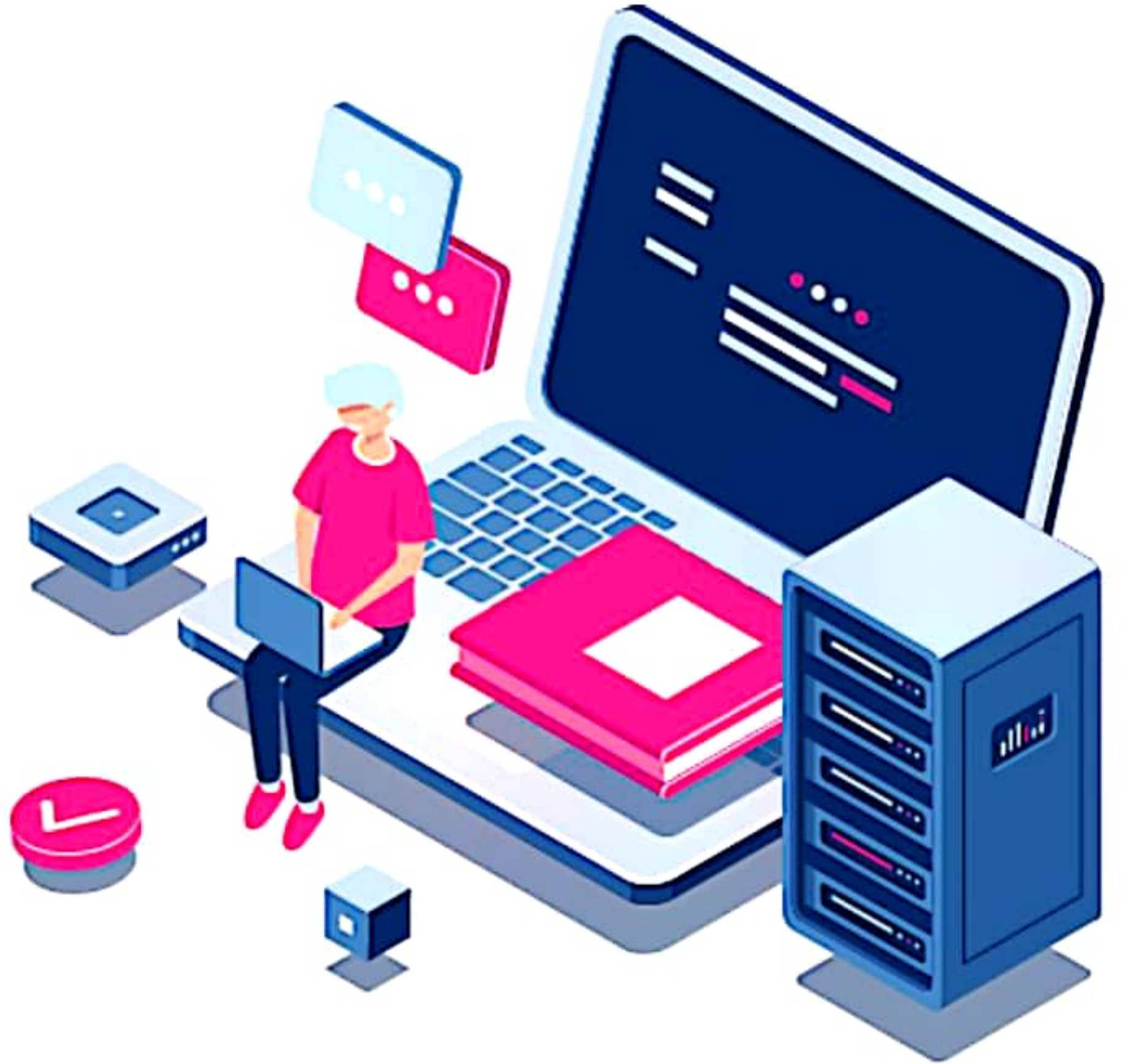


سلسلة

# التجمع التعليمي



التجمع التعليمي



القناة الرئيسية: [t.me/BAK111](https://t.me/BAK111)



بوت التواصل: [@BAK1117\\_bot](https://t.me/BAK1117_bot)



**الأفعال الشاذة IRREGULAR VERBS**

١ المجموعة الأولى : (التصريف الثلاثة متشابهة)

V1	V2	V3	المعنى
Cost	cost	cost	يكلف
Cut	cut	cut	يقطع
Hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
put	put	put	يضع
read	read	read	يقرا

٢. المجموعة الثانية : (التصريف الأول والثالث متشابهان)

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

٣. المجموعة الثالثة : (التصريف الثاني والثالث متشابهان)

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

. المجموعة الرابعة : (التصريف الثلاثة مختلفة)

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

التجمع\_التعليمي

@bak220

The Simple Present Tense الزمن الحاضر البسيطAffirmative (في حالة الاثبات)

- اذا شاهدنا قبل القوس الضمائر (I/we/you/they) أو اسم جمع مثل people نضع الفعل بين قوسين كما هو ( V1 )
- اذا شاهدنا قبل القوس الضمائر (he/she/it) أو اسم مفرد. مثل , Ali نضع الفعل بين قوسين كما هو مع اضافة ( s ) المفرد الغائب

Negative (في حالة النفي)

- اذا سبق بالضمائر ( I/we/you/they ) او اسم جمع نستخدم الفعل المساعد (don't) بعد الفاعل ثم الفعل بين اقواس دون اي اضافة
- اذا سبق بالضمائر (he/she/it) أو اسم مفرد نستخدم الفعل المساعد (doesn't) ثم الفعل بين اقواس دون اي اضافة

\* نصحح الفعل بين اقواس بصيغة الحاضر البسيط اذا شاهدنا الدلالات التالية - التكرار مثل:  
( او اي ظرف زمان always, usually, often, sometimes, frequently, Every(day/week/year/night,..... )  
\* نصحح الفعل بين اقواس بصيغة الحاضر البسيط اذا كان معنى الجملة يشير إلى حقيقة عامة او عن أعمال اعتيادية وروتينية او لم نجد اي دلالة زمنية على اي زمن.

The Present Continuous Tense الزمن الحاضر المستمرAffirmative (في حالة الاثبات)

- نستخدم فعل الكون (am) بعد الضمير ( I ) ثم الفعل بين اقواس مضافا له المقطع (ing).
  - نستخدم فعل الكون (is) بعد الضمائر (he/she/it) او اسم مفرد ثم الفعل بين اقواس مضافا له المقطع (ing).
  - نستخدم فعل الكون (are) بعد الضمائر (you/we/they) او اسم جمع ثم الفعل بين اقواس مضافا له المقطع (ing).
- \* ملاحظة: عند اضافة المقطع (ing) إلى فعل ينتهي ب (e) واحدة تحذف (e) قبل اضافة (ing) . *write* → *Writing*  
عند اضافة المقطع (ing) إلى فعل مكون من مقطع واحد ينتهي بحرف صامت مسبق بحرف صوتي واحد نضاعف الحرف الأخير الصامت ثم نضيف (ing) .  
*plan* → *planning*

\* يستخدم الحاضر المستمر للتعبير عن أفعال تحدث في وقت التكلم أو في فترات حول الآن ويمكن أن يرافقه ظروف تدل على ذلك، مثل:  
**now, next (year, week ..... ) at the moment, at present, today tomorrow,**

The Present Perfect Tense الزمن الحاضر التامAffirmative (في حالة الاثبات)

- نستخدم الفعل المساعد (have) بعد الضمائر ( I/ you/we/they ) او اي اسم جمع ثم نحول الفعل بين اقواس للتصريف (V3).
- نستخدم الفعل المساعد (has) بعد الضمائر (he/ she/it) او اي اسم مفرد ثم نحول الفعل بين اقواس للتصريف (V3).

Negative (في حالة النفي)

نضيف أداة النفي (not) للفعل المساعد (has/have) ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل (V3).

\* نصحح الفعل بين قوسين بالحاضر التام اذا شاهدنا الدلالات التالية :

**Already, Just , ever, yet, so far. Before, since, for , recently , lately, how long.**

تدل على عدد المرات التي تكرر فيها الفعل ( several , many → times )

**In recent years , in recent decades, over the last ten years, throughout history, this year , this week ....**

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense الزمن الحاضر التام المستمرAffirmative (في حالة الاثبات)

- نستخدم الفعل المساعد (have been) بعد الضمائر ( I/ you/we/they ) او اسم جمع ثم الفعل بين اقواس مضافا له (ing).
- نستخدم الفعل المساعد (has been) بعد الضمائر (he/ she/it) او اسم مفرد ثم الفعل بين اقواس مضافا له (ing).

Negative (في حالة النفي)

نضيف أداة النفي (not) للفعل المساعد (has/have) ثم (been) ثم الفعل بين اقواس مضافا له (ing).

\* نصحح الفعل بين قوسين بالحاضر التام المستمر عندما نرى الدلالات التالية

- ( اي ظرف زمان All ( day, week , year , morning , night ,

**ملاحظة:** إذا جاء . **since - for . recently - lately - how long** نستطيع ان نستخدم حاضر تام او حاضر تام مستمر الا اذا جاء في الجملة فعل جامد مثل (have- be- know-see.....) نستخدمه في الحاضر التام حصرا

**\*Choose the correct answer:**

1. We ..... at seven o'clock every morning.  
a. get up                      b. are getting up                      c. got up                      d. have got up
2. We..... coffee every morning.  
a. are having                      b. have                      c. were having                      d. has
3. I ..... the flat at eight and walk to the university.  
a. leave                      b. have left                      c. am leaving                      d. was leaving
4. This month, I ..... very hard for my first exams.  
a. work                      b. worked                      c. am working                      d. was working
5. At the moment, I ..... breakfast in the kitchen of our flat.  
a. am eating                      b. eat                      c. have eaten                      d. ate
6. At the moment, my mother ..... coffee, and my sisters are reading magazines.  
a. drinking                      b. is drinking                      c. drinks                      d. was drinking
7. On Saturday afternoons, I ..... tennis with my friends, or I go to the cinema.  
a. am playing                      b. was playing                      c. have played                      d. play
8. Today, I..... to see an English film!  
a. was going                      b. had gone                      c. am going                      d. go
9. Sometimes I watch American films on TV, but I ..... the words!  
a. am not understanding                      b. don't understand                      c. haven't understood                      d. didn't understand
10. I ..... in a large flat in Madrid.  
a. live                      b. lives                      c. was living                      d. has lived
11. I ..... two sisters. They are called Mary and Rose.  
a. am having                      b. had                      c. have had                      d. have
12. Everyone ..... a good time. I'm sitting in the Nile Hotel.  
a. are having                      b. is having                      c. have had                      d. has
13. I..... your exams start tomorrow.  
a. know                      b. was knowing                      c. am knowing                      d. knew
14. I..... some of the things that people say, but only if I repeat them many times.  
a. was understanding                      b. understand                      c. understands                      d. are understanding
15. I ..... him for months.  
a. haven't seen                      b. hadn't seen                      c. isn't seeing                      d. don't see
16. .... a competition?  
a. Do you ever win                      b. Are you ever wining                      c. Have you ever won                      d. Has you ever won
17. A: Is that a new tab? B: Yes, I..... it.  
a. just buy                      b. just bought                      c. have just bought                      d. has just bought
18. A: How long ..... it?  
a. have you had                      b. had you had                      c. are you having                      d. has you had
19. B: I ..... it for at least three years.  
a. have has                      b. had had                      c. have have                      d. have had
20. we ..... friends for more than ten years.  
a. are being                      b. were                      c. have been                      d. has been

21. Lucy: ..... it?  
 a. Are you ever being    b. Have you ever been    c. Do you ever go    d. Are you ever going
22. .... to Canada before, Lucy?  
 a. Were you going    b. Are you going    c. Had you been    d. Have you been
23. A: Where are you and your family going to live?  
 B: Well, we ..... about that for weeks,  
 a. talk    b. have been talking    c. had talked    d. talked
24. We ..... anything yet.  
 a. don't decided    b. aren't deciding    c. haven't decided    d. hadn't decided
25. A: Excuse me. .... this mobile here?  
 a. Has anyone left    b. Have anyone left    c. Had anyone left    d. Do anyone leave
26. B: I don't know. I ..... here all afternoon,  
 a. have been sitting    b. sit    c. sat    d. are sitting
27. Excuse me. .... in this queue for a long time?  
 a. Did you stand    b. Do you stand    c. Had you stood    d. Have you been standing
28. I ..... for almost an hour.  
 a. queue    b. had queued    c. have been queuing    d. queued
29. I ..... it until now.  
 a. am not noticing    b. haven't noticed    c. were noticing    d. didn't notice
30. Jane, why are you sweating? - Because I ..... the floors.  
 a. has swept    b. sweep    c. have been sweeping    d. was sweeping
31. Is the lawn finished? -Yes, George ..... the grass.  
 a. have been cutting    b. has cut    c. have cut    d. is cutting
32. George, you look tired. -Yes, I ..... the grass.  
 a. have been cutting    b. cut    c. have cut    d. had cut
33. Tom, your hands are very cold. -Yes, I ..... the fridge.  
 a. defrosted    b. have defrosted    c. am defrosting    d. have been defrosting
34. Why are your eyes red, Mike? -Because I ..... the onion.  
 a. has cut    b. cut    c. have been cutting    d. had cut
35. Rachel, why are your hands so soft? – Because I ..... the washing up.  
 a. have been doing    b. did    c. has done    d. am doing
36. A: Why are you crying? B: Because my brother...an accident. He has broken both of his legs.  
 a. has had    b. have had    c. is having    d. will have
37. Are the onions ready for the pan? -Yes, Mike..... them.  
 a. had been peeling    b. had peeled    c. is peeling    d. has peeled
38. Are the floors clean? - Yes, Jane..... them.  
 a. have swept    b. sweep    c. have been sweeping    d. has swept
39. Are the plates clean? Yes, Rachel ..... the washing up.  
 a. did    b. has done    c. have done    d. is doing
40. Is the fridge all right now ? - Yes, Tom ..... it.  
 a. is defrosting    b. defrosted    c. have been defrosting    d. has defrosted

The Simple Past Tense الزمن الماضي البسيطAffirmative (في حالة الإثبات)

نستخدم التصريف الثاني للفعل بين أقواس (V2) مهما كان الضمير الذي قبله (I/we/you/they/he/she/it) أو ما دل عليه من أسماء

ملاحظة: التصريف الثاني للفعل إذا كان فعل نظامي نضيف للفعل بين أقواس ed , اما إذا كان شاذ ( غير نظامي) يجب حفظه من قائمة الأفعال الشاذة في الصفحة الأولى

Negative (في حالة النفي)

- نستخدم الفعل المساعد (didn't) قبل الفعل بصيغة المجرّد مهما كان الضمير الذي قبله (I/we/you/they/he/she/it) أو ما دل عليه من أسماء.

Question (في حالة السؤال)

- نضع الفعل المساعد (did) في بداية السؤال ثم الضمير أو الاسم أي الفاعل ثم الفعل بصيغة المجرّد (التصريف الأول دون زيادة) ..

\* نصحح الفعل بين قوسين بالماضي البسيط ( التصريف الثاني) إذا شاهدنا احد الدلالات التالية:

Yesterday, ago, in the past, in 1950 , in the 19th century, during the period 1970 -2000

between 1970 to 2000,from 1950 to 2000, last ( week, month, year, night,.....)

\* نصحح الفعل بين قوسين بصيغة الماضي البسيط اذا وجدنا فعل اخر بالتصريف الثاني معطوف على ( So , and , but, where, or, ... )  
\* نصحح الفعل بين قوسين بصيغة الماضي البسيط اذا وجدنا فعل اخر بالماضي المستمر او الماضي التام .

The Past Continuous Tense الزمن الماضي المستمرAffirmative (في حالة الإثبات)

- نستخدم فعل الكون (was) بعد الضمائر (I/he/she/it) او اسم مفرد ثم الفعل بين أقواس مضافا له المقطع (ing).

- نستخدم فعل الكون (were) بعد الضمائر (you/we/they) او اسم جمع ثم الفعل بين أقواس مضافا له المقطع (ing).

ملاحظة: لا يمكن استخدام الماضي المستمر من دون وجود ماضي بسيط و بوجود الدلالات التالية.

\* غالبا ما نستخدم الفعل الماضي المستمر والفعل الماضي البسيط سوياً في نفس الجملة عندما يقاطع الفعل الماضي البسيط الفعل الآخر الذي يكون بالزمن الماضي المستمر أي يحدث اثناءه . ويستخدم بين الفعلين أدوات الربط الزمنية التالية:

ماضي مستمر while\as ماضي بسيط ماضي مستمر while\as ماضي بسيط  
ماضي مستمر when ماضي بسيط ماضي مستمر when ماضي بسيط

The past perfect tense الزمن الماضي التامAffirmative (في حالة الإثبات)

- نستخدم الفعل المساعد (had) بعد الضمائر ( I/ you/we/they/he/she/it) وكل الأسماء ثم نضع الفعل بين أقواس بالتصريف (V3).

\* نصحح الفعل بين أقواس اذا كانت الجملة تشير الى حدث جرى قبل وقت في الماضي.

ماضي تام → دلالة زمنية ( تاريخ بالماضي) until, before, by , by the end of

\* نصحح الفعل بين قوسين بصيغة الماضي التام اذا كان معنى الجملة يشير الى فعل وقع قبل فعل آخر في الماضي. وهنا يلتقي زمن الماضي التام مع زمن الماضي البسيط في جملتين يفصل بينهما نقطة او الروابط التالية مثل :

ماضي تام After , because, ماضي بسيط - ماضي بسيط ، ماضي تام After, Because - ماضي بسيط ، ماضي تام when , by the time , before ، ماضي بسيط when , by the time before ، ماضي بسيط ، ماضي تام when , by the time before ، ماضي بسيط ، ماضي تام (حتى لو شاهدنا دلالات الحاضر التام) ماضي بسيط ( نقطة ) ماضي بسيط (v2)

\* ملاحظة : نستخدم الماضي التام وليس الحاضر التام في حال وجد أحد دلالات الحاضر التام بالإضافة إلى فعل آخر في الماضي البسيط.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense الزمن الماضي التام المستمرAffirmative (في حالة الإثبات)

- نستخدم الفعل المساعد (had) بعد الضمائر ( I/ you/we/they/he/she/it) أو الأسماء التي تدل عليها ثم فعل الكون been ثم الفعل بين أقواس مع (ing).

Negative (في حالة النفي)

- نضيف أداة النفي (not) للفعل المساعد (had) ثم فعل الكون been ثم التصريف الأول للفعل مع (ing).

