



4

# Engineering

Review included



Made by  
Pixel educational team



## Index

الصفحة	العنوان
1	Reading - History of Engineering
5	Reading - Medical Technology Engineering
9	Vocabulary - Phrasal Verbs
9	Vocabulary - Prepositions of Movement
10	Pronunciation - Elision
12	Everyday English - Hesitation and Uncertainty
14	Grammar - The causative verbs
18	Review

### ! هام جداً:

هذا الكتاب لا يُعد بديلاً عن الكتاب الرسمي المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية وإنما هو عرض للمعلومات بشكل مبسّط لمساعدة الطالب على فهم المنهاج بشكل أفضل. وعليه فإن المصدر الأساسي للدراسة هو كتاب اللغة الانكليزية Emar المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية ونحن غير مسؤولين عن عدم الالتزام بمصدر الدراسة الأساسي، شاكرين حُسن تفهمكم.

تعود ملكية هذا العمل لكاتبه الأساسي من أعضاء فريق بكسل التعليمي وليس لأي جهة أخرى من أفراد أو فرق أو مكاتب أو مطابع أو أي كيان آخر وهو حصيلة ساعات من العمل الجاد من تجميع وكتابة وتنسيق وتحديق للمعلومات حتى وصلت إلى هيئتها الحالية، لذلك يُمنع منعاً باتاً بيعه أو تداوله أو طباعته أو تصويره أو مسحه أو نسخه لأي غرض من الأغراض. وفي حال مخالفة الشروط المذكورة أعلاه يحق لنا كجهة مالكة لهذا العمل اتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية التي نراها مناسبة بحق المخالف. ونذكر بيوم الحساب عند الله تعالى لكل من استباح سرقة هذا العمل واستخدامه لأغراضه الشخصية.



تابع قناة اليوتيوب ليصلك كل جديد من شرح مادة اللغة الانكليزية

## Reading

Throughout history, there have always been people who **designed** and built tools or other **devices** to **solve** problems or improve lives. The **concept** of engineering has been around since ancient times, as **primitive** engineers created basic **inventions** such as **pulley**, **lever**, and the wheel. Each of these inventions is **consistent** with a modern **definition** of engineering, and makes use of basic mechanical **principles** to develop useful tools and objects.

**The Ancient Era**

Simple classic machines were known in the ancient Near East, and then the **wheel**, along with the wheel and **axle** mechanism, was invented in **Mesopotamia** (modern Iraq) during the fifth **millennium BC**. The oldest **architect**, known by name Imhotep, designed and **executed** the **construction** of the **Pyramid** of Djoser (a step pyramid) in the Saqqara region in Egypt around 2630-2611 BC, and he is also **credited** with first using **columns** in architecture. In Persia, the oldest practical water-powered machines appeared in the fourth century BC, the water wheel and the **watermill**.

**Middle Ages**

During the sixth century AD, the Indian engineers invented the cotton **gin**, and by the ninth century **AD** they designed **wind**- powered machines such as the **windmill** and the wind **pump**. Later, the Arab engineers designed the **spinning** wheel in the early eleventh century. This was essential to the growth of the cotton **industry**, which was the **core** of The Early Industrial **Revolution** in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

**European Renaissance**

The first **steam** engine was built in 1698 by the mechanical engineer Thomas Savery. The development of this device **led** to the **emergence** of the Industrial Revolution in the coming years, which allowed the beginning of the **mass** production of **engines** of various functions.

**The Modern Era**

The inventions of the Scottish engineer James Watt gave rise to the modern mechanical engineering, which opened the door wide for the development of specialized **machinery** and their **maintenance** tools during the Industrial Revolution and led to the rapid growth of mechanical engineering in its **native** Britain and abroad.

Chemical engineering, like **mechanical engineering**, developed in the nineteenth century during the Industrial Revolution. The work of James Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz in the late nineteenth century gave **birth** to the **field** of electronics and **electrical engineering**.

Today, **aeronautical** engineering **deals** with **aircraft** design; this field of engineering has been growing day after day to allow humans make their dreams come true to **invade** the **outer space** by designing better **spaceship**.

Finally, with the **advent** of computer technology in the 1990's, the first search engine was built by the computer engineer Alan Emtage.

