couldn't stop smiling. She (**pass**)..... her exams.
66. My father retired last year. He (**work**) ..... for the same company all his life.
67. He (**look for**).....work for only two weeks. Then yesterday he was offered two jobs.
68. By the time Hillary and Tenzing (**reach**)..... the top they were exhausted.
69. I was walking through town the other day, when suddenly I (**think**)..... about my friend Tareq.
70. While / As we (**walk up**)..... the mountain, we came across a small camp site.
71. Omar passed all his exams. He (**revise**)..... non-stop for a month.
72. They finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They (**make**).....it for over a month.
73. I went to see Ali in hospital. He (**break**).....his leg during a football match.
74. Everyone enjoyed the family celebration. Reem and her sons (**make**)..... all the food themselves.
75. My uncle finally passed his driving test. He (**take**)..... the test three times already.
76. I received a letter from Hiba yesterday. She (**promise**).....to write since last year.
77. In May 1978, Messner and Habeler (**already make**).....two unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit.
78. Three years earlier, they (**climb**)..... Gasherbrum without oxygen.
79. While he (**look for**).....work, he was offered two jobs.
80. After Ali (**graduate**)..... from university, he looked for work.

Sari Tamim

## السؤال الخامس في الامتحان

**V - Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers.**

**Write at least three words for each question:**

ملاحظة: لا يوجد حوارات متعددة لهذا السؤال. \ يجب الاعتماد على قواعد متعددة لحل هذا السؤال.

يوجد نوعين من الأسئلة :

النوع الأول: أسئلة استفهام ( YES / No QUESTIONS )

ملاحظة: نكتب سؤال استفهام إذا بدأ الجواب ب ( Yes أو No )

النوع الثاني: أسئلة تبدأ بكلمة سؤال ( WH- QUESTIONS )

ملاحظة: نكتب سؤال يبدأ بكلمة سؤال إذا لم يبدأ الجواب ب ( Yes أو No )

ملاحظة هامة: إذا جاء في الجواب ضمير متكلم يجب تحويله إلى ضمير مخاطب في السؤال يجب حفظ هذه التغيرات و تطبيقها على الشكل الآتي:

|                                |         |         |          |          |      |      |        |         |       |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| إذا جاء في الجواب ضمير متكلم → | I am    | we are  | I was    | we were  | my   | our  | I / we | me / us | mine  |
| يصبح في السؤال →               | are you | are you | were you | were you | your | your | you    | you     | yours |

\* يوجد مجموعة من كلمات السؤال التي يجب حفظ معناها و متى تستخدم.

| كلمة السؤال    | المعنى                 | تستخدم للسؤال عن                             |
|----------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. What        | ما   ماذا              | شيء أو فعل                                   |
| 2. When        | متى                    | زمان   |
| 3. Where       | أين                    | مكان   |
| 4. Why         | لماذا                  | سبب  |
| 5. How         | كيف                    | حال أو وسيلة نقل أو صفة                      |
| 6. Who         | من                     | شخص عاقل                                     |
| 7. Which       | أي                     | اختيار شيء من مجموعة                         |
| 8. Whose       | لمن                    | مالك أو صاحب الشيء                           |
| 9. What time   | في أي ساعة             | وقت محدد                                     |
| 10. What color | ما لون                 | الألوان                                      |
| 11. What size  | ما قياس                | قياس الأشياء                                 |
| 12. How old    | كم عمر                 | عمر الأشخاص أو الأشياء                       |
| 13. How many   | كم عدد                 | اسم معدود "رقم"                              |
| 14. How much   | 1. كم الكمية 2. كم ثمن | 1. اسم غير معدود (كمية) 2. ثمن   سعر الأشياء |
| 15. How long   | 1. منذ متى 2. كم طول   | 1. الفترة الزمنية 2. طول الأشياء             |
| 16. How high   | كم ارتفاع              | ارتفاع الأشياء                               |
| 17. How far    | كم يبعد                | المسافة                                      |
| 18. How big    | كم المساحة             | مساحة الأماكن                                |
| 19. How fast   | كم السرعة              | السرعة                                       |
| 20. How often  | كم مرة                 | عدد المرات أو الروتين                        |

## قاعدة وأول: عند كتابة سؤال يبدأ بكلمة سؤال نضع الخطوات التالية:

1. نقرأ الجواب ونفهم المعنى ثم نشطب \ نحذف كلمة أو كلمات في الجواب تدل على ( شيء , مكان , زمان , سبب , شخص عاقل , حال , صفة , وسيلة نقل , لون , عمر شخص , فترة زمنية , اسم معدود , اسم غير معدود , ثمن شيء , عدد مرات , مسافة , ..... )
2. بناء على الكلمة أو الكلمات التي شطبناها \ حذفناها , نختار كلمة السؤال المناسبة و نكتبها في بداية السؤال.
3. نضع فعل مساعد بحسب الأشكال التالية:

### الشكل الأول: إذا جاء في الجواب أحد الأفعال المساعدة التالية:

( is – am – are – was – were – will – would – can – could – shall – should - may - might – must )

نقوم بما يلي:

1. ننقل الفعل المساعد 2. ننقل الفاعل. (الفاعل هو كل ما يأتي قبل الفعل). \ لا ننسى تغيير ضمائر المتكلم إلى ضمائر مخاطب.
3. ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب ما عدا الكلمات التي شطبناها لأنها الجواب للسؤال الذي كتبناه ثم نضع ( ؟ )

Tom:.....

Sally: I will go to Paris next week.

### الشكل الثاني: إذا جاء في الجواب فعل مضارع بسيط (V1) ينتهي ب (s , es , ies) , نقوم بما يلي:

1. نضع الفعل المساعد (Does).
2. ننقل الفاعل.
3. ننقل الفعل المضارع مجرداً (بدون s)
4. ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب ما عدا الكلمات التي شطبناها لأنها الجواب للسؤال الذي كتبناه ثم نضع ( ؟ )

Tom:.....

Sally: My mother works in a hospital.

### الشكل الثالث : إذا جاء في الجواب فعل مضارع بسيط (V1) مجرد ، بدون (s , es , ies) ، نقوم بما يلي:

1. نضع الفعل المساعد (Do).
2. ننقل الفاعل.
3. ننقل الفعل المضارع كما هو
4. ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب ما عدا الكلمات التي شطبناها لأنها الجواب للسؤال الذي كتبناه ثم نضع ( ؟ )

Tom:.....

Sally: We go to work by bus.

### الشكل الرابع : يأتي في الجواب فعل ماضي بسيط (V2) ، نقوم بما يلي:

1. نضع الفعل المساعد (Did).
2. ننقل الفاعل.
3. نرد الفعل من التصريف الثاني (V2) إلى التصريف الأول (V1) المجرد
4. ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب ما عدا الكلمات التي شطبناها لأنها الجواب للسؤال الذي كتبناه ثم نضع ( ؟ )

Tom:.....

Sally: They lived in England in 2007.

Sari Tamim



**الشكل الخامس :** إذا جاء في الجواب أحد الأفعال التالية (Have , Has , Had) و جاء بعدها فعل بالتصريف الثالث (V3) نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1. ننقل الأفعال (Have , Has , Had).
2. ننقل الفاعل.
3. ننقل الفعل بالتصريف الثالث كما هو.
4. ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب ما عدا الكلمات التي شطبناها لأنها الجواب للسؤال الذي كتبناه ثم نضع ( ؟ )

Tom:.....

Sally: We have lived here for ten years.

**الشكل السادس :** إذا جاء في الجواب أحد الأفعال التالية (Have , Has , Had) و جاء بعدها (اسم).

نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1. أ- إذا جاء في الجواب (has) و بعدها اسم نضع الفعل المساعد (Does)
- ب- إذا جاء في الجواب (have) و بعدها اسم نضع الفعل المساعد (Do)
- ج- إذا جاء في الجواب (had) و بعدها اسم نضع الفعل المساعد (Did)
2. ننقل الفاعل.
3. نحول الأفعال (Have , Has , Had) إلى (have).
4. ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب ما عدا الكلمات التي شطبناها لأنها الجواب للسؤال الذي كتبناه ثم نضع ( ؟ )

Tom:.....

Sally: We have a farm in the countryside.

### حالات خاصة

| مثال   | السؤال الذي يجب أن نكتبه   | الحالات الخاصة  |
|--|--|---|
| A:What does Tom look like?<br>B:Tom is <u>tall and fat</u> .   | What does <u>فاعل مفرد</u> look like?  | <u>A</u> . إذا جاء في الجواب كلمات(صفات) تدل على الشكل الخارجي لشخص ما.   |
| A:What is Tom like?<br>B:Tom is <u>smart and hard working</u> .  | What is <u>فاعل مفرد</u> like?   | <u>B</u> . إذا جاء في الجواب كلمات(صفات) تدل على الحالة الداخلية الشخصية لشخص ما.   |
| A:What is the weather like?<br>B: It is <u>cold and cloudy</u> .   | What <u>is</u> the weather like?<br>What <u>was</u> the weather like?<br>What <u>has</u> the weather <u>been</u> like? | <u>C</u> . إذا جاء في الجواب كلمات(صفات) تدل على حالة الطقس.  |
| A:How many <u>trees</u> are there?<br>B: There are ten trees.  | الاسم المعدود + How many   | <u>D</u> . إذا بدأنا السؤال بكلمة السؤال (How many) يجب أن نضع بعدها الاسم المعدود ثم نضع فعل مساعد ثم الفاعل   |
| 1. A:Who <u>is</u> coming?<br>B: <u>The children are</u> coming.<br>2.A:Who <u>called</u> the police?<br>B: <u>Tom called</u> the police.<br>3.A:Who <u>commit</u> s crimes?<br>B: <u>Modern criminals commit</u> crimes.<br>4.A:Who <u>has</u> pens?<br>B: <u>The students have</u> pens. |  | <u>E</u> . إذا أردنا السؤال عن فاعل الجواب بشرط أن يكون (اسم) نقوم بما يلي :<br>1. إذا كان الفاعل عاقل نضع (Who)<br>2. إذا كان الفاعل غير عاقل نضع (What)<br>3. نحول الفعل إلى مفرد على الشكل الآتي:<br>* إذا جاء (are) نحوله إلى (is)<br>* إذا جاء (were) نحوله إلى (was)<br>* إذا جاء (have) نحوله إلى (has)<br>* إذا جاء (V1) ننقله و نضيف له (s)<br>* إذا جاء (V2) ننقله كما هو<br>3. ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب. |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> My family lives in Damascus.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> We have lived in a flat since 1999.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> We go to a near park to relax.<br/><b>A:</b> How do you spend your free time?<br/><b>B:</b> .....</p>                       | <p>4. <b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> We went to the zoo last week.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> We saw a lot of reptiles and birds.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> We came back home by bus.<br/><b>A:</b> What is your favourite kind of animals?<br/><b>B:</b> .....</p>                            |
| <p>2. <b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> My parents have been married for thirty years.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> They met at university in 1990.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> We go to the country to visit our relatives.<br/><b>A:</b> Where do you go on Friday?<br/><b>B:</b> .....</p> | <p>5. <b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> I saw a car accident yesterday.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> It was raining and cold.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> I called the police for help.<br/><b>A:</b> What do you do when you see an accident?<br/><b>B:</b> .....</p>                                |
| <p>3. <b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> I work in a big supermarket.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> I start work at seven o'clock in the morning.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> Yes, it is a hard work.<br/><b>A:</b> Is it easy to find work nowadays?<br/><b>B:</b> .....</p>                   | <p>6. <b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> I would prefer to live in the city.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> I live in the city because the public services are good.<br/><b>A:</b> .....<br/><b>B:</b> I go to school by bus.<br/><b>A:</b> Would you like to live in the county? Why?<br/><b>B:</b> .....</p> |

Sari Tamim

## السؤال السادس في الامتحان

### VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets.

#### 1. Wish / فعل التمني

**ملاحظة:** إذا جاء بين قوسين أسفل الجملة الفعل ( wish ) نتبع الخطوات التالية عند إعادة كتابة الجملة:

**الخطوة الأولى:** نبدأ الجملة ب ( I wish ) ثم ننقل فاعل الجملة المعطاة. الفاعل : هو كل ما يأتي قبل الفعل.

**الخطوة الثانية:**

| نقوم بما يلي:  | إذا جاء في الجملة المعطاة:           |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| نقوم بحذفها ثم نضع ( weren't )                                 | 1- ( is / 's , am / 'm , are / 're ) |
| نقوم بحذفها ثم نضع ( were )                                    | 2- ( isn't , 'm not , aren't )       |
| نقوم بحذفها ثم نضع ( could )                                   | 3- ( can't )                         |
| نقوم بحذفها ثم نضع ( would )                                   | 4- ( won't )                         |
| نضع ( wouldn't ) ثم ننقل الفعل المضارع البسيط مجردا ( بدون S ) | 5- فعل مضارع بسيط ( V1 )             |
| نقوم بحذفها ثم نضع ( would )                                   | 6- don't / doesn't                   |
| نضع ( didn't ) ثم ننقل ( have to )                             | 7- have to                           |

**الخطوة الثالثة:** ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة و إذا جاء في الجملة المعطاة كلمة ( too ) نحولها إلى ( so )

- I'm very shy about talking in public. ....(use "I wish".....)
- I'm a very slow reader. ....(use " I wish".....)
- I'm not old enough to go to university. ....(start with "I wish")
- I'm not very good at maths. ....(start with I wish)
- It's too hot to go out today. ....(start with I wish)
- I can't sleep at night. ....(start with I wish)
- I can't speak French. ....(start with I wish)
- My friend won't give me my CD back. ....(start with I wish)
- People drive too fast in the city center. ....(start with I wish)
- You waste too much paper. ....(start with I wish)
- You eat too quickly. ....(start with I wish)
- Hani speaks really quickly. ....(start with I wish)
- We don't spend much time together.....(start with I wish)
- Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough. ....(start with I wish)
- We have to start work very early tomorrow morning. ....(start with I wish)

## (2). Passive Voice with Tenses

**ملاحظة:** إذا جاء بين قوسين أسفل الجملة ( make passive voice ) نتبع الخطوات التالية عند إعادة كتابة الجملة:

- الخطوة (1):** نبحث عن المفعول به ثم ننقله إلى بداية جملة المبني للمجهول ونحدده إما مفرد أو جمع ثم نحدد الزمن (الفعل) في الجملة المعطاة.
- الخطوة (2):** نضع فعل كون يتناسب مع الزمن (الفعل) و المفعول به.
- الخطوة (3):** نحول الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة المعطاة إلى التصريف الثالث (V3).
- الخطوة (4):** نضع الحرف (by) ثم ننقل فاعل الجملة المعطاة إذا كان اسم حصراً أما إذا كان فاعل الجملة ضمير نلغى الخطوة الرابعة.
- الخطوة (5):** ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة المعطاة إن وجد ما عدا المفعول به لأننا نقلناه إلى بداية جملة المبني للمجهول.
- ملاحظة:** يمكن التبديل بين الخطوة الرابعة والخامسة.

### Simple Present

شكل جملة المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

| 1خ                         | 2خ      | 3خ                                    | 4خ  | 5خ  |
|----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به مفرد | نضع is  | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به جمع  | نضع are | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |

1. Camouflage **protects** sand gazelles from predators. (make passive voice)
2. Birds **make** nests from grass, twigs or feathers. (make passive voice)
3. Elephants **make** paths through the areas where they live. (make passive voice)
4. Farmers **produce** many salad crops in the area. (make passive voice)

### Present Continuous

شكل جملة المبني للمجهول في المضارع المستمر

| 1خ                         | 2خ            | 3خ                                    | 4خ  | 5خ  |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به مفرد | نضع is being  | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به جمع  | نضع are being | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |

5. People **are cutting down** forests because we need more farming land. (make passive voice)
6. The greenhouse gases **are keeping** more of the sun's heat. (make passive voice)

### Present Perfect

شكل جملة المبني للمجهول في المضارع التام

| 1خ                         | 2خ            | 3خ                                    | 4خ  | 5خ  |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به مفرد | نضع has been  | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به جمع  | نضع have been | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |

7. People **have hunted** elephants for their tusks. (make passive voice)
8. Elephants **have changed** the natural environment. (make passive voice)
9. Human activities **have destroyed** their natural habitat. (make passive voice)
10. The organization **has created** special protected wildlife areas. (make passive voice)

### Simple Past

شكل جملة المبني للمجهول في الماضي البسيط

| 1خ                         | 2خ       | 3خ                                    | 4خ   | 5خ  |
|----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به مفرد | نضع was  | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف<br>by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به جمع  | نضع were | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف<br>by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |

11. Engineers **completed** The Channel Tunnel in 1994. (make passive voice)

12. They **made** the halls wider than the rest of the tunnels. (make passive voice)

13. The technicians **fitted** the halls with special lights. (make passive voice)

### Past Continuous

شكل جملة المبني للمجهول في الماضي المستمر

| 1خ                         | 2خ             | 3خ                                    | 4خ   | 5خ  |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به مفرد | نضع was being  | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف<br>by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به جمع  | نضع were being | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف<br>by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |

14. They were **planning** the Laerdal Tunnel. (make passive voice)

15. Engineers were **constructing** the Panama Canal. (make passive voice)

### Past Perfect

شكل جملة المبني للمجهول في الماضي التام

| 1خ                         | 2خ           | 3خ                                    | 4خ   | 5خ  |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به مفرد | نضع had been | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف<br>by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |
| إذا كان<br>المفعول به جمع  | نضع had been | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث | إذا كان فاعل الجملة المعطاة اسم ننقله<br>بعد إضافة الحرف<br>by | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد<br>ما عدا المفعول به. |

16. The government **had rejected** previous plans to build a tunnel. (make passive voice)

17. He **had seen** smoke coming out of his lorry's engine. (make passive voice)

## Passive Voice with Modals

المبني للمجهول مع الأفعال المساعدة المصدرية

(will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have to, has to, had to) هي : الأفعال المساعدة المصدرية هي :

### جمل الشكل الأول

| تتمة الجملة | المفعول به | فعل رئيسي (V1) | فعل مساعد مصدرية | فاعل الجملة المعطاة |
|-------------|------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
|-------------|------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|

شكل جملة المبني للمجهول في جمل الشكل الأول

| 1خ              | 2خ                             | 3خ      | 4خ                                       | 5خ                            | 6خ  |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| ننقل المفعول به | ننقل الفعل المساعد<br>المصدرية | نضيف be | نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى<br>التصريف الثالث | ننقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد | نضع الحرف (by) ثم ننقل فاعل<br>الجملة إذا كان اسم |

18. Engineers **had to reclaim** land from the sea. (make passive voice)

19. Teachers **will punish** students who have been cheating. (make passive voice).

20. Engineers **would divide** the tunnel into four sections. (make passive voice)

21. They **could construct** large halls between the sections. (make passive voice)



### جمل الشكل الثاني

|             |            |                |                        |                     |
|-------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| تتمة الجملة | المفعول به | فعل رئيسي (V3) | + have فعل مساعد مصدري | فاعل الجملة المعطاة |
|-------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|

### شكل جملة المبنى للمجهول في جمل الشكل الثاني

| خ1             | خ2                                     | خ3        | خ4                               | خ5                           | خ6  |
|----------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| نقل المفعول به | نقل الفعل المساعد المصدري و الفعل have | نضيف been | نقل الفعل بالتصريف الثالث كما هو | نقل ما تبقى من الجملة إن وجد | نضع الحرف (by) ثم نقل فاعل الجملة إذا كان اسم |

22. The government **might have saved** some of the historical sites. (make passive voice)

23. The postman **could have sent** the letter to the wrong address. (make passive voice)

## (3). Reported Speech

**ملاحظة:** إذا جاء بين قوسين أسفل الجملة ( *told, said, asked* ) يجب إعادة كتابة الجملة إلى الكلام المنقول.

يوجد (3) أنواع من الجمل التي سنعيد كتابتها إلى الكلام المنقول:

1- الجمل التصريحية. 2- جمل أسئلة الاستفهام. 3- جمل أسئلة تبدأ بكلمة سؤال

**قاعدة عامة:** عند إعادة كتابة جملة إلى الكلام المنقول يجب تغيير (3) أشياء و هي:

1. الضمائر 2. الأفعال 3. كلمات محددة

\* يجب حفظ هذه التغييرات من الجداول التالية:

| جدول الضمائر              |                             | جدول الأفعال              |                             | جدول الكلمات المحددة      |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| إذا جاء في الجملة المعطاة | يصبح في جملة الكلام المنقول | إذا جاء في الجملة المعطاة | يصبح في جملة الكلام المنقول | إذا جاء في الجملة المعطاة | يصبح في جملة الكلام المنقول |
| I                         | he - she                    | is - am                   | was                         | here                      | there                       |
| my                        | his - her                   | are                       | were                        | tomorrow                  | the following day           |
| me                        | him - her                   | have                      | had                         | last night                | the previous night          |
| we                        | they                        | was - were                | had been                    | yesterday                 | the previous day            |
| our                       | their                       | can                       | could                       |                           |                             |
| us                        | them                        | will                      | would                       |                           |                             |
| it                        | it تبقى                     | فعل مضارع بسيط V1         | فعل ماضي بسيط V2            |                           |                             |
|                           |                             | فعل ماضي بسيط V2          | ماضي تام V3 + had           |                           |                             |

### النوع الأول : الجمل التصريحية

**عند إعادة كتابة جملة تصريحية إلى الكلام المنقول نتبع الخطوات التالية:**

1. نقل ما هو معطى من بين قوسين. 2. نقوم بتغيير الضمائر و الأفعال و الكلمات المحددة بناءً على الجداول السابقة.