\* نصحح الفعل بين قوسين اذا شاهدنا الدلالات التالية

ماضي تام مستمر Since , for  
ماضي تام مستمر Since , for  
دلالة زمنية until, before, by , by the end of  
ماضي بسيط ( نقطة ) ماضي بسيط (v2)

1. A few weeks ago, a woman ..... to report a robbery at her house.  
a. called                      b. calls                      c. was calling                      d. will call
2. It happened at four in the afternoon when she ..... news on TV.  
a. was watching                      b. watches                      c. will watch                      d. had watched
3. The burglar came in through the front door, picked up the women's handbag, emptied it out and ..... her purse.  
a. had stolen                      b. steals                      c. stole                      d. was stealing
4. Times were hard and the family ..... for some time.  
a. struggled                      b. was struggling                      c. has struggled                      d. had been struggling
5. When she came into the room, the burglar .....  
a. already leave                      b. will already leave                      c. had already left                      d. has already left
6. What time did you .....?  
a. woke up                      b. wake up                      c. waking up                      d. woken up
7. What..... you do after you woke up?  
a. do                      b. did                      c. does                      d. will
8. Did anything happen while you ..... TV?  
a. watched                      b. watch                      c. were watching                      d. had watched
9. What ..... when your husband came home?  
a. do you do                      b. will you do                      c. were you doing                      d. have you done
10. I ..... lunch when my husband came.  
a. prepare                      b. have prepared                      c. was preparing                      d. will prepare
11. She ..... as a waitress for three years when he met her.  
a. has been working                      b. worked                      c. had been working                      d. is working
12. He ..... all the ingredients he needed from the supermarket and then went home to make her birthday cake.  
a. buys                      b. has bought                      c. will buy                      d. bought
13. Henry did very well in his exams, which was a shock because he ..... an exam before.  
a. hadn't been taking                      b. didn't take                      c. wasn't taking                      d. hadn't taken
14. Scientists announced the launch of the new drug last week. They ..... it for five years.  
a. are developing                      b. developed                      c. develop                      d. had been developing
15. By the time I got to the meeting, they ..... the important issues and they had taken the big decisions without me.  
a. have discussed                      b. will discuss                      c. are discussed                      d. had discussed
16. I ..... annoyed because they had not waited for me.  
a. feel                      b. felt                      c. will feel                      d. am feeling
17. She..... a wonderful biology teacher when I was a student.  
a. have                      b. will have                      c. am having                      d. had
18. She .....us excited about the subject because she was so interested herself.  
a. makes                      b. make                      c. made                      d. will make
19. The lecture ..... by the time they got there.  
a. started                      b. had started                      c. is starting                      d. will start
20. They went on a big tour of Britain. First, they ..... in London for a few days  
a. stayed                      b. will stay                      c. are staying                      d. have st1ayed
21. I looked terrible when I saw Joe last night because I ..... for over an hour and I was exhausted.  
a. had been running                      b. have been running                      c. am running                      d. run
22. When I heard the noise at the window, I knew that someone..... to break into the house.  
a. has been trying                      b. is trying                      c. can try                      d. was trying
23. I knew her because I ..... her several times.  
a. had visited                      b. was visiting                      c. visited                      d. had been visiting

Conditional Sentences الجمل الشرطية

\*ملاحظة : نستخدم دائما بعد If مباشرة أما حاضر بسيط أو ماضي بسيط واما ماضي تام و في الطرف الاخر نستخدم would or will

\*الشرط من النوع الأول ( First Conditional ) : يعبر عن شيء ممكن حدوثه في المستقبل (ممكنة).

الشكل Form : ( الفعل بين أقواس كما هو بالمصدر + will / won't ) (if) + (V1- V1+s),

\*الشرط من النوع الثاني ( Second Conditional ) : يعبر عن مواقف افتراضية و تخيلية (غير ممكنة أو غير واقعية).

الشكل Form : (would/ wouldn't + V1) (ماضي بسيط + if),

والعكس صحيح: (ماضي بسيط + if) (would/ wouldn't + V1)

والعكس صحيح: (If) + (V1- V1+s) (الفعل بين أقواس كما هو بالمصدر + will / won't)

\*الشرط من النوع الثالث ( third Conditional ) : يعبر عن مواقف افتراضية و تخيلية (غير ممكنة أو غير واقعية).

الشكل Form : (would/ wouldn't + have + V3) (ماضي تام + if),

والعكس صحيح: (ماضي تام + if) (would/ wouldn't + have + V3)

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d):

- If you practice more, your English .....  
a. had improved      b. will improve      c. improved      d. would improve
- I would ring the police if I ..... a burglar breaking into my house.  
a. would see      b. saw      c. had seen      d. would have seen
- If the referee had seen the foul, he ..... a penalty kick to our team.  
a. would award      b. awarded      c. had awarded      d. would have awarded
- I would build a huge house by the beach if I ..... the lottery.  
a. would have won      b. won      c. would win      d. had won
- If I had had your address, I ..... you a postcard.  
a. would write      b. wrote      c. had written      d. would have written
- She wouldn't have arrived on time if she ..... the bus.  
a. didn't catch      b. did caught      c. hadn't caught      d. wouldn't caught
- Your brother wouldn't have found such a nice job if he ..... a university diploma.  
a. didn't have      b. have had      c. hadn't had      d. doesn't have
- If you had come in time, you ..... the lesson.  
a. wouldn't miss      b. missed      c. won't miss      d. wouldn't have missed
- If I ..... in debt, I would quit my job.  
a. am not      b. hadn't been      c. weren't      d. have been
- If I ..... writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised.  
a. started      b. would start      c. had started      d. was starting
- If my little sister did something wrong, I'm sure she ..... me.  
a. would tell      b. tells      c. had told      d. would have told
- If Sara had had enough time, she ..... earlier.  
a. would have arrive      b. would arrive      c. will arrive      d. would have arrived
- If I knew her phone number I ..... her.  
a. will call      b. would calling      c. would call      d. would have call
- If I found her address, I ..... her  
a. would visited      b. would have visited      c. would visit      d. will visit



15. If I were you, ..... people.  
 a. I would helped      b. I will help      c. I would have helped      d. I would help
16. If I had enough time now ,I ..... an old friend.  
 a. will visit      b. would have visited      c. would visit      d. will visit
17. If I had had enough time yesterday, I ..... an old friend.  
 a. would visit      b. will visit      c. will visiting      d. would have visited
18. I will give you a lift into town if I ..... by my car.  
 a. go      b. went      c. would go      d. had go
19. If I had a free ticket to the U.S , I ..... Immediately.  
 a. would leave      b. will leave      c. will leave      d. will leaving
20. If you came to school late, you ..... your classes.  
 a. will miss      b. would miss      c. will missing      d. would have missed
21. What would you do if you ..... the first prize?  
 a. won      b. you win      c. had win      d. winning
22. Unless she had fastened the seat belt, she .....  
 a. would have died      b. would die      c. will have died      d. will die
23. Unless Caroline's car had broken down ,she ..... earlier.  
 a. will arrive      b. would arrive      c. arrives      d. would have arrived

### Future Forms \ أشكال المستقبل

will\won't	We use it for predictions and immediate decisions
Be going to	Actions we decided to do before the time of speaking
(V1) (V1+s)	Time tables or schedules Will+vo( when, as soon as, before, until, after , as soon as, as long as) (V1) (V1+s)
Be + v ing	For arrangements
Be+ about to	Immediate future + near future
Will be+v ing	All next week\This time tomorrow- This time next week\ in about ten years.
Will have+v3	By+ fixed time \ in+ amount of time

1. I think the weather..... too hot tomorrow.  
 a. will be      b. is going to be      c. was      d. has been
2. One day people ..... to Mars.  
 a. travel      b. will travel      c. are traveling      d. travelled
3. Manchester United ..... their next game.  
 a. will win      b. won      c. is wining      d. wins
4. "Anything to drink, Sir?" –" I..... a glass of water, please".  
 a. will have      b. am going to have      c. had      d. have had
5. We ..... probably stay in a hotel in our holiday next summer.  
 a. are going to      b. will      c. are      d. have
6. Tell me about it and I ..... the information to the rest of the team.  
 a. have passed      b. passed      c. will pass      d. am passing
7. Don't worry. I..... everyone know.  
 a. will let      b. am letting      c. lets      d. am going to let
8. It is freezing today. It .....  
 a. snow      b. has snowing      c. will snow      d. is going to snow
9. John ..... a meeting tomorrow.  
 a. held      b. holds      c. has held      d. is going to hold

10. Sami..... the new laptop for the next two years.  
a. used      b. has used      c. is going to use      d. uses
11. I..... my room **this afternoon**.  
a. cleans      b. am going to clean      c. had cleaned      d. had been cleaning
12. We ..... a party tomorrow evening.  
a. has      b. are having      c. have      d. have had
13. The team manager..... a party on our return.  
a. is holding      b. will hold      c. holds      d. held
14. John ..... a meeting tomorrow.  
a. is holding      b. hold      c. has held      d. held
15. I've got my **schedule** for the Japan trip. We..... to Tokyo at 10 a.m. on Monday **and** then travel by train to Kyoto for one night.  
a. fly      b. are flying      c. had flown      d. have flown
16. The **train**..... at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.  
a. leaves      b. is leaving      c. left      d. will has left
17. Emily's **plane**..... at 9.30.  
a. arrives      b. is going to arrive      c. will arrive      d. will have arrived
18. The **train** ..... to the airport in **20 minutes**.  
a. has left      b. will leave      c. leaves      d. left
19. My exams ..... on **27th June**.  
a. finish      b. finished      c. will finish      d. are going to finish
20. **When** I ..... the answer, I'll let you know.  
a. will find      b. found      c. find      d. had found
21. **When** it goes into orbit, the spacecraft..... 25 kilos of plutonium.  
a. is carrying      b. has carried      c. will carried      d. will be carrying
- 22.** The bus..... **until 7.30** in the evening.  
a. won't arrive      b. didn't arrive      c. hasn't arrived      d. haven't arrive
23. I'll be fine in the interview **as long as** they..... me technical questions.  
a. won't ask      b. don't ask      c. didn't ask      d. hadn't asked
24. I must get to the bank **before** it .....  
a. will close      b. is closing      c. closes      d. is going to close
25. **The moment** I..... my results I'll phone you.  
a. will receive      b. received      c. had received      d. receive
26. **This time next week**, I..... my exams.  
a. will be doing      b. have done      c. do      d. was going to do
27. I ..... on the report **all next week**.  
a. have worked      b. had worked      c. work      d. will be working
28. I think I..... in the same city **in about ten years**.  
a. would live      b. live      c. lived      d. will still be living
29. I..... the report by Friday night.  
a. will finished      b. will have finished      c. am finish      d. was going to finish
30. **By the time** you get home, I ..... the house from top to bottom.  
a. have cleaned      b. will have cleaned      c. clean      d. will cleaning
31. **By the end of the year**, I..... the same talk at 6 conferences!  
a. give      b. will give      c. gave      d. will have given
32. **In a week's time**, I ..... the report.  
a. am writing      b. wrote      c. write      d. will have written
33. **By the time** I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything.....  
a. change      b. will have changed      c. changes      d. had changed
34. The plane is at the end of the runway. It.....  
a. took off      b. is about to take off      c. takes off      d. had taken off
35. Suzan ..... a big party in the very near future.  
a. has had      b. is about to have      c. has      d. was going to have
- 36.** What ..... to do **when** you leave school?  
a do you intend      b will you intend      c did you intend      d. does you intend

**Question making****Ask about the underlined word in each sentence:**

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة، وهما:

- **Yes / No questions** : و هو السؤال الذي يبدأ بالفعل المساعد و تكون الإجابة عليه فقط بـ yes / no .
  - **Wh-questions** : وهو السؤال الذي يبدأ بإحدى أدوات الاستفهام السابقة ولا يمكن الإجابة عليه بـ yes / no .
- لذلك يجب استخدام نوع مناسب من السؤال بحسب الجواب.

\* عند تشكيل سؤال معلومات (wh / question) ونستخدمها إذا لم يأتي بالجواب (yes-no) نقوم بمايلي

1- نسال عن المعلومة التي تحتها خط وهي كلمات تدل على ( زمان ، مكان ، سبب، اسم عاقل، اسم غير عاقل ،مسافة، طول مدة زمنية ، عدد، ..... ) . ونستبدلها بكلمة استفهام مناسبة.

2- إذا وجدنا فعل مساعد من الأفعال التالية في الجملة نضعه في بداية السؤال ثم الفاعل ثم تتمة الجملة:

(am, is, are, was, were)

بشرط وجود تصريف ثالث (V3) + (have / has / had)

(can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, might, may) (don't, doesn't, didn't)

إذا لم نجد فعل مساعد في الجملة نستخدم (do, does) للحاضر البسيط و (did) للماضي البسيط في بداية الجملة ثم الفاعل و من ثم نرجع الفعل للمصدر ومن ثم تتمة الجملة ومن ثم اشارة استفهام

3- مع اجراء التحويلات التالية في الجملة المطلوب تحويلها الى سؤال

متكلم		مخاطب
I am/we are	↔	Are you
I was/we were		Were you
I / we		You
me / us		You
my / our		Your

نحدد المعلومة بالجواب ونستبدلها بكلمة استفهام مناسبة ومن ثم الفعل المساعد ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل الرئيسي ثم التتمة

<p><b>When</b> (متى) تسأل عن الزمن مثل (حرف جر + اسم يدل على زمن) last year, last month, yesterday, in 1950, in the morning, next week, tomorrow, in the year 2000, two years ago, ten minutes ago, in December , on February 29<sup>th</sup> 1960, on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock. During the winter. After world war two. from 1950 to 2000.</p>	<p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: He visited his relatives <u>last month</u>.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: She cleans the house <u>in the morning</u>.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: We played football <u>yesterday</u>.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: My school was opened <u>in 1975</u>.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: She travelled to Paris <u>two years ago</u>.</p>
<p><b>Where</b> (أين) تسأل عن المكان مثل: (حرف جر + اسم يدل مكان)</p>	<p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: I went <u>to national museum</u> last year.</p>

<p><b>in the country, in dry places, in Austria, on a farm, in the city ,from Poland across the Arabian Gulf, to Paris, at home, at work, in the modern part, in Syria</b></p>	<p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: Damascus is located <b>in the south of Syria.</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: She came <b>from England.</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: We have a farm <b>in the countryside.</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: I was born <b>in Damascus.</b></p>
<p><b>How</b> (كيف) تسأل عن الحال أو الطريقة التي يتم بها الشيء أو الصفة مثل : كلمة تنتهي بـ <b>ly</b> أو وسائط نقل أو بعد <b>by</b> بمعنى بواسطة. <b>carefully, very quickly, by fast motorways, by bus, on foot, on camels.</b> <b>On an aero plane, by camouflage.</b></p>	<p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: The law is changing <b>very quickly.</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: Our last holiday was <b>very exciting.</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: We got there <b>by bus.</b></p>
<p><b>Why</b> (لماذا) تسأل عن السبب مثل : <b>because,</b> (فعل بالمصدر) <b>to +</b> <b>So that, due to ,for + (noun)</b> نقوم بحذف هذه الكلمات مع الكلمات التي تأتي بعدها.</p>	<p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: She couldn't sleep <b>because she was thinking.</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: We lost the match <b>because of the weather</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: I went to the city <b>to find work.</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: They are in danger of extinction <b>due to habitat loss and hunting.</b></p>
<p><b>What</b> (ماذا) - تسأل عن المفعول به غير العاقل و الفعل بالطريقة العامة.</p>	<p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: They eat <b>healthy food.</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: She bought <b>a new camera.</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: <b>Tristan da cunha</b> is a small island</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: <b>Damascus</b> is the capital city of Syria.</p>
<p><b>Who</b> (من) تسأل عن المفعول به العاقل بالطريقة العامة -أما اذا سألنا عن الفاعل وكان الاسم عاقل نستبدله بـ <b>who</b> ونضع الفعل بالمفرد من دون اضافة (-do-does- (did) ف اذا جاء (are) نحوله الى (is) اذا جاء (were) نحوله الى (was) اذا جاء (have) نحوله الى (has) اذا جاء (V1) نحوله الى (V1+s) اذا جاء (V2) ننقله كما هو</p>	<p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: I went with <b>my father.</b></p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: <b>Hillary</b> was the first to reach the summit of Everest.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: <b>Modern criminals</b> commit crimes.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: <b>The Children</b> are coming here.</p>

<p><b>How much</b> (كم) تسأل عن السعر و الوزن</p>	<p>A:.....? B: This watch costs <b>200 Syrian Pounds.\S.P</b> A:.....? B: The sand gazelle weighs about <b>20 k.g.</b></p>
<p><b>How many</b> + اسم معدود (كم عدد) - تسأل عن العدد ويأتي بعدها اسم معدود جمع والذي نجده بعد الرقم الذي نحذفه. - اذا جاء العدد اول الجملة نستبدله ب How many ونكمل التتمة كما هي</p>	<p>A:.....? B: There are <b>five oceans</b> in the world. A:.....? B: There are <b>25 students</b> in my class. A:.....? B: <b>350.000 people</b> migrated to England last year.</p>
<p><b>How long</b> (منذ متى أو كم من الوقت) للسؤال عن مدة من الزمن (مدة زمنية + since, for, all)</p>	<p>A:.....? B: I have been playing the piano <b>for three years.</b> A:.....? B: I have lived there <b>since I was ten.</b></p>
<p><b>How often</b> (كم مرة أو كل متى) للسؤال عن العادة و التكرار (once, twice, three times) (often, always ,everyday...)</p>	<p>A:.....? B: I play football <b>twice a week.</b></p>
<p><b>How high</b> (كم ارتفاع)</p>	<p>A:.....? B:Mount Everest is <b>8848 high..</b></p>
<p><b>How old</b> (كم عمر)</p>	<p>A:.....? B: She is <b>fourteen years old</b> \\ She is <b>fourteen</b> She is <b>at the age of fourteen years old</b> then.</p>
<p><b>How far</b> (كم تبعد) للسؤال عن المسافة</p>	<p>A:.....? B: The school is about <b>5 kilometers</b> from my home.</p>
<p><b>How fast</b> (كم سرعة)</p>	<p>A:.....? B:The sand gazelle runs <b>about 100 kilometers per. hour .</b></p>
<p><b>What (is / was ) the weather like ?</b> للسؤال عن أحوال الطقس</p>	<p>A:.....? B: The weather was <b>cold.</b></p>
<p><b>What( does-did) +Sub+ do?</b> (للسؤال المهنة doctor) <b>What( does-did) +Sub+ do?</b> <b>What( is-are) + Sub+doing ?</b> (للسؤال عن الفعل)</p>	<p>A:.....? B:My father is <b>an English teacher.</b> A:.....? B: He <b>is talking</b> on the phone.</p>
<p><b>What does he/she look like?</b> (للسؤال عن صفات تدل على الشكل الخارجي لشخص ما) dark hair, tall, short</p>	<p>A:.....? B: My brother Hani is <b>tall and has got dark hair.</b></p>
<p><b>What is he/she like?</b> (صفات تدل على الحالة الداخلية لشخص) kind , hardworking, friendly.</p>	<p>A:.....? B: My English teacher is <b>friendly and hardworking.</b></p>

\* عند تشكيل سؤال جوابه يبدأ ب (Yes/ No) : نحذف (Yes) أو (No مع Not) ونبدأ السؤال من الفعل المساعد

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. <b>Yes</b> , my job is dangerous.       | 1).....?  |
| 2. <b>Yes</b> , I am doing my homework.    | 2).....?  |
| 3. <b>Yes</b> , I would like to visit it.  | 3).....?  |
| 4. <b>Yes</b> , it is from an old friend.  | 4).....?  |
| 5. <b>No</b> , I can't wait for holidays.  | 5).....?  |
| 6. <b>No</b> , I didn't enjoy the lesson.  | 6).....?  |
| 7. <b>Yes</b> , he lives in Syria.         | 7).....?  |
| 8. <b>Yes</b> , he lived in Syria.         | 8).....?  |
| 9. <b>Yes</b> , I live in Syria            | 9).....?  |
| 10. <b>Yes</b> , She spoke to the teacher. | 10).....? |
| 11. <b>Yes</b> , I have a car.             | 11).....? |

VI - Rewrite the following sentences as r in brackets

السؤال السادس : أعد كتابة الجمل التالية وفق المطلوب بين قوسين

### (Wish) فعل التمني

تستخدم عبارة **I wish** للتمنى ويجب أن يتبعها جملة فعلها ماضي، ولحل هذا التمرين نميز ثلاث حالات وهي:

١. إذا وجد فعل مساعد في الجملة نقلبه إلى الماضي مع إضافة (not) له إن لم يكن متصلاً بها، أو حذفها إن كان متصلاً بها، مثال:

Am Is Are	→ wasn't weren't	won't → would	Don't\doesn't → would+ V0 أو V2
am not isn't aren't	→ were	can't → could	V1-V1+s → wouldn't+V0 Didn't+V0 Have to → didn't have to

ملاحظة : غالباً في الحل الجملة المثبتة تصبح منفية والعكس صحيح. أو نقوم بإعطاء معاكس الصفة أو الفعل مع الحفاظ على الزمن الماضي

We use wish or (if only) to talk about things that we would like to be different either in the present or in the past.