The **brilliant minds** of engineers are still creating whatever it takes to **elevate** our world to make it a better place to live.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعر اهتماماً للتلوين.

## Translation

على مر التاريخ، كان هناك دائماً أشخاص يصممون ويصنعون أدوات أو أجهزة لحل المشاكل أو تحسين الحياة. وقد كان مفهوم الهندسة موجوداً منذ العصور القديمة، حيث ابتكر المهندسون الأوليون اختراعات أساسية مثل **البكرة** و**الرافعة** و**العجلة**. يتوافق كل اختراع من هذه الاختراعات مع **التعريف** الحديث للهندسة، ويستفيد من المبادئ الميكانيكية الأساسية لتطوير أدوات وأشياء مفيدة.

### الحقبة القديمة:

عُرِفَت الآلات التقليدية البسيطة في الشرق الأدنى القديم، ثم اخترعت **العجلة**، إلى جانب آلية **العجلة والمحور**، في بلاد ما بين النهرين (العراق الحديث) خلال **الألفية** الخامسة قبل الميلاد. نفذ **وشيّد** أقدم **مهندس معماري** يدعى **إمحتوب بناء هرم جوسر** (هرم مدرج) في منطقة **سقارة** في مصر حوالي 2630-2611 قبل الميلاد، و**نسب** إليه الفضل بكونه أول من استخدم **الأعمدة** في فن العمارة. وفي بلاد فارس، ظهرت أقدم الآلات العملية التي تعمل بالطاقة المائية في القرن الرابع قبل الميلاد، وهي **الناعورة** و**الطاحونة المائية**.

### العصور الوسطى:

خلال القرن السادس الميلادي، اخترع المهندسون الهنود **محلج القطن**، وبحلول القرن التاسع الميلادي صمموا آلات تعمل بالرياح مثل **الطاحونة الهوائية** و**المضخة الهوائية**. وفي وقت لاحق، صمم المهندسون العرب **عجلة الغزل** في أوائل القرن الحادي عشر الميلادي. وكان هذا الأمر ضرورياً لنمو **صناعة القطن**، التي كانت **جوهرة الثورة** الصناعية المبكرة في القرن الثامن عشر.

### النهضة الأوروبية:

صُنِعَ أول محرك بخاري في عام 1698 على يد المهندس الميكانيكي **توماس سافري**، وقد آل تطوير هذه الأداة إلى **ظهور الثورة الصناعية** في السنوات التالية، فبدأ الإنتاج **للحركات** بمختلف وظائفها.

### الحقبة الحديثة:

أدت اختراعات المهندس الاسكتلندي **جيمس وات** إلى ظهور الهندسة الميكانيكية الحديثة، والتي شرعت الباب على مصراعيه لتطوير **الآلات المتخصصة** وأدوات **صيانتها** خلال الثورة الصناعية وأدت إلى نمو سريع للهندسة الميكانيكية في **موطنها** بريطانيا وخارجها. تطورت الهندسة الكيميائية، مثل **الهندسة الميكانيكية**، في القرن التاسع عشر خلال الثورة الصناعية. وأدت أعمال **جيمس ماكسويل** و**هاينريش هيرتز** في أواخر القرن التاسع عشر إلى **نشأة مجال الإلكترونيات والهندسة الكهربائية**.

واليوم، **تتعامل هندسة الطيران** مع **تصميم الطائرات**؛ حيث ينمو هذا المجال من الهندسة يوماً بعد يوم للسماح للبشر بتحقيق أحلامهم في **غزو الفضاء الخارجي** من خلال **تصميم أفضل سفن الفضاء**. وأخيراً، مع **ظهور** تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر في التسعينيات، بُني أول محرك بحث على يد مهندس الكمبيوتر آلان إيمتاج.

وما زالت **عقول المهندسين العبقريّة** تبتكر كل ما يلزم **للارتقاء** بعالمنا ليغدو مكاناً أفضل للعيش فيه.