**ملاحظة:** الكلمات التي لا نغيرها نقوم بنقلها كما هي في مكانها.

1. We're taking **our** grandchildren on holiday. ....  
(report using "They said")
2. I'm going to visit **my** cousins in the next town.....  
(report using "She said")
3. I'm going out with **my** parents.....  
(report using "She said")
4. I **teach** economics. ....  
(report using "She said")
5. I **work** in a university. ....  
(report using "She said")
6. I **am** a lecturer. ....  
(report using "She said")
7. I **am** enjoying **my** new job. ....  
(report using "He said")

8. I slept for ten hours last night. ....  
(report using "He said")

**ملاحظة:** إذا جاء في الجملة المعطاة (don't) نستبدله ب (didn't) و نقوم بتغيير الضمائر و الكلمات المحددة فقط.

9. We don't argue about anything. ....  
(report using "They said")

## النوع الثاني

**جمل أسئلة الاستفهام :** هذا النوع من الأسئلة يبدأ بفعل مساعد.

**جمل أسئلة تبدأ بكلمة سؤال :** هذا النوع من الأسئلة يبدأ بكلمة سؤال.

\* عند إعادة كتابة سؤال استفهام أو سؤال يبدأ بكلمة سؤال إلى الكلام المنقول تتبع الخطوات التالية:

الخطوة الأولى: ننقل ما هو معطى من بين قوسين ( He asked her , He asked them . She asked him , She asked me , He asked us )  
ضمير مفعول به ضمير مفعول به ضمير مفعول به ضمير مفعول به ضمير مفعول به

الخطوة الثانية: - إذا كان السؤال استفهام يجب أن نضع (if) - إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بكلمة سؤال يجب أن ننقل نفس كلمة السؤال.

الخطوة الثالثة: يجب أن نضع ضمير فاعل يتناسب مع ضمير المفعول به المعطى بين قوسين على الشكل الآتي:

|   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| إذا كان المفعول به في الخطوة الأولى<br>بين قوسين (me) | إذا كان المفعول به في الخطوة الأولى<br>بين قوسين (them) | إذا كان المفعول به في الخطوة الأولى<br>بين قوسين (her) | إذا كان المفعول به في الخطوة الأولى<br>بين قوسين (him)                                       |
| نضع ضمير الفاعل في الخطوة الثالثة (I)                 | نضع ضمير الفاعل في الخطوة الثالثة (they)                | نضع ضمير الفاعل في الخطوة الثالثة (she)                | نضع ضمير الفاعل في الخطوة الثالثة (he)   |
|   |   |  | إذا كان المفعول به في الخطوة الأولى بين قوسين (us)<br>نضع ضمير الفاعل في الخطوة الثالثة (we) |

الخطوة الرابعة: نحذف الضمير (you)

الخطوة الخامسة: نقوم بتغيير الضمائر و الأفعال و الكلمات المحددة إن وجد بحسب الجداول الثلاثة السابقة.

الخطوة السادسة: إذا جاء في السؤال ( do , would ) نحذفه ثم نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى ماضي بسيط (V2).

الخطوة السابعة: إذا جاء في السؤال (did) نحذفه ثم نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى ماضي تام ( نضيف had ثم نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث V3 )

الخطوة الثامنة: إذا جاء في السؤال (your) يجب تحويله بحسب ضمير الفاعل الذي وضعناه في الخطوة الثالثة على الشكل الآتي:

|                                 |                                    |                                   |   |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| إذا وضعنا في الخطوة الثالثة (I) | إذا وضعنا في الخطوة الثالثة (they) | إذا وضعنا في الخطوة الثالثة (she) | إذا وضعنا في الخطوة الثالثة (he)                          |
| نستبدل (your) ب (my)            | نستبدل (your) ب (their)            | نستبدل (your) ب (her)             | نستبدل (your) ب (his)                                     |
|                                 |                                    |                                   | إذا وضعنا في الخطوة الثالثة (we)<br>نستبدل (your) ب (our) |

الخطوة التاسعة: نستبدل إشارة الاستفهام بنقطة (.)

10. Do you enjoy spending time with each other?

(report using "He asked them")

11. Are you enjoying married life?

(report using "She asked them")

12. Can you take me to the airport tomorrow?

(report using "He asked him")

13. Did you enjoy your holiday?

(report using "He asked him")

14. Have you seen my briefcase?

(report using "He asked him")

15. Was it easy to find work?

(report using "He asked him")

16. Do you work in a college?

(report using "I asked her")

17. Did you enjoy living there?

(report using "He asked her")

18. Are you married?

(report using "He asked them")

19. Have you got the time?

(report using "She asked me")

20. Can I go out with my friends?

(report using "Hani asked his mother")

21. When did you first meet?

(report using "He asked them")

22. What are you doing at the weekend?

(report using "He asked them")

23. Where are you going?

(report using "He asked them")

24. What time do you have to be there?

(report using "He asked them")

25. When did you get back?

(report using "He asked them")

26. When did you last have it?

(report using "He asked him")

27. What are you doing?

(report using "I asked him")

28. Where do you live?

(report using "He asked him")

29. Where did you live before that?

(report using "He asked them")

30. What's your name?

(report using "I asked him")

31. What is your job?

(report using "I asked her")

Sari Tamim

## الفعل السببي (Causative Verb / Have) . (4)

**ملاحظة:** إذا جاء بين توكسين أسفل الجملة (use a causative verb) نعيد كتابة الجملة بإتباع الخطوات التالية:

**الخطوة الأولى:** ننقل فاعل الجملة المعطاة.

**الخطوة الثانية:**

| نقوم بما يلي:                             | إذا جاء في الجملة المعطاة:                                    |
|---|---|
| نقوم بحذفها ثم نضع ( has )                | 1- does , doesn't   |
| نقوم بحذفها ثم نضع ( have )               | 2- do , don't , rarely  |
| نقوم بحذفها ثم نضع ( had )                | 3- did , didn't , couldn't                                    |
| ننقلها بدون أداة النفي not ثم نضيف (have) | 4- isn't + going to<br>'m not + going to<br>aren't + going to |
| ننقلها ثم نضيف (have)                     | 5- will   |

**الخطوة الثالثة:** ننقل المفعول به او نستبدله ب ( it ) إذا كان مفرد و ( them ) إذا كان جمع .

**الخطوة الرابعة:** نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصرف الثالث.(V3).

ملاحظة: نحذف (myself, himself, herself, themselves, yourself)

**ملاحظة:** إذا كانت الجملة سؤال , نحول ( you ) إلى ( I ) و ( Are You ) إلى ( I am ) و ( your ) إلى ( my ).

1. I **didn't** repair the car myself.

( use a causative verb )

2. She **didn't** make the dress herself.

( use a causative verb )

3. He **isn't going to** take his own photo.

( use a causative verb )

4. My father **doesn't** clean his car himself.

( use a causative verb )

5. I **couldn't** repair my computer myself.

( use a causative verb )

6. Brides **rarely/don't** make their own wedding dresses.

( use a causative verb )

7. People **don't** service their cars themselves.

( use a causative verb )

8. She **couldn't** mend her dress.

( use a causative verb )

9. **Did** you put that TV aerial up yourself?

No,.....

( use a causative verb )

10. Are you **going to** service your own car?

No,.....

( use a causative verb )

**ملاحظة:** تتعلق بالجمال ذات الأرقام (11, 12, 13).

هذه الجملة مثبتة , حيث أن الفعل فيها في الماضي البسيط (V2). ( cut , painted , dyed )

**\* عند إعادة كتابة هذه الجملة نتبع ما يلي:**

1. ننقل فاعل الجملة المعطاة. 2. نضع ( didn't have ). 3. ننقل المفعول به او نستبدله ب ( it ) إذا كان مفرد و ( them ) إذا كان جمع أو.

4. نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصرف الثالث.(V3) ملاحظة: نحذف (myself, himself, herself, themselves, yourself)

11. My brother **cut** his own hair himself. ....

( use a causative verb )

12. My neighbour **painted** his own house himself. ....

( use a causative verb )

13. My mother **dyed** her own dress blue herself. ....

( use a causative verb )

# Sari Tamim

## السؤال السابع في الامتحان

### VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses.

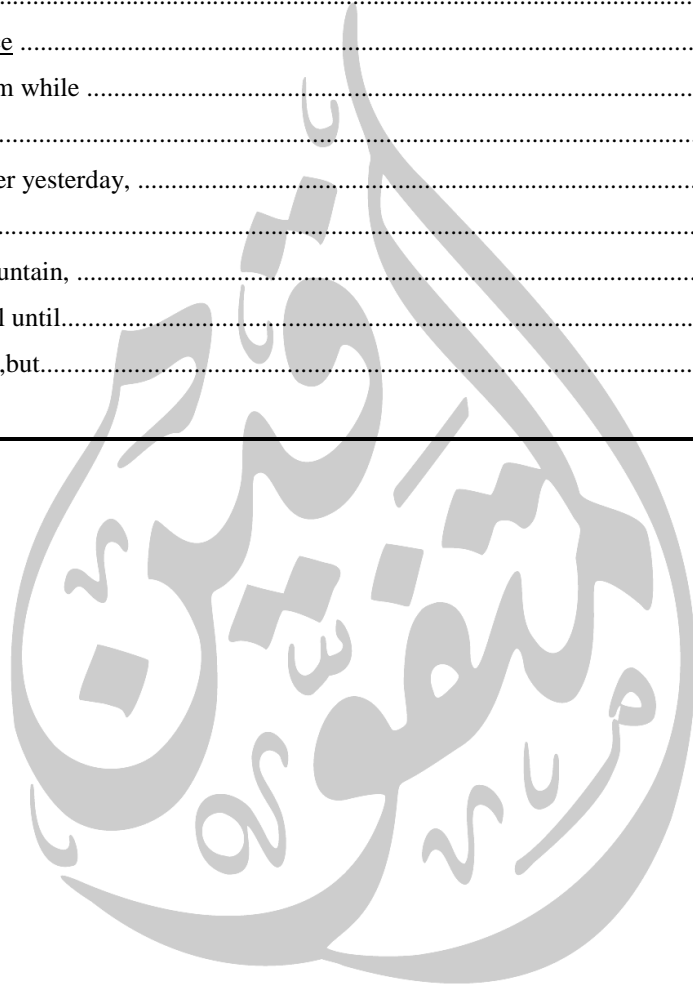
ملاحظة : عند إتمام الجملة يجب ترجمة وفهم معنى نصف الجملة المعطى.  
الجملة التي سنكتبها يجب أن تتألف من \ فاعل + فعل + (تتمة) \ .  
الجملة التي نكتبها يجب أن تكون صحيحة قواعدياً وإملائياً وفيها معنى منطقي .

| نصف الجملة المعطى   | الجملة الذي سنكتبها  |
|---|--|
| إذا كان الفعل في نصف الجملة المعطى مضارع.<br>1. When I <u>arrive</u> home ,                                     | يجب أن يكون الفعل في الجملة التي سنكتبها مضارع.<br><u>I can sleep.</u> / <u>I will sleep.</u> / <u>I do</u> my homework. |
| إذا كان الفعل في نصف الجملة المعطى ماضى.<br>2. When I <u>arrived</u> home,                                      | يجب أن يكون الفعل في الجملة التي سنكتبها ماضى<br>my mother <u>called</u> me.   |
| جملة شرطية \ نوع أول<br>إذا بدأت الجملة ب (If) و جاء بعدها فعل مضارع بسيط<br>3. <u>If I arrive</u> early,       | يجب أن نكتب جملة فيها (will+V0)<br><u>I will go.</u>   |
| جملة شرطية \ نوع ثاني<br>إذا بدأت الجملة ب (If) و جاء بعدها فعل ماضى بسيط<br>4. <u>If I knew</u> ,              | يجب أن نكتب جملة فيها (would+V0)<br><u>I would go.</u>   |
| جملة شرطية \ نوع ثالث<br>إذا بدأت الجملة ب (If) و جاء بعدها فعل ماضى تام<br>5. <u>If I had known</u> the truth, | يجب أن نكتب جملة فيها (would have+V3)<br><u>I would have told</u> you .  |
| إذا انتهت الجملة ب (since) و جاء قبلها فعل مضارع تام<br>6. I <u>haven't seen</u> you <u>since</u>               | يجب أن نكتب جملة فيها (فعل ماضى بسيط حصراً)<br>we <u>were</u> children.  |

1. I am looking forward to the day when.....
2. Many people believe that.....
3. You feel cold when.....
4. When I was a student, .....
5. He had to pay a fine because.....
6. He left court a free man because.....
7. Omar felt very guilty even though.....
8. The driver stopped after.....
9. When Leila read the letter, .....
10. James was very nervous when .....
11. When he finished the race, .....
12. While I was on holiday,.....
13. I went to the post office because.....
14. When the rescue team arrived, .....
15. Ahmed went to the airport because.....
16. Fadia didn't go to school yesterday because.....
17. I spilt tea on my homework ,so.....
18. I have got really a bad toothache, so .....
19. I did my homework so quickly, so .....



20. I have passed my driving test, so .....
21. The driver had to pay a fine because.....
22. If you are very lucky, .....
23. If you misuse the equipment, .....
24. If you travel by car,.....
25. If you make a mistake, .....
26. If you break the law, .....
27. I will show you the photos when .....
28. You will have to make a special effort if.....
29. You will be happier and more successful if .....
30. It would be a good idea if .....
31. We haven't met each other since .....
32. She fell down and broke her arm while .....
33. When he said she was leaving, .....
34. When I was talking to my bother yesterday, .....
35. The fire had started when .....
36. As we were walking up the mountain, .....
37. Everything was going very well until.....
38. It had been cloudy all morning ,but.....



# Sari Tamim

## السؤال الثامن في الامتحان

### VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets:

#### 1. Derivatives / الاشتقاقات

ملاحظة : يجب حفظ كلمة الاشتقاق لأنها الكلمة التي سنختارها من بين قوسين.

| The word        | الكلمة | المعنى          | Derivative               | الاشتقاق | المعنى             |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 1. violence     |        | عنف             | violent                  |          | عنيف               |
| 2. chaos        |        | فوضى            | chaotic                  |          | فوضوي              |
| 3. law          |        | قانون           | legal                    |          | قانوني             |
| 4. innocence    |        | براءة           | innocent                 |          | برئ                |
| 5. guilt        |        | ذنب             | guilty                   |          | مذنب               |
| 6. earn         |        | يكسب            | earnings                 |          | مكاسب \ أرباح      |
| 7. destroy      |        | يدمر            | destruction \ destroying |          | دمار \ يدمر        |
| 8. disaster     |        | كارثة           | disastrous               |          | كارثي              |
| 9. act          |        | يؤدي \ يفعل     | activity                 |          | نشاط               |
| 10. economy     |        | اقتصاد          | economic                 |          | اقتصادي            |
| 11. develop     |        | يطور            | development              |          | تطور               |
| 12. day         |        | يوم             | daily                    |          | يومي               |
| 13. infect      |        | يصيب بالعدوى    | infections               |          | أمراض معدية        |
| 14. nature      |        | طبيعية          | natural                  |          | طبيعي              |
| 15. threat      |        | تهديد           | threaten                 |          | يهدد               |
| 16. vary        |        | يتنوع           | variety                  |          | تنوع               |
| 17. peace       |        | سلام            | peaceful                 |          | مسالم              |
| 18. remind      |        | يذكر            | reminder                 |          | ذكرى               |
| 19. excite      |        | يبهج \ يسعد     | excitement               |          | إثارة              |
| 20. history     |        | تاريخ           | historic \ historical    |          | تاريخي             |
| 21. complete    |        | يكمل \ ينهي     | completion               |          | إكمال              |
| 22. build       |        | يبني            | builders / buildings     |          | عمال بناء \ أبنية  |
| 23. inefficient |        | غير كفؤ         | inefficiency             |          | عدم كفاءة          |
| 24. amazing     |        | مذهل            | amazement                |          | دهشة               |
| 25. appeal      |        | يروق ل \ يعجب ب | appealing                |          | جذاب \ فاتن        |
| 26. astonished  |        | مدهش            | astonishment             |          | دهشة               |
| 27. popular     |        | شعبي \ ذو شعبية | popularity               |          | شعبية              |
| 28. skill       |        | مهارة           | skilful                  |          | ماهر \ بارع        |
| 29. talent      |        | موهبة           | talented                 |          | موهوب              |
| 30. archaeology |        | علم الآثار      | archaeologist            |          | عالم آثار          |
| 31. construct   |        | يبني            | construction             |          | بناء               |
| 32. major       |        | رئيسي           | majority                 |          | الأغلبية           |
| 33. permanently |        | بشكل دائم       | permanent                |          | دائم               |
| 34. amaze       |        | يُذهل           | amazing                  |          | مذهل               |
| 35. astonish    |        | يُذهل           | astonished               |          | مُنْدهش            |
| 36. musical     |        | موسيقي          | music                    |          | موسيقى             |
| 37. ability     | ← →    | قدرة            | able                     |          | قادر \ ذكي \ موهوب |
| 38. Mathematics | ← →    | علم الرياضيات   | mathematical             |          | حسابي              |

1. Unemployment is falling as more people find (**permanent – permanently**) work.
2. The (**major – majority**) of the world's migrants move to find a better life.
3. A huge earthquake caused the (**destruction- destroy**) of Agadir, Morocco, in 1960.
4. Some human activities are (**destroying – destroy**) the natural world.
5. Two (**disaster – disastrous**) potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland.
6. Storms caused the (**destroy – destruction**) of most of the crops.
7. It has been a (**disaster – disastrous**) year for the tea industry.
8. Omar felt very (**guilt- guilty**) even though the accident was not his fault.
9. The (**majority – major**) of people never commit a crime.
10. Deir ez-Zour is an area of great (**nature – natural**) beauty.
11. In my city there is a wide (**variety – vary**) of entertainments to choose from.
12. I'd like to live in a small (**peace – peaceful**) village near the sea.
13. The date for the (**complete – completion**) of the dam project is 2009.
14. Sport has increased greatly in (**popularity- popular**) in recent years.
15. The more you practise, the more (**skill – skilful**) you will become.
16. Traditional music has lost some of its (**popularity- popular**) among young people.
17. Wherever I go on holiday I like to visit places of (**historical – history**) interest.
18. My sister was never able to do paint or draw well until a new and very (**skill – skilful**) teacher arrived at the school.
19. Since then, my sister's progress has been (**amaze – amazing**).
20. His greatest strength is his (**able – ability**) to change direction quickly. 20. قوته الأعظم هي قدرته \ مقدرته أن يغير الاتجاه بسرعة.
21. Only certain kinds of people have (**mathematical – mathematics**) brains. 21. فقط أنواع محددة من الناس تمتلك عقول حسابية.
22. I've never been very good at (**mathematical – mathematics**). 22. لم أكن أبداً جيداً في الرياضات.
23. He has an amazing (**ability – able**) to multiply large numbers in his head. 23. يمتلك مقدرة مذهلة على ضرب أعداد ضخمة في دماغه.
24. My sister is a very (**ability- able**) student. 24. إن أختي طالبة ذكية \ موهوبة.