### 1. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d):

- I started smoking. I wish I ..... smoking.  
A. don't start      B. didn't start      C. hadn't started      D. haven't started
- I can't watch the match tonight. I wish I ..... it.  
A. can watch      B. could watch      C. have watched      D. am watching
- I am very tired today. I wish I ..... so tired.  
A. weren't      B. am not      C. haven't      D. couldn't
- I can't go with you tomorrow. I wish I ..... go with you.  
A. couldn't      B. can      C. could      D. can't

5. I **don't** know how to dance. I wish I ..... how to dance.  
**A. knew**      **B. know**      **C. knows**      **D. have known**
6. I **didn't** go shopping last week. I wish I ..... shopping.  
**A. went**      **B. had gone**      **C. go**      **D. have gone**
7. Our classroom doesn't have coloured walls. I wish it ..... coloured walls.  
**A. would have**      **B. has**      **C. has had**      **D. will have**
8. The sun isn't shining right now. I wish the sun ..... shining.  
**A. is shining**      **B. shines**      **C. was shining**      **D. shone**
9. I am not in Lattakia nowadays. I wish I .....  
**A. were**      **B. am**      **C. have**      **D. had**
10. It was a stupid thing to say. I wish I ..... it.  
**A. hasn't said**      **B. haven't said**      **C. hadn't said**      **D. didn't say**
11. He wishes he ..... back and see the Norias in Hama.  
**A. would travel**      **B. could have travelled**      **C. could to travel**      **D. can travel**
12. It took us a long time to arrive. I wish we ..... the train instead.  
**A. would catch**      **B. caught**      **C. had caught.**      **D. have caught**
13. I wish our neighbours ..... arguing. They annoy us.  
**A. stopped**      **B. had stopped**      **C. would stop**      **D. will stop**
14. To someone who blows cigarette smoke in your face. I wish he ..... smoking.  
**A. will stop**      **B. can stop**      **C. would stop**      **D. has stopped**
15. Our flat is rather small. I wish it ..... a bit bigger.  
**A. were**      **B. weren't**      **C. hadn't**      **D. hasn't**
16. If only they ..... you for help before they started.  
**A. would ask**      **B. had asked**      **C. asked**      **D. ask**
17. If only the children ..... their books on the floor. I am always falling over them.  
**A. wouldn't leave**      **B. left**      **C. would left**      **D. wouldn't have left.**
18. I spent all my money. I wish that I ..... it.  
**A. have saved**      **B. was saving**      **C. save**      **D. had saved**
19. I missed the flight. I really wish I ..... it.  
**A. have caught**      **B. had caught**      **C. caught**      **D. catch**
20. Rana left the meeting early. Rita wishes she ..... the meeting early.  
**A. had stayed**      **B. stays**      **C. was staying**      **D. has stayed**
22. Lama refused to sign the contract. But her parents wish she ..... it.  
**A. has accepted**      **B. had accept**      **C. had accepted**      **D. accepts**
23. I looked everywhere for my key. I wish I ..... it.  
**A. had found**      **B. have found**      **C. find**      **D. was finding**
24. The injured player could only watch. He wishes he ..... the match.  
**A. has played**      **B. plays**      **C. was playing**      **D. had played**

## Passive Voice المبنى للمجهول

يستخدم المبنى للمجهول عادة إذا كان الفاعل الحقيقي غير معروف أو أننا غير مهتمين بذكره.  
لتحويل جملة من المبنى للمعلوم (active) إلى المبنى للمجهول (passive) نقوم بالخطوات التالية:

١. نحدد الفاعل - والفعل - والمفعول به - التتمة.
٢. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة مكان الفاعل.
٣. نحول الفعل من صيغة المبنى للمعلوم إلى صيغة المبنى للمجهول حسب الجدول التالي:

الفعل بصيغة المبنى للمعلوم	الفعل بصيغة المبنى للمجهول
V1 + (s) : الحاضر البسيط	1- الحاضر البسيط : <u>is / am / are</u> + V3
V2 : الماضي البسيط	2- الماضي البسيط : <u>was / were</u> + V3
is / am / are + V-ing : الحاضر المستمر	3- الحاضر المستمر : <u>is / am / are</u> + <u>being</u> + V3
was / were + V-ing : الماضي المستمر	4- الماضي المستمر : <u>was / were</u> + <u>being</u> + V3
have / has + V3 : الحاضر التام	5- الحاضر التام : <u>have / has</u> + <u>been</u> + V3
had + V3 : الماضي التام	6- الماضي التام : <u>had</u> + <u>been</u> + V3
7- إذا سبق الفعل العادي المبنى للمعلوم بأحد الأفعال المساعدة التالية : <u>can - could - shall - should - will - would - may - might - must - ought to - have to - has to - had to</u> للمجهول منه يصاغ بوضع هذا الفعل المساعد ثم فعل الكون (be) ثم الفعل العادي بالتصريف الثالث (V3) في حالة الحاضر اما بحالة الماضي يوضع بعدها <u>have</u> ثم <u>been</u> ثم الفعل العادي بالتصريف الثالث (V3)	
<u>مبنى للمعلوم</u> Can + V0 Can + have + V3	<u>مبنى للمجهول</u> أفعال مساعدة مصدرية ( الحاضر ) Can + <u>be</u> + V3 Can + have + V3

٤. إذا أردنا ذكر الفاعل الحقيقي في جملة المبنى للمجهول لأهميته نضع الفاعل الحقيقي بعد الفعل المبنى للمجهول مسبقاً بحرف الجر (by).
- أما إذا كان الفاعل الحقيقي ضميراً مثل (I , you , they,...) ، أو لم يكن ضرورياً مثل كلمة (people) يحذف ولا داع لذكره مرة أخرى.
٥. نكمل بما بقي في الجملة أي الكلمات التي تكون عادة بعد المفعول به.

1. Food ..... all over the country by farmers.  
a. are grown    b. is grown    c. had been grew    d. was being growing
2. Bridges ..... over the river by the government.  
a. are build    b. was build    c. is built    d. are built
3. Much time ..... on these activities.  
a. was spend    b. is spend    c. is spent    d. have spent
4. Glass containers ..... by manufactures.  
a. is being make    b. are made    c. will been made    d. have made
5. The owner of the shop ..... for shock by doctors.  
a. is being treating    b. is treat    c. is treating    d. is being treated
6. Confidence in cheques ..... by the public.  
a. were losing    b. is being lost    c. are being lost    d. have lost
7. A search for the robber ..... by the police.



- a. has been organizing      b. has been organize  
c. has been organized      d. have organized
8. Since 1970s, many plants ..... dedicated to produce agricultural equipment by the government.  
a. are constructed    b. have been constructed    c. has been constructed    d. are being constructed
9. Many paths ..... in the farming lands by local councils.  
a. have opened      b. have be opened      c. are been opened      d. have been opened
10. The basement ..... by the washing machine.  
a. has been flooded    b. have been flooded      c. is been flooded      d. was being flooding
11. The owner ..... with a gun by a robber.  
a. had threaten      b. was threatened      c. is threatening      d. has threatened
12. The students ..... plenty of time to finish the exam by the teacher.  
a. were given      b. is be given      c. had been gave      d. will being given
13. The evidence ..... when the lights went off by police officers.  
a. were being examined    b. is being examined    c. was being examined    d. has been examined
14. The shop ..... up by the owner.  
a. had just locked      b. had just being locked    c. had just be locked      d. had just been locked
15. Sami ..... to be more polite by his parents.  
a. must have be brought up    b. must have been brought up  
c. must had been brought up    d. must has been brought up
16. .... what to do.  
a. Me had being show    b. I am been shown      c. Me have been shown      d. I have been shown
17. An email ..... to you confirming your purchase.  
a. is been sent      b. is sent      c. is be sent      d. is send
18. A local jewelry shop ..... into yesterday.  
a. is broken      b. has been broken      c. was being broken      d. was broken
19. The roof ..... before it fell down.  
a. wasn't mended      b. weren't mended      c. hadn't been mend      d. wasn't be mended
20. I ..... some difficult questions in the interview yesterday.  
a. was ask      b. have been asked      c. will be asked      d. was asked
21. Some bad news ..... to the manager about the new project by the secretary.  
a. has be told      b. has been told      c. has being told      d. has been tell
22. We ..... a very difficult question when the school bell rang by the teacher.  
a. were being asked    b. was being asked      c. are being asked      d. is being asked
23. The fine ..... tomorrow.  
a. had been paid      b. will be paid      c. was being paid      d. will be pay
24. The taxes ..... soon.  
a. are going to be paid    b. is going to be paid    c. was going to being paid    d. were going to be pay

**Verbs of Speech or Thought (1st way)**

25. It ..... that Tom Cruise is the richest movie star.  
 a. have said      b. is said      c. is say      d. will be say
26. It ..... that 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is cut every year by environmentalists.  
 a. is estimating      b. is estimate      c. had estimated      d. is estimated
27. It ..... by accountants that the firm made a loss.  
 a. has been reported      b. has been report      c. have been reported      d. has being reported
28. It ..... that People will find the robber in a few days.  
 a. is been hoped      b. was hoping      c. is hoping      d. is hoped
29. It ..... by scientists that people will live on Mars in 2050.  
 a. are being expected      b. is expected      c. will being expected      d. was expecting
30. It ..... that this examination will be the most difficult one by students.  
 a. is claimed      b. was claiming      c. has be claimed      d. is claim
31. It ..... that the government will reduce taxes.  
 a. is believed      b. have believed      c. is believing      d. is being believe

**Verbs of Speech or Thought (2nd way)**

32. Tom Cruise is said ..... the richest movie star.  
 a. to is be      b. to be      c. to been      d. to being
33. 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is estimated by environmentalists ..... every year.  
 a. cut      b. to being cut      c. to be cut      d. to be cutting
34. Jane has been thought by her friends ..... at losing her job.  
 a. to be furious      b. to been furious      c. to furious be      d. to being furious
35. The railway line was reported ..... under tons of rocks and earth.  
 a. to have be buried      b. to been buried      c. to have been buried      d. to has been buried
36. Money was believed ..... a source of happiness.  
 a. to be      b. to been      c. to being      d. to is
37. People are hoped ..... the robber in a few days.  
 a. to found      b. to find      c. to finds      d. to finding
38. People are expected ..... on Mars in 2050 by scientists  
 a. to be live      b. to lived      c. to been live      d. to live
39. This examination ..... the most difficult one by students.  
 a. are claimed to been      b. is claimed to been      c. are claimed to be      d. is claimed to be

**الكلام المنقول Reported Speech**

\* عند التحويل من كلام مباشر الى كلام منقول يجب استخدام أفعال قول أشهرها: **said , told , added , replied** لنقل الجمل العادية ، وفعل **asked** لنقل الأسئلة.

**أولا - نقل الجمل العادية (الخبرية):****He said**

١- نبدأ بجملته القول التي تعطي لنا عادة، مثال:

٢- نقوم بتبديل الضمائر التالية بحسب ضمير المتكلم الذي يبدأ جملة القول.

	قبل النقل	بعد النقل
<b>Pronouns</b> الضمائر	<b>I</b> <b>We</b> <b>Me</b> <b>Us</b>	<b>he/ she</b> <b>they</b> <b>him/her</b> <b>them</b>
<b>Possessive adjectives</b> صفات الملكية	<b>my</b> <b>our</b>	<b>his/her</b> <b>their</b>
<b>Time References</b> اشارات زمنية	<b>Tomorrow</b> <b>Yesterday</b> <b>Last night</b>	<b>The following( next) day</b> <b>The day before</b> <b>The night before</b>
<b>Place Reference</b> اشارات مكانية	<b>here</b>	<b>There</b>

٣- اذا احتوت الجملة على فعل مساعد وفعل رئيسي نحول الفعل المساعد فقط للماضي دون أن نغير صيغة الفعل الرئيسي.

I can speak English.

He said he could speak English.

٤- اذا احتوت الجملة على فعل عادي فقط دون فعل مساعد نحول صيغة الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثاني واذا كان بالتصريف الثاني نحول الى صيغة الماضي التام (had+v3).

I speak English.

He said he spoke English

	حاضر بسيط (V1 V1+s)	ماضي بسيط (V2)
<b>Tenses</b> الازمنة	Go\goes Am\is\are Can Will Have-has Don't- doesn't Play Break	Went Was\were Could Would Had Didn't Played Broke
	ماضي بسيط (V2) Was\were Visited went	ماضي تام (had+V3) Had been Had visited Had gone

ثانيا - نقل الأسئلة: عند نقل سؤال يحتوي على الأفعال المساعدة (do-does-did) نقوم بالخطوات التالية

**I asked him**\wanted to know\wondered\

١- نبدأ بجملته القول التي تعطي لنا ، مثال:

٢- اذا لم نبدأ بكلمة استفهام نضع كلمة (if , weather) بعد جملة النقل مثل: **I asked him if.....:**أما اذا بدأنا بكلمة استفهام نضعها نفسها مثل : **I asked him where .....**

٣- نقوم بتبديل الضمائر التالية بحسب الضمير أو الشخص الذي يُسأل (ضمير المفعول به)

his	←	your	و الضمير	he	←	you	فإننا نحول:
her	←	your	و الضمير	she	←	you	فإننا نحول:
their	←	your	و الضمير	they	←	you	فإننا نحول:
my	←	your	و الضمير	I	←	you	فإننا نحول:
our	←	your	و الضمير	we	←	you	فإننا نحول:

٤- إذا احتوى السؤال على الأفعال المساعدة do / does نحذفها ونقلب الفعل العادي الى التصريف الثاني

~~do you live with a friend?~~ → I asked him if he lived with a friend.

٥- إذا احتوى السؤال على الفعل المساعد did نحذفه ونقلب الفعل العادي الى had + V3

~~did you live with a friend?~~ → I asked him if he had lived with a friend.

٦- علامة الاستفهام تصبح نقطة .

ملاحظة : بعد to المصدرية لا نحول الفعل ويبقى كما هو

ثانياً - نقل الأسئلة: عند نقل سؤال يحتوي على أفعال مساعدة ما عدا (do-does-did) نقوم بالخطوات التالية

١- نبدأ بجملة القول التي تعطينا ، مثال: I asked him \wanted to know\wondered\

٢- إذا لم نبدأ بكلمة استفهام نضع كلمة (if ,weather) بعد جملة النقل مثل: I asked him if.....

أما إذا بدأنا بكلمة استفهام نضعها نفسها مثل: I asked him where.....

٣- نقوم بتبديل الضمائر التالية بحسب الضمير أو الشخص الذي يُسأل (ضمير المفعول به) في جملة النقل

his	←	your	و الضمير	he	←	you	فإننا نحول:
her	←	your	و الضمير	she	←	you	فإننا نحول:
their	←	your	و الضمير	they	←	you	فإننا نحول:
my	←	your	و الضمير	I	←	you	فإننا نحول:
our	←	your	و الضمير	we	←	you	فإننا نحول:

٤- إذا وجدنا أفعال مساعدة أخرى غير do , does , did مثل is , ... , have , can فلا نحذفها، وإنما نقلها الى الماضي

أي تصبح الأفعال المساعدة السابقة was , had , could وفي حال وجد فعل عادي بعدها يبقى بنفس الصيغة دون تغيير.

What are you doing? → I asked him what he was doing.

وإذا كان لدي was او were نقلها الى had been

٥- علامة الاستفهام تصبح نقطة .

### A. Statements

1. "We're taking the nine o'clock train." Judy told me ..... the nine o'clock train.

A. they are taking      B. they were taking      C. we were taken      D. we are taking

2. "I'll have to get up early." She said ..... early.

A. she would have to get up      B. I would have to get up

C. she will have to get up      D. she would had to got up

3. "I don't really like traveling by train." She told me ..... really like traveling by train.

A. I didn't      B. she doesn't      C. she didn't      D. she don't

4. "It's an easy way to travel." She said ..... an easy way to travel.

A. it is      B. it were      C. it has      D. it was

5. "I want to see the waterwheels there." She told me ..... the waterwheels there.

- A. she wants to see    B. she wanted to see    C. I wanted to see    D. she wanted to saw
6. "We've been to Hama before." She told me ..... to Hama before.  
A. they had been    B. they were being    C. she had been    D. we have been
7. "We didn't see everything." She said ..... everything.  
A. she hadn't seen    B. she hasn't seen    C. they hadn't seen    D. they had seen
8. "I have lost my umbrella." He said (that) .....  
A. he has lost his umbrella.    B. I have lost my umbrella.  
C. I had lost my umbrella.    D. he had lost his umbrella.
9. "He's my son." She said that ..... son.  
A. he is his    B. she was her    C. I was her    D. he was her
10. "I'm ill." . She said that she ..... ill.  
A. had been    B. has being    C. was    D. is
11. "I saw her the day before yesterday." He said he.....her two days before.  
A. have seen    B. see    C. had saw    D. had seen
12. "I'll do it tomorrow." He promised (that).....  
A. he will do it the next day    B. he would done it the next day  
C. he would do it the next day    D. I would do it tomorrow
13. "My brother got married a year ago." She said (that).....  
A. his brother get marry a year before    B. her brother get married a year before  
C. her brother got marry a year ago    D. her brother had got married a year before
14. "I will be here at noon." Ali said that he ..... at noon.  
A. will be there    B. would be here    C. can be there    D. would be there
15. "I am leaving later today." William said .....  
A. he is leaving later that day.    B. he was leaving later today.  
C. he left later that day.    D. he was leaving later that day.
16. "I saw that movie last night." Joly said.....  
A. she has seen that movie the night before    B. she had seen that movie last night.  
C. she had seen that movie the night before.    D. she had saw that movie the night before.
17. "I cannot go to the movie with you." Mary said that she.....  
A. couldn't go to the movie with them.    B. couldn't went to the movie with me.  
C. couldn't go to the movie with you.    D. couldn't go to the movie with me.
18. "I'm going to stay for 3 weeks." I said I... ..... to stay for three weeks.  
A. would staying    B. will stay    C. was going    D. were going

**Questions**

19. "Do you live in Damascus?" He asked Mary..... in Damascus.  
**A. if Mary had lived**    **B. if she lives**    **C. she lived**    **D. if she lived**
20. "Are you going to the cinema at the weekend?" He asked me.. ..... to the cinema at the weekend.  
**A. if I am going**    **B. if was I going**    **C. if I went**    **D. if I was going**
21. "Have you ever been to London?" He wanted to know if ..... to London.  
**A. I have ever been**    **B. had I ever been**    **C. I had ever been**    **D. I went**
22. "Have you got any experience before? She asked him.....  
**A. if he had got any experience before?**    **B. if he has get any experience before.**  
**C. if he got any experience before.**    **D. if he had got any experience before.**
23. "Can you work seven days a week?" She asked him if he .....seven days a week.  
**A. worked**    **B. had worked**    **C. could work**    **D. could worked**
24. "Did someone ring you an hour ago?" Janet wanted to know if.....  
**A. someone rang her an hour ago.**    **B. someone had rang her an hour ago.**  
**C. someone rang her an hour before**    **D. someone had rung her an hour before**
25. "What is the time?". He asked me .....  
**A. what is the time.**    **B. what the time is.**    **C. what the time was.**    **D. what the time was?**
26. "How long does it take you to get home?" He asked him how long it.....  
**A. took**    **B. takes**    **C. has taken**    **D. had taken**
27. "Where is the key?" My mother wanted to know.....  
**A. where the key is.**    **B. where was the key.**    **C. where the key was?**    **D. where the key was.**
28. "Who do you want to meet, sir?" Sami asked Mr. Hamad.....  
**A. who he wants to meet.**    **B. who he had wanted to meet?**  
**C. who he has wanted to meet.**    **D. who he wanted to meet.**
29. "What time did the film start?" My friend wanted to know what time the film.....  
**A. started**    **B. had started**    **C. was starting**    **D. has started**
40. "What kind of films do you like watching?" Mary asked Natalie what kind of films she.....watching.  
**A. likes**    **B. has liked**    **C. liked**    **D. had liked**
41. "Where do you live?" She asked .....  
**A. him where he lived.**    **B. he where he lived.**    **C. him where lived he.**    **D. him where he lived?**
42. "How will you travel to work?" She asked him.....  
**A. how he traveled.**    **B. him how he would traveled.**    **C. him how would he travel?**    **D. how he would travel.**
43. "When can you start?" She asked him .....  
**A. when he could started.**    **B. when could he start?**    **C. when he could start.**    **D. when he can start?**
44. "How was your exam?" Khaled asked Sami how .....  
**A. my exam had been.**    **B. his exam had been?**    **C. his exam had been.**    **D. his exam was.**

## الأفعال السببية (HAVE) Causative Verbs

نستخدم التركيب التالي إذا أردنا أن نشير إلى أن الفاعل لم يَقم بالعمل بنفسه وإنما طلب من شخص آخر أن يقوم بالعمل بدلا منه.

**S + have + (مفعول به) + V3**

خطوات الحل:

١. نبدأ بالفاعل نفسه.
٢. نضع الفعل have أو get بالشكل الصحيح بحسب الجدول المرفق.
٣. نضع المفعول به ضمير يعود عليه.
٤. نضع الفعل العادي بالتصريف الثالث.
٥. تحذف العبارات الزائدة مثل: myself , himself , herself , ourselves , themselves , own

الجدول التالي يوضح الشكل المناسب من فعل have السببية:

صيغة الفعل في الجملة السببية	نحول صيغة الفعل في الجملة العادية من المثبت الى نفي
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• don't have</li> <li>I <b>don't have</b> it cleaned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V1</li> <li>I <b>clean</b> the car myself.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• doesn't have</li> <li>He <b>doesn't have</b> it cleaned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V1 + (s)</li> <li>He <b>cleans</b> the car himself.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• didn't have</li> <li>They <b>didn't have</b> it cleaned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V2</li> <li>They <b>cleaned</b> the car themselves.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• isn't\aren't\am not going to + have</li> <li>He <b>isn't going to have</b> it cleaned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is\are\am going to + V0</li> <li>He <b>is going to clean</b> the car himself.</li> </ul>
صيغة الفعل في الجملة السببية	نحول صيغة الفعل المنفي الى مثبت
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have</li> <li>I <b>have</b> it cleaned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• don't\rarely + V0</li> <li>I <b>don't clean</b> the car myself.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has</li> <li>He <b>has</b> it cleaned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• doesn't + V0</li> <li>He <b>doesn't clean</b> the car himself.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• had</li> <li>I <b>had</b> it cleaned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• didn't\couldn't + V0</li> <li>I <b>didn't clean</b> the car myself.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is\are\am going to + have</li> <li>He <b>is going to have</b> it cleaned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• isn't\aren't\am not going to + V0</li> <li>He <b>isn't going to clean</b> the car himself.</li> </ul>

1. Sarah doesn't tidy the room herself. Sarah .....  
 a. has the room tidied.    b. has the room tidying.    c. had the room tidied.    d. has the room tidied herself.
2. Lisa didn't repair the hairdryer herself. Lisa .....  
 a. had it repaired herself.    b. had it repaired.    c. had them repaired.    d. had it repair.
3. Ahmed didn't cut the meat into small pieces himself. Ahmed .....  
 a. got the meat cut into small pieces.    b. will get the meat cut into small pieces.  
 c. gets the meat cut into small pieces.    d. got the meat cutting into small pieces.
4. My father didn't mend the car himself. My father .....  
 a. have his car mended    b. has his car mend himself  
 c. had his car meant    d. had his car mended

5. My father hasn't planted the trees himself. He .....
- a. has had them planted    b. have had them planted    c. has had it planted    d. had had it planted
6. Ben isn't going to build that wall himself. He .....
- a. isn't going to have it building    b. isn't going to has it built  
c. is going to have them built    d. is going to have it built
7. We aren't going to mend the front door of our house ourselves. We .....
- a. were going to have it mended    b. are going to have them mended ourselves  
c. are going to have it mended    d. are going to have it mending ourselves
8. Mrs. Hakim won't check her heartbeat herself. She .....
- a. would get her heartbeat checked    b. will get her heartbeat checked  
c. won't get her heartbeat checking    d. won't get her heartbeat check
9. I repainted the house myself last month. I .....
- a. don't get it repainted    b. am not going to get it repainted  
c. won't get it repainted    d. didn't get it repainted
10. My father mended the car himself. He .....
- a. didn't have it mended himself    b. didn't have it mended  
c. don't have them mended    d. didn't have them mended himself
11. A carpenter is going to mend the front door of our house. We .....
- a. aren't going to get it mended    b. weren't going to get it mended  
c. are going to get it mended    d. were going to get it mended
12. My mother cleans the carpets at that shop. She .....
- a. has them cleaned there    b. hasn't them cleaned there herself  
c. has it cleaned there herself    d. hasn't it cleaned there
13. I must repair my shoes. I .....
- a. must have them repaired    b. must have it repaired  
c. must has them repaired    d. must had them repaired
14. I ought to make a new key for the house. I .....
- a. ought to have it made for the house    b. ought to have them made for the house  
c. ought have it made for the house    d. ought to have it make for the house
15. I can cut my hair at the barber's shop. I .....
- a. can have my hair cutting    b. can had my hair cut  
c. can have my hair cut    d. can has my hair cut
16. I can repair my car at the mechanic's. I .....
- a. can have them repaired    b. can have it repairing  
c. can have it repair    d. can have it repaired
17. I can shorten my trousers at the tailor's. I .....
- a. can have them shortened    b. can have it shortened  
c. can have them shortening    d. can have it shortens



18. I don't think I can afford to paint our flat. I don't think I can afford to .....
- a. have it painted    b. have them painted    c. has it painted    d. had it painted
19. Raneem wants a doctor to alter her nose. She .....
- a. will had her nose altered    b. will has her nose altered  
c. will have her nose altering    d. will have her nose altered
20. The mechanic changed the oil in my car. I .....
- a. have the oil in my car changed    b. had the oil in my car changed  
c. has the oil in my car changed    d. had the oil in my car changing
21. Doctors amputated the patient's leg after the accident. The patient .....
- a. had his leg amputated    b. has his leg amputated    c. has his leg amputating    d. had his leg amputates
22. The shop on the corner usually mends my glasses. I .....
- a. have it mended    b. had it mended    c. have them mended    d. had them mended
23. A decorator has repaired our house. We .....
- a. has our house repaired    b. have had our house repairing  
c. are going to have our house repaired    d. have had our house repaired
24. A friend of mine, who's an electrician, is going to repair my DVD player next week. I .....
- a. was going to have it repaired    b. am going to have it repaired  
c. am going to have them repaired    d. was going to have them repaired
25. Tom's boss reduced his pay. Tom .....
- a. got his pay reduced    b. had his pay reducing    c. had his pay reduces    d. got his pay reduce
26. Huda's bag was pulled off her shoulder. Huda .....
- a. has her bag pulled off her shoulder.    b. had her bag pulled off her shoulder.  
c. has her bag pulling off her shoulder.    d. had her bag pulls off her shoulder.
27. Ali's driving license was taken away by the police. Ali .....
- a. has his driving license taken away    b. had his driving license took away  
c. had his driving license taking away    d. had his driving license taken away
28. Mona's glasses were broken. Mona .....
- a. had them broken    b. has them broken    c. had it broken    d. has it broken
29. John's clothes were torn in a fight. John .....
- a. had them torn in a fight    b. has them torn in a fight  
c. had it torn in a fight    d. has it torn in a fight

### Relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

- 1- A photocopier is a machine ..... makes copies of documents.  
a. which    b. who    c. where    d. whose
- 2- A bodyguard is a person ..... protects important people from being attacked.  
a. which    b. who    c. where    d. whose

- 3- A plumber is a person ..... job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 4- A drill is a tool ..... is used to make a hole in something.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 5- The man ..... worked in a printing company visited me last night.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 6- The woman ..... car was stolen called the police.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 7- Lattakia , ..... I spent my last holiday, is a wonderful city.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 8- The manager ..... daughter is my friend spoke to us last night.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 9- The bill ..... you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.  
**a. that      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 10- This is the house ..... I grew up.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 11- This is the house ..... I grew up in.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 12- Saturday's the day ..... I tidy the flat.  
**a. which      b. who      c. when      d. whose**
- 13- Here is the website ..... my sister created.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 14- My cousin, ..... volunteers at a local homeless shelter, won the lottery.  
**a. that      b. who      c. when      d. whose**
- 15- I met the author ..... book is on the best-seller list.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 16- The income tax, ..... he paid last year, is accurate.  
**a. which      b. that      c. who      d. whose**
- 17- Will you be presenting the slides ..... you took in Canada last summer?  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 18- This is the city in ..... Shakespeare was born.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 19- The evening is a time ..... we can all relax.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. when**
- 20- Lubna bought a dress ..... cost \$45. She had to return it.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whom**
- 21- Mrs. Duncan is talking to her students ..... projects are due on Friday.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 22- Sally introduced me to her sister ..... is a civil engineer.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. when**
- 23- Yesterday I ran into an old friend ..... I hadn't seen for years.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whom**

- 24- I know a man ..... last name is Goose.  
a. which    b. who    c. where    d. whose
- 25- Ali's the only one ..... knows the answer in our class.  
a. which    b. who    c. where    d. whose
- 26- The courses I'm taking this term are more difficult than the ones ..... I took last year.  
a. which    b. who    c. when    d. whom
- 27- We enjoyed the city ..... we used to live.  
a. which    b. who    c. whom    d. where
- 28- I apologized to the woman ..... I spilled her coffee on her new dress.  
a. which    b. who    c. where    d. whom
- 29- That is the doctor ..... patients always talk highly about.  
a. which    b. who    c. where    d. whose
- 30- We went to a café on Sunday ..... was very nice.  
a. which    b. who    c. where    d. whose
- 31- Hani turned up late ..... wasn't unusual.  
a. which    b. who    c. when    d. whom
- 32- All students, .....the teacher asked, gave the correct answers.  
a. which    b. who    c. whom    d. where
- 33- The 7th, February is the day on..... I met my best friend.  
a. which    b. who    c. where    d. when

### أدوات الربط المقترنة Paired Conjunctions

((both ... and, not only ... but also, either ... or, neither ... nor))

1. Tom doesn't lie to his friends. Paul doesn't either.  
..... Tom ..... Paul lies to their friends.  
A. (neither...nor)    B. (both...and)    C. (either...or)    D. (not only...but also)
2. Fred likes helping his friends. So does Linda.  
..... Fred ..... Linda like helping their friends.  
A. (neither...nor)    B. (both...and)    C. (either...or)    D. (not only...but also)
3. Rachel should apologize or leave.  
Rachel should ..... apologize ..... leave.  
A. (neither...nor)    B. (both...and)    C. (either...or)    D. (not only...but also)
4. He never listens to or advises his friends when they have a problem.  
He ..... listens to.....advises his friends when they have a problem.  
A. (neither...nor)    B. (both...and)    C. (either...or)    D. (not only...but also)
5. We should learn to accept **not only** our weaknesses ..... our strengths.  
A. nor    B. and    C. or    D. but also
6. I've betrayed .....your trust **and** your love for me.  
A. neither    B. both    C. either    D. not only
7. A true friend is someone who is..... Caring **and** loving.  
A. neither    B. both    C. either    D. not only
8. **Neither** you ..... I needed to visit the Cathedral.  
A. nor    B. and    C. or    D. but also

9. **Not only** a hammer ..... a piece of stone might help us with this kind of work.  
**A. nor** **B. and** **C. or** **D. but also**
10. You shouldn't have called ..... the police **nor** neighbors as well.  
**A. neither** **B. both** **C. either** **D. not only**
11. Breaking the silence was **not the only** good thing she did..... It was ..... very useful.  
**A. nor** **B. and** **C. or** **D. but also**
12. .... Peter **nor** His wife liked the idea of going for a walk.  
**A. neither** **B. both** **C. either** **D. not only**
13. You can take..... Sally **or** any other person with you. I really don't care that much.  
**A. neither** **B. both** **C. either** **D. not only**
14. Both the teacher and the student .....here.  
**A. is** **B. are** **C. have** **D. has**
15. Not only the teacher but also the student ..... here.  
**A. is** **B. are** **C. have** **D. has**
16. Not only my brother but also my sister ..... a doctorate in science.  
**A. is** **B. are** **C. have** **D. has**
17. Either the students or the teacher..... planning to come.  
**A. is** **B. are** **C. have** **D. has**
18. Either the teacher or the students..... planned to come.  
**A. is** **B. are** **C. have** **D. has**

### MODAL VERBS الأفعال المساعدة

<b>Must</b>	<b>1. express personal obligation.</b>
<b>Mustn't</b>	<b>2. means you are not allowed to do this, it's against the rules.</b>
<b>Should</b>	<b>3. to give an opinion or a recommendation.</b>
<b>Shouldn't</b>	<b>4. expresses negative advice.</b>
<b>have to</b>	<b>5. express general obligation: a law, a rule at school or work.</b>
<b>don't have to</b>	<b>6. is used to express absence of obligation.</b>

1. You ..... smoke here. Smoking is forbidden in this restaurant.  
**a. should** **b. have to** **c. don't have to** **d. mustn't**
2. There is plenty of time. We ..... be at the meeting until 9.00.  
**a. should** **b. have to** **c. don't have to** **d. mustn't**
3. We ..... talk for too long. These calls are expensive.  
**a. should** **b. have to** **c. mustn't** **d. would better not**
4. You ..... see a doctor for that serious cut on your arm.  
**a. should** **b. may** **c. don't have to** **d. mustn't**
5. You ..... told me about the party. Now it's not a surprise.  
**a. may** **b. shouldn't have** **c. must** **d. didn't have to**

6. Each driver ..... have health insurance. It is obligatory.  
**a. should**      **b. may**      **c. must**      **d. mustn't**
7. You ..... harder for the exam last term. Your results are too bad.  
**a. mustn't**      **b. may**      **c. should study**      **d. should have studied**
8. These books are on the wrong shelf. They ..... be here.  
**a. should**      **b. may**      **c. shouldn't**      **d. mustn't**
9. In Britain, you ..... drive on the left.  
**a. should**      **b. may**      **c. don't have to**      **d. must**
10. He has a backache. He ..... carry heavy things.  
**a. mustn't**      **b. may**      **c. don't have to**      **d. doesn't have to**
11. I'm very hungry. I ..... eat something.  
**a. should**      **b. must**      **c. don't have to**      **d. mustn't**
12. You ..... use your mobile phone in a gas station.  
**a. must**      **b. mustn't**      **c. shouldn't**      **d. would better**
13. Tom doesn't study enough. He ..... study harder.  
**a. mustn't**      **b. may**      **c. should**      **d. doesn't have to**
14. If he has a credit card, he ..... pay for something in cash. He can use the card.  
**a. may**      **b. has to**      **c. doesn't have to**      **d. mustn't**
15. You ..... talk in the library.  
**a. mustn't**      **b. may**      **c. shouldn't**      **d. have to**
16. You ..... eat inside the library.  
**a. have to**      **b. must**      **c. mustn't**      **d. don't have to**
17. You ..... disturb other players, but you don't have to be silent.  
**a. mustn't**      **b. must**      **c. should**      **d. have to**
18. You ..... finish on time, but you don't have to start on time.  
**a. must**      **b. mustn't**      **c. shouldn't**      **d. don't have to**
19. You don't have to play with club balls, but if you do, you ..... take them home.  
**a. must**      **b. mustn't**      **c. shouldn't**      **d. don't have to**
20. You mustn't eat or drink outside the canteen, but you ..... buy your food in it if you don't want to.  
**a. must**      **b. mustn't**      **c. should**      **d. don't have to**
21. You ..... have a shower, and you must wear clean clothes.  
**a. must**      **b. mustn't**      **c. shouldn't**      **d. don't have to**