## 2. Prepositions / حروف الجر

**ملاحظة:** يجب حفظ الكلمات التي تأتي مع كل حرف جر لأنه بناء على هذه الكلمات التي تأتي قبل أو بعد القوس سنختار حرف الجر المناسب.

|             |  |                                     |                       |                           |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>On</b>   | keen on<br>مولع ب \ شديد الاهتمام ب                  | play on<br>يعزف على                 | built on<br>بني على   | dependent on<br>يعتمد على |
| <b>In</b>   | interested in<br>مهتم ب                              | in heads<br>في الدماغ \<br>في الرأس | in seconds<br>في ثوان | in 1791<br>في سنة 1791    |
| <b>Of</b>   | full of<br>ملى ب                                     | aware of<br>مدرك ل                  | cause of<br>سبب ل     |                           |
| <b>At</b>   | at a very young age<br>في سن مبكراً منذ نعومة أظفاره | at random<br>بشكل عشوائي            | good at<br>جيد في     |                           |
| <b>From</b> | different from<br>مختلف عن                           | From 1048 to 1133                   |                       |                           |
| <b>with</b> | satisfied with<br>راض عن                             |                                     |                       |                           |
| <b>For</b>  | famous for<br>مشهور ب                                |                                     |                       |                           |

1. Human beings are dependent (**on – in**) plants.
2. While she was at the Eden Project one girl became very interested (**on – in**) biology.
3. I've never been keen (**at – on**) museums.
4. The Eden Project is quite different (**at – from**) a normal museum.

5. On wet days the biomes are full (**with – of**) visitors sheltering from the rain.
6. Visiting the Eden Project makes you aware (**at – of**) the importance of plants.
7. The Eden Project is particularly famous (**with – for**) its huge biomes.
8. It's expensive to get into the Eden Project, but we were very satisfied (**with – in**) our visit.
9. Modern Damascus is built (**in – on**) the site of many ancient civilisations.
10. Damascus is famous (**for – with**) its historical monuments.
11. **A:** Are you good (**at - for**) maths? **B:** I'm quite good, but I can't do calculations (**in - on**) my head very quickly.
12. **A:** When did Omar Khayyam live? **B:** (**At - From**) 1048 to 1133.
13. In fact, he learnt to play complicated music (**at - on**) the piano when he was only five years old.
14. A computer picked the names of the three winners (**at -from**) random.

### 3. Phrasal Verbs / العبارات الفعلية

#### (A)

| Phrasal Verb       | Meaning                                      | كلمات محددة تأتي قبل أو بعد القوس في الجملة و بناء عليها نختار العبارة الفعلية |
|--------------------|--|--|
| 1. come up with    | يخترع (طريقة)                                | way  |
| 2. look forward to | ينتظر / يترقب (اليوم – العطلة)               | the day – holidays   |
| 3. put up with     | يتحمل (ضوضاء \ ضجيج)<br>(رحلة إلى العمل)     | noise – journey to work  |
| 4. come up against | يواجه (مشكلة)                                | problem  |
| 5. keep up with    | يبقى على اطلاع بأخر (تغيرات – الأخبار)       | changes - news   |
| 6. cut down on     | يقلل من (كمية المخلفات – تغليف - كمية السكر) | amount of waste – packaging -<br>the amount of sugar                           |
| 7. run out of      | ينفذ من (المساحات\ الأراضي \ بنزين)          | spaces , petrol  |

1. Things are moving so fast – it's impossible to (**keep up with – put up with**) the changes.
2. I'm (**running out of - looking forward to**) the day when 100% of our rubbish is recycled.
3. People living near the bus station (**keep up with - put up with**) a lot of noise.
4. In my city, the council is (**going along with - running out of**) space for new houses.
5. Our town is trying hard to (**come up against - cut down on**) the amount of waste it buries in the ground.
6. I'm looking for a new flat. I can't (**come up with - put up with**) the noise of the traffic any longer.
7. Environmentalists are working hard to (**come over with – come up with**) new ways of saving energy.
8. If you want to improve your health, you should (**cut down on –make up for**) the amount of sugar and fat you eat.
9. I'm so busy I find it very hard to (**put up with - keep up with**) the news.
10. They live very close to the airport, and they're finding it very difficult to (**put up with – keep up with**) the noise.

#### (B)

| Phrasal Verb    | Meaning  | كلمات محددة تأتي قبل أو بعد القوس في الجملة و بناء عليها نختار العبارة الفعلية |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. make up      | يخترع (قصة) او (عذر)   | story – excuse   |
| 2. make up for  | يعوض عن (وقت ضائع)   | time   |
| 3. do away with | يتخلص من / يتخلى عن / يلغي<br>(مصاريف – هاتف أرضي – دكان القرية) | banks – landline – village shop  |
| 4. do up        | يربط رباط (الحذاء أو الجزمة)                                     | shoes – boots  |
| 5. do up        | ينظف أو يرتب (الشقة – الأبنية – الغرفة)                          | flat – buildings - room  |
| 6. do without   | يتدبر (الأمريديون – يستغني عن (النوم – السكر – الملح)            | sleep – sugar – salt   |

11. The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to (**do up - do without**) sugar.
12. Too much salt is bad for you, but you shouldn't (**do without – do up**) it altogether.
13. The teacher asked the class to (**make of – make up**) a story about the sea.
14. Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to (**do it up -do without it**).
15. At first, he thought he might (**make up for - make up**) an excuse, but decided he must be honest.

## (C)

| Phrasal Verb   | Meaning                                      | كلمات محددة تأتي قبل أو بعد القوس في الجملة و بناء عليها نختار العبارة الفعلية |
|----------------|--|--|
| 1. come down   | يتناقص - يهبط (السعر)                        | price  |
| 2. come around | يستعيد وعيه بعد (وقوع و ضرب - عملية جراحية)  | fell and hit - operation   |
| 3. come up     | يصبح متوفرا (عمل)                            | job  |
| 4. come up     | يذكر (اسم) شخصا ما                           | name   |
| 5. come over   | يزور   | جملة رقم ( 17 )  |
| 6. come out    | تظهر ( الشمس بعد انقشاع الغيوم )             | sun  |
| 7. come across | يجد بالصدفة ( مخيم/معسكر - نظارة - ساعة يد ) | camp - glasses - watch   |

16. As we were walking up the mountain, we (came across - came around) a small camp site.

17. (Come over - Come up) when you're next in town.

18. I wish the price of petrol would (come out - come down).

19. I've lost my glasses - let me know if you (come across - come over) them.

20. When my brother (came around - came up) after his operation, he felt fine.

21. It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun (came across - came out).

#### 4. Collocations / كلمات محددة تأتي مع أفعال محددة

**ملاحظة:** يجب حفظ الكلمات التي تأتي مع الفعلين (Do - Make) لأنه بناء على هذه الكلمات التي تأتي بعد القوس سنختار إما الفعل Do أو الفعل Make.

**make**  
**made**  
**making**

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a mistake    | يرتكب خطأ / غلطة |
| 2. a success    | يجعل منه نجاحا   |
| 3. effort       | يبذل جهدا        |
| 4. decision     | يتخذ قرارا       |
| 5. a suggestion | يقدم اقتراح      |
| 6. a promise    | يقطع وعدا        |

**do**  
**did**  
**doing**  
**done**

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. research    | يقوم بالبحث   |
| 2. damage      | يسبب ضرر      |
| 3. homework    | يكتب الواجبات |
| 4. experiments | يقوم بتجارب   |
| 5. shopping    | يقوم بالتسوق  |

1. Scientists frequently (do - make) experiments to test their ideas.
2. You will have to (do - make) a special effort if you want to pass your exam.
3. If you (make - do) a mistake, you have to (make - do) your homework again.
4. I've (done - made) my decision very carefully.
5. Last night's storm (made - did) a lot of damage to buildings in our area.
6. Could I (make - do) a suggestion?
7. You should think carefully before you (do - make) your decision.
8. I have to (make - do) experiments on people who have had little or no sleep.
9. Where do you (make - do) your shopping?
10. When I was 12, I (did - made) the decision not to eat any more fast food.
11. We usually (do - make) the shopping at the weekend.
12. Are you happy with the decision you (did - made)?

# Sari Tamim



**5. Colour Idioms / مصطلحات الألوان**

**ملاحظة:** يوجد مجموعة من المصطلحات التي يأتي فيها كلمات تدل على الألوان حيث أن كل لون يأتي قبله أو بعده كلمات محددة . هذه الكلمات تأتي قبل أو بعد القوس و بناء عليها نختار كلمة اللون الصحيحة من بين قوسين.

|                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. out of the <b>blue</b>             | على نحو غير متوقع                  |
| 2. <b>red</b> tape                    | الروتين الحكومي - البيروقراطية     |
| 3. to be in <b>black and white</b>    | بوضوح - بالخط العريض - مطبوع       |
| 4. see <b>red</b>                     | يغضب                               |
| 5. give the <b>green</b> light        | يعطي الإذن - يوافق - يسمح          |
| 6. put ..... on the <b>black</b> list | يضع في اللائحة السوداء/يضع في ذهنه |

1. When he accused me of being wasteful, I saw (**blue – red**).
2. They've given the (**green – red**) light to the building of a new incinerator.
3. It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly. There is so much (**blue – red**) tape.
4. I heard this morning, out of the (**green- blue**), that I'd won a writing competition
- 5- I think it's just a rumour. **A-** No, it's in the newspaper. Look – it's here in (**black- red**) and white .
6. **A-** Calm down. **B-** Sorry – someone accused me of being lazy and I just saw (**blue – red**).
7. The authorities have just given the (**blue - green**) light to the building of a new airport.

**6. Idioms with and****مصطلحات مع and**

**ملاحظة:** يوجد مجموعة من المصطلحات التي تتألف من (كلمة + and + كلمة) . هذه المصطلحات ثابتة يجب حفظها كما هي .

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. pick and choose     | يختار ما يريد        |
| 2. nearest and dearest | المقربون و الأصدقاء  |
| 3. odds and ends       | نثرات - بقايا        |
| 4. far and wide        | من جميع أنحاء العالم |
| 5. hustle and bustle   | ازدحام و ضجيج        |
| 6. peace and quiet     | السلام و الهدوء      |

**تأتي كلمة من المصطلح قبل أو بعد القوس و بناء على هذه الكلمة نختار الكلمة المناسبة.**

1. People come from far and ( **pick - wide**) to see the Umayyad Mosque in the centre of Damascus.
2. I love spending time with my nearest and ( **odds – dearest** ), so we often have family get-togethers.
3. While I was on holiday I bought lots of odds and ( **choose - ends**) to give as presents.
4. There are lots of restaurants near here. You can pick and (**choose - bustle**) from about fifty.
5. Some people enjoy the hustle and ( **bustle - choose**) of shopping in street markets.
6. I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of odds and ( **wide – ends** ) on my desk.
7. People came from far and ( **quiet - wide**) to see the exhibition.
8. We're having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our nearest and ( **choose -dearest**).
- 9.The new library is wonderful – there are so many books to pick and (**nearest – choose**) from.

**7. Music Idioms / مصطلحات الموسيقى**

**ملاحظة:** يوجد مجموعة من المصطلحات التي يأتي فيها كلمات تتعلق بالموسيقى. هذه المصطلحات ثابتة يجب حفظها كما هي.

| Music Idiom                             | Arabic Meaning          |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>blow</u> one's own <u>trumpet</u> | يتفاخر \ يتباهى         |
| 2. <u>face</u> the <u>music</u>         | يواجه العقاب            |
| 3. <u>drum</u> into                     | يعلم بالإعادة و التكرار |
| 4. <u>change</u> one's <u>tune</u>      | يُغير رأيه              |

تأتي كلمة من المصطلح قبل القوس أو بعد القوس و بناء على هذه الكلمة نختار الكلمة التي تتعلق بالموسيقى.

1. He's been telling lies to so many people . Eventually they will find out and he'll have to face the ( **tune - music**).
2. I can't stand the kind of big-headed person who blows his own ( **flute - trumpet**) all the time.
3. He was against the idea of a holiday in Greece, but he changed his ( **music - tune**) when he found out how cheap the flight was.
4. Laila is very good at ( **bowing – blowing**) her own trumpet , so she'll probably get that job.
5. If you break the law, you have to face the ( **tune - music**).
6. The importance of crossing the road safely is ( **drummed into- changed into**) children when they are very young.
7. You've changed your ( **drum – tune**). Yesterday you said you'd never eat fast food again.

## 8. Sound Words / كلمات الصوت

ملاحظة: يوجد مجموعة من كلمات الأصوات التي يأتي معها كلمات محددة.

هذه الكلمات تأتي قبل أو بعد القوس و بناء عليها نختار كلمة الصوت الصحيحة من بين قوسين.

| كلمة الصوت | المعنى                    | الكلمات التي تأتي قبل أو بعد القوس و بناء عليها نختار كلمة الصوت |
|------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1. bang    | يضرب بقوة                 | door ( باب ) hammer ( مطرقة )                                    |
| 2. splash  | تتأثر الماء ( طرطشة )     | swimming pool ( مسبح )   |
| 3. whistle | صفير                      | wind ( ريح ) bird ( طائر \ عصفور )                               |
| 4. scream  | يصرخ                      | terrified of spiders ( مفزوع \ خائف من العناكب )                 |
| 5. roar    | صوت هدير المحرك           | plane ( طائرة )  |
| 6. tick    | صوت الساعة ( تك تك )      | clock ( ساعة )   |
| 7. drip    | صوت قطرات الماء ( تنقيط ) | tap ( حنفية \ صنبور )  |
| 8. click   | طقطقة                     | car seat belt ( حزام الأمان ) – light switch ( مفتاح الكهرباء )  |

1. The ( **dripping – roaring**) of a plane woke me up in the night.
2. Can you hear that ( **tick – dripping**) noise? Someone must have left a tap on in the bathroom.
3. Everyone heard the ( **splash- scream**) when he jumped into the swimming pool.
4. A friend of mine is terrified of spiders and ( **ticks – screams**) if she sees one close to her.
5. Digital clocks don't ( **tick – roar**) like old-fashioned clocks used to.
6. ( **Bang – Roar**) is the sound of a door closing very noisily or a hammer hitting something hard.
7. ( **Drip – Click**) is the sound of a light switch or a car seat belt being fastened.
8. ( **Scream – Whistle**) is the sound of the wind in the trees or a bird.
9. I just heard the door ( **bang - splash**). It sounded as if someone left in a hurry.
10. Was that ( **bang - splash**) the sound of someone jumping into the swimming pool?

## 9. Musical Instruments / أدوات موسيقية

ملاحظة: يوجد مجموعة من الأدوات الموسيقية التي يأتي معها فعل عزف محدد. يجب حفظ فعل العزف مع كل آلة موسيقية.

| فعل العزف        | الآلة الموسيقية |  |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1. blow          | ينفخ            | the saxophone   flute   trumpet<br>سكسافون   مزمار   بوق |
| 2. strum \ pluck | ينقر \ يداعب    | a guitar   strings<br>غيتار   أوتار                      |
| 3. bow           | يعزف            | a violin<br>كمان   |
| 4. hit           | يضرب            | percussion instruments<br>أدوات موسيقية قرعيه            |

1. You have to ( **blow – strum**) a flute.
2. You can either ( **bow – strum**) or ( **blow – pluck**) a guitar.
3. You have to ( **bow – blow**) saxophones and trumpets.
4. You can ( **bow – strum**) or ( **blow – pluck**) a guitar, but you usually ( **hit – bow**) a violin.
5. You ( **pluck – hit**) percussion instruments with sticks or your hands.
6. Can you hear someone ( **blowing - strumming**) a guitar?
7. You can ( **hit - strum**) a guitar or you can ( **blow - pluck**) the strings individually.

## 10. Prefixes / البوادي

البادئة : جزء صغير من الكلام يتألف من حرفين أو ثلاثة أو أربعة أو خمسة أحرف.

يوجد (4) بوادي و هي:

|       |      |        |     |          |         |         |              |
|-------|------|--------|-----|----------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 1. re | يعيد | 2. mis | يسئ | 3. under | يقلل من | 4. over | يزيد من \ في |
|-------|------|--------|-----|----------|---------|---------|--------------|

- تأتي البادئة قبل الفعل فتغير معنى الفعل بحسب معناها.

- يوجد مجموعة من الأفعال التي تبدأ بهذه البوادي. يجب حفظ معاني هذه الأفعال .

|            |                |               |                 |                 |                       |
|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. rewrite | يعيد الكتابة   | 5. redo       | يعيد عمل شيء ما | 9. misheard     | أخطأ السمع \ أساء فهم |
| 2. reuse   | يعيد استخدام   | 6. reorganise | يعيد تنظيم      | 10. misbehaved  | أساء التصرف           |
| 3. rebuilt | أعاد بناء      | 7. misuse     | يسيء استخدام    | 11. undercooked | غير مطهو بشكل جيد     |
| 4. rewind  | يعيد لف الشريط | 8. misread    | يخطأ في قراءة   | 12. overcharged | زاد في السعر          |

ملاحظة :- يجب فهم معنى الجملة لاختيار الفعل الصحيح من بين قوسين.

1. I spilt tea on my homework, so I had to (**miswrite – rewrite**) it.
2. During the storm, three houses were destroyed and had to be (**overbuilt – rebuilt**).
3. I (**misheard – overheard**) you. I thought you said we'd meet at 9 o'clock.
4. The children were very good. None of them (**over behaved – misbehaved**) in any way.
5. **A:** Why aren't you eating those potatoes? **B:** They're too hard. We obviously (**overcooked - undercooked**) them.
6. Those chemicals are only dangerous if you (**misuse -reuse**) them.
7. I did my homework too quickly, so the teacher asked me to (**redo – reorganise**) it.
8. If you (**misuse – redo**) the equipment, it will not work properly.

## 11. Explanations and Results / تفسيرات و نتائج

\*يوجد مجموعتين من الكلمات التي سنختارها من بين قوسين:

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| المجموعة الأولى  | لكي لا in order not to - لكي to - لكي in order to           |
| المجموعة الثانية | نتيجة لهذا with the result that - لكي so that - لأن because |

1. إذا جاء بين قوسين كلمة من المجموعة الأولى و كلمة من المجموعة الثانية و جاء بعد القوس (فعل) نختار من بين قوسين كلمة من المجموعة الأولى.

2. إذا جاء بين قوسين كلمة من المجموعة الأولى و كلمة من المجموعة الثانية و لم يأتي بعد القوس (فعل) نختار من بين قوسين كلمة من المجموعة الثانية .

1. The rainforest has been cut down (**so that – in order to**) make more farmland.
2. Farmers need more land (**so that – in order to**) they can grow more soya beans.
3. Loggers cut down trees (**so that – in order to**) sell the wood.
4. People move away from desert areas (**so that – in order to**) find food and water.
5. Ahmad went to the airport (**so that – in order to**) meet his brother, Khaled.
6. Ahmad went to the airport (**because – to**) he had to meet his brother, Khaled.