**Inversion \ الانقلاب**

1. **Seldom** ..... go to the football match.  
A. did they                      B. they have                      C. had they                      D. they did
2. **Hardly** ..... started when there was a disturbance in the audience.  
A. had the play                      B. have the play                      C. did the play                      D. the play had
3. **Not only** ..... speak English, he speaks French.  
A. do he                      B. does he                      C. did he                      D. he does
4. **Never** .....been to London before.  
A. do I                      B. were I                      C. have I                      D. does I
5. **Rarely** ..... want to be associated with this project.  
A. do I                      B. were I                      C. have I                      D. does I
6. **No sooner**..... eaten dinner than the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.  
A. They have                      B. were they                      C. had they                      D. they were
7. **Hardly**..... understand about the situation.  
A. do he                      B. did he                      C. he did                      D. he does
8. **Only after** ..... , he travelled to London to study.  
A. he graduated                      B. he had graduated                      C. did he graduate                      D. he has graduated
9. **Never** ..... seen such a dramatic end to a football match.  
A. I have                      B. have I                      C. I do                      D. did you
10. **Here** ..... on time.  
A. arrive the boss                      B. arrives the boss                      C. the boss arrive                      D. the boss arrives
11. **There**..... to hold a meeting.  
A. goes he                      B. he goes                      C. went he                      D. he went
12. **Have you any idea** where ..... Sami?  
A. can I meet                      B. I can meet                      C. do I meet                      D. have I met
13. **My mother asked me if** ..... my aunt.  
A. had I visited                      B. I had visited                      C. I will visit                      D. will I visit
14. **I wonder** what my sister .....to solve to the problem  
A. did can                      B. do can                      C. can do                      D. can did
15. ....you, I would study more.  
A. do I                      B. were I                      C. have I                      D. does I
16. .... there, I would give them a hand.  
A. do I                      B. were I                      C. have I                      D. does I

# التجمع\_التعليمي

# @bak220

Derivatives \ الاشتقاقات

#	The word	Meaning	Derivatives	Meaning
1	Vary	يختلف ، يتنوع	various	متنوع و مختلف
2	tolerant	متسامح	tolerance	تسامح
3	decide	يقرر	decision	قرار
4	accomplish	ينجز	accomplishment	انجاز
5	guide	يرشد , يوجه	guidance	ارشاد، توجيه
6	education	ثقافة / تعليم	educate	يتقن / يعلم
7	painful	مؤلم	pain	ألم
8	predictable	يمكن التنبؤ به	prediction	تنبؤ
9	apology	اعتذار	apologized	اعتذر
10	prosperous	مزدهر	prosperity	ازدهار / رفاهية
11	tolerant	متسامح	tolerance	تسامح
12	real	حقيقي - واقعي	reality	حقيقة - واقع

- Individuals have ..... dreams in their day-to-day existence.  
a. variety      b. vary      c. variously      d. various
- Everyone endeavors a great deal to make dreams a.....  
a. really      b. real      c. reality      d. realize
- Future plans and ..... have a great importance in a person's life.  
a. decisions      b. decisively      c. decisive      d. decide
- Gaining your boss confidence is really a great .....  
a. accomplish      b. accomplished      c. accomplishment      d. accomplice
- I went to a counselor for ..... on my career.  
a. guide      b. guidance      c. guided      d. guidly
- We need to.... people so that they understand the importance of a good and a healthy diet.  
a. educational      b. education      c. educationally      d. educate
- She hated to say the words for fear of causing ..... to him.  
a. painful      b. painfully      c. painlessly      d. pain
- The situation is so uncertain that it is hard to make a confident.....  
a. predict      b. predictable      c. prediction      d. predictably
- The airline company..... to passengers for the delay.  
a. apologetic      b. apology      c. apologised      d. apologist
- In recent years, Syria has undergone a lot of economic.....  
a. prosperous      b. prosperity      c. prosper      d. prosperation
- Many old people have more ..... than others when dealing with the young generation.  
a. tolerance      b. tolerant      c. tolerantly      d. tolerate

#	Phrasal Verb	Arabic Meaning	English Meaning
1	fit in with	ينسجم - يتلاءم	be accepted by other people in a group
2	follow ..it...through	يتابع	start something and finish it in a satisfactory way
3	get into	يبدأ - يباشر	start to become interested in something
4	keep up with	يواكب - يبقى على اطلاع	stay updated and informed about something
5	reach out to	يمد يد العون - يساعد	offer help and support to someone
6	run into	يواجه	encounter problems or difficulties unexpectedly

- The rich have to (**reach out to , run into**) the poor.
- She didn't really (**get into , fit in with**) her workmates in her previous job.
- I (**reached out to , got into**) writing when I was a kid, and I just never stopped loving it.
- We've been talking about this project for a while, and it's time to (**follow it through , reach out to it**) .
- If you (**fit in with , run into**) any trouble, just give me a call.
- A big part of my job is (**keeping up with , reaching out to**) the latest research in medical technology.
- You can always (**reach out to, get into**) me if you are feeling tired with your school work.
- When I travelled to Spain, I tried hard to (**run into , fit in**) with the locals.
- The group had one successful song but failed to (**follow it through, run it into**) with another hit record.
- Nowadays, students can (**run into, keep up with**) the latest news by using the Internet.
- She has been (**getting into, running into**) yoga recently.
- Our company has (**run into, reached out to**) financial difficulties this month

### Success Idioms مصطلحات النجاح

#	Success Idioms	Arabic Meaning	English Meaning
1	to back the wrong horse	يدعم الشخص الخاسر يختار الخيار الخاطئ	to support someone you know he always fails
2	to ace a test	- يتفوق في الاختبار يجتاز الامتحان بشكل ممتاز	to get a high score on your test
3	on a roll	يحرز تقدماً   على طريق النجاح	making a lot of progress
4	to join the ranks of	- ينضم إلى صفوف / يصبح جزء من	to become part of
5	to be dead in the water	لا أمل مرجو فيه - فاشل	there is a little hope to be successful



1. His efforts didn't work at all; his project is .....  
a. dead in the water    b. on a roll    c. on the ranks of    d. on the wrong horse
2. "If you ..... your math test, you can go to the party," said her parents.  
a. roll    b. back    c. join    d. ace
3. I think we are ..... Our team has won ten out of our twelve matches this season.  
a. joining the ranks of    b. on a roll    c. dead in the water    d. backing the wrong horse
4. Don't ..... the wrong horse. I think he will lose the match.  
a. roll    b. back    c. join    d. ace
5. Thousands of young people ..... the unemployed each summer when they leave school.  
a. back the wrong horse    b. join the ranks of    c. are on a roll    d. are dead in the water
6. If you study hard enough, you will be able to ..... with no troubles.  
a. ace your test    b. join the ranks of    c. back the wrong horse    d. be dead in the water
7. You really ..... when you picked that swimmer to win the race.  
a. aced your test    b. joined the ranks of    c. backed the wrong horse    d. were dead in the water
8. I didn't get the results I was hoping for in my exams. My dream of going to Cambridge University is .....  
a. on a roll    b. dead in the water    c. acing the test    d. joining the ranks of
9. In a few years our company should be able to ..... the world's most developed nations.  
a. be on a roll    b. be dead in the water    c. ace the test    d. join the ranks of
10. This is our fifth win in the game! We are .. ..... If we keep this up, we are sure to make it to the championship game!  
a. on a roll    b. dead in the water    c. acing the test    d. joining the ranks of

#	Phrasal Verb	Arabic Meaning	English Meaning
1	to take up	يبدأ / يجرب	to start something new
2	to give up	يتوقف / يتخلى عن	to stop, abandon
3	to carry on	يتابع / يستمر	to continue

1. I want to ..... diving. It's an adventurous sport.  
a. give up    b. fit in with    c. take up    d. fit in with
2. I'm going to ..... learning Chinese because it's too difficult.  
a. give up    b. carry on    c. take on    d. reach out to
3. If I like this job, I'll ..... next year.  
a. give up    b. carry on    c. take out    d. run into
4. You should always ..... a new activity at the beginning of the year.  
a. give up    b. put on    c. take up    d. reach out to
5. Keep trying and don't ..... an activity before you've given it a good chance.  
a. give up    b. carry on    c. take up    d. reach out to
6. You should always ..... a new activity with a close friend.  
a. give up    b. put on    c. take up    d. reach out to

**Figures of Speech in Poetry(Poetic Devices)**

#	Phrasal Verb
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>A metaphor</u></b> is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. Metaphors are used in poetry, literature, and anytime someone wants to add some color to their language.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>A simile</u></b> is a phrase that uses a comparison to describe You know you've spotted one when you see the words <b><u>like</u></b> or <b><u>as</u></b> in a comparison.</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Personification</u></b> is a figure of speech in which an idea or thing is given human attributes and/or feelings or is spoken of as if it were human. It is a common form of metaphor in that human characteristics are attributed to nonhuman things.</li> </ul>

1. He was as brave as a lion.

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

2. "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances;"  
William Shakespeare: As You Like it.

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

3. "Death lays its icy hands on kings."

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

4. "My love is like a red rose..."

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

5. "Death! Where is thy sting? O grave! Where is thy victory?"

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

6. He is a lion.

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

7. The wind wrapped its icy fingers around my body.

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

8. The boat was tossed like a cork on the waves.

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

9. "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate": Sonnet 18: William Shakespeare

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

10. Blind justice was not on his side.

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

11. The streets were a furnace. I can't walk anymore.

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

12. I like onions, but they don't like me.

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Personification

**(A) Words in Theatre \\ Theatre Review**

1. Last night actors at the central theatre put on a new play by Adel Imam. I spoke to several other members of the ..... and they all loved it.  
**a. critics**                      **b. audience**                      **c. screens**                      **d. venue**
2. They commented afterwards on the quality of his .....  
**a. script**                      **b. screenplay**                      **c. words**                      **d. productions**
3. They were impressed by the ..... The actors wore.  
**a. entertainers**                      **b. script**                      **c. costumes**                      **d. screenplay**
4. They also found the ..... original and visually interesting.  
**a. sets**                      **b. stage**                      **c. screens**                      **d. venue**
5. Most importantly of all the ..... was felt to be first class, with particularly strong ..... from the two leading actors.  
**a. performance/ reviews**    **b. sets/ costume**                      **c. critics/ entertainers**                      **d. cast/ performance**
6. There were also positive comments on the ....., which has been recently refurbished and has a large revolving .....  
**a. venue/ stage**                      **b. screens/ costume**                      **c. costume/ venue**                      **d. critics/screenplay**
7. The people I spoke to all hope that ..... in the national press will write rave ..... about the show.  
**a. cast/ audience**                      **b. stage/ words**                      **c. critics/ reviews**                      **d. productions/ script**

**Derivatives \ الاشتقاقات**

#	The word	Meaning	Derivatives	Meaning
1	perform	يَعْرَضُ	performance	عَرْض
2	comedy	كوميدياً	comedian	شخص كوميدي
3	direct	يَخْرُجُ	director(s)	مخرج
4	entertain	يَسْلِي/ يَمْتَلِ	entertainer(s)	فنان
5	produce	يَنْتِجُ	Production(s)	انتاج
6	appear	يُظْهِرُ	appearance	ظهور

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

**B. Prepositions with Movements**

#	The preposition	The meaning	The preposition	The meaning
1	Into	الى داخل	out of	خارج من
2	onto	على	off	خارج
3	to	إلى	from	من
4	move / into move / out of	Fall\fell off	take / took out of (pocket)	back into (cage) back onto (the road)
5	run onto run off	Crash into	jump / jumped into	push off (the beach)
6	walk to walk from .... to	Arrive to Arrive from	raise / raised into ( air)	sink / sank into (sand)
7	drive to drive from.... to drive onto (beach)	Step onto	get / got out of	walk to (the bakery)

- We moved the chairs ..... my bedroom.  
**a- into b- onto c- in d- up**
- The actor ran ..... the stage.  
**a- of b- onto c- with d- for**
- They walked ..... the next town.  
**a- up b- onto c- with d- to**
- We moved the chairs ..... my bedroom.  
**a- down b- with c- out of d- onto**
- The actor ran ..... the stage.  
**a- of b- off c- among d- up**
- We drove ..... London to Edinburgh.  
**a- on b- from c- onto d- into**
- My brother drove ..... Homs in an hour.  
**a- to b- with c- onto d- into**
- The vase fell ..... the table and shattered on the floor.  
**a- to b- up c- off d- with**
- She suddenly turned and crashed ..... the fence.  
**a- into b- onto c- from d- down**
- What time does the flight ..... Cairo arrive?  
**a- at b- down c- up d- from**
- I slipped as I stepped ..... the platform.  
**a- of b- onto c- into d- up**
- Take your hands ..... your pocket and help me!  
**a- out of b- of c- in d- to**
- The monkey escaped from its cage and jumped ..... the lake.  
**a- out of b- of c- into d- with**
- It took the monkey a long time to get..... the lake.  
**a- out of b- with c- among d- onto**

مصطلحات القانون \\ law idioms

#	Phrasal Verb	Arabic Meaning	English Meaning
1	beat around /about the bush	يلف ويدور / مراوغ	hesitate in getting to the point
2	an act of God	مشيئة الله / قضاء و قدر	the will of God
3	break the law	خرق القانون	acted against the law
4	assemble the case	يجمع الأدلة	collect the data
5	by the book	وفق القانون	exactly as the rules say

- You should speak directly and ask for a raise. Don't .....  
a. assemble the case    b. beat around the bush    c. an act of God    d. by the book
- The insurance company refused to pay money because they said that forest fire was .....  
a. by the book    b. an act of God    c. break the law    d. assemble the case
- The lawyers were unable to ..... against the man.  
a. break the law    b. assemble the case    c. by the book    d. beat around the bush
- The man was forced to quit his job after it was discovered that he had .....  
a. broken the law    b. an act of God    c. by the book    d. assembled the case
- Our lawyer is very good and he does everything .....  
a. by the book    b. about the bush    c. an act of God    d. break the law

\*\*\*\*\*

#	The word	Meaning	Derivatives	Meaning
1	direction	توجيه - اشراف	directed	موجه
2	active	عملي / نشيط	action	عمل - نشاط
3	protection	حماية	protect	يحمي
4	society	مجتمع	social	اجتماعي
5	strong	قوي	strengthen	يقوي

- Education must be ..... to the development of human personality.  
a- directed    b- direction    c-direct    d- directive
- Civil rights are secured by a positive government. ....  
a- active    b- action    c- act    d- activate
- Political rights are a class of rights that ..... individual's freedom .  
a- protect    b- protectious    c- protective    d- protection
- Civil rights guarantee equal ..... opportunities .  
a- society    b- social    c- civil    d- sociality
- Education ..... the respect for human rights .  
a- strong    b- states    c- strengthens    d- strongest

\*\*\*\*\*

#	prefixes البادئة
1	(Dis) disagree, disprove, disconnect, discourage (encourage)
2	(Un) unfamiliar, unwrap, unveil
3	(Ir) irregular (il) illogical (im) impossible
4	(anti) antivirus (mis) misunderstand (de) deactivate
5	(non) nonrefundable (off) offload (in) incomplete

- The antonym of "activate"
  - inactivate
  - disactivate
  - deactivate
  - unactivate
- The antonym of "familiar"
  - infamiliar
  - antifamiliar
  - defamiliar
  - unfamiliar
- The antonym of "encourage"
  - uncourage
  - discourage
  - incourage
  - decourage
- Children love ..... parcels at Christmas time.
  - diswrapping
  - unwrapping
  - dewrapping
  - antiwrapping
- I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often ..... with him.
  - deagree
  - nonagree
  - disagree
  - unagree
- I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to ..... his story.
  - unprove
  - improve
  - deprove
  - disprove
- After a brief speech, the minister ..... the new statue.
  - unveiled
  - disveiled
  - antiveiled
  - deveiled
- It took the removal men an hour to ..... our things from the van.
  - upload
  - offload
  - ilload
  - disload
- His phone was ..... because he didn't pay his last bill.
  - disconnected
  - deconnected
  - inconnected
  - nonconnected

#	Phrasal Verb	Arabic Meaning
1	read back	يقرأ بصوت عالٍ شيء ما مكتوب
2	read over	يقرأ شيء ما بعناية وتفحص من البداية الى النهاية
3	read off	يقرأ معلومات مكتوبة / مطبوعة من على جهاز أو مقياس
4	read up on	أن يقضي وقتاً في القراءة لكي يجد معلومات عن شيء ما
5	read out	يقرأ بصوت عالٍ من قائمة

- Could you ..... my son's letter for me?
  - read over
  - read back
  - read off
  - read upon on
- Buyers should ..... the contract before signing it.
  - read over
  - read back
  - read off
  - read upon on
- The nurse ..... patient's temperature from the thermometer.
  - read over
  - read back
  - read off
  - read upon on
- He has been ..... the World War II.
  - reading over
  - reading back
  - reading off
  - reading upon on
- The teacher is ..... the names of the students.
  - reading out
  - reading back
  - reading off
  - reading upon on

#	Prepositional Phrases	Arabic Meaning
1	in the long run	على المدى البعيد
2	between the lines	ما بين السطور
3	in advance	مقدما
4	at risk	في خطر
5	in theory	نظريا
6	on and off	على نحو متقطع / بين الفينة والفينة

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

#	Verb-Noun Collocations	Arabic Meaning
1	lose someone's temper	يفقد أعصابه
2	make an effort	يبذل جهدا
3	give a lift	يقل - يوصل
4	meet expectations	يلبي التوقعات
5	raise taxes	يرفع الضرائب
6	run a risk	يجازف

- The council strives to..... the expectations and aspirations of a community in delivering top- quality services.  
A. run    B. meet    C. give    D. lose
- If taxes were..... by just 1%, hundreds of new schools and hospitals could be built.  
A. raised    B. given    C. made    D. met
- It will be difficult to attain your goal of fluency if you don't..... an effort to speak more in class.  
A. make    B. meet    C. run    D. lose
- When I'm feel like I'm about to ..... my temper, I just leave the room.  
A. run    B. raise    C. lose    D. give
- Can you ..... me a lift to work tomorrow . My car is being repaired.  
A. give    B. lose    C. make    D. meet
- Invest if you like, but you're ..... the risk of losing everything if the business failed.  
A. raising    B. meeting    C. giving    D. running