3. إذا جاء بين قوسين ( because – so that ) نختار ( so that ) إذا جاء بعد القوس ( can , could ).

4. إذا جاء بين قوسين ( because – so that ) نختار ( because ) إذا لم يأتي بعد القوس ( can , could ).

5. إذا جاء بين قوسين ( with the result that - because – so that ) - نختار ( with the result that ) إذا جاء قبل القوس ( فاصلة).

6. إذا جاء بين قوسين ( with the result that - because – so that ) - نختار ( because / so that ) إذا لم يأتي قبل القوس ( فاصلة).

7. Large areas of forest have been cut down, (with the result that – because) the soil is now dry and dusty.
8. Forests are being cut down (**because – so that**) we need more farming land.
9. Fadia did not go to school yesterday (**because – so that**) she felt / was feeling ill.
10. I went to the post office (**because – so that**) I wanted to buy stamps.
11. Ahmad went to the airport (**because – so that**) he could meet his brother, Khaled.
12. Omar's letter was so difficult to read (**because – so that**) he wrote / had written it very quickly.
13. More and more forests are being cut down, (with the result that – because) many lands are turning into deserts.
14. Farmers tend to over cultivate their land, ( because – with the result that ) the soil becomes poor and unproductive.

**مقارنة و تباين \ Comparing and Contrasting (12)**

1. Land phones are used in one place, (whereas – instead of) mobile phones can be carried.
2. I've decided to learn Chinese (instead of– whereas) French at university.
3. It's expensive to live in the city (but – in comparison with) the country.
4. (Instead of– Whereas) buildings, all I can see from my window are fields and trees.
5. (In comparison with – Whereas) village life, city life can be quite stressful.
6. You can only talk to people on landline phones, (but – instead of) you can also send text messages with mobile phones.

**السؤال الحادي عشر \ المواضيع**

- (1). **Write an email to a friend and tell him about the event which changed your life in some way. S.B./ P. 21**  
**Choose something that actually happened to you or use your imagination to make up a story. A. B. / P.13**

I still remember the first holiday I had with my friends five years ago. It was a beautiful day in summer when my friends and I went to Lattakia. We went swimming. Suddenly, the weather changed and it started raining. I was so tired and could not swim. I was about to drown. Luckily, my friends came and helped me. At that moment, I felt that life was so precious and more beautiful when my friends were there to help me.

(1)- اكتب ايميل لصديق و أخبره عن الحدث الذي غير حياتك بطريقة ما .  
 اختر شيئاً ما حدث لك بالواقع أو استخدم خيالك لتخترع قصة.

مازلت أتذكر العطلة الأولى التي قضيتها مع أصدقائي منذ خمسة سنوات مضت. كان يوماً جميلاً عندما أصدقائي وأنا ذهبنا إلى اللاذقية. ذهبنا للسباحة فجأة تغير الطقس وبدأت تمطر. كنت متعباً ولم أستطع السباحة. كنت على وشك أن أغرق. لحسن الحظ, أصدقائي أتوا و ساعدوني. في تلك اللحظة, شعرت أن الحياة كانت ثمينة جداً و أكثر جمالاً عندما أصدقائي كانوا هناك لمساعدتي.

- (2). **Write an essay including arguments for and against protecting wild animals.**

The issue of wild animals has been discussed worldwide because of its importance and direct relation to our environment .Some governments have issued laws that protect endangered animals like elephants, tigers, whales and many more. These laws ban killing these wild animals because killing them will affect the balance of our environment. On the other hand, other people think that killing these animals is considered a source of making money. I think we should protect wild animals because they are important for our environment.

(2)- أكتب موضوعاً تذكر فيه آراء تؤيد و تعارض حماية الحيوانات البرية.

قضية الحيوانات البرية تُناقش عالمياً بسبب أهميتها و اتصالها المباشر مع بيئتنا. بعض الحكومات قد أصدرت قوانين تحمي الحيوانات المهددة مثل الفيلة و النمور و الحيتان و الكثير من الحيوانات. هذه القوانين تمنع هذه الحيوانات البرية لأن قتلها سيؤثر على توازن بيئتنا. من جهة أخرى, ناس آخرون يعتقدون أن قتل هذه الحيوانات يعتبر مصدر لكسب المال. أعتقد أننا يجب حماية الحيوانات البرية لأنها مهمة لبيئتنا.

- (3). **Write a letter to a local newspaper making recommendations which might help to solve the following problem. A.B /P.22**

**There are very few public places in your town where people can go to keep fit.**

Dear Sir / Madam

Our city is a modern place full of everything except for one problem .In our city there are very few places where people can go to keep fit. I think the government should do something to solve this problem. I have many recommendations: Firstly, there should be a gym in every neighborhood so that the people of these areas can practise sport easily . Secondly, the prices of enrolling in these gyms have to be reasonable. Finally, these gyms should be provided with equipment that are suitable for all ages.

I am looking forward to reading this letter in your newspaper.

Yours,

(3)- أكتب رسالة إلى صحيفة محلية مقدماً توصيات و التي يمكن أن تساعد في حل المشكلة التالية :  
 - يوجد القليل من الأماكن العامة في بلدتك حيث يستطيع الناس أن يذهبوا ليحافظوا على لياقتهم .

عزيزي السيد \ السيدة

إن مدينتنا مكان حديث\ عصري مليئة بكل شيء ما عدا مشكلة واحدة. في مدينتنا يوجد أماكن قليلة جداً حيث يستطيع الناس الذهاب ليحافظوا على لياقتهم. أعتقد أنه يجب على الحكومة القيام بشيء ما لحل هذه المشكلة. لدي عدة توصيات: أولاً, يجب أن يوجد نادي رياضي في كل حي لكي يستطيع الناس في هذه المناطق ممارسة الرياضة بسهولة . ثانياً, أسعار التسجيل في هذه النوادي الرياضية يجب أن تكون معقولة. أخيراً , هذه النوادي الرياضية يجب أن تكون مزودة بأجهزة مناسبة لكل الأعمار.

المخلص لكم



**(4). Write an account of a visit to a tourist site you made /you remember well. S.B. / P. 45****-Write a letter to a friend, describing an interesting place you have visited. A.B. / P. 32****Dear Sarah,**

My friends and I have just come home from a visit to Palmyra. Palmyra is located in the heart of the Syrian Desert. There are extensive ruins where tourists can walk around and visit the museum of Palmyra. We arrived on Friday morning and spent the day wandering in the place taking photos. The weather was hot but we were enjoying our time. We visited the museum and enjoyed seeing sculptures and pottery. I will never forget that day for I felt the greatness of the past civilizations.

**Best wishes,****(4)- أكتب قصة عن زيارة إلى موقع سياحي قمت بها \ تتذكرها جيداً.****أكتب رسالة إلى صديق تصف مكان ممتع قمت بزيارته.**

أصدقائي و أنا عدنا إلى المنزل من زيارة إلى تدمر . تقع تدمر في قلب الصحراء السورية. يوجد آثار واسعة حيث يستطيع السياح التجول و زيارة متحف تدمر. وصلنا صباح يوم الجمعة و قضينا النهار نتجول في المكان لنلقط الصور. كان الطقس حاراً و لن كنا نستمتع بوقتنا. زرنا المتحف و استمتعنا بمشاهدة المنحوتات و الأواني الفخارية. إن أنسى ذلك اليوم لأنني شعرت بعظمة الحضارات السابقة.

**(5). Write a report to the council making suggestions about where to build houses. S. B. / P. 51**

The increase in population has led to building more housing projects either by construction companies or by contractors. Probably the best place to build these projects would be in the suburbs, where there are vast areas. These housing projects will not only provide people with new flats but also find a chance for small businesses such as, shops and supermarkets to supply the people with their daily needs. Also, these projects may pave the way for new lines of transport which result in job opportunities for many people.

**(5)- أكتب تقريراً إلى المجلس مقدماً اقتراحات عن مكان لبناء المنازل.**

الازدياد في عدد السكان قد أدى إلى بناء المزيد من المشاريع السكنية إما من قبل شركات البناء أو المتعهدين. ربما المكان الأفضل لبناء هذه المشاريع سيكون في الضواحي، حيث يوجد مساحات شاسعة. هذه المشاريع السكنية لن تؤمن شقق جديدة للناس فقط ولكن أيضاً ستوجد فرصة للأعمال التجارية الصغيرة مثل المحلات و المتاجر لتزويد الناس باحتياجاتهم اليومية. و أيضاً، هذه المشاريع ربما تمهد الطريق لخطوط جديدة من النقل و التي سينتج عنها فرص عمل لكثير من الناس.

**(6). Write a leaflet publicising the problem of climate change and suggesting two or three ways in which ordinary people can reduce the amount of energy they use. A. B. / P. 41**

The development of civilization has been causing a lot of harm to our mother nature. Cutting rainforests to clear lands for farming, and burning coal and oil to get energy are some examples. These things have caused disastrous results for life on earth. In order to solve this problem people should preserve natural resources by counting on recycling. They should plant more trees on roads to decrease air pollution and they should use solar power to keep the air clean. I think if people follow these tips, they can reduce the amount of energy they use.

**(6)- أكتب نشرة تعلن فيها عن مشكلة تغير المناخ و مقترحاً طريقتين أو ثلاثة حيث الناس العاديين يستطيعون التقليل من كمية****الطاقة التي يستخدمونها.**

تطور الحضارة يسبب الكثير من الأذى لأمننا الطبيعية. قطع الغابات المطرية لإيجاد أراضٍ للزراعة و حرق الفحم و النفط للحصول على الطاقة تعد بعض الأمثلة. هذه الأشياء قد سببت نتائج كارثية للحياة على الأرض. لكي نحل هذه المشكلة، يجب على الناس الحفاظ على الموارد الطبيعية بالاعتماد على إعادة التصنيع. يجب أن يزرعوا المزيد من الأشجار في الطرق للتقليل من تلوث الهواء و يجب أن يستخدموا الطاقة الشمسية ليحافظوا على الهواء نظيفاً. أعتقد إذا أتبع الناس هذه النصائح، فيمكنهم تقليل كمية الطاقة التي يستخدمونها.

**(7). Write an article giving advice to people of your own age about how to do well at school. S.B / P. 63**

The following are some tips for students who want to do well at school. In fact, there are some things that should be done at school and at home. At school, you should stay alert and pay attention to your teachers in class, and always ask them to repeat any ideas you don't understand. At home, it is a good idea to revise everything you take at school, and prepare the new lessons for tomorrow. Also, it is very important to study well before exams. Finally, you should eat healthy food and go to bed early and wake up early.

**(7)- أكتب مقالة تقدم فيها نصائح للناس الذين هم من عمرك بشأن كيف يبلون بلأحسناً في المدرسة .**

ما يلي بعض النصائح للطلاب الذين يريدون أن يبلوا بلأحسناً في المدرسة. في الحقيقة، يوجد بعض الأشياء التي يجب القيام بها في المدرسة و البيت. في المدرسة، يجب أن تبقى متيقظاً و تنتبه إلى المدرسين في الصف و أن تطلب منهم دائماً أن يعيدوا الأفكار التي لم تفهمها. في المنزل، ستكون فكرة جيدة أن تراجع كل شيء تأخذه في المدرسة و أن تحضر الدروس الجديدة ليوم الغد. و أيضاً، من المهم أن تدرس بجد قبل الامتحانات. أخيراً، يجب أن تتناول طعاماً صحياً و أن تذهب إلى النوم باكراً و أن تستيقظ باكراً.



**(8). Write an article giving advice to people of your own age about how to be a good brother or sister.**

**S.B / P. 63**

The following are some tips for people who want to be a good brother or sister. First of all, you have to be a good listener when they come to you having a trouble asking for help. Secondly, try to take it easy on them when they commit mistakes. Also, try to show them the right way of dealing with troubles and how to find solutions. Finally, always be patient and kind and offer advice when it is needed. If you follow these tips, you will be a good brother or sister.

**(8) أكتب مقالة تقدم فيها نصائح للناس الذين هم من عمرك بشأن كيف يكونوا أخ جيد أو أخت جيدة.**  
ما يلي بعض النصائح للناس الذين يريدون أن يكونوا أخ جيد أو أخت جيدة. قبل كل شيء، عليك أن تكون مستمعاً جيد عندما يأتون إليك يواجهون مشكلة يطلبون المساعدة. ثانياً، حاول أن تتساهل معهم عندما يرتكبون الأخطاء. أيضاً حاول أن تظهر لهم الطريقة الصحيحة للتعامل مع المشاكل و كيف يجدون الحلول. أخيراً، دائماً كن صبوراً و لطيفاً و قدم نصائحك عند الحاجة. إذا اتبعت هذه النصائح، ستكون أخ جيد أو أخت جيدة .

**(9). What do you do to keep healthy? Do you have the best balance of habits and activities?**

**How can you improve your health? A. B. / P. 45**

**What do you think is the secret of a healthy life? S.B \ P. 58**

Life has become stressful and hard, so we have to decrease that stress through a healthy balanced life style by following these steps on daily basis. You should do regular exercises three times a week for forty minutes a day. Running is good for it makes your heart strong and expands your blood veins. You should also stay away from sweets and fat food and eat lots of fruits and vegetables. You should never drink coffee late at night. You should also go to bed early.

**(9)- ماذا تفعل لتبقى بصحة جيدة ؟ هل تملك التوازن الأفضل من العادات و النشاطات ؟ كيف تستطيع أن تحسن صحتك ؟**  
**برأيك ما هو سر الحياة الصحية؟**

لقد أصبحت الحياة مرهقة و شاقة ، لذا علينا أن نقلل من هذا الإرهاق من خلال نمط حياة متوازن صحي باتباع هذه الخطوات على أساس يومي . يجب أن تقوم بتدريبات منتظمة ثلاثة مرات بالأسبوع لمدة أربعين دقيقة باليوم. إن الركض جيد لأنه يجعل قلبك قوياً و يوسع شرايينك الدموية. يجب أن تتبتعد أيضاً عن السكريات و الطعام الدسم و تأكل الكثير من الفاكهة و الخضراوات . يجب أن لا تشرب القهوة متأخراً في الليل .و يجب أيضاً أن تذهب للنوم باكراً.

**(10). Write an email suggesting a place that would be the most suitable place to live for a family of four, a young couple or an elderly couple. S. B. / P. 69**

**Dear Jack and Sarah,**

I think I have found the perfect place for you. It is a flat in the city center. It is near the public transport station, so it is easy for you to go anywhere in the city if you do not want to use your car. There is also a large park full of trees and flowers where you can spend some time enjoying the beauty of nature. In addition, there is a huge supermarket about ten minutes away where you can buy your daily needs. I think you should check this flat because it will meet your needs.

**Many thanks,**

**(10)- أكتب إيميل مقترحاً مكان سيكون المكان الأكثر ملائمة للعيش لعائلة مولفة من أربعة أشخاص. زوجين شباب أو زوجين كبار بالسن.**

أعتقد أنني و جدت المكان المناسب لكم. إنه شقة في مركز المدينة. إنه بالقرب من محطة النقل العام. لذا من السهل عليكم أن تذهبوا إلى أي مكان في المدينة إذا كنتم لا تريدون أن تستخدموا سيارتكم. يوجد أيضاً حديقة عامة كبيرة مليئة بالأشجار و الزهور حيث تستطيعون قضاء بعض الوقت تستمتعون بجمال الطبيعة . بالإضافة، يوجد سوبر ماركت ضخم يبعد عشرة دقائق حيث تستطيعون شراء احتياجاتكم اليومية. أعتقد أنه يجب عليكم تفقد هذه الشقة لأنه سيلبي احتياجاتكم .

**(11) Make a poster to promote a tourist attraction in your country. (A. B. / P. 60)**

**A historical town or city    An interesting old building    An area of natural beauty**

Damascus is the oldest inhabited city in the world. It has many important landmarks, such as The Great Umayyad Mosque, and The Hamidiyeh Souk. In the center of Old Damascus, there is an interesting old building called "Al Azem Palace". It is a traditional huge house with big courtyards and decorated fountains. In the countryside, there is an area of natural beauty called Bludan which is full of many different kinds of fruit trees and flowers. Tourists can enjoy their time exploring historical places in the streets of Old Damascus and enjoying its natural beauty.

**(11)- اكتب إعلان للترويج عن مكان سياحي يجذب السياح في بلدك**

**( بلدة أو مدينة تاريخية ) ( بناء قديم ممتع ) ( منطقة ذات جمال طبيعي )**

إن دمشق أقدم مدينة مأهولة بالسكان في العالم. يوجد فيها العديد من المعالم الهامة مثل ، مسجد أمية الكبير و سوق الحميدية في وسط دمشق القديمة يوجد بناء قديم ممتع يدعى " بقصر العظم". إنه منزل تقليدي ضخم ، فيه ساحات كبيرة و نوافير مزينة. في الريف ، يوجد منطقة ذات جمال طبيعي تسمى " بلودان" مليئة بأنواع مختلفة من أشجار الفاكهة و الزهور. يستطيع الزوار الاستمتاع بوقتهم مستكشفين الأماكن التاريخية في شوارع دمشق القديمة و أن يستمتعوا بجمالها الطبيعي.

**(12). Write an email to a friend whose family you are going on holiday with. A.B. / Page 65**

**Hi,**

Thanks for the email. I have packed many things, but we have to decide about the necessary things we need for camping. I know we have agreed on the tent, sleeping bags and the first-aid kit, but there are other things we may need. I believe it is a good idea to take cooking pots. You know we all like making food. I think we should take a camera to take photos to keep them as a reminder. Is there anything else we should take? Let me know what you think?

**See you tomorrow**

**(12) اكتب إيميل إلى صديق و الذي ستذهب مع عائلته في عطلة.**

شكراً على الإيميل. لقد حزمنا و ضبت العديد من الأشياء. ولكن علينا أن نقرر بشأن الأشياء الضرورية التي نحتاجها للتخييم، أعرف أننا اتفقنا على الخيمة و أكياس النوم و حقيبة الإسعافات الأولية، ولكن هناك أشياء أخرى ربما نحتاجها. أعتقد أنه ستكون فكرة جيدة أن نأخذ أواني الطبخ. نعرف أننا جميعاً نحب إعداد الطعام. أعتقد أننا يجب أن نأخذ كاميرا لنلتقط صوراً لنحتفظ بهم كذكرى. هل هناك شيء آخر يجب أن نأخذه؟ أعلمني ما رأيك؟

**(13). Write a report describing some of the most important technological changes that have affected People's lives recently. S.B./ P. 93**

**- Write a report about how computers have affected people's lives recently.**

The computer and the internet are two interrelated inventions being used by people all over the world. These two inventions have affected people's lives in many ways: The use of computers by people at school, work and home has saved them a lot of time in achieving their works. People also use computers to surf the internet to do research or to download information, music and movies or to have chats. In brief, computers have become necessary in the daily lives of people.

**(13)- اكتب تقرير تصف فيه بعضاً من أهم التغيرات التقنية التي أثرت في حياة الناس مؤخراً.**

**- اكتب تقرير عن كيف الحواسيب قد أثرت في حياة الناس مؤخراً.**

إن الحاسوب و الانترنت اختراعات متصلان يتم استخدامهما من قبل الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم. هذان الاختراعات قد أثرا في حياة الناس في عدة طرق: استخدام الحواسيب من قبل الناس في المدرسة و العمل و المنزل قد وفر عليهم الكثير من الوقت في إنجاز أعمالهم. و أيضاً الناس يستخدمون الحواسيب لتصفح الانترنت للقيام بأبحاث و تحميل المعلومات و الموسيقى و الأفلام أو للقيام بالردودشات. باختصار، لقد أصبحت الحواسيب ضرورية في حياة الناس اليومية.

**(14). Write a report making recommendations which will improve road safety in your town or city. A. B. / P. 70**

The streets and roads in Damascus are safe but they can be safer if a number of improvements are done. These recommendations will reduce the risk of accidents and make people secure. In residential areas and schools whose gates look upon the main streets, I recommend the installation of speed limit signs, including signs that read STOP and SLOW DOWN. I also suggest the setting up of humps which will force drivers to drive more slowly. If these recommendations are done, I believe that accidents rate will decrease and people will be safe.

**(14)- اكتب تقريراً تقدم فيه توصيات و التي سوف تحسن سلامة الطرق في بلدتك أو مدينتك.**

إن الشوارع في دمشق آمنة و لكن يمكن أن تكون أكثر أماناً إذا تم تطبيق عدد من التحسينات. هذه التوصيات ستقلل من خطورة الحوادث و ستجعل الناس أكثر أماناً. في المناطق السكنية و المدارس التي بواباتها تطل على الشوارع الرئيسية، أنصح بوضع لافتات مكتوب عليها "توقف" و "تمهل". و أيضاً أقترح إقامة المطبات التي ستجبر السائقين أن يقدوا ببطء أكثر. إذا تم تطبيق هذه التوصيات، أعتقد أن نسبة الحوادث ستخف و سيكون الناس أمنين.

Sari Tamim

**(15). Write a short biography of someone you know or know about. S.B (P.75)**

**Write a brief biography of a young person you know well. A.B (P.56)**

**Write a letter recommending a genius for an award. S.B (P.99)**

**Write a letter about a genius you know. S.B (P.99)**

Dear Sir / Madam

I am writing to you to nominate Mr. Ahmed Ali Qabani for your new Genius award.

Mr. Qabani is a talented inventor in the field of making solar cars. His inventions help making the atmosphere less polluted and give people a chance to breathe fresh air. He is known worldwide for his inventions because of his interviews on TV channels. He has received many awards from many national and international institutions. In fact, this person is doing our environment a favour by giving us a chance to use an alternative source of power, that is the solar power. Because of that I believe that he deserves this award.

Yours faithfully

**(15) - اكتب سيرة ذاتية قصيرة عن شخص ما تعرفه .**

**- اكتب سيرة ذاتية مختصرة عن شاب تعرفه جيداً .**

**- اكتب رسالة إلى أعضاء جمعية العباقرة مذكياً \ مقترحاً مُتلقى مُحتمل للحصول على الجائزة الوطنية.**

**- اكتب رسالة عن عبقرى تعرفه .**

أكتب إليكم لترشحوا السيد محمد علي قباني للحصول على جائزة العباقرة الجديدة الخاصة بكم. إن السيد قباني مخترع موهوب في مجال صناعة السيارات التي تعمل بالطاقة الشمسية. تساعد اختراعاته في جعل الجو أقل تلوثاً وتعطي الناس فرصة لاستنشاق هواء نقياً. هو معروف عالمياً باختراعاته بسبب مقابلاته على قنوات التلفاز. لقد تلقى عدة جوائز من عدة مؤسسات محلية و عالمية. في الحقيقة، هذا الشخص يسدي لبيئتنا معروفاً بإعطائنا فرصة أن نستخدم مصدر بديل للطاقة ألا و هو الطاقة الشمسية. بسبب هذا أعتقد أنه يستحق هذه الجائزة.

المخلص لكم

**(16). Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving?**

Some people agree to the law that punishes motorists who drive too fast in residential areas. They believe that those drivers are considered a threat to society because of the accidents they cause which result in the death of many people especially children. Others consider speed a necessity when it comes to saving people's lives and taking them to hospital. In my opinion, motorists who drive fast in residential areas should be banned from driving because of the misery they cause to people.

**(16) - هل يجب على السائقين الذين يقودون بسرعة في المناطق السكنية أن يمنعوا من القيادة ؟**

بعض الناس يوافقون على القانون الذي يعاقب السائقين الذين يقودون بسرعة في المناطق السكنية. يعتقدون أن أولئك السائقين يُعتبرون تهديداً على المجتمع بسبب الحوادث التي يسببونها والتي ينتج عنها موت العديد من الناس خاصة الأطفال. آخرون يعتبرون السرعة ضرورة عند الحديث عن إنقاذ حياة الناس و أخذهم إلى المشفى. برأي السائقين الذين يقودون بسرعة في المناطق السكنية يجب أن يمنعوا من القيادة بسبب اليأس \ المعاناة \ الشقاء الذي يسببونه للناس.

**(17). Do you think companies should allow their employees to use work computers for their own purposes?**

Companies use computers to make work easier and to make their employees feel more comfortable so that they become more productive. However, some employees use work computers for their own purposes; such as checking their personal e-mails, playing games and surfing the net wasting time chatting. If employees use work computers for their own purposes, there will be a setback in achieving the work and such a thing will cost these companies more time and more money. I think computers should only be used by employees to get the work done.

**(17) - هل تعتقد أنه يجب على الشركات أن تسمح لموظفيها استخدام حواسيب (كمبيوترات) العمل لأغراضهم الخاصة.**

تستخدم الشركات الحواسيب لتجعل العمل أسهل و لتجعل الموظفين يشعرون براحة أكبر لكي يصبحوا أكثر إنتاجاً. على أية حال، بعض الموظفين يستخدمون حواسيب العمل لأغراضهم الخاصة مثل تفقد إيميلاتهم الخاصة و لعب الألعاب و تصفح النت مضيعين الوقت يدرشون. إذا الموظفين استخدموا حواسيب العمل لأغراضهم الخاصة ، سيحدث تأخير في إنجاز العمل و شيء كهذا سيكلف هذه الشركات كثيراً من الوقت و كثيراً من المال. أعتقد أن الحواسيب يجب أن تُستخدم من قبل الموظفين لإنجاز العمل فقط.

Sari Tamim

مفتاح الحلحل السؤال التاسع

- 1.do 2.am doing 3. arrives 4.am planning 5.occurs 6.rings 7. are playing 8.is 9.transports 10. lives 11. plays  
 12.has studied 13.has written 14.has been writing 15.has interviewed 16.have been interviewing 17.has studied  
 18.have been doing 19.has studied 20.has just come 21.have you been doing 22.have you had 23.has studied 24.have played  
 25.have been trying 26. have been sorting out 27.have not seen 28.have you been doing 29.have been playing 30.have not had  
 31.has increased 32.has worked 33.has been 34.has never wanted 35.have recently had 36.hane not been sleeping 37.have not slept  
 38.have you spoken 39.have watched 40.have you filled 41.have known 42.had died 43.emigrated 44. had emigrated 45.sailed  
 46.hit 47.arrived 48.arrived 49.left 50.arrived 51. returned 52.spent 53.arrived 54.got 55.arrived / did not imagine  
 56.suffered 57.entered 58.had died 59.had never flown 60.had failed 61.had not seen 62.found 63.had switched off 64.had felt  
 65.had passed 66.had worked 67.had looked for 68.reached 69.thought 70.were walking up 71.had been revising 72.had been  
 making 73.had broken 74.had made 75.had taken  
 76.had been promising 77.had already made 78.had climbed 79.was looking for

حل السؤال الخامس

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Where does your family live?<br>How long have you lived in a flat?<br>Why do you go to a near park?<br>I watch TV.      | 3. Where do you work?<br>When do you start work?<br>Is it a hard work?<br>Yes it is.                                  | 5. What did you see yesterday?<br>What was the weather like?<br>Who did you call? What did you do?<br>I call the police.                  |
| 2. How long have your parents been married?<br>When did they meet?<br>Why do you go to the country?<br>WeI go to the park. | 4. When did you go to the zoo?<br>What did you see? What did you do?<br>How did you come back home?<br>cats \ dogs\ . | 6. Where would you prefer to live?<br>Why do you live in the city?<br>How do you go to school?<br>Yes. Because the country has clean air. |

حل السؤال السادسجمل Wish

1. I wish I weren't very shy..... 2. I wish I weren't a very slow reader. 3. I wish I were old enough.....4. I wish I were very good.....  
 5. I wish it weren't so hot ..... 6. I wish I could sleep ..... 7. I wish I could speak..... 8. I wish my friend would give me .....  
 9. I wish people wouldn't drive so fat.... 10. I wish you wouldn't waste so much paper 11. I wish you wouldn't eat so quickly.  
 12. I wish Hani wouldn't speak really quickly 13. I wish we would spend much..... 14.I wish our city would collect rubbish.....  
 15. I wish we didn't have to start work very early.....

جمل Passive Voice

1. Sand gazelles are protected by camouflage from predators. 2. Nests are made by birds from grass, twigs or feathers.  
 3. Paths are made by elephants through the areas where they live. 4. Many salad crops are produced by farmers in the area.  
 5. Forests are being cut down by people because we need..... 6. More of the suns' heat is being kept by the greenhouse gases.  
 7. Elephants have been hunted by people for their tusks. 8. The natural environment has been changed by elephants.  
 9. their natural has been destroyed by human activities. 10. Special protected wildlife areas have been created by the organization.  
 11. The Channel Tunnel was completed by engineers in 1994. 12. The halls were made wider than the rest of the tunnel.  
 13. The halls were fitted with special lights by the technicians. 14. The Laerdal Tunnel was being planned.  
 15. The Panama Canal was being constructed by engineers. 16. Previous plans had been rejected by the government to build....  
 17. Smoke had been seen coming out of his lorry's engine. 18. Land had to be reclaimed from the sea by engineers.  
 19. Students who have been cheating will be punished by teachers. 20. The tunnel would be divided into four sections by engineers.  
 21. Large halls could be constructed between the sections. 22. Some of the historical sites might have been saved by the government.  
 23. The letter could have been sent by the postman to the wrong address.

جمل Reported Speech

1. They said they were taking their grandchildren on holiday. 2.She said she was going to visit here cousins in the next town.  
 3. She said she was going out with her parents. 4. She said she taught economics. 5. She said she worked in a university.  
 6. She said she was a lecturer. 7. He said he was enjoying his new job. 8. He said he had slept for ten hours the previous night.  
 9. They said the didn't argue about anything. 10. He asked them if they enjoyed spending time with each other.  
 11. She asked them if they were enjoying married life. 12.He asked him if he could take him to the airport the following day.  
 13. He asked him if he had enjoyed his holiday. 14. He asked him if he had seen his briefcase.  
 15. He asked him if it had been easy to find work. 16. I asked her if she worked in a college.  
 17. He asked her if she had enjoyed living there. 18. He asked them if they were married. 19. She asked me if I had got/gotten the time.  
 20. Hani asked his mother if he could go out with his friends. 21. He asked them when they had first met.  
 22. He asked them what they were doing at the weekend. 23. He asked them where they were going.  
 24. He asked them what time they had to be there. 25. He asked them when they had got /gotten back.  
 26. He asked him when he had last had it. 27. I asked him what he was doing. 28. He asked him where he lived.  
 29. He asked them where they had lived before that. 30. I asked him what his name was. 31. I asked her what her job was.

جمل Causative Verb

1. I had it repaired 2.she had it made. 3.He is going to have it taken 4.My father has it cleaned 5.I had to have it repaired  
 6.Brides have them made. 7.People have them serviced. 8.She had it mended. 9.I had it put up  
 10.I am going to have it serviced. 11. My brother didn't have it cut. 12.My neighbor didn't have it painted.  
 13. My mother didn't have it dyed.



حل جمل السؤال السابع

1. I buy a car. 2. sport is good. 3. it snows. 4. I was good at sport. 5. he broke the law. 6. he wasn't guilty.  
7. it wasn't his fault. 8. he had seen/ saw an accident. 9. she was happy. 10. he read the letter. 11. he was happy.  
12. I met my friends. 13. I wanted to post a letter. 14. I was happy. 15. he wanted to meet his brother. 16. she was sick.  
17. I rewrote it. 18. I will go to the doctor. 19. the teacher refused it. 20. I can drive a car. 21. he broke the law.  
22. you will win the race. 23. it will not work. 24. you will arrive faster. 25. you will be punished. 26. you will be punished.  
27. I arrive home. 28. you want to win the race. 29. you do these things. 30. we went to the park. 31. we were children.  
32. she was running. 33. they felt sad. 34. the phone rang. 35. we arrived. 36. it rained. 37. it rained. 38. it was hot.

حل جمل السؤال الثامن1. Derivatives

1. permanent 2. majority 3. destruction 4. destroying 5. disastrous 6. destruction 7. disastrous 8. guilty 9. majority 10. natural  
11. variety 12. peaceful 13. completion 14. popularity 15. skillful 16. popularity 17. historical 18. skillful 19. amazing  
20. ability 21. mathematical 22. mathematics 23. ability 24. able.

2. Prepositions

1. on 2. in 3. on 4. from 5. of 6. of 7. for 8. with 9. on 10. for 11. at 12. from 13. on 14. at

3. Phrasal Verbs

- A- 1. keep up with 2. looking forward to 3. put up with 4. running out of 5. cut down on 6. put up with 7. come up with  
8. cut down on 9. keep up with 10. put up with.

- B- 11. do without 12. do without 13. make up 14. do it up 15. make up

- C- 16. came across 17. Come over 18. come down 19. come across 20. came round 21. came out

4. Collocations

1. do 2. make 3. make 4. made 5. did 6. make 7. make 8. do 9. do 10. made 11. do 12. made

5. Colour Idioms

1. red 2. green 3. red 4. blue 5. black 6. red 7. green

6. Idioms with and

1. wide 2. dearest 3. ends 4. choose 5. bustle 6. ends 7. wide 8. dearest 9. choose

7. Music Idioms

1. music 2. trumpet 3. tune 4. blowing 5. music 6. drummed into 7. tune

8. Sound Words

1. roaring 2. dripping 3. splash 4. screams 5. tick 6. Bang 7. Click 8. Whistle 9. bang 10. splash

9. Musical Instruments

1. blow 2. strum/pluck 3. blow 4. strum/pluck/bow 5. hit 6. strumming 7. strum/pluck

10. Prefixes

1. rewrite 2. rebuilt 3. misheard 4. misbehaved 5. undercooked 6. misuse 7. redo 8. misuse

11. Explanations and Results

1. in order to 2. so that 3. in order to 4. in order to 5. in order to 6. because 7. with the result that 8. because  
9. because 10. because 11. so that 12. because 13. with the result that 14. with the result that

12. Comparing and Contrasting

1. whereso 2. instead of 3. in comparison with 4. Instead of 5. In comparison with 6. but

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح و التوفيق و التفوق

( الرجاء عدم النسخ أو التقليد )

مدرسي المادة : ساري يوسف تميم

### I- Read the following text and then do the tasks below:

Desertification, which is the process in which productive land changes into desert, is an increasingly serious problem in over a hundred countries of the world. One billion people, out of a total world population of six billion, suffer from its effects. Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh. In these places, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals. This means that people who depend on the land for food have to move to 'greener' areas in order to survive.

A proportion of the population may survive by moving, but others may die because of shortages of food and water. Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification. Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to over cultivate their land, with the result that the soil becomes poor and unproductive. Other farmers overgraze their land and this permanently kills off grass and other plants. In addition to the effects of farming, deforestation – the cutting down of trees – also erodes the soil.

#### Answer the following questions: ( 18 marks )

1. Where does desertification take place?
2. Why do farmers want to cultivate more of their land?
3. What is the real cause of desertification?

#### Find words in the text which mean the following : ( 10 marks )

4. what plants need to grow in
5. to stay alive

#### Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : ( 12 marks )

6. Desertification is a simple issue in a few places.
7. Villagers under graze their land and this temporarily destroys the soil.

### II- Read the following text then do the tasks below :

The burning of solid waste is called incineration. This process has some advantages over landfills. Incinerators take up less space and don't pollute groundwater. The heat produced by burning solid waste can be used to generate electricity. Unfortunately, incinerators also have disadvantages. For example, they release some pollution into the air. And although incinerators **reduce** the volume of waste by as much as 90 percent, some waste still remains, and this has to be disposed of somewhere. Incinerators also cost much more money to build than landfills. The process of reclaiming raw materials and reusing them is called recycling. Recycling reduces the volume of solid waste. Recycling also saves the energy needed to obtain and process raw materials. Most recycling involves four main categories of product: metal, glass, paper and plastic. Recycling glass is easy and **inexpensive**. Glass pieces can be melted down over and over again to make new glass containers. The recycled pieces melt at a lower temperature than the raw materials. Therefore less energy is required. Recycling glass also reduces the environmental damage caused by mining the **raw** materials that are used to make glass.

#### Choose the correct answer a, b or c: ( 12 marks )

8. The volume of waste that remains after burning is about ..... percent.  
a. ninety      b. nineteen      c. ten
9. Recycling causes.....damage to the environment.  
a. less      b. more      c. no

#### Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: ( 12 marks )

10. natural; not changed by humans
11. to make something less or smaller in size

#### Complete the following sentences with information from the text: ( 12 marks )

12. Incineration is .....
13. Incinerators are better than landfills because.....



**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14.....February 29 th 1960, an earthquake hit the Moroccan  
 15. city of Agadir. Although..... lasted only fifteen  
 16.seconds, it was one of ..... most destructive earthquakes in the 20th century.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**  
**Use each word once only:** (24 marks)

back , planets , proved, which , measured

17. He .....the temperature of air with a  
 18. thermometer. Finally, he .....to the world that  
 19. the Earth and the other .....in our solar system  
 20. move around the sun, .....is at the centre.

**V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers.**  
**Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. Ali: .....  
 Sarah: My family lives in Damascus.  
 22. Ali: .....  
 Sarah: We have lived in a flat since 1999.  
 23. Ali: .....  
 Sarah: We go to a near park to relax.  
 Ali: How do you spend your free time?  
 24. Sarah: .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. I can't sing very well.  
 (I wish.....)  
 26. Elephants have changed the natural environment.  
 ( make passive voice)  
 27. My brother didn't cut his own hair.  
 use ( a causative verb)  
 28. Are you enjoying married life?  
 ( report using "She asked them")

**VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. I'm really tired ,so.....  
 30.The fire had started when .....

**VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. During the storm, there were (chaos- chaotic) scenes in the city.  
 32. The teacher asked the class to (make of – make up) a story about the sea.  
 33. Loggers cut down trees (so that – in order to) sell the wood.

**IX- Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. The police sergeant (interview) two people so far today.  
 35. By 1854 a quarter of the population of Ireland (emigrate) abroad.  
 36. Ali (write) an essay all morning.

**X- Translation:**  
**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37.The Nobel Prize has been given to several people from the Arab world.

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. عادة تهاجر الحيوانات لتجد الطعام و تربي صغارها .

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

Write a letter to a local newspaper making recommendations which might help to solve this problem.

"There are very few public places in your town where people can go to keep fit."

انتهت الأسئلة  
 أ. ساري تميم

**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

When we talk about animal migration we mean the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are recurrent events which happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young. Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or forge through rivers, while birds and insects travel extensive distances, sometimes across continents and oceans. Fish and other sea creatures may migrate halfway round the world. For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometres. Many animals migrate to northern regions during the northern summer because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food. In the autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather (the southern summer). Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others migrate only if they need to find food or for more temperate weather.

**Answer the following questions: (18 marks)**

1. Why do animals migrate?
2. How often do animal migrations happen?
3. Why do animals migrate north in the summer?

**Find words in the text which mean the following : (10 marks)**

4. advance steadily
5. very long

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : (12 marks)**

6. Dolphins and other land creatures may migrate halfway round the world .
7. Mammals and insects travel short distances.