#	Body Idioms	Arabic Meaning
1	pain in the neck	مزعج
2	Speak her mind	يقول ما في باله / يجاهر برأيه
3	Cost you an arm and a leg	مكلف جدا
4	Jump out of his skin	يصاب بالصدمة / يتفاجأ
5	Follow your heart	يتبع قلبه واحساسه

- Writing long essays on **uninteresting** topics is.....  
A. a pain in the neck    B. costs you an arm and a leg    C. follow your heart    D. jump out of skin
- She has very **strong opinions** and she's not afraid to.....  
A. jump out of skin    B. costs an arm and a leg    C. speak her mind    D. follow her heart
- You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it.....  
A. a pain in the neck    B. costs an arm and a leg    C. speak its mind    D. jump out of skin
- You might make less money from that job, but if it really attracts you, you should.....  
A. follow your heart    B. jump out of your skin    C. speak your mind    D. pain in the neck
- His sudden outbursts have made him a real ..... and a socially unwanted:  
A. pain in the neck    B. jump out of his skin    C. follow his heart    D. speak his mind
- The best advice is to ..... but keep your eyes open:  
A. cost an arm and a leg    B. jump out of your skin    C. follow your heart    D. speak your mind
- The door bell made him .....  
A. pain in the neck    B. jump out of his skin    C. follow his heart    D. speak his mind

#	The ending -ever	Arabic Meaning
1	whoever	تستخدم للعقل - أي شخص
2	wherever	تستخدم للمكان - أي مكان
3	whichever	تستخدم للأشياء - أي شيء
4	whenever	تستخدم للزمان - أي وقت
5	whatever	تستخدم لغير العقل - أي شيء

هي ضمائر يمكن ان تستخدم بمعنى الشرط عندما تأتي في بداية الجمل وتفيد الشرط وهي على الشكل الاتي \*

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



**(A) . Derivatives (Word Family)**

#	The word	Derivatives
1	member	membership
2	act	active
3	behave	behavior
4	elect	election
5	devote	devotion
6	employ	employment

- Citizenship is ..... in a political community.  
A. member      B. membership      C. memberhood      D. memberized
- Some citizens take an ..... role in the community.  
A. act      B. activity      C. active      D. action
- Civic..... is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.  
A. behave      B. behaving      C. behaviour      D. behaved
- She was too young to vote in the national.....  
A. elect      B. election      C. elective      D. elected
- Patriotism is love of and ..... to one's country.  
A. devote      B. devotion      C. devoting      D. devours
- In economics, voluntary..... is unpaid.  
A. employ      B. employment      C. employees      D. employed

**Adjectives followed by prepositions**

afraid of	proud of	sick of	angry with
busy with	careless with	keen on	sure about
brilliant / good at	surprised by	Cruel\used\ to	grateful for

- I'm afraid ..... spiders.  
A. at      B. of      C. to      D. for
- Laila is angry..... her little brother.  
A. with      B. for      C. at      D. to
- Mike is brilliant/ good ..... maths.  
A. with      B. for      C. at      D. to
- Tom was busy ..... his work.  
A. with      B. on      C. at      D. to
- I was surprised..... her exam results.  
A. with      B. of      C. for      D. by
- Suzy's dog was cruel..... her.  
A. to      B. of      C. for      D. by
- She was sick ..... cleaning dishes.  
A. to      B. of      C. for      D. by
- My brother is used..... working at night.  
A. to      B. of      C. for      D. by

#	Idioms	Arabic Meaning
1	"To have a wide face"	لديه اصدقاء كثيرين\ اجتماعي
2	"To give someone pumpkins"	يرفض شخص او عرض اخذل
3	"To break bread with"	نكون اصدقاء حميمين
4	To save face	يحفظ ماء الوجه - يمنع الاحراج
5	To lose face	يعامل بازدراء\ باحتقار

- I trusted him but unfortunately he .....  
a. gave me pumpkins    b. had a wide face    c. broke the bread with me    d. saved face
- I have known her for a long time now. We .....  
a. had a wide face    b. gave me a pumpkin    c. broke bread together    d. lost face
- I don't want to ruin my friendship with him for we have .....  
a. broken bread    b. save face    c. lose face    d. given pumpkin
- He thinks he would ..... if he admitted the mistake.  
a. lose face    b. save face    c. have a wide face    d. broken the bread
- He invited her to the party, but she .....  
a. save face    b. gave him a pumpkin    c. lost face    d. broke the bread
- She has many friends; so she .....  
a. loses face    b. has a wide face    c. saves face    d. breaks the bread
- I wanted to ..... with my colleagues by explaining why I've been late.  
a. break bread    b. save my face    c. lose my face    d. have wide face

#	The word	Meaning	The word	Meaning
1	novel	رواية	satire	هجاء
2	poet	شاعر	tragedy	حزين
3	prose	نثر	masterpiece	تحفة
4	Style	أسلوب	metaphor	استعارة
5	plot	حبكة	climax	ذروة- قمة

- Writers use ..... to criticize the bad deeds of people.  
a. prose    b. satire    c. novel    d. tragedy
- Romeo and Juliet is a ..... that shows how hate destroys love.  
a. prose    b. satire    c. novel    d. tragedy
- A ..... is the greatest work written by a writer.  
a. prose    b. satire    c. novel    d. masterpiece
- Robinson Crusoe is the first ..... written in English literature. It is 198 pages.  
a. prose    b. satire    c. novel    d. tragedy
- Nizar Khabani was a brilliant romantic Syrian .....  
a. poet    b. metaphor    c. novel    d. tragedy
- ..... is the series of events that form a story.  
a. prose    b. style    c. climax    d. plot
- ..... is the most exciting or important event or point in time.  
a. prose    b. style    c. climax    d. plot
- Using of a word or phrase not as used normally. ....  
a. climax    b. satire    c. novel    d. metaphor

9. .... is the writing that is not poetry.  
**a. prose    b. style    c. climax    d. plot**
10. When a tragedy reaches its ..... the audience ought to face a solution.  
**a. climax    b. satire    c. novel    d. metaphor**
11. Ancient Greek epics used many .....s to create more interesting stories.  
**a. plots    b. satire    c. novels    d. metaphors**

Literal meaning المعنى الحرفي	The phrasal verb الفعل التركيبي	Idiomatic meanings المعنى الاصطلاحي
1. to collect from a place تخرج من مكان	Get out	1. to produce or publish something ينشر
2. to take hold of something and lift it up تمسك بشيء و ترفعه	Pick up	2. to go somewhere in your car and collect someone who is waiting for you توصل ل
3. to dress something يرتدي	Put on	3. to gain weight يكسب الوزن
4. to return يعود	Come back	4. to reply to somebody angrily or with force ترد بغضب
5. Pull something يسحب	take off	5. to move something up or over تقلع الطائرة
6. to raise your eyes up تنظر لأعلى	look up	6. to look for information in a dictionary تبحث عن معلومات

1. There's some chocolate in the fridge. Can you ..... ?  
**A. get it out    B. pick it up    C. put it on    D. come it back**
2. Why is the towel on the floor? Please .....  
**A. get it out    B. pick it up    C. put it on    D. come it back**
3. .... something warm. It's cold today.  
**A. get out    B. pick up    C. put on    D. come back**
4. When are you ..... to Syria?  
**A. getting out    B. picking up    C. putting on    D. coming back**
5. Will we ..... the book ..... by the end of the year?  
**A. get out    B. pick up    C. put on    D. come back**
6. I'll ..... you ..... at 5:00.  
**A. get out    B. pick up    C. put on    D. come back**
7. She looks like she's ..... several kilos.  
**A. got out    B. picked up    C. put on    D. come back**
8. She ..... at the speaker with some sharp questions.  
**A. got out    B. picked up    C. put on    D. came back**
9. your jacket is wet. .... and get a dry one.  
**A. get it out    B. pick it up    C. take it off    D. come it back**
10. My father deprived me from going out because I.....  
**A. got him out    B. picked him up    C. put him on    D. came him back**
11. The teacher asked us to ..... the meaning of new words in the dictionary.  
**A. look up    B. pick up    C. take off    D. come back**

**IV- Everyday English:**

Giving advice	Accepting the advice completely	Hesitating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If I were you.....</li> <li>• You'd better....</li> <li>• You should...</li> <li>• Try to....</li> <li>• Instead of... you can...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of course! I should've thought about that.</li> <li>• OK. I can do that.</li> <li>• Yes, you're right. I'll do that.</li> <li>• That's true. I haven't thought about that before.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maybe you're right, but....</li> <li>• Well, you see....</li> <li>• I'm not sure. Maybe I could....</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

1. Which sentence refers to **giving advice**:

- a. May I go with you?                      b. Maybe you are right.  
c. If I were you I would go.              d. We are proud of you.

2. Which sentence refers to **accepting the advice completely**:

- a. You should study harder.              b. Well, you see I am a bit busy.  
c. I'm sure this won't happen again.      d. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.

3. Which sentence refers to **hesitation**:

- a. Instead of taking a taxi, you can walk.                      b. OK. I can do that.  
c. I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now.              d. You mustn't let this depress you.

Congratulating	Expressing Sympathy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congratulations!</li> <li>• We are proud of you.</li> <li>• You really deserve this honour.</li> <li>• Very well done! Keep it up.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm sorry about what happened.</li> <li>• You mustn't let this depress you.</li> <li>• I'm sure this won't happen again.</li> <li>• I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.</li> </ul>

1. Your school team has won the final in a football competition in your area.

- a. Congratulations.                      b. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.  
c. I'm sure this won't happen again.      d. I'm sorry about what happened.

2. You are in hospital visiting a friend who has broken his leg.

- a. Congratulations.                      b. I'm sorry about what happened.  
c. You really deserve this honour.              d. Very well done! Keep it up.

3. Your little brother has got low marks in the exam.

- a. Congratulations.                      b. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.  
c. You really deserve this honour.              d. Very well done! Keep it up.

4. Your father has got a new promotion at work.

- a. You really deserve this honour.              b. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.  
c. I'm sorry about what happened.              d. You mustn't let this depress you.

Hesitation and uncertainty	
- I'm not sure about that	- I haven't made up my mind yet
- I'll have to think about that	- Oh, I don't know whether I could
- Perhaps I can.	- It might work
- I don't know much about that	- I'm not very good at
- I can't decide yet	

1. Your friend asks you to join his football team. You d' like to but you aren't sure about your father's opinion. Choose the best answer which expresses **hesitation / uncertainty**.

a. Oh, I don't know whether I could.      b. I' sorry about what happened.

c. You really deserve this honour.      d. Of course! I should have thought about that.

2 Your friends are going on a journey to Aleppo and want you to join them. But it's your sister's birthday at the same time. Choose the best answer which expresses **hesitation / uncertainty**.

a. I'm awfully sorry about it.

b. I' m sorry about what happened.

c. You really deserve this honour.

d. I'm not sure about that.

3. Your family are having dinner at a restaurant but you have an exam next week.

Choose the best answer which expresses **hesitation / uncertainty**.

a. You really deserve this honour.

b. Of course! I should have thought about that.

c. I 'll have to think about that.

d. I' m sorry about what happened.

4. Do you think that students will study at home in the future instead of going to school?

Choose the best answer which expresses **uncertainty**.

a. If I were you, I would believe it.

b. I' sorry about what happened.

c. It might work.

d. Of course! I should have thought about that.

Modesty	
.It was nothing really, nothing at all.	. You're embarrassing me.
. That's very kind of you	. Oh, you're exaggerating.
. I feel the real credit must go to.....	. I only played a small part in the whole thing.

1. Mr. Khaled. After such a certificate, you must feel on top of the world.

a. Oh, it was nothing really, nothing at all.

b. I'm sorry about what happened.

c. Ok. I can do that.

d. I'm sure this won't happen again.

2. I can honestly say that it was a great job what you've done so far.

a. I'm sorry about what happened.

b. That's very kind of you.

c. Perhaps I can.

d. I'll have to think about that again.

3. We really appreciate your efforts in the charity.

a. Perhaps I can.

b. I'm sorry about what happened.

c. You're embarrassing me.

d. I don't know whether I could.

4. I hear that you've planned the whole project. Tell us about that.

a. I'm sorry about what happened.

b. Perhaps I can.

c. Ok. I can do that.

d. Oh, you're exaggerating. I only played a small part in the whole thing.

## Asking for help

- I need your help urgently
- Do you think you could possibly help me
- can \ could you help me?

1. Mr. Bshara: I'm sorry to trouble you at this early hour but .....

- A. I need your help urgently.**      **B. I can do that**  
**C. I am so happy.**                      **D. congratulation**

2. .... rush us to a nearby hospital?

- A. Could you**                                      **b. I am happy to hear that**  
**c. Ok. I can do that.**                      **d. I'm sure this won't happen again.**

Offering help	Accepting offers	Declining offers
1. Can I ...? / Shall I.....?	1. Yes, please. I'd love to.	1. It's OK. I can do it myself.
2. Would you like .....? /	2. If you wouldn't mind.	2. Don't worry. I'll do it.
3. Do you want me to.....?	3. Thank you. That would be great.	3. No, thank you.
4. I'd be glad to help.....		

1: Waiter: ..... some more tea?

John: Oh, thank you very much. I'd love some.

- A. I am proud of you**      **B. Would you like**  
**C. If you wouldn't mind.**      **D. I'd be glad to help**

2. Waiter: Would you like it with milk or lemon?

John: Milk, please. Not too much.

Waiter: Sugar?

John: ..... No sugar. I'm trying to lose weight.

- A. No thank you**                      **B. Would you like**  
**C. If you wouldn't mind.**      **D. I'd be glad to help**

3. Waiter: Would you care for a ginger biscuit?

John: ....., but I'd like another piece of Angel cake, if I may.

- A. Not just at the moment, thank you**      **B. Would you like**  
**C. If you wouldn't mind.**                      **D. I'd be glad to help**

Waiter: Certainly. Please help yourself.

John: That's kind of you.

Waiter: Not at all.

## Expressing Surprise

- a. You're kidding
- c. I'm not surprised.
- e. I'll take word for it.
- g. You could have fooled me.
- b. Do you seriously expect me to believe that?
- d. I'll believe that when I see it.
- f. You're going to do WHAT??
- h. That's absolutely amazing!

1. A friend tells you she's going to have her hair dyed orange. Express surprise
  - a. I'll believe that when I see it.
  - b. I'm sorry about what happened.
  - c. Ok. I can do that.
  - d. I'm sure this won't happen again.
2. Your partner is late for your date as usual, but promises to be on time next time. Express surprise
  - a. Do you seriously expect me to believe that?
  - b. I'm sorry about what happened.
  - c. Ok. I can do that.
  - d. I'm sure this won't happen again.
3. A taxi driver tells you that you have to pay double fare. Express surprise
  - a. Would you like
  - b. Not just at the moment, thank you
  - c. you're kidding!
  - d. I'd be glad to help
4. someone tells you that their dog can sing pop songs Express surprise.
  - a. Not just at the moment, thank you
  - b. I'd be glad to help
  - c. Do you seriously expect me to believe that?
  - d. Would you like
5. Someone tells you that he's just seen Misse at the local supermarket. Express surprise
  - a. you're kidding!
  - b. If you wouldn't mind.
  - c. If you wouldn't mind
  - d. I am proud of you

### كيف تكون لبقاً Being Tactful

1. What did you think of that article I sent you?
  - a. Frankly, it could have been a bit more detailed.
  - b. It could do with being a bit louder.
  - c. It was sort of interesting at times.
  - d. It wasn't on the short side.
2. What do you think of my new mobile?
  - a. I've seen better designs.
  - b. It could do with being a bit louder.
  - c. It was sort of interesting at times.
  - d. It wasn't on the short side.
3. Do you think the music is too loud?
  - a. I would turn it down if I were you.
  - b. It could do with being a bit louder.
  - c. It was sort of interesting at times.
  - d. It wasn't on the short side.
4. What did you think of their new kitchen?
  - a. I've seen better designs.
  - b. It could do with being a bit louder.
  - c. It was sort of interesting at times.
  - d. It wasn't on the short side.

Asking for permission	Giving permission	Refusing permission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May I / Can I</li> <li>• Do you think I could</li> <li>• Is it ok if I</li> <li>• Do / Would you mind if I</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sure</li> <li>• yes, of course</li> <li>• help yourself</li> <li>• No problem</li> <li>• It's OK</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sorry, .....</li> <li>• I'm afraid that's not possible.....</li> </ul> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To refuse permission politely, we usually <i>don't say no</i>.</li> <li>• We give reasons why we refuse giving permission, beginning with the word <i>sorry</i>.</li> </ul>





**(3). Homophones****Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings and.**

#	The word	Meaning	#	The word	Meaning
1	way	طريقة	8	flower	زهرة
	weigh	يزن		flour	طحين
2	here	هنا	9	weather	طقس
	hear	يسمع		whether	فيما إذا
3	road	طريق	10	our	ملكنا
	rode	ركب		hour	ساعة زمنية
4	break	يكسر	11	sun	شمس
	brake	فرامل		son	ابن
5	eight	ثمانية	12	night	ليلة
	ate	أكل		knight	فارس
6	cell	زنازة	13	write	يكتب
	sell	يبيع		right	صحيح
7	by	بجانب / بالقرب من	14	see / sees	يرى
	buy	يشترى		sea / seas	بحر / بحور

1. Which (way , weigh) should we use to (way , weigh) the goods?
2. No one knows (weather , whether) the (weather , whether) will be fine tomorrow.
3. The cyclist (road , rode) his bike and set off quickly on the (road , rode).
4. The man is enjoying his time with his (son, sun) on the beach under the (son , sun).
5. I only (eight , ate) a sandwich at (eight , ate) before I went to bed.
6. The teacher asked the students to (right , write) down the (right , write) answer.
7. We usually (by , buy) our food from a shop (by , buy) the corner.
8. I wanted to sit (here , hear) to be able to (here , hear) the speech well.
9. When teaching my daughter how to drive, I told her if she didn't hit the (break , brake) in time she would (break , brake) the car's side mirror.
10. If you (cell , sell) rotten food, you will get arrested and end up in a prison (cell , sell).
11. To bake a (flour , flower)-shaped cake, you'll need some (flour , flower).
12. The (night , knight) is on his way to the castle, but traveling at (night , knight) is very dangerous.