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

There is no day and night in space, so sleep is simply planned when it is most convenient. Astronauts sleep in small compartments using sleeping bags. They are loosely strapped into these so that they will not **float** out of them in their sleep. Blindfolds and earplugs are also available for the astronauts, who might find it difficult to sleep with the noise from the machines. Daily routines should allocate eight hours for sleeping. Most of the time, however, astronauts will normally sleep for around six. as they often have so much work to do. Another important part of spending any long **period** in space is getting the right amount of exercise so that the bones and muscles can stay strong. On Earth human beings are always moving against the force of gravity, with the bones and muscles **supporting** the body. In space there is no gravity so the bones and muscles will become weaker very quickly. In space, astronauts need to do about two hours of exercise a day, using exercise machines such as treadmills and exercise bikes.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (12 marks)**

8. Astronauts sleep.....
  - a. when it is most suitable
  - b. when it gets dark
  - c. after having dinner
9. Astronauts have to exercise daily so that the bones and muscles.....
  - a. can stay strong
  - b. become weaker
  - c. become bigger

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: (12 marks)**

10. a length of time
11. to stay on the surface and not sink

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (12 marks)**

12. Bones and muscles will become weaker because.....
13. Astronauts will normally sleep for around six because .....

**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps: (18 marks)**

14. In Syria, my family lived ..... a lovely apartment,  
 15. which ..... provided by my father's new job.  
 16. My father helped to run ..... engineering firm that built bridges.

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses: (14 marks)**

29. When I was a student,.....  
 30.If you want to improve your health,.....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets: (18 marks)**

- 31.The (majority - major) of people never commit crime.  
 32.Cactuses depend (in - on) their thorns to protect them.  
 33. I wish the price of petrol would (come out – come down).

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets: (18 marks)**

34. (you fill) in the application form yet?  
 35. After two years, five elderly people (die) .  
 36. In 1986 my family and I ( return) to England.

**X-Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)**

37. Antibiotics are incredibly useful and they have transformed modern medicine.

**Translate the following sentence into English : (8 marks)**

38. كان عليه أن يدفع غرامة لأنه كان يقود بدون تأمين .

**XI- Composition (50 marks)**

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

"Write a short biography about a genius/someone you know."

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**

**Use each word once only: (24 marks)**

could , own , thankful, believed , way

17. Pasteur found a .....to kill the germs on silkworm  
 18. eggs and the whole country was..... But during  
 19. his years of work three of his .....children died.  
 20. Even in his sadness he .....that other children's lives could be saved .

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question. (32 marks)**

21. Yazan: .....

Sarah: We went to Lattakia last summer.

22.Yazan: .....

Sarah: We met some tourists.

23.Yazan: .....

Sarah: We stayed there for one week.

Yazan: Where do you go on your holiday?

24. Sarah: .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets : (32 marks)**

25. You waste too much paper.  
 (I wish.....)

26. People hunt tree kangaroos for their meat and fur.  
 (make passive voice)

27. I am going to visit my cousins in the next town.  
 (report using " He said")

28. She didn't make the dress herself.  
 use (a causative verb)

انتهت الأسئلة

أ. ساري تميم

Sari Tamim

**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

Road tunnels, through mountains or under rivers and seas, make car journeys shorter and faster. Some of the long tunnels, like those through the Alps, were incredible engineering achievements when they were first built. For example, the 11-kilometre-long Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy, which was opened in 1965, massively reduced journey times between the two countries. But in recent years, with the increase in freight traffic using tunnels, there have been some terrible accidents. So when planners were designing the 24.5-kilometre Laerdal Tunnel in Norway, safety was one of their main concerns. People have known for some time that the main factors which cause accidents in long tunnels are tiredness and claustrophobia – a fear of being in small spaces. Drivers can easily fall asleep in tunnels because the view never changes – there is nothing to keep them awake. This can lead to accidents caused by vehicles driving into the sides of the tunnel. So experts, including psychologists, did research to find out how they could make the 20-minute journey through their new tunnel less monotonous. After experiments, they decided to build the tunnel in four sections with “halls” between them. The halls are wider and higher than the main tunnel and have special lighting similar to a sunrise. The idea is that drivers will feel refreshed as they drive through the halls. The halls have two other purposes related to safety: if there is an accident on the road ahead, drivers can turn round in the halls and return the way they came. There are also lay-bys in the halls where drivers can stop and rest. The Laerdal Tunnel also has an efficient ventilation system which responds to the amount of traffic in the tunnel. Air pollution is monitored by staff in a control room.

**Answer the following questions: ( 18 marks )**

1. What is the main purpose of building road tunnels ?
2. Why do drivers easily fall asleep in tunnels?
3. How are the halls different from the main part of the tunnel?

**Find words in the text which mean the following :**

( 10 marks )

4. cut down , shortened
5. stop (someone) from going to sleep

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : ( 12 marks )**

7. psychologists made a study to discover how to make journeys in tunnels cheaper.
8. In the past, high tunnels were considered as simple engineering projects.

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

One of the most significant moments in IT history occurred at the close of the twentieth century when experts predicted that most computer systems would **malfunction** at midnight on 31 December 1999. Computer scientists speculated that IT programmes would stop working or produce incorrect results because they stored years with two digits instead of four — 98 instead of 1998, for example. They believed that the year 2000 would be represented by 00, and would be interpreted by software as the year 1900. This became known as the Millennium Bug, or the Year 2000 Problem. They predicted that IT systems, ranging from meteorological devices and hospital equipment to data storage systems in governments, banks and airports, would fail. It was thought embedded systems, which also made use of date logic, such as utilities and other crucial **infrastructure**, would collapse too. When midnight arrived, the Millennium Bug caused only minimal damage; some Australian bus-ticket machines failed to work and a few British banking transactions were temporarily disrupted. Many still debate whether the Millennium Bug's limited effect was thanks to substantial government **expenditure** or whether its predicted threat was over-stated by the media.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (12 marks )**

8. Experts predicted that most computer systems would .....at midnight on 31 December 1999.  
a. fail                      b. function                      c. work
9. The millennium Bug caused a .....damage.  
a. huge                      b. gigantic                      c. tiny

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: ( 12 marks )**

10. the failure of a device to work
11. the total amount of money an organisation spends

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text: ( 12 marks )**

12. The Millennium Bug was also known as.....
13. Computer scientists thought that IT programmes would produce wrong results because .....



**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. Syria is at ..... forefront of regional recycling, hosting  
 15. regional conferences dedicated .....the protection of  
 16. the environment, water conservation .....climate change.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**  
**Use each word once only:** (24 marks)

travelled , work , died , then , successful

17. Marie's mother .....when her youngest daughter  
 18. was only ten. From .....on, Marie knew that she  
 19. would have to .....hard at her lessons if she wanted  
 20. to be..... in her life. She studied very hard and won top honours at her school.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. Yazan: .....  
 Saleh: I work in a big company.  
 22. Yazan: .....  
 Saleh: I start work at 8 o'clock in the morning .  
 23. Yazan: .....  
 Saleh: I go to the countryside every week.  
 Yazan: Would you like to live in the countryside? Why?  
 24. Saleh: .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. Going to the theater is expensive.  
 (I wish.....)  
 26. People have hunted elephants for their tusks.  
 (make passive voice)  
 27. Did you enjoy your holiday?.  
 ( report using "He asked them")  
 28. People don't service their cars themselves.  
 use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. When Leila read the letter,.....  
 30.If you make a mistake,.....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

- 31.My sister is a very (able - ability) student .  
 32.Damascus is famous (with - for) its historical monuments.  
 33.I have lost my glasses- let me know if you (come a cross – come over) them.

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. When they (sail) past Tristan da Cunha, the volcano erupted.  
 35. Ali (study) law and history this year.  
 36. The famous Hejaz train station (transport) passengers to Amman, Jordan.

**X-Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. Surgery is used to solve problems that cannot be treated with conventional medicines.

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. مدينة دمشق لديها تاريخ غني , و تعتبر أقدم مدينة في العالم .

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

"Write about some of the most important technological changes that have affected people's lives recently"

انتهت الأسئلة

أ. ساري تميم

Sari Tamim

**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

Syria has undergone a period of modernisation in the last few years, with new buildings and improved transportation services in its cities. Yet it remains an ancient land that has enjoyed involvement and interaction with many different civilisations over the last ten thousand years. Syria's historical importance and its crucial location at the crossroads of several ancient trading routes mean that a wide variety of crafts have developed. However, the fast pace of globalisation is threatening the skilled local artisans who strive to preserve these wonderful traditions. As cheaper, mass-produced goods are imported from abroad, it is important that people are made aware of these traditional crafts and those who practise them. In the city of Aleppo there is a market dedicated to protecting hand-made copper goods, to ensure that this ancient craft does not vanish. Copper artefacts have been discovered all over the region. Some of these artefacts date to the Bronze Age, around 3000 BCE. Historians have identified a number of uses for the material including weaponry, jewellery and ornaments. These items give us information about the way ancient peoples lived and interacted. The Aleppo Craftsmen Union is trying to revive this world-famous industry by establishing a training centre and promoting the local and regional trade of copper products. There are several processes involved in the production of copper goods, including cutting, welding and ornamentation. The metal then has to be thoroughly cleaned before it is suitable for sale.

**Answer the following questions:** ( 18 marks )

1. Why is there a market dedicated to protecting hand-made copper goods in Aleppo?
2. How are these traditional crafts being threatened?
3. Why are copper artefacts useful to historians?

**Find words in the text which mean the following :**

( 10 marks )

4. an object of cultural or historical interest
5. very important

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information :** ( 12 marks )

6. There is one process involved in the production of golden goods.
7. Silver artefacts have been discovered all over the globe.

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

Alfred Bernard Nobel (1833 - 1896) was a Swedish chemist, engineer, **innovator**, armaments manufacturer and the inventor of dynamite. Nobel was born on 21 October, 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. He was educated in Russia, France, and the United States. He was fluent in five languages and had a great interest in literature. He was also very interested in social and peace-related issues, and held views that were considered radical for his time. Nobel travelled widely, then returned to work in his father's factory in St. Petersburg, Russia. Later, in Sweden, Nobel began to experiment with explosions. In 1867, he received a patent for dynamite. About 1875 he produced an even more powerful explosive called blasting gelatin. In all, Nobel held more than 100 **patents**. Nobel died in 1896 and was buried in Nora Begravningsplatsen in Stockholm. The incorrect publication in 1888 of a **premature** obituary of Nobel by a French newspaper, condemning him for his invention of dynamite, is said to have brought about his decision to leave a better legacy after his death.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c:** ( 12 marks )

8. The invention of dynamite brought.....
  - a. people's condemnation.
  - b. people's admiration.
  - c. both a and b
9. Nobel was good at .....
  - a. sport
  - b. languages
  - c. music

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below:** ( 12 marks )

10. coming before the expected time
11. a person who introduces changes and new ideas

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text:** ( 12 marks )

12. Nobel was interested not only in literature but.....
13. Nobel decided to leave a better legacy after his death because of .....



**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. In the last hundred years, people have..... living  
 15. longer and longer. Yet, there ..... still many  
 16. aspects of our lifestyles that could ..... improved.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**  
**Use each word once only:** (24 marks)  
 set , across , pressed , small , sound

17. On March 27, 1899, Marconi .....the key on his  
 18. wireless at a .....village on the coast of France.  
 19. After a few minutes of dead silence, a .....  
 20. returned from ..... the channel at Dover, England:  
 'Your message was received. Very good.'

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. Yazan: .....  
 Saleh: My class went to the forest last week.  
 22. Yazan: .....  
 Saleh: We studied many kinds of trees.  
 23. Yazan: .....  
 Saleh: The weather was sunny and hot .  
 Yazan: Have you been to a forest before?  
 24. Saleh: .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. We don't spend much time together.  
 (I wish.....)  
 26. Shopkeepers sell a huge variety of items in the souks.  
 (make passive voice)  
 27. What subject do you teach?  
 ( report using "He asked her")  
 28. Brides don't make their own wedding dresses.  
 use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. I went to the doctor because.....  
 30. If you break the law,.....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. The jury said he was not (guilt - guilty).  
 32. He showed musical ability (in - at) a very early age.  
 33. Loggers cut down trees (so that – in order to) sell wood.

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. Five hours later we (arrive) in Damascus.  
 35. He (study) law for three years.  
 36. Damascus (be) located in the south-west of Syria.

**X- Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. Virtual Reality will allow people to live, work and interact with others in an electronic world.

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. تهاجر العديد من الحيوانات في نفس الوقت كل سنة.

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

"Write a leaflet publicising the problem of climate change and suggesting two or three ways in which ordinary people can reduce the amount of energy they use."

انتهت الأسئلة

**أ. ساري تميم**

Sari Tamim

**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

The first paper was made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China. Although paper can be made from all kinds of materials, such as cotton fibres, grass or sugar cane, these days wood pulp is the material most commonly used to make 'new paper' – that is, paper which contains no old or recycled paper. The modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have persuaded us that we should recycle old paper. There is an increasing awareness in Syria of the need to recycle both paper and other materials. Paper-recycling containers can now be found in some parts of the country and some government agencies have begun paper recycling programmes. Also, there is greater education in schools about the need to take care of our environment. Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not true that recycling paper saves trees. Trees are a commercially grown long-term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted. Also, papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making. Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in sustainable forests.

**Answer the following questions: (18 marks)**

1. What parts of trees do papermakers use to make paper?
2. What were the materials used to make paper?
3. What is wood pulp?

**Find words in the text which mean the following : (10 marks)**

4. a very small piece of paper, wood, cloth, etc.
5. wood after it has been crushed

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : (12 marks)**

6. There is no awareness in Syria of the need to recycle plastic.
7. Trees are an economically grown short-term crop.

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

Chemically speaking, caffeine was first **extracted** from plants in its pure form in 1820. But now, it can be made in the laboratory. Caffeine is an odourless, slightly bitter solid. Caffeine dissolves in water and alcohol and its crystals look like needles. When caffeine is removed from the source plant and reduced to its purest state, it forms a white powder. This powdered form of caffeine is very bitter, which is why many drinks containing caffeine also contain lots of sugar or other sweeteners. Caffeine is used as a stimulant of the heart and nervous system in certain disorders and is found in a number of non-**prescription** pain-killing preparations. Caffeine may not be addictive in the classic sense, but the body does build up a **tolerance** over time. Some people find it difficult to function without at least one cup of strong coffee or tea in the morning. The stimulating effects of caffeine are caused by a central nervous reaction. The heart rate increases, blood vessels expand and the brain receives more oxygen. This effect can last up to an hour. Caffeine is a stimulant found in many plant species.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (12 marks)**

8. Caffeine dissolves in .....  
a. water      b. alcohol      c. both a and b
9. Caffeine is used as a stimulant of  
a. the heart      b. the nervous system  
c. both a and b

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: (12 marks)**

10. the instructions for a medicine or treatment
11. taken or got something out

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (12 marks)**

12. When caffeine is reduced into its purist state, it .....
13. We can either obtain caffeine from plants or.....

**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. We arrived ..... Tuesday evening and the  
15. first thing we did was set up our camp. .... sky was  
16. very clear and ..... could see millions of stars.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**  
Use each word once only: (24 marks)  
foolish , rest , stayed , while , curious

17. Tom Edison was born with a .....mind. It made  
18. him ask himself questions .....he was still very  
19. young. He .....in school for only three months  
20. because he was so different from the .....of the children there.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. **Yazan:** .....  
**Mazen:** An earthquake hit the city of Agadir in 1960.  
22. **Yazan:** .....  
**Mazen:** It lasted only fifteen seconds .  
23. **Yazan:** .....  
**Mazen:** The disaster killed 10,000 people .  
**Yazan:** Why are disasters dangerous?  
24. **Mazen:** .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. Hani speaks really quickly.  
(I wish.....)  
26. The ships could use the Yangtze.  
(passive voice)  
27. When did you get back?  
( He asked them)  
28. He is not going to take his own photo.  
use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. When I was a child,.....  
30. If you want to improve your health,.....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. It has been a (disaster - disastrous) year for the tea industry .  
32. I have never been seen (on - in) museums.  
33. You have to (bow – blow) a flute .

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. I am hot. I (not have) a cold drink since breakfast.  
35. In 1975 my family (leave) England.  
36. My uncle finally passed his driving test. He (take) the test three times already.

**X- Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. Recycling glass reduces the environmental damage caused by mining the raw materials.

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. سيظهر ثلاثة رجال في المحكمة غداً متهمين بالقيادة الخطيرة.

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

"Write an email to a friend and tell him about the event which changed your life in some way. "

انتهت الأسئلة

**أ. ساري تميم**

Sari Tamim

**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them. If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed. So, because their roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are under constant attack from mammals, insects or birds, plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from these enemies. Here are some of the ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them. Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems. To protect themselves, they have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants. Other plants, like stinging nettles, can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves. There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison they contain is so powerful that it can kill any living thing which touches or eats them. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant. Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack it.

**Answer the following questions: (18 marks)**

1. Why do plants need to protect themselves?
2. Where can the poison be found in plants?
3. Which part of a nettle can hurt enemies?

**Find words in the text which mean the following : (10 marks)**

4. the main part or large stem of a tree
5. a small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : (12 marks)**

6. If a plant is attacked by animals or insects, it is not affected.
7. Acacia trees store small quantities of water in their leaves.

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

Antibiotics are incredibly useful and they have transformed modern medicine. However, there is a danger that we use them too much. The more we use antibiotics, the more the bacteria they fight get used to them and build up a **resistance**. There are many reasons why this might happen. Often patients stop taking a course of antibiotics when they start to feel better but before all the bacteria have been eliminated. This means that the bacteria that survive are the strongest and most resistant. These resistant bacteria will multiply and spread and, in future, will not be **eliminated** by the same antibiotics. There is a real danger that these new "superbugs" could cause diseases that antibiotics are unable to fight. It is very important not to overuse antibiotics in order to **prevent** bacteria from becoming too resistant. Try to avoid antibiotics unless strictly necessary and, if you are taking them, make sure you take everything prescribed and don't just stop when you feel better. You should always wash your hands, especially when you feel ill, to make sure you kill all of the resistant bacteria.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (12 marks)**

8. Modern medicine have been changed by using.....  
a. antibiotics      b. superbugs      c. bacteria
9. Antibiotic.....soon after feeling better.  
a. should be stopped  
b. shouldn't be stopped  
c. have to be stopped

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: (12 marks)**

10. cause not to happen
11. removed completely

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (12 marks)**

12. It is very important not to overuse antibiotics to.....
13. The more we use antibiotics,.....

**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. Damascus ..... located in the south-west of  
 15. Syria, near ..... Anti-Lebanon Mountains. The city  
 16. has a long history and was occupied ..... many peoples before becoming the Syrian capital.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once only:** (24 marks)

swinging , heard , discovery, chain, and

17. Galileo made his first .....when he was in a  
 18.church he .....a strange noise. He noticed that an  
 19. oil lamp was..... backwards and forwards.  
 20.He also heard the lamp's .....hitting against the wall.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. Yazan: .....  
 Laila: Tareq was born in 1960.  
 22. Yazan: .....  
 Laila: He loved Syrian folk music .  
 23. Yazan: .....  
 Laila: He has a musical instruments shop in Damascus.  
 Yazan: What kind of music do you like?  
 24. Laila: .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. My friend won't give me my CD back.  
 (I wish.....)  
 26. Law protects the nests of rare birds in some countries.  
 ( make passive voice)  
 27. Have you seen my briefcase?  
 ( report using "He asked him")  
 28. My mother didn't dye her own dress blue.  
 use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. I went to university after.....  
 30. If you are lucky,.....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. Storms caused the (destroy - destruction) of most of the crops .  
 32. People living near the bus station (keep up with – put up with) a lot of noise.  
 33. Are you good (at - with) maths?

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. What (you do) so far this week?  
 35. The detectives (interview) people all week.  
 36. Many salad crops (produce) by farmers in this area.

**X- Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. When we reuse objects we can reduce the need for disposal sites.

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. شعر السائق بالذنب على الوجود من أن الحادث لم يكن بسببه.

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

" A report making recommendations which will improve road safety in your town or city."

انتهت الأسئلة

**أ. ساري تميم**

Sari Tamim



**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

The rainforest of the Amazon region of Brazil in South America covers five percent of the world's land surface and is home to at least 30 percent of the world's animals and plants. The area is also the home of 220,000 people from about 180 different tribes who live deep in the forest. The rainforest itself is an important environment but, because of its size and location, it also plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate. It does this by taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. Recently, however, large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down to make more land for farmers. In the last three years, for example, 70,000 square kilometres have been destroyed – this is the same as six football pitches every minute. Much of this destruction, which leaves the land dry and dusty, is illegal. Farmers use most of the new land to grow soya beans, which they export to other parts of the world to be used as animal food. Millions of chickens in western European countries are fed on South American soya beans. Increasingly, some soya beans are also being turned into food for human consumption; many vegetarian foods are based on soya beans. Other areas of the rainforest are cleared by ranchers who use the land for their cattle, by loggers who sell the valuable tropical hardwood from the trees they cut down, or by oil companies who are trying to find more oil. These activities help to improve the economy of the region, but at the expense of the future of the global environment. In addition to destroying ancient forests and changing the world's climate, deforestation is having a devastating effect on native populations who are dependent on the rainforest for everything they need, from food and tools to medicines and shelter.

**Answer the following questions:** (18 marks)

1. Why are the rainforests being cut down?
2. How does the destruction of trees affect the land of the Amazon rainforest?
3. What does the rainforest provide the native populations with?

**Find words in the text which mean the following :**

(10 marks)

4. to make better
5. very destructive

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information :** (12 marks)

7. Other areas of the rainforest are burnt by ranchers who use the land for their sheep.
8. The rainforest of the Amazon region does nothing to the world's climate.

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

About 17 trees are needed to make one metric ton of paper. Paper mills turn wood into a thick liquid called pulp. **Pulp** is spread out and dried to produce paper. Pulp can also be made from used paper, such as old newspapers. Most paper products can only be recycled a few times. Recycled paper is not as smooth or as strong as paper made from wood pulp. Each time paper is recycled, the new paper is rougher, weaker and darker. Common metals such as iron and aluminum can be melted down and reused. The aluminum in soft drink cans, for example, can be recycled. Recycling metal saves money and causes less pollution than processing new metal. With recycling, no ore needs to be mined, transported to factories or processed. Recycling metals also helps to **conserve** these non-renewable resources. When oil is refined to make petrol and other products, solid materials called resins are left over. **Resins** can be heated, stretched and moulded into plastic products. Common products made from plastic include milk jugs, detergent containers and soft drink bottles.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c:** (12 marks)

8. Recycled paper is.....paper made from wood pulp.  
a. the same as    b. different from    c. similar to
9. When oil is refined to make petrol and other products, ..... materials called resins are left over.  
a. soft    b. liquid    c. hard

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below:** (12marks)

10. a thick, sticky liquid that comes out of trees
11. prevent from being overused

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text:** (12 marks)

12. Common metals that can be melted down and reused are.....
13. Milk jugs, detergent containers and soft drink bottles are .....



**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. As we get older, it ..... even more important  
 15. that ..... keep busy, interacting with people of  
 16. all ages ..... socialising. We should make plans for the future and keep a positive outlook on life .

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once only:** (24 marks)

**trouble , makers , bacteria , began , attack**

17. When the silkworms .....dying and France's silk-  
 18. ....were losing money, they turned to Pasteur  
 19. for help. He found the..... .Certain living germs,  
 20. called....., attacked the silkworm eggs. '

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. **Yazan:** .....  
**Salwa:** My friends and I went to Apamea in 2010.  
 22. **Yazan:** .....  
**Salwa:** It is located on the bank of the Orontes River.  
 23. **Yazan:** .....  
**Salwa:** We visited the Roman city.  
**Yazan:** Where did you go in 2010?  
 24. **Salwa:** .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets:** (32 marks)

25. The weather is too hot at the moment.  
 (I wish.....)  
 26. Engineers completed the Channel Tunnel in 1994.  
 (make passive voice)  
 27. I slept for ten hours last night.  
 ( report using "He said")  
 28. I didn't repair the car myself.  
 use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. He left court a free man because.....  
 30. I am looking forward to the day when.....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. Sport has increased in (popular - popularity) in recent years.  
 32. I am so busy I find it very hard to (keep up with – put up with) the news.  
 33. I've decided to learn Chinese (instead of –whereas) French at university.

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. When the rescue team (arrive) , many areas of the city had been destroyed.  
 35. I (not see) you this week.  
 36. Ibrahim (spend) all his time with his family.

**X- Translation:**  
**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. Nobel was fluent in five languages and had a great interest in literature and peace related issues.

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. يستخدم العديد من الناس الانترنت لمعرفة آخر الأخبار.

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

"A holiday you are going to spend with your friend's family."

**أ. ساري تميم**

Sari Tamim

**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

The Eden Project, which opened in the year 2000, is a living plant museum in the countryside in the southwest of England. It is a very popular attraction and millions of visitors come every year to see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment. Some plants grow outside, but many are in specially- built domes, called 'biomes', where the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled. The biomes are like giant greenhouses and one, the Humid Tropics biome, is the largest greenhouse in the world. **It** is over 55m high and 200m long and contains many thousands of exotic plants not found in England.

One of the purposes of the project is to show how dependent human beings are on plants and to educate people on the importance of preserving our natural environment. Aside from the plant life, the Eden Project has fascinating interactive exhibits for people of all ages. Many of the visitors are groups of school children and the Eden Project combines educational value with scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life.

**Answer the following questions:** (18 marks)

1. What is the purpose of the Eden Project?
2. What is the Eden Project?
3. What does the **it** in bold in the text above refer to?

**Find words in the text which mean the following :** (10 marks)

4. unusual - foreign
5. joins together

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information :** (12 marks)

6. The Eden Project is an art museum.
7. The Humid Tropics Biome is the smallest greenhouse in England.

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

Not many people work in space at any one time, as crews on a space station are always as small as possible. It means that there are very few people to do all the technical, scientific and **domestic** jobs. Everyone shares the huge workload and the tiny living area. The crew are all highly qualified scientists who have important work to do. But they also live in a small area that must be kept clean and they need to prepare food, **maintain** the systems on board and still fit in enough time between their main jobs to get enough sleep and enough exercise. The astronauts carry out the cleaning in between their main duties; they clean the meal area, change the air purification system's filters, collect the rubbish and wipe down the walls and floors. Each astronaut also has maintenance roles, looking after important systems. On board the ISS the environmental control and life support systems control elements such as atmospheric pressure, oxygen levels and water recycling. Often, maintaining these important controls involves working on the outside of the space station in a space suit which itself has **to protect** the astronaut from space and provide the means for a human to live for a few hours (such as oxygen).

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c:** (12 marks)

8. The astronauts carry out the cleaning.....their main duties.  
a. before doing. b. after doing. c. in between.

9. On the space station the crew do.....

- a. technical and scientific jobs.
- b. domestic jobs.
- c. both a and b

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below:** (12 marks)

10. to keep safe
11. connected with the home or family

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text:** (12 marks)

12. Because crews on a space station are small,.....

13. Outside of the space station astronauts wear a space suit so that.....

**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. I was born in ..... country, and for the first  
15. eighteen years ..... my life I lived there.  
16. My family's farm ..... in the middle of nowhere.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**  
**Use each word once only:** (24 marks)

cold, experiments, scientist, met, power

17. It was in Paris that she .....and married Pierre Curie,  
18. a young .....who had already earned respect.  
19. Together they made their .....in an old  
20. wooden house that was too .....and damp for  
their health.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question.** (32 marks)

21. Yazan: .....  
Bana: We have flat in the city center.  
22. Yazan: .....  
Bana: We have lived here for ten years.  
23. Yazan: .....  
Bana: We go to a nearby park on Friday.  
Yazan: Why do people go to the countryside?  
24. Bana: .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets:** (32 marks)

25. I can't sing very well.  
(I wish.....)  
26. Birds make nests from grass, twigs or feathers.  
(make passive voice)  
27. Where are you going?  
(report using " He asked them")  
28. She didn't make the dress herself.  
use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. I'm really tired this morning ,so.....  
30. I was at home when .....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. Samer was a very (talent - talented) jazz trumpet player.  
32. The students had to (make up – make of) a story about their recent holiday.  
33. If you (misuse – reuse) the equipment, it will not work properly.

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. When Sofia arrived in Britain she (not imagine) she would settle there.  
35. In some countries, the nests of rare birds (be) protected by law.  
36. She (never want) to stay there.

**X-Translation:**  
**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. Bacteria are responsible for spreading many types of diseases through infection.

**Translate the following sentence into English:** (8 marks)

38. ينتقل العديد من الناس للعيش في الريف بسبب التلوث في المدينة .

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

"Write an article giving advice to people of your own age who are about to start a new job."

**أ. ساري تميم**

Sari Tamim

**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

The sand gazelle, or goitered gazelle, is a horned animal that lives across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa. Originally found in all Arab countries, it is now extinct in Iraq, Kuwait and Yemen and endangered everywhere else, including Syria. In the summer months, sand gazelles live in small family groups of around ten individuals. During the winter, they congregate in larger herds. They are ideally suited to the desert environment with their white heads and sand-coloured bodies. This allows them to blend into the desert, camouflaging them from predators.

Sand gazelles are small mammals, weighing only 20 kg. However, they are very quick and have been known to reach speeds of almost 100 km per hour. They are excellent jumpers and use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators. Sand gazelles eat around 6 kg of plants per day – consuming the shoots, roots, leaves and stems of desert plants – around a third of their overall bodyweight. They drink 3 litres of water per day and in the hottest season dig shallow pits and lie on the cooler soil. The sand gazelle is in danger of extinction, mainly due to habitat loss and hunting. However, there have been some efforts to save them, and some countries have begun breeding them for release into the wild. There have been some successes, but the battle to save them and other native species continues. In Syria, there is an increasing awareness about the importance of saving wild animals.

**Answer the following questions:** (18 marks)

1. Where does the sand gazelle live ?
2. Why is the sand gazelle in danger of extinction?
3. How does the body of the sand gazelle protect it from harm in the desert ?

**Find words in the text which mean the following :** (10 marks)

4. an animal that eats and kills other animals
5. escape or avoid

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information :** (12 marks)

6. In Syria, people do not care about animals .
7. Sand gazelles are slow and their top speed is 30 km per hour.

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

There is much **debate** about the health effects of caffeine , and whether these effects are primarily positive or negative . Caffeine , particularly in coffee , has been studied closely to determine where it may be of benefit , and where it may cause undesirable effects .Caffeine is a stimulant . In health adults this means that the effects of caffeine will tend to make one feel more alert and less sleepy , and will temporarily boost metabolism . Yet because it is a stimulant , one of the effects of caffeine is let-down a few hours after intake. If a person drinks coffee or other caffeinated **beverages** in the morning only , however , may find themselves feeling more tired as the day progresses . When taken in small amounts, caffeine increases the circulation and is considered harmless for most people. When taken in large amounts , however , it causes nervousness and loss of sleep . The use of caffeine also may cause rapid heart rate , increase in **urination** , headaches and digestive disturbances . A lethal dose of caffeine is about 10g . Because caffeine is a mild diuretic , the effects of caffeine upon those who do not have sufficient fluid intake may include mild dehydration .

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c:** (12 marks)

8. For healthy adults, caffeine intake makes the person feel .....  
a. more alert    b. less sleepy    c. both a and b
9. People who drink too much caffeine and don't drink enough beverages might suffer .....  
a. dehydration    b. heart attack    c. urination

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below:** (12 marks)

10. any type of drink
11. serious discussion involving lots of people

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text:** (12 marks)

12. Caffeine intake will temporarily.....
13. People who drink caffeinated beverages in the morning may feel.....

**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. This architect-designed house .....two storeys  
 15. and is located in ..... village two kilometres from the sea.  
 16. It has a tiled roof ..... provides shady areas on both the ground floor and first floor.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once only:** (24 marks)

ships , machines , government , received, along

17. The British .....helped Marconi to set up  
 18. wireless stations all .....the coast. He also put  
 19. some of his.....on ships. One night during a  
 20. bad storm at sea, two of the .....were in trouble and sent out calls for help.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. **Yazan:** .....  
**Ali:** I saw an accident yesterday.  
 22. **Yazan:** .....  
**Ali:** It was raining and cold.  
 23. **Yazan:** .....  
**Ali:** The driver was badly hurt .  
**Yazan:** Why did you call the police?  
 24. **Ali:** .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. It is too hot to go out today.  
 (I wish.....)  
 26. Human activities have destroyed their natural habitat.  
 (make passive voice)  
 27. What is your favourite sport?  
 (report using "He asked her")  
 28. I didn't take my tooth out.  
 use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. If there were no laws,.....  
 30. I haven't seen you since .....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. I went to the post office (because – so that) I wanted to buy some stamps.  
 32. Many children find young animals very (appeal – appealing).  
 33. The (roar – bang ) of a plane woke me up in the night.

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. Ibrahim usually (arrive) at work on time.  
 35. Omar (write) two essays this morning.  
 36. Saleh didn't recognize his friend Hani because (not see) him for ten years.

**X-Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. The identity of Nobel nominees are kept secret for fifty years after their nomination.

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. الناس الذين لا يحصلون على نوم كافٍ ربما يجدون صعوبة في أن يركزوا في المدرسة أو العمل.

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

**Write a report to the council making suggestions about where to build houses.**

**أ. ساري تميم**

Sari Tamim



**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

The capital city of a country is very often its greatest city, with the largest population and the most important administrative buildings. Capital cities house government offices, as well as embassies from other countries. They are also financial centres, containing national and international banks and other financial institutions.

Damascus is no different from other capital cities in this respect – it is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Syria. With a population of around 5 million people, Damascus is the biggest city in Syria. The city has a rich history, and is considered the oldest city in the world. It has been continually inhabited for thousands of years. The commercial and administrative centre of the city is located in the modern part of the city, outside the ancient walls. Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil, is both similar to and different from Damascus.

Like Damascus, it is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and institutions. However, unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil. The population of Brasilia is only around 2.5 million people, which is a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population.

Built in the late 1950s, it is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960. It took over from Rio de Janeiro, which remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because it is so new, planners were able to strictly regulate its layout.

**Answer the following questions:** (18 marks)

1. What are the similarities between Damascus and Brasilia?
2. What buildings are characteristic of capital cities?
3. Why is Damascus considered the oldest city in the world?

**Find words in the text which mean the following :**

(10 marks)

4. the offices of the representative of a foreign country
5. placed - situated

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to****correct the information :** (12 marks)

6. The commercial and administrative centre of Damascus is located in the old city .
7. Brasilia is an old city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1990.

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

The modern world is defined by IT or Information Technology. The term Information Technology emerged in the 1970s, but can in fact be traced back to World War II, when the military and early computer specialists worked together to develop electronics, computers and information **theory**. Information Technology has a broad remit encompassing the design, development, implementation and management of computer-based information systems, particularly software applications and computer hardware. In short, IT deals with the use of computers and computer software to **convert**, store, process, transmit and retrieve information securely. IT comprises various disciplines: Data Management, Computer Networking, Software and Computer Engineering are all **crucial** components of IT. In recent years the field has ballooned through advances in computer applications and the Internet , to include mobile telephones. computer games and video' "technology as well as new ways of sharing, processing and storing information electronically. The abbreviation ICT – Information and Communication Technology – which refers explicitly to electronic communication, is thus an increasingly familiar term.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c:** (12 marks)

8. The term Information Technology.....in 1970s.  
a. appeared b. disappeared c. prepared
9. The military and computer specialists worked.....  
a. separately b. individually c. with each other.

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below:** (12 marks)

10. to change from one form to another
11. very important

**Complete the following sentences with information****from the text:** (12 marks)

12. The abbreviation ICT stands for .....
13. The most important parts of IT are .....

Sari Tamim

**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps: (18 marks)**

14. Until 1953, nobody ..... climbed Mount  
 15. Everest, ..... highest mountain in the world.  
 16. Then ..... 1953, the mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the summit.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**

**Use each word once only: (24 marks)**  
 powerful , last , something , night , happiness

17. He looked for .....that would burn for a long  
 18. time without being used up. Then on the .....day  
 19. of the year 1879, he changed .....into day by  
 20. turning on several .....street lamps outside his laboratory.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question . (32 marks)**

21. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** We went to hospital last night.  
 22. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** We visited our uncle because he broke his leg.  
 23. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** We took some flowers and chocolates.  
**Yazan:** Have you ever been to hospital? What was the problem  
 24. **Maya:** .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets : (32 marks)**

25. I am not very good at maths.  
 (I wish.....)  
 26. The technicians fitted the halls with special lights.  
 ( make passive voice)  
 27. Do you work in a college?  
 (report using "I asked her")  
 28. He is not going to take his own photo.  
 use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses: (14 marks)**

29. He had to pay a fine because .....  
 30. If you make a mistake, .....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets: (18 marks)**

31. Storms caused the (destroy – destruction) of most of the crops.  
 32. Damascus is famous (for – with) its historical monuments.  
 33. Many people recycle their rubbish (because – in order not to) use up the world's resources.

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets: (18 marks)**

34. I (play) the guitar for a few weeks.  
 35. You look tired. What (you do) ?  
 36. Ruba didn't feel very confident about taking her driving test because she (fail) twice.

**X-Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)**

37. Caffeine intake may cause rapid heartbeat rate, an increase in urination, headaches and digestive disturbances.

**Translate the following sentence into English : (8 marks)**

38. يعمل العلماء بجد لإيجاد طرق جديدة لتوفير الطاقة.

**XI- Composition (50 marks)**

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

"Make a poster to promote a tourist attraction in your country."

**أ. ساري تميم**

Sari Tamim

**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

Ahmad and I have just got home from a two-day visit to Apamea. It was only a short visit but I will remember it forever. Apamea is an ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River. There are extensive ruins which tourists can walk around and where they can learn about many different civilisations. We arrived on Tuesday evening and the first thing we did was set up our camp. The sky was very clear and we could see millions of stars. The next morning was very hot but we visited the Roman city. There were enormous columns and high walls which I thought were amazing. The next day was another scorching hot day and we climbed up the hill to the medieval citadel. I didn't think the ruins were as interesting, but the views from the top were incredible and we could see a long way across Syria. As the sun went down over the plain, we saw the buildings change colour, from a dark red to pink and purple. It was an amazing sight I will never forget.

**Answer the following questions: (18 marks)**

1. Why do tourists visit Apamea?
2. How did they reach the citadel?
3. What happened to the view of the building when the sun went down?

**Find words in the text which mean the following : (10 marks)**

4. large area of flat land without trees
5. to be unable to remember

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : (12 marks)**

6. Apamea is a new site that is located near the Orontes River.
7. When they arrived at Apamea, they stayed in a hotel.

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

The management of data is **crucial** to the IT industry and refers to the analysis , organization and storage of information within a computer , or among a group of electronic devices . The programmes that control what a computer is able to do are known as software . Applications such as word processing , spreadsheets , media and **graphic** ,and personal information management are all examples of computer software . A computer network is a set of computers or devices connected to each other . A Local Area Network (LAN) serves a relatively small environment , a university for example , while a Wide Area Network (WAN) spans a larger area ; **multinational** companies use WANs to connect their offices in different countries . A wireless network is different because it transfers data over sets of radio transceivers , instead of through cables . Computer engineering combines elements of electrical engineering and computer science . Computer engineers are involved in many aspects of computing , from the design of personal computers to monitoring the many subsystems in motor vehicles.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (12 marks)**

8. The programmes that control what a computer is able to do are known as.....  
a. hardware      b. software      c. both a and b
9. A Local Area Network is ..... a Wide Area Network.  
a. the same as      b. different from      c. similar to

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: (12 marks)**

10. art of drawing according to mathematical rules
11. composed of various countries

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (12 marks)**

12. Examples of computer software are .....
13. Multinational companies use WANs in order to .....

Sari Tamim

**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. In 1986 Michael Asher was .....first westerner to  
15.cross the Sahara Desert from west ..... east on a camel.  
16.Before ..... set off on his journey across the Sahara, Michael Asher had probably learnt how to ride a camel.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.** (24 marks)

Use each word once only: proved , point , explain , temperature , ground

17. Galileo made a compass that could .....North.  
18. He used a magnet to .....many things about the  
19. Earth. He measured the ..... of air with  
20. a thermometer. Finally, he ..... to the world that the Earth and the other planets in our solar system move around the sun.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** ( 32 marks)

21. Yazan: .....  
Maya: My father had a job interview last week.  
22.Yazan:.....  
Maya: He is going to work in a big supermarket.  
23.Yazan:.....  
Maya: He will work for ten hours a day.  
Yazan: Where is this supermarket located?  
24. Maya: .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. Going to the theatre is expensive.  
(I wish.....)