### Pronunciation

\* يوجد ثلاث طرق للفظ مقطع (ed) في نهاية الأفعال النظامية وهي إما أن نلفظها ( /t/ /id/ /d/ )  
\* حيث تعتمد هذه القاعدة على آخر صوت تم سماعه بالفعل وليس آخر حرف تم رؤيته بالفعل. حسب الجدول التالي:

/t/	/id/	/d/
نلفظ المقطع (ed) في نهاية الفعل بالصوت أذا /t/ انتهى الفعل بإحدى الأصوات التالية /p/ , /f/ , /k/ , /s/ , /t/ , /t/	نلفظ المقطع (ed) في نهاية الفعل بالصوت أذا /id/ انتهى الفعل بإحدى الأصوات التالية /d/ أو /t/	نلفظ المقطع (ed) في نهاية الفعل بالصوت أذا /d/ انتهى الفعل ببإحدى الأصوات عدا أصوات المجموعات التالية /id/ و /t/
e.g. <i>laughed, washed, stopped</i>	eg. <i>needed, visited, started</i>	e.g. <i>enjoyed, lived, rained</i>

- The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb **ended** is pronounced:  
a. /t/                      b. /d/                      c. /id/                      d. None
- The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb **educated** is pronounced:  
a. /t/                      b. /d/                      c. /id/                      d. None
- The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb **helped** is pronounced:  
a. /t/                      b. /d/                      c. /id/                      d. None
- The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb **finished** is pronounced:  
a. /t/                      b. /d/                      c. /id/                      d. None
- The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb **missed** is pronounced:  
a. /t/                      b. /d/                      c. /id/                      d. None
- The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb **washed** is pronounced:  
a. /t/                      b. /d/                      c. /id/                      d. None
- The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb **believed** is pronounced:  
a. /t/                      b. /d/                      c. /id/                      d. None
- The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb **ordered** is pronounced:  
a. /t/                      b. /d/                      c. /id/                      d. None
- The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb **called** is pronounced:  
a. /t/                      b. /d/                      c. /id/                      d. None
- The sound of the past suffix -ed in the verb **realized** is pronounced:  
a. /t/                      b. /d/                      c. /id/                      d. None

### Emphatic Stress

\* عندما نريد التأكيد على معلومات معينة في جملة، فإننا نشدد على هذا الجزء

ملاحظة: عادة ما نشدد على الكلمات الرئيسية في الجمل مثل: (الأسماء والضمائر والأفعال والصفات والظروف)

- The meeting is at four, not five. ....

**We need** to be at the **meeting** at **four** o'clock.

A    B                                      C                                      D

- The meeting is at four not the match. ....

**We need** to be at the **meeting at four** o'clock.

A    B                                      C                                      D

- Did John buy a car yesterday?

No, **Frank bought** a **car yesterday**.

A    B                                      C                                      D

4. Did Frank buy a motorbike yesterday?

No, **Frank bought** a **car yesterday**.

A B C D

5. Did Frank buy a car last week?

No, **Frank bought** a **car yesterday**.

A B C D

6. Did Liam teach at London University for three years?

No, **David taught** at **London** University for **three** years.

A B C D

7. Did David teach at Oxford University for three years?

No, **David taught** at **London** University for **three** years.

A B C D

### الادغام / Elision

In fast spoken English, certain sounds may disappear.

This disappearance of sounds is known as Elision; the sounds are elided.

The two sounds /t/ and /d/ are frequently elided, especially when they are found between two other consonants.

For example:

- We will hear the /t/ in fact, but not in facts.
- We will hear the /d/ in land, but not in landlady.

This means even negative /t/, and the final /d/ or /t/ in past tenses and passives may disappear:

- I don'(t) know.
- I watch(ed) TV las(t) night.

Listen to the following sentences and underline when the sounds /t / or /d/ may disappear:

1. My landlady bought a new handbag the other day.
2. The first girl earned twenty pounds.
3. The second boy waited for half an hour.
4. I don't know when they finished work yesterday.
5. I don't like fast food as a rule.
6. It was a perfect afternoon, perfectly marvelous.
7. Raise both your hands slowly into the air.

# التجمع\_التعليمي

# @bak220

**Voiced and Voiceless Consonants**

Consonant		Vowels
Voiceless	Voiced	<b>All vowels are voiced</b>
<b>P</b> Path <b>t</b> Night <b>k</b> sick- Mistake <b>f</b> Laugh – staff <b>θ</b> three- path <b>S</b> Sister- see <b>ʃ</b> ash <b>tʃ</b> church- child <b>h</b> Horse	<b>dʒ</b> Judge – January <b>ʒ</b> Occasion <b>Z</b> Zoo- zone <b>ð</b> This - the <b>v</b> Voice - van <b>g</b> Sing- young <b>d</b> Doll <b>b</b> bet <b>n</b> Run <b>r</b> Risk <b>m</b> Mobile <b>l</b> Land <b>w</b> Show <b>j</b> Young – yellow	

1. Which word ends with a voiced sound:  
**a- mistake b- bet c- pet d- sing**
2. Which word ends with a voiceless sound:  
**a- young b- path c- answer d- bed**
3. Which word starts with a voiced sound:  
**a- sick b- sharp c- bet d- pet**
4. Which word starts with a voiceless sound:  
**a- show b- zoo c- gold d- van**
5. Which word ends with a voiceless sound:  
**a- mistake b- rug c- run d- road**
6. Which word ends with a voiced sound:  
**a- fish b- pet c- sick d- door**
7. Which word ends with a voiced sound:  
**a- laugh b- answer c- ash d- nap**
8. Which word starts with a voiceless sound:  
**a- zoo b- education c- smart d- victory**
9. Which word starts with a voiced sound:  
**a- ball b- shark c- sick d- tree**
10. Which word ends with a voiced sound:  
**a- off b- breath c- fake d- food**

**Word Stress with Two Syllables**

**There are many two-syllable words in English whose meaning and class change with a change in stress.**

**-If we stress the first syllable, it is usually a noun or an adjective.**

**-But if we stress the second syllable, it usually becomes a verb.**

**PRESENT PRESENT (noun or adjective) preSENT (verb)**

1. In the following sentence "Your homework is perfect." the first syllable in the word "PERfect, is stressed. Therefore, "perfect" is:  
**a. a verb    b. a noun    c. an adjective    d. an adverb**
2. In the following sentence "We need to perfect our design." the second syllable in the word "perFECT, is stressed. Therefore, "perfect" is:  
**a. a verb    b. a noun    c. an adjective    d. an adverb**
3. In the following sentence "This is a cheap import." the first syllable in the word "IMport is stressed. Therefore, "import" is:  
**a. a verb    b. a noun    c. an adjective    d. an adverb**
4. In the following sentence "They import their goods from the UK." the second syllable in the word "imPORT is stressed. Therefore, "import" is:  
**a. a verb    b. a noun    c. an adjective    d. an adverb**
5. In the following sentence "The present city was founded in 944." the first syllable in the word "PREsent is stressed. Therefore, "present" is:  
**a. a verb    b. a noun    c. an adjective    d. an adverb**
6. In the following sentence "He's going to present his friend, Maher." the second syllable in the word "preSENT is stressed. Therefore, "present" is:  
**a. a verb    b. a noun    c. an adjective    d. an adverb**

- **Sound linking is a way of joining the pronunciation of two words so that they are easy to say and flow together smoothly.**
- **Consonant to vowel linking is when one word ends with a consonant sound and the next word begins with a vowel sound, the words are linked together.**

**Look at the following phrases. Notice the consonant-vowel links.**

1. at eight o'clock
2. As soon as possible.
3. An interesting film.
4. A car accident at night.
5. First of all, I'm going to book a ticket.
6. My father is an old man.
7. Ted is using a computer at the moment.
8. I'm interested in art and music.

1. autumn /'ɔ:təm/ فصل الخريف	n : is silent	24. business /' bɪznəs/ عمل	i: is silent
2. castle /'kɑ:s(ə)l/ قلعة	t : is silent	25. mnemonic /nɪ'mnɒnɪk/ من أجل التذكر	m : is silent
3. wrong /rɒŋ/ خطأ	w : is silent	26. knife /naɪf/ سكين	k: is silent
4. write /raɪt/ يكتب	w : is silent	27. knee /ni:/ ركبة	k : is silent
5. wrist /rɪst/ معصم	w: is silent	28. knight /naɪt/ فارس	k- gh : are silent
6. logically /'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ منطقيا	a : is silent	29. knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/ المعرفة	k : is silent
7. muscle /'mʌs(ə)l/ عضلة	c : is silent	30. knot /nɒt/ عقدة	k : is silent
8. make /meɪk/ يصنع	e : is silent	31. know /nəʊ/ يعلم	k : is silent
9. Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ لاربعاء	d : is silent	32. knock /nɒk/ يقرع	k : is silent
10. calm /kɑ:m/ هادئ	l : is silent	33. honest /'ɒnɪst/ صادق	h : is silent
11. halfpenny /'hɑ:f'peni/ نصف قرش	l : is silent	34. whale /weɪl/ حوت	h: is silent
12. alight /ə'laɪt/ مشتعل	gh: are silent	35. where /weə(r)/ أين	h : is silent
13. exhaust /ɪg'zɔ:st/ منهك	h : is silent	36. ghost /gəʊst/ شبح	h: is silent
14. bomb /bɒm/ قنبلة	b : is silent	37. whole كامل	h : is silent
15. thumb /θʌm/ ابهام	b : is silent	38. sword /sɔ:(r)d/ سيف	w : is silent
16. crumb /krʌm/ كسرة خبز	b : is silent	39. colleague /'kɒli:g/ زميل	ue: are silent
17. comb /kɒm/ مشط	b : is silent	40. scissors /'sɪzə(r)z/ مقص	c : is silent
18. climb /klaɪm/ يتسلق	b : is silent	41. guitar /gɪ'tɑ:/ غيتار r /	u : are silent
19. doubt شك	b: is silent	42. tissue /'tɪʃu:/ نسيج	e : is silent
20. yolk /jɒk/ صفار البيضة	l : is silent	43. rhyme /raɪm/ قافية	h : is silent
21. should /ʃʊd/ يجب	l : is silent	44. talk /tɔ:k/ يتكلم	l : is silent
22. answer /'ɑ:nsə(r) اجابة	w : is silent		
23. choir /kwaɪə(r)/ جوقة	h : is silent		

- In my country, most rain fall in autum... and winter.  
A. m      B. n      C. mn      D. t
- We visited the church and the cas... le when we went to the ancient city.  
A. d      B. t      C. f      D. r
- Who wants to be a millionaire is a general ....nowledge quiz .  
A. c      B. k      C. f      D. n
- Excuse me! Your ans.....er isn't right, it's ...rong.  
A. w      B. r      C. k      D. l
- My ... hole family came to watch me playing in the concert  
A. m      B. n      C. w      D. r
- I have no dou... t that he will succeed.  
A. m      B. b      C. p      D. k
- I haven't been completely ...onest about my past experience  
A. gh      B. n      C. v      D. h
- Watch out! The bom... is going to explore.  
A. b      B. c      C. p      D. a

Homographs

**Homographs: are words that are spelled the same but have completely different meanings, origin, and possibly pronunciation.**

1. After shooting the bull with his **bow1**, the Spanish archer made a grand **bow2** to the audience.  
**A. the polite gesture of bending at the waist**      **B. a weapon used for shooting arrows**
2. As she went to the store **close1** to her house, the woman was careful to **close2** and lock the front door.  
**A. to shut**      **B. being nearby**
3. The city took the **lead1** in getting **lead2** out of the municipal waste.  
**A. a type of metal**      **B. starting in front**
4. The **wind1** blew softly as we watched the river **wind2** its way through the valley.  
**A. to move or have a curving course**      **B. the moving of air**
5. I **object1** to being given this **object2**!  
**A. an item**      **B. to disagree**
2. It is the perfect time to **present1** the **present2** to your mother.  
**a. verb /pri'zent/: to offer or give**      **b. noun /'prezənt/: a gift**
3. She has **tears1** in her eyes whenever she **tears2** old photos.  
**a. verb /teər/: to damage**      **b. noun /tɪər/: drops of liquid come out of eyes**
4. The bandage was **wound1** around the **wound2**.  
**a. noun /wu:nd/: an injury in the skin**      **b. verb /waʊnd/: twisted or wrapped around**
5. How long will the **live1** fish **live2** without food?  
**a. verb /liv/: to survive**      **b. adjective /laɪv/: not dead**

Strong and Weak Forms of Auxiliary Verbs

1. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form.  
**A. I'm tired.**    **B. "Yes, they are."**    **C. "Where is John?"**    **D. "Does he earn a good living?"**
2. Which of the following sentences has a weak stress form.  
**A. "Can I help you?" – "Sure, you can."**    **B. Are they going? Yes, they are.**  
**C. "Has he paid the bill?" – "Yes, he has."**    **D. Am I late? Yes, I am.**
3. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form.  
**A. This cat's fast?**    **B. Who's coming?**  
**C. Has the rose died?**    **D. Was the weather terrible? Yes, it was.**
4. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form.  
**A. He 's my best teacher.**    **B. yes, they are.**  
**C. Have you ever seen it?**    **D. Do they play any sport?**
5. Which of the following sentences has a weak stress form.  
**A. I'm tired.**    **B. Are they going? Yes, they are.**  
**C. Yes, it was**    **D. "Can I help you?" – "Sure, you can."**

**(1). Write a composition in which you describe the job you want after graduation.****What kind of challenges do you expect to face in your future career? S.B / Page (18)**

After I finish my education, I would like to be a heart surgeon. This job requires me to adapt to different situations and meet different people. Also, it is a hard job which needs staying for long hours in hospitals. This job will allow me to look for new treatments. In addition, it creates an atmosphere of cooperation and teamwork. I'll always try to do my best to help people to enjoy life with healthy hearts. Finally, I hope I will be able to achieve my dream one day.

1. اكتب موضوعاً تصف فيه العمل الذي تريده بعد التخرج. ما نوع التحديات التي تتوقع انك ستواجهها في مهنتك المستقبلية. بعد أن أنهى دراستي، أود أن أكون جراح قلب. هذه الوظيفة تتطلب مني التكيف مع المواقف المختلفة والتعرف على أشخاص مختلفين. أيضاً، إنه عمل صعب والذي يتطلب البقاء لساعات طويلة في المستشفيات. سيسمح لي هذا العمل بالبحث عن علاجات جديدة. بالإضافة، هذه الوظيفة تخلق جواً من التعاون والعمل الجماعي. سأحاول دائماً أن أبذل قصارى جهدي لمساعدة الأشخاص للاستمتاع بالحياة بقلوب سليمة. أخيراً، أأمل أن أتمكن من تحقيق حلمي في يوم من الأيام.

**(2). Life is about the choices and decisions we make. Write about a personal experience in which you have made an important decision that changed your life. (W.B page 12)**

One day my aunt was hospitalized and was diagnosed with cancer. As a result, she had to be treated with chemo therapy because she was about to die. Months passed by and she showed some signs of recovery. During my daily visits to my aunt at the hospital, I decided to carry on my study and to pass my exams. In fact, I did it and went to the Faculty of Medicine. After many years, I became a doctor specialized in treating patients with cancer and I did my best to ease their pain.

2. الحياة تدور حول الخيارات والقرارات التي نتخذها. اكتب عن تجربة شخصية اتخذت فيها قراراً مهماً غير حياتك. في أحد الأيام عمتي دخلت المستشفى وتم تشخيص حالتها بالسرطان. ونتيجة لذلك، كان لابد من أن تعالج بالعلاج الكيميائي لأنها كانت على وشك أن تموت. مرت أشهر وأظهرت بعض علامات التعافي. خلال زياراتي اليومية لعمتي في المستشفى، قررت الاستمرار في دراستي واجتياز امتحاناتي. في الواقع، فعلت ذلك ودخلت كلية الطب. بعد سنوات عديدة، أصبحت طبيباً متخصصاً في علاج المرضى المصابين بالسرطان، وبذلت قصارى جهدي لتخفيف آلامهم.

**3). Write a composition about a personal experience in which you failed but then you could achieve your target. S.B / Page (26)**

One day, my teacher Mrs. Salma asked me to give a presentation on the problem of pollution by using a program called Power Point. In fact, I didn't have any experience using this program. So, I asked my best friend for some help. He taught me how to use it. After that, I made many tries till I mastered the program. When the day came, I gave a great presentation. In the end, I advise people of my own age not to give up until their goals are achieved.

3. اكتب موضوعاً عن تجربة شخصية والتي فشلت فيها ولكن بعدها استطعت أن تحقق هدفك. في أحد الأيام، طلبت مني أستاذتي السيدة سلمى أن أقدم عرضاً عن مشكلة التلوث مستخدماً برنامجاً يدعى "بور بوينت". في الحقيقة، لم يكن لدي أي خبرة باستخدام هذا البرنامج. لذا، طلبت من أفضل أصدقائي مساعدة. صديقي علمني كيف استخدمه. بعد ذلك، قمت بعدة محاولات حتى أتقنت العمل على البرنامج. عندما جاء اليوم، قدمت عرضاً رائعاً. في النهاية، أنصح الناس من عمري أن لا يستسلموا حتى يحققوا أهدافهم.

**(4). Write an essay about someone who has influenced you to be the best version. (W.B / page 20)**

My uncle has always been the main cause of increasing my self-trust. When I was a fresh student at university, I was afraid not to be able to deal with people or to pass my exams. As a result, my uncle told me that "the only thing that makes you unable to achieve your goal is the fear of failure." Thus, I had to face obstacles by not giving up and trying till I achieved my goal. In the end, I dealt well with people and passed my exams.

4. اكتب مقالاً عن شخص أثر فيك لتكون أفضل نسخة. لطالما كان عمي السبب الرئيسي الذي زاد من ثقتي بنفسي. عندما كنت طالباً في السنة الأولى في الجامعة، كنت خائفاً لا أكون قادراً على التعامل مع الناس أو على اجتياز امتحاناتي. ونتيجة لذلك، أخبرني عمي "أن الشيء الوحيد الذي يجعلك غير قادر على تحقيق هدفك هو الخوف من الفشل. وهكذا، كان علي أن أواجه العقبات بعدم الاستسلام والمحاولة حتى حققت هدفي. في النهاية، تعاملت جيداً مع الناس واجتزت امتحاناتي.



**5- Write a paragraph about the influence of poetry in people's lives. (S.B / P. (35)**

Poetry is so important because it helps us understand and appreciate the world around us. Romantic poems, for example, have a great influence on the personality and the behavior of human beings. These poems change their thinking about life and may lead them to look at life in appositve way. Another kind of poetry may include courageous phrases to make people work hard and do all their best to face the difficulties of life. Finally, poetry is a powerful weapon which has been used to change the world we live in.

**5. اكتب موضوع عن تأثير الشعر في حياة الناس .**

الشعر مهم للغاية لأنه يساعدنا على فهم وتقدير العالم من حولنا. القصائد الرومانسية، على سبيل المثال، لها تأثير كبير على شخصية وسلوك الناس. هذه القصائد تغير تفكيرهم في الحياة وربما تقودهم للنظر إلى الحياة بطريقة إيجابية. نوع آخر من الشعر قد يتضمن عبارات تعبر عن الشجاعة لجعل الناس يعملون بجد ويبدلون قسارى جهدهم لمواجهة صعوبات الحياة. أخيرًا، الشعر هو سلاح قوي يستخدم لتغيير العالم الذي نعيش فيه.