26. Ali has written two stories.  
( make passive voice)

27. I visited my relatives last week.  
(He said)

28. They wrote their own essays.  
use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** ( 14 marks)

29. I will help you if.....  
30. Ali was happy because .....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. I live the near bus station .I can't (put up with – keep up with) the traffic.  
32. She's very (skill – skillful) at painting.  
33. The Musician (hits - bows) the violin.  
to the building of a new airport

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. The driver stopped while smoke (come) out of the engine.  
35. The government (build) a new bridge last year.  
36. I (dream) of visiting China since I was a child.

**X-Translation:**  
Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)

37. Surgery has become safer than in the past and it is now used to cure many ailments.

Translate the following sentence into English : (8 marks)

38. تسبب بعض الأنشطة البشرية تدمير البيئة الطبيعية.

**XI- Composition (50 marks)**  
Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:

"The most suitable place for a family to live."

**أ. ساري تميم**



**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

When large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to find better paid jobs in towns and cities, the villages and farms they once lived in are often left empty. No one wants to buy homes there because they cannot make money out of them. This phenomenon, which is called rural depopulation, can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as to fewer people in country areas. One example of this phenomenon is the Garrigues area of Spain, about one hour's drive from Barcelona. The area has a Mediterranean climate, but because it is high and not close to the sea, winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an annual rainfall level of 482mm which falls in only 47 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, this was a successful agricultural area; on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was particularly well-known for its high quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export. The population of the area was at its highest about 150 years ago, when a typical village might have 500 inhabitants, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants. But as farming became less and less profitable, and unemployment grew, the population began to move to the cities to find work. This trend started in 1860 and has continued to this day. Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, such as poor public services and deserted farms. In some parts of Europe in recent years, however, the move from the country to the city has been reversed as wealthy people move to the countryside to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life.

**Answer the following questions:** (18marks)

1. What can depopulation lead to?
2. What was the Garrigues area famous for ?
3. What are the bad effects of depopulation in Garrigues?

**Find words in the text which mean the following :**

(10 marks)

4. making money
5. something that happens or exists

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information :** (12 marks)

6. Garrigues is low and near the sea .
7. Wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were grown on the higher ground.

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

Over one hundred million websites, made up of billions of web pages, now exist. The Internet has transformed the way people communicate with each other and access information, and continues to evolve every day. Recent scholarship suggests that by 2020, the Internet will be a thriving, low-cost network of billions of devices, **accessible** to anyone, anywhere. Some Internet professionals also **predict** that it will provide a reality parallel to our own. Virtual Reality will allow people to live, work and interact with others in an electronic world, driven by the Internet. Some fear, however, that Virtual Reality will encourage people to opt out of human society, creating a world of two halves, with those in Virtual Reality losing touch with the realities of the real world.

Today, designers and inventors are using the Internet in increasingly innovative ways. Two students at Keio University in Japan have recently produced the Internet Umbrella. The umbrella's handle contains a projector that displays images from the Internet onto the underside of the umbrella's canopy.

A **prominent** sports-shoe manufacturer is inviting the public to design trainers online. The design is then sent electronically to a factory, where it is made to the customer's specifications. It is certain that the Internet, and Information Technology in general, will continue to transform the world we live in, in ways we have yet to imagine.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c:** (12 marks)

8. Some experts believe that the Internet will provide a ..... reality to ours.  
a. different      b. similar      c. unlike
9. The Internet will .....  
a. change our lives      b. keep our lives the same  
c. make our lives difficult

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below:** (12 marks)

10. to say that something will happen
11. important , very famous

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text:** (12 marks)

12. People will be encouraged by Virtual reality to.....
13. The Internet, and Information Technology in general.....



**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. Magnus Carlsen from Norway is one of ..... best chess  
15. players ..... the world. He started playing chess  
16. with his father at the age of five ..... played his first tournament at the age of eight.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**  
**Use each word once only:** (24 marks)

skin , types , allowed , responsible , cells,  
17. Bacteria are tiny ..... that live everywhere on Earth,  
18. including in our bodies. They are ..... for  
19. spreading many ..... of diseases through infection.  
20. If the wrong types of bacteria are ..... to grow in our bodies, they can cause respiratory failure.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. Yazan: .....  
Maya: I bought my computer three years ago.  
22. Yazan: .....  
Maya: I use it for writing essays and playing games.  
23. Yazan: .....  
Maya: I have installed an anti virus program to protect my computer.  
Yazan: How can computers affect our health?  
24. Maya: .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. My brothers spends many hours talking on the phone.  
(I wish.....)  
26. The storm damaged many buildings in the city.  
( make passive voice)  
27. Did you enjoy your holiday.  
(The teacher asked us)  
28. Sarah didn't take those photos herself.  
use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. I can't remember where.....  
30. I arrived late because.....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. Landlines are heavy (so that – whereas) mobile phones are light.  
32. He showed musical ability (in – at) a very early age.  
33. The (majority - major) of the world's migrants move to find a better life.

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. My family (live) in a big flat since 2011.  
35. My brother usually (spend) many hours on the beach when he goes to Lattakia.  
36. My father finally passed his driving test. He (take) the test four times already.

**X- Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. Doctors urge people to monitor their caffeine intake during very hot weather.

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. إن قطع الأشجار هو أحد الأسباب الحقيقية للتصحّر.

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

"Describe an interesting place you have visited."

**أ. ساري تميم**

Sari Tamim

**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

The Geneva Convention is a set of international laws that protect injured soldiers and civilians during war. The law makes sure that every person is treated well and with respect. The first treaty was written in 1864 but it is often changed due to different types of war. It was significantly updated in 1949 after World War Two. Syria is one of 200 countries in the world that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention. The agreement is important because during war a country might need help from neutral organizations to care for the wounded. The Red Crescent is one of the organisations that provides aid during times of war. It also helps injured people during peacetime, and you may have seen ambulances with the Red Crescent symbol in the street. Countries who follow the laws of the Geneva Convention must not attack civilians, and they are not allowed to fight someone who is already hurt. It is illegal to ignore these rules, and a country found guilty of committing war crimes will be tried in a court of law and can be severely punished. All soldiers, civilians and prisoners may receive medical help from doctors and nurses. They can be taken to a hospital without being attacked. Food can also be given to people involved in a conflict. Under the Geneva Convention it does not matter what religion, gender or nationality a person is or what his political views are; if someone is sick he must be treated without prejudice.

**Answer the following questions: (18 marks)**

1. What is the Red Crescent?
2. Why is the agreement of Geneva Convention important?
3. What is forbidden for countries who follow the law of Geneva Convention?

**Find words in the text which mean the following : (10 marks)**

4. people not in the army
5. get something

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : (12 marks)**

6. The first treaty was changed because of different economic changes.
7. Under the Geneva Convention people are treated according to their nationality and religion.

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

Until recently, people often disposed of waste in open holes in the ground, called open landfills. But these open dumps were dangerous. Rainfall dissolved some of the chemicals from the waste, forming a liquid called Leachate. Leachate could pollute the soil, run off into streams and lakes, or **trickle** down into the groundwater. Some countries have banned the use of open dumps. Another type of landfill is called a sanitary landfill, which is specially constructed to hold the waste material more safely. A sanitary landfill holds municipal solid waste, construction **debris** and some types of agricultural and industrial waste. Once a sanitary-landfill is full, it is covered with a clay cap to keep rainwater out. Even well - designed landfills can pollute the soil and groundwater. And while capped landfills can be reused for some purposes, such as parks, they can't be used for housing or agriculture. Another solution is municipal solid waste composting. With this technique, all the solid waste that a community produces can be composted. This would dramatically reduce the volume of waste disposed of in sanitary landfills. One disadvantage of this type of composting is that heavy metals and toxic pesticide residues may be left in the **compost**.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (12 marks)**

8. Capped landfills can't be used for .....  
a. farming      b. building      c. both a and b
9. Leachate could pollute.....  
a. the air      b. the soil      c. both a and b

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: (12 marks)**

10. decayed organic material used as a plant fertiliser
11. a very small flow of liquid

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (12 marks)**

12. The one bad thing of municipal solid waste composting is.....
13. A sanitary-landfill is covered with a clay cap in order to.....

**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. Zoos exist all over .....world because people want to see animals that they cannot see in their own  
15. country. The main objection .....zoos is that it is  
16. unnatural for wild animals to ..... kept in captivity.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**  
**Use each word once only:** (24 marks)  
**germs , discovered , life , food , lived**

17. Pasteur also studied different kinds of.....and  
18. ....new kinds of  
19. ...., so small they could only be seen by a microscope.  
20. Pasteur's .....was filled with work and the long wait for answers.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** The sand gazelle lives across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa.  
22. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** It evades predators using its speed and agility.  
23. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** It is in danger of extinction because of hunting and habitat loss.  
**Yazan:** What should we do to save animals from extinction?  
24. **Maya:** .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. I don't have my glasses with me.  
(I wish.....)  
26. Farmers grow many salad crops.  
( make passive voice)  
27. Do you work in a college?  
(He asked me)  
28. Hani cut his own hair himself.  
use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. The driver stopped because.....  
30. I have passed my driving test so.....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. No two people are completely (like – alike) .Everyone is an individual.  
32. You'd better (do up – do out) your boots tightly.  
33. I decided to learn Chinese (but – instead of) French at university.

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. Once he arrives, he (call) us.  
35. If you didn't stop smoking, your cough (get) worse.  
36. Driving to work (take) me over an hour. I can't bear it.

### **X-Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. Scientific experiments which can't be done on Earth are carried out in space.

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. يجب علينا احترام القوانين لنعيش حياة آمنة.

### **XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

"Do you think companies should allow their employees to use work computers for their own purposes ?"

**أ. ساري تميم**

Sari Tamim

**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

For over ten years in the 1970s and 80s Bernard Hinault , a very talented French sportsman, dominated the world of cycling. One of the fastest cyclists of his generation, he won over 200 races during his exceptional career and broke numerous records. He is the only rider to have finished either first or second in every Tour de France which he completed, and won 28 individual stages in the month long race. By the time he retired, he had worn the prestigious 'Yellow Jersey' – one of cycling's most sought after prizes – for over 50 days in total, and had secured his place as one of the best cyclists in the world. During his career Hinault gained the nickname 'the badger' on account of his reputation for being extremely competitive and dedicating himself fully to each race. A famous rivalry existed between Hinault and another elite cyclist, Greg Lamond. During the 1986 Tour de France, the two men fought continuously to win the championship, with Lamond emerging as the eventual winner. Following his retirement in 1986, Hinault did not lose any of his dedication to the world of cycling. To this day he is heavily involved in many high profile cycling events, and is often seen on the stage at awards ceremonies. Hinault has written several books telling the story of his rise to success; they also include details of the difficulties he had encountered on the way: the crashes, injuries and problems. As one of the best cyclists the world has ever seen he was encouraged to write a book for aspiring professional cyclists, giving them tips and realistic advice about how to reach the top. His story shows that becoming the best in any field is a challenge that requires a lot of determination and dedication.

**Answer the following questions: (18 marks)**

1. Who is Bernard Hinault?
2. Why was he called the badger?
3. What difficulties had he faced on the way?

**Find words in the text which mean the following : (10 marks)**

4. occurring at the end of a series of events
5. controlled

**Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : (12 marks)**

6. Hinault won the Tour de France in 1986 .
7. To be the best in any field is not a challenge and needs a rest.

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

Each year the respective Nobel Committees send individual invitations to thousands of members of **academies**, university professors, scientists from numerous countries, previous Nobel Laureates, members of parliamentary assemblies and others, asking them to submit the names of candidates for the Nobel Prizes for the coming year. These nominators are chosen in such a way that as many countries and universities as possible are represented each year. The Nobel Prize has been given to several people from the Arab World, including: Mohamed El Baradei (Egyptian, Peace, 2005), Ahmed H. Zewail (Egyptian and American, Chemistry, 1999) and Naguib Mahfouz (Egyptian, Literature, 1988). And several **prominent** figures from the Arab world have been nominated for Nobel Prizes. The Syrian philosopher Michel Allawerdi was nominated for the Peace Prize in 1951, for his use of music in spreading peace across the world. The identity of Nobel nominees are kept secret for fifty years after their **nomination**.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (12 marks)**

8. The names chosen for the Nobel Prize are .....people.  
a. known      b. unknown      c. normal
9. The Syrian philosopher Michel Allawerdi ..... the Peace Prize in 1951.  
a. was given      b. wasn't given      c. was named for

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: (12 marks)**

10. famous, well known
11. a society of distinguished scholars, artists, or scientists

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (12 marks)**

12. Individual invitations to members of academies are sent by.....
13. The names of candidates for the Nobel Prizes remain.....

Sari Tamim



**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. Sleep allows us ..... recharge our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day.  
 15. If we have slept well, we should wake up ..... the morning feeling alert.....rested.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**

**Use each word once only:** (24 marks)

**began , money, help, life, dying**

17. He worked very hard to keep .....going on, both in animals and people. When the silkworms .....dying and France's silk-makers were losing....., they turned to Pasteur for..... He found the trouble.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** Marsupials are animals that carry their young in a pouch.  
 22. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** Kangaroos live in open plains, forests and rocky deserts.  
 23. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** Tree kangaroos are different from other kangaroos because they can't move fast on the ground.  
**Yazan:** What should we do to protect wild animals?  
 24. **Maya:** .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. I can't drive a car.  
 (I wish.....)  
 26. Human activities have destroyed the natural environment.  
 ( make passive voice)  
 27. Did you enjoy your holiday in Trtous.  
 (He asked me)  
 28. Ali didn't repair the computer himself.  
 use (a causative have)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. If you want to succeed in your work,.....  
 30. I failed the exam because.....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. I have lost my watch. Have you (come over – come across) it?  
 32. If you (misuse – reuse) the equipment, it won't work.  
 33. Some people move to the countryside (in order to – so that) escape from the noise.

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. My brother retired after he (finish) the project.  
 35. While I (study) , my mother called me.  
 36. If my grandmother has time tomorrow, she (visit) us.

**X- Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. Once a sanitary landfill is full, it is covered with a clay cap to keep rain out.

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. يعاني الناس الذين يقضون وقتاً طويلاً على الحاسوب من مشاكل صحية.

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

Arguments for and against protecting wild animals.

**أ. ساري تميم**

Sari Tamim



**I. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

Zoos exist all over the world because people want to see animals that they cannot see in their own country. They have always been popular, especially with children. However, some people believe that they are unnatural habitats and that keeping animals in zoos is cruel. In this essay, I will discuss some of the arguments for and against zoos. I will start by considering two arguments in favour of zoos. First of all, many people, including environmentalists, believe that zoos help to protect animals which are endangered. In zoos all around the world, rare animals are bred so they increase in number and are saved from extinction. In China, numbers of the endangered giant panda have begun to increase following successful breeding in zoos. Eventually animals can be set free to live in the wild again. Secondly, zoos are educational. People who visit zoos can observe unusual animals up close and learn about their behaviour. I will now move on to the arguments against zoos. The main objection to zoos is that it is unnatural for wild animals to be kept in captivity. They often have to live in small cages where they cannot move about freely. Another argument against zoos is that they may be located in places where the climate is very different from the climate of the animal's country of origin.

**Answer the following questions. (21 marks)**

1. What does **(they)** in bold refer to?
2. What is the main objection to zoos ?
3. How are zoos educational?

**Find words in the text which mean the following:**

(21 marks)

4. situated , placed
5. a situation in which an animal stops existing

**Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information. (16 marks)**

6. In zoos, animals live freely .
7. In China, numbers of the endangered giant panda have begun to decrease because of hunting.

**II. Read the following text and then do the tasks below:**

When you go to a coffee shop, you look at the menu. The first thing that appears on the list is the following: Caf or Decaf or Half Caf Coffee. You may get confused. 'Caf' means 'Caffeine': the coffee **contains** the full quantity of caffeine. 'Decaf' means 'Decaffeinated': the coffee contains 3% caffeine. 'Half Caf' means 'Half Caffeinated': the coffee is a mixture of 50% caffeinated and 50% decaffeinated.

Many people who like caffeinated coffee drink Half Caf because it reduces their caffeine intake while still packing a punch. It also allows people to drink twice as many cups of coffee, **compared** to those who drink Caf. Half Caf is a nice compromise for those who prefer the taste of caffeinated coffee but are sensitive to caffeine. In most methods of decaffeination, flavor molecules are **separated** from the beans along with caffeine molecules. An agent is used to bind the caffeine in order to remove it, and then the flavor molecules are returned to the beans through soaking. One method uses baths already saturated with flavour molecules to help preserve the flavor of the beans. How the beans are decaffeinated can have a **significant** effect on the coffee's taste.

**Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (12 marks)**

8. Caf coffee and Decaf coffee are.....  
a. not the same    b. the same    c. similar
9. Half Caf coffee is suitable to people who.....  
a. like the taste of caffeinated coffee  
b. are sensitive to caffeine  
c. both (a)and (b)

**Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: (12 marks)**

10. very important
11. includes

**Complete the following sentences with information****from the text: (12 marks)**

12. To help keep the flavor of the beans, one way.....
13. Half caffeinated coffee is .....

**III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:** (18 marks)

14. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, ..... most important activity  
 15. .... Ireland was agriculture.  
 16. The farmers ..... poor, because they used old fashioned methods.

**IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.**  
**Use each word once only:** (24 marks)  
**mathematics , adopting , thought , took , developed**

17. The ancient Egyptians ..... the study of  
 18. astronomy, ....., geometry and medicine.  
 19. Later, in ancient Greece, Aristotle ..... some steps  
 20. towards ..... the empirical method, which dictates that all theories must be tested against observations.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question .** (32 marks)

21. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** Damascus is located in the south-west of Syria.  
 22. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** People visit it to see historical sites.  
 23. **Yazan:** .....  
**Maya:** Fabrics and jewelry are sold in the souks of Damascus.  
**Yazan:** What is your favorite place in Damascus?  
 24. **Maya:** .....

**VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :** (32 marks)

25. I'm not in charge of the company.  
 (I wish.....)  
 26. The government will discuss the project next week.  
 ( make passive voice)  
 27. I am going to visit my cousin tomorrow.  
 (He said)  
 28. A lot of women don't make their dresses themselves.  
 use (a causative verb)

**VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:** (14 marks)

29. When my brother graduates,.....  
 30. If I won the prize,.....

**VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:** (18 marks)

31. Before we sell the flat, we have to (do it up – do it without) .  
 32. The authorities have given the (red – green) light to the building of a new airport.  
 33. I want to listen to same song again, please (over wind-rewind) the cassette .

**IX. Correct the verbs in brackets:** (18 marks)

34. Ali didn't recognize his friend, Saleh. He (not see) for fifteen years.  
 35. I received many letters from my family while I (work) abroad.  
 36. By the time I arrived , my family (leave) .

**X-Translation:**  
**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:** (10 marks)

37. When taken in small amounts, caffeine increases circulation .

**Translate the following sentence into English :** (8 marks)

38. يجب علينا الحفاظ على مصادر المياه لأهميتها في حياتنا اليومية

**XI- Composition** (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:**

advice to people of our own age about doing well at school.

**أ. ساري تميم**