**6- Write a brief description of a famous poet in your country. (W.B / P. (29)**

Sulaiman Al Issa was one of the most famous Syrian poets. He was called the poet of Homeland and Childhood. His poems showed a great sense of love to Syria. In his poems, he also discussed the importance of mothers and workers in building society. In addition, he wrote many simple and expressive poems for the children. In fact, his poems are considered the most important contribution to the Arabic literature. Finally, we all admire this special person who rose the profile of Arabic literature in the whole world.

**6. اكتب وصفًا موجزًا لشاعر مشهور في بلدك**

كان سليمان العيسى واحداً من أهم الشعراء السوريين. كان يدعى بشاعر الوطن والطفولة. أظهرت قصائده احساساً كبيراً بحب سورية. وفي قصائده أيضاً ناقش أهمية الأمهات والعمال في بناء المجتمع. بالإضافة، كتبت الكثير من القصائد البسيطة والمعبرة للأطفال. في الحقيقة، تعتبر قصائده المساهمة الأكبر للأدب العربي. أخيرًا، كلنا معجب بهذا الشخص المميز الذي رفع مستوى الأدب العربي في العالم كله.

**7- Write a review of a play you have attended or read about. (Student book page 45)****Write a summary of a play you've attended or read about. (Work book page 36)**

The most important play I saw was KasaK Ya Wattan. The hero was Doreed Laham who performed it in a smart way. He used the local language which touched all the hearts of his audience. He made fun of some aspects which many people suffered from. The great performance of the hero and the other characters made the play famous and was displayed all over the Arab world. Finally, I think the theatre is the mirror which reflects the reality of our life.

**7. اكتب مراجعة للمسرحية التي حضرتها أو قرأت عنها .****اكتب ملخصاً عن مسرحية حضرتها أو قرأت عنها**

أهم مسرحية رأيته كانت كاسك يا وطن. كان البطل هو دريد لحام الذي أداها بطريقة ذكية. لقد استخدم اللغة المحلية التي لمست كل قلوب جمهوره. كان يسخر من بعض الجوانب التي عانى منها كثير من الناس. الأداء الرائع للبطل والشخصيات الأخرى جعل المسرحية مشهورة و عرضت في جميع أنحاء الوطن العربي. أخيرًا، أعتقد أن المسرح هو المرأة التي تعكس واقع حياتنا.

**8. write a composition about a person's rights and duties in society. S.B / Page (60)**

Rights and duties play an important part in the development of a nation. Rights, on one hand, give a person a chance to be a part of the development process, by providing education, guaranteeing protection under the law and participating in an election. On the other hand, duties make a person obliged to play a part in development. For example, as a responsible citizen, we have the duty of protecting the public properties, paying taxes on time, and respecting the law in all its shapes.

**8. اكتب موضوعاً عن حقوق الشخص وواجباته في المجتمع.**

تؤدي الحقوق والواجبات دوراً هاماً في تنمية الأمة. فالحقوق، من ناحية، تعطي الشخص فرصة أن يكون جزءاً من عملية التنمية، بتوفير التعليم، وضمان الحماية بموجب القانون، والمشاركة في الانتخابات. ومن ناحية أخرى، فإن الواجبات تجعل الشخص ملزماً بلعب دور في التنمية. على سبيل المثال، كمواطن مسؤول، علينا واجب حماية الممتلكات العامة، ودفع الضرائب في الوقت المحدد، واحترام القانون بجميع أشكاله.

**9. Write an essay about the government efforts in Syria to improve education at schools. W.B / Page (49)**

Syria has made great efforts to improve education at schools. In the last four decades, schools have been built in every village, town and city. The Syrian government has made the education totally free of charge for all twelve grades and compulsory for the first nine grades. It has also allowed the private sector to participate in the education field. In addition, Syria has adapted to the online education to follow the technological advancements especially in the Higher Education.

9. اكتب مقالا عن جهود الحكومة في سوريا لتحسين التعليم في المدارس .

بذلت سوريا جهودا كبيرة لتحسين التعليم في المدارس. في العقود الأربعة الماضية، تم بناء المدارس في كل قرية أو بلدة أو مدينة. جعلت الحكومة السورية اركة في مجال التعليم. بالإضافة إلى التعليم مجانيا تماما لجمي ع الصفوف الاثنتي عشرة وإلزاميا للصفوف التسعة الأولى. كما سمحت للقطاع الخاص المش ذلك، تكيفت سوريا مع التعليم عبر الإنترنت لمتابعة التطورات التكنولوجية وخاصة في التعليم العالي.

**10. Write an article about students' rights and duties at school. (S. B / page 66)**

Students have the right to be treated fairly and with respect. They have the right to participate fully in the school's educational program. Students have the right to have a safe, secure environment. On the other hand, students have a duty to respect their teachers as well as their classmates. They have the duty to respect property when using school facilities like the library, the computer lab, bathrooms and their classrooms. Students can be informed about their rights and duties through the school magazine and by lessons given by their teachers.

10. اكتب مقالة عن حقوق وواجبات الطلاب في المدرسة .

للطلاب الحق بان يعاملوا بعدالة واحترام. لديهم أيضا الحق بأن يشاركوا بالكامل ببرنامج المدرسة التربوية. للطلاب حق امتلاك البيئة الآمنة والملائمة. من جهة أخرى، عليهم واجب احترام مدرسيهم وزملائهم. كما انه لديهم واجب احترام أدوات المدرسة عند استخدام الوسائل في المكتبة ومخبر الحاسوب والحمامات وفي صفوفهم. يمكن للطلاب ان يتعلموا عن حقوقهم وواجباتهم من خلال مجلة المدرسة أو من خلال دروس تعطى من قبل مدرسيهم.

**(11). Write about the benefits of reading in our life. (S.B / P.73)**

It is said "Knowledge is power". So, to know is to read. Reading is important for everyone. You can learn many things by reading books. Reading books is like going to school every day. For example, when you read history books you can learn many things about other cultures and countries without visiting them. In fact, reading enriches our knowledge about what is going on in the world. Finally, I advise everyone to read to keep up with the latest news and developments in the world.

11. اكتب موضوعا عن فوائد القراءة في حياتنا

يقال "المعرفة هي القوة". لذا، أن تعرف هو أن تقرأ. القراءة مهمة للجميع. يمكنك تعلم أشياء كثيرة من خلال قراءة الكتب. قراءة الكتب مثل الذهاب إلى المدرسة كل يوم. على سبيل المثال، عند قراءة كتب التاريخ يمكنك تعلم أشياء كثيرة عن الثقافات والبلدان الأخرى دون زيارتها. في الواقع، القراءة ت ثري معرفتنا حول ما يجري في العالم. وأخيرا، أنصح الجميع بالقراءة لمواكبة آخر الأخبار والتطورات في العالم.

**(12). Write about a story that actually happened to you or use your imagination to make up a story. (A.B / P.65)**

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. While we were swimming, the weather changed, became cloudy and it started raining. I was so tired and could not swim. In fact, I was about to drown. Luckily, my friends came and helped me. This incident taught me the real meaning of having loyal friends in my life.

12. أكتب عن قصة حدثت معك بالواقع أو استخدم خيالك لتؤلف قصة

ما زلت أتذكر أول عطلة حظيت بها مع أصدقائي قبل خمس سنوات. كان يوما جميلا في الصيف عندما ذهبت أنا وأصدقائي إلى اللاذقية. بينما كنا نسيح، تغير الطقس وأصبح غائما وبدأت تمطر. كنت متعبا جدا ولم أستطيع السباحة. في الواقع، كنت على وشك الغرق. لحسن الحظ، جاء أصدقائي وساعدوني. علمتني هذه الحادثة المعنى الحقيقي لوجود أصدقاء أوفياء في حياتي.

**13. Write an ESSAY explaining your point of view about: Some people think that money and friendship are important for happiness. In your opinion, which is more important, and why? (S.B / P. (80)**

Some people believe that money and friendship are the most factors for achieving happiness. However, I believe from money, no one can buy happiness or gain happiness. More rich people are suffering their lives even they have enough money. On the other hand, poor people who are facing more struggles to earn are living in happily by having more time with their families. Therefore, no one can say that money is the main thing for the happiness but truly friendship may be is that sort.

13. بيع شراء السعادة أو بعض الناس يعتقدون أن المال والصدقة هي أكثر العوامل لتحقيق السعادة. ومع ذلك، أعتقد من المال، لا أحد يستط الحصول على السعادة. المزيد من الأغنياء يعانون من حياتهم حتى وإن كان لديهم ما يكفي من المال. ومن ناحية أخرى، يعيش الفقراء الذين يواجهون المزيد من الكفاح من أجل الكسب في سعادة من خلال الحصول على مزيد من الوقت مع أسرهم. لذلك، لا أحد يستطيع أن يقول إن المال هو الشيء الرئيسي للسعادة ولكن الصدقة حقا قد يكون هذا النوع.

**14. Write a well-organized Essay about a legend you have read. Use the suitable connectors and stick to the elements and parts of the essay. (W.B / P. (70)**

Myth is a form of high literature, that helps to be recited and passed on orally between generations. The Epic of Gilgamesh which I have read, has mixed the real with the legendary, the reality with the fantasy, and its realism was decorated with wisdom, and its imagination was full of symbolism. It is realistic in terms of dealing with man, his life and his death, and it is symbolic because its events are imaginary and with deep standards, and its story has a deep idea .

اكتب موضوعا عن أسطورة قرأت عنها

الأسطورة هي شكل من أشكال الأدب العالي، الذي يساعد على تلاوتها وتميرها شفويا بين الأجيال. ملحمة جلجامش التي قرأتها، مزجت بين الحقيقي والأسطوري، والواقع مع الخيال، وواقعيته كانت مزينة بالحكمة، وكان خيالها مليئا بالرمزية. إنه واقعي من حيث التعامل مع الإنسان وحياته ووفاته، وهو رمزي لأن أحداثه وهمية ولها دلالات عميقة، وقصتها لها فكرة عميقة.

**15. Write an essay about the women's role in the Syrian society. Activity book p. 73**

Women are half of society and the basic base for building society. In Syria women stand side by side with men to build the modern Syrian society. The woman has been able to prove herself in various fields, except that she is the mother, wife, sister and daughter, she has become a strong influence. Therefore, women occupy many positions such as teachers, doctors and engineers. They participated in political, agricultural, industrial and educational life. Finally, woman plays an essential part in the development of our country.

اكتب موضوعا عن دور المرأة في المجتمع السوري

تشكل المرأة نصف المجتمع والقاعدة الأساسية لبناء المجتمع. في سوريا تقف النساء جنبا إلى جنب مع الرجال لبناء المجتمع السوري الحديث. وقد استطاعت المرأة أن تثبت نفسها في مختلف المجالات، عدا أنها الأم والزوجة والأخت والابنة، فقد أصبحت لها تأثير قوي. ولذلك تشغل المرأة مناصب كثيرة كمدرسات وطبيبات ومهندسات. وشاركتوا في الحياة السياسية والزراعية والصناعية والتعليمية. وأخيرا، تلعب المرأة دورا أساسيا في تنمية بلدنا.

**16. Many people visit your country, but they don't know a lot about it. Write an article to help them be culturally aware of your country. (Activity P. 87)**

Syria is a country in the Middle East, the western part of Asia. Damascus is the national capital of Syria. Syria has a very long history. The concept of culture and its characteristics are important matters. Culture can be defined as the use of language, customs, communication, literature and others. In this respect, Syria has all these aspects in one community. In addition, moral culture can be found clearly between the people of Syria. Finally, Damascus is considered the capital of culture and education of the Arab World.

كثير من الناس يزورون بلدك، لكنهم لا يعرفون الكثير عن ذلك. اكتب مقالا لمساعدتهم على أن يكونوا على دراية ثقافية ببلدك سوريا بلد في الشرق الأوسط، الجزء الغربي من آسيا. دمشق هي العاصمة الوطنية لسوريا. إن لسوريا تاريخا طويلا جدا. مفهوم الثقافة وخصائصها هي مسائل هامة. ويمكن تعريف الثقافة بأنها استخدام اللغة والعادات والاتصالات والأدب وغيرها. وفي هذا الصدد، فإن سوريا لديها كل هذه الجوانب في مجتمع واحد. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يمكن العثور على الثقافة الأخلاقية بوضوح بين الشعب السوري. وأخيرا، تعتبر دمشق عاصمة الثقافة والتعليم للعالم العربي.

**17. Write a summary of the Epic of Gilgamesh. Student book p. 115**

The Epic of Gilgamesh is an ancient Sumerian epic written in the cuneiform script and in the Akkadian language. Gilgamesh, who is apparently half god and half human. Gilgamesh and Enkidu (his best friend) started many adventures side by side and they killed Humbaba. The gods Ishtar killed his best friend. As a result, Gilgamesh abandons his arrogance and pride, and decides to go on a long journey to search for the secret of immortality. Return to his country and write the story of his journey with life and immortality.

اكتب ملخصا لملمحة جلجامش بكلماتك الخاصة

لملمحة جلجامش هي لملمحة سومرية قديمة مكتوبة بالخط المسماري وباللغة الأكادية. جلجامش، الذي يبدو أنه نصف إله ونصف إنسان. بدأ جلجامش وإنكيديو (أفضل صديق له) العديد من المغامرات جنباً إلى جنب وقتلوا هوم بابا. قتلت الآلهة عشتار أفضل صديق له. نتيجة لذلك، تخلى جلجامش عن غطرسته وكبريانه، وقرر الذهاب في رحلة طويلة للبحث عن سر الخلود. العودة إلى بلده وكتابة قصة رحلته مع الحياة والخلود.

**18. Write a composition about any literary book you have read. Activity book p. 95**

The book is of great importance in our daily life, as it is the first source of knowledge for man. The best book I have ever read was Al Mujrrabat. It had a lot of information about diseases and illnesses as well. The book became one of the best sources for all doctors and specialists all over the world. The book was written by great Arab thinkers who tried hard to make our world a healthy place to live in.

اكتب موضوعا عن كتاب أدبي قرأته

الكتاب ذو أهمية كبيرة في حياتنا اليومية، لأنه المصدر الأول للمعرفة للإنسان. أفضل كتاب قرأته على الإطلاق هو كتاب "المجربات". كان لديها الكثير من المعلومات حول الأمراض والعلل كذلك. أصبح الكتاب واحداً من أفضل المصادر لجميع الأطباء والمتخصصين في جميع أنحاء العالم. كتب الكتاب مفكرون عرب كبار حاولوا جاهدين جعل عالمنا مكاناً صحياً للعيش فيه.

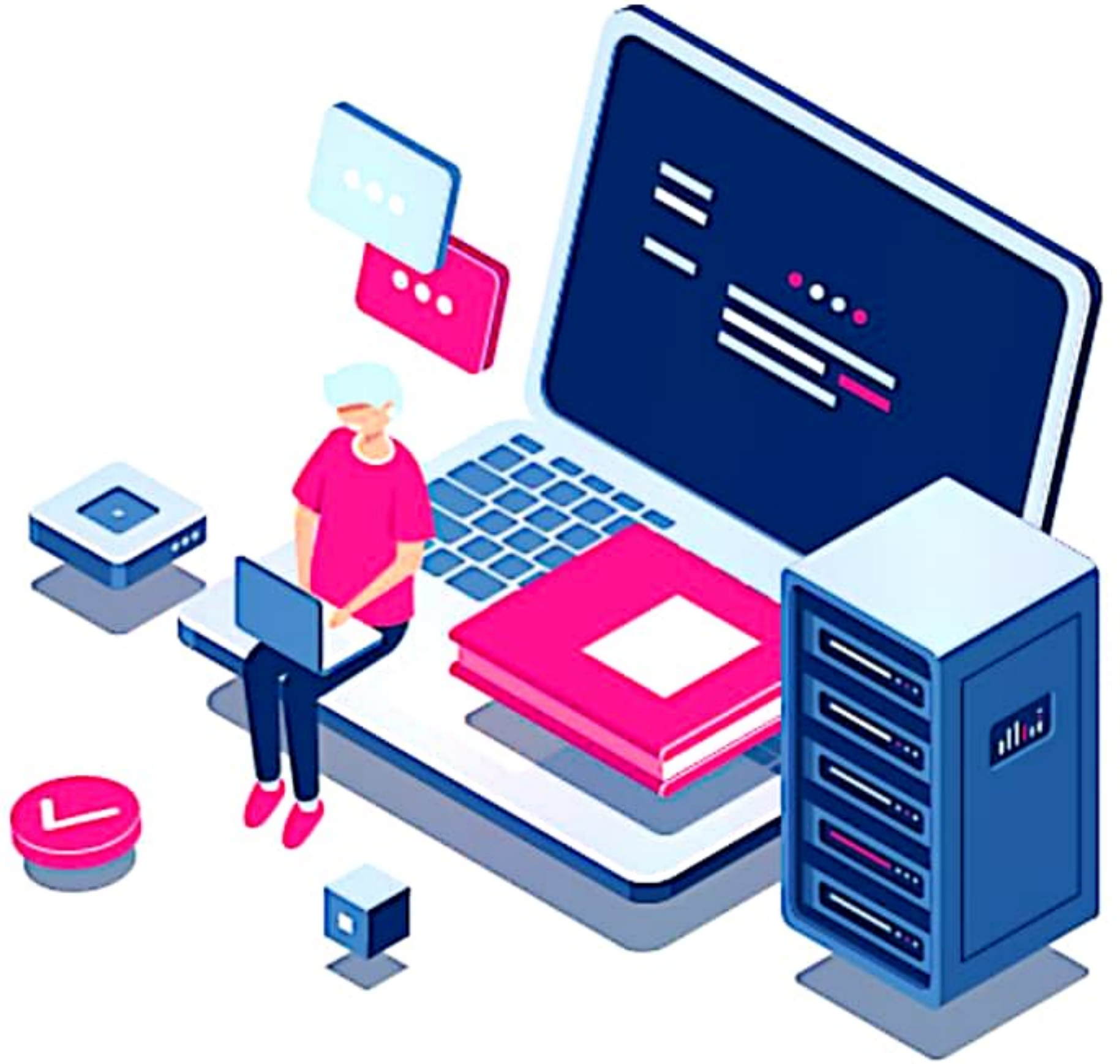
**Limits are just a state of  
mind, you can always  
push your self to do  
better, no matter what  
the cost might be. Keep  
going at it and you will  
succeed.**

سلسلة

# التجمع التعليمي



التجمع التعليمي



القناة الرئيسية: [t.me/BAK111](https://t.me/BAK111)



بوت التواصل: [@BAK1117\\_bot](https://t.me/BAK1117_bot)