## مفردات النص الأساسية

pulley	بكرة	a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
lever	رافعة	a simple machine used to lift something heavy
millennium	ألفية	a period of one thousand years
gin	محج	a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
maintenance	صيانة	actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in service
aeronautical	هندسة طيران	related to designing, making, and flying planes
elevate	ارتقاء	to raise something to a higher position

Read the text and answer the following questions:

- The pulley, the lever, and the wheel invented by..... engineers.  
A) modern  
B) primitive  
C) new  
D) contemporary
- All types of today engineering depend on ..... basic inventions such as lever and pulley.  
A) modern  
B) new  
C) old  
D) contemporary
- .....was the pioneer of engineering who built a pyramid in Egypt.  
A) Imhotep  
B) Thomas Savery  
C) Alan Emtage  
D) James Watt
- The oldest practical water- powered machines appeared in .....
- The cotton gin was invented by the ..... engineers.  
A) European  
B) Syrian  
C) Indian  
D) Egyptian
- Aeronautical engineering is related to the design of electronic machines.  
A) true  
B) false
- The inventions of James Watt contributed to the growth of mechanical engineering.  
A) true  
B) false
- Imhotep invented the first steam engine in the world.  
A) true  
B) false

Answers:

- 1 - B
- 2 - C
- 3 - A
- 4 - D
- 5 - C
- 6 - B
- 7 - A
- 8 - B



9. To develop useful tools and objects, all types of today engineering depend on old basic inventions such as lever and pulley.

- A) true
- B) false

10. The word "pulley" means:

- A) a simple machine used to lift something heavy
- B) a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
- C) related to designing, making, and flying planes
- D) a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things

11. The word "lever" means:

- A) a simple machine used to lift something heavy
- B) a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
- C) related to designing, making, and flying planes
- D) a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things

12. The word "millennium" means:

- A) a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
- B) actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in service
- C) a period of one thousand year
- D) to raise something to a higher position

13. The word "gin" means:

- A) a simple machine used to lift something heavy
- B) a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
- C) related to designing, making, and flying planes
- D) a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things

14. The word "maintenance" means:

- A) a machine that separates the seeds a con plant for the Cotton
- B) related to designing, making, and Eving lanes
- C) a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
- D) actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in service.

15. The word "aeronautical" means

- A) related to designing, making, and flying planes
- B) a simple machine used to lift something heavy
- C) a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
- D) a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things

16. The word "elevate" means:

- A) a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
- B) related to designing, making, and flying planes
- C) to raise something to a higher position
- D) a simple machine used to lift something heavy

Answers:

- 9 - A
- 10 - D
- 11 - A
- 12 - C
- 13 - B
- 14 - D
- 15 - A
- 16 - C

## Workbook

# Medical Technology Engineering

Page 32

## Reading

- A. As a result of the **substantial** scientific and technological development that **affected** many **disciplines**, many **branches** have appeared within the specialisation of engineering in particular, including **medical technology engineering**, which is also called **biomedical engineering**. This field is **concerned** with studying the body from an engineering point of view, in order to design suitable **artificial limbs**, organs, or other medical devices.
- B. Medical technology engineering helps doctors **define** their **tasks** and **facilitates** their work more, so the medical device has become an **essential assistant** for the doctors in all steps, starting from **diagnosis**, to the end of the **treatment** course. The need for development in this field has made designing medical devices a great **priority**, and this **in turn led to** the **intervention** of electrical, mechanical computer engineers and others, whose **knowledge** does not **depend on** their specialties only, but rather, they must be familiar with all **aspects** of human body, from **biology**, **anatomy** and **physiology**. So that the medical devices designed are useful for the human body.
- C. Medical devices can be **divided** into two parts, diagnostic medical devices, most **notably** the **ultrasound** device, and medical **therapeutic** devices used in chemical treatments. Another **classification** includes three **categories**. Firstly, we have simple devices such as **bandages**, body **temperature** meters and others. There are also more **complex** devices that **require** a **certain amount** of **caution**, such as those that **emit X-rays**. Finally, there are those which require a **deep** study before their use, such as the **valves** used in the artificial heart, in addition to the artificial **joints**.
- D. Medical engineers work in many fields like **well-equipped** hospitals and **clinics** in particular, medical **companies** and the advanced **major** research centers in universities. In the end, medical engineers work in **cooperation** with all disciplines, including **nursing**, medicine, biology, and other disciplines.
- E. **In short**, it is certain that this new branch of engineering has improved **healthcare** to a great **extent**. Furthermore, the design process is better as a result of new technology with 3D **printing** being the most **favoured** new tool. Nowadays biomedical engineers are able to develop new **procedures** using knowledge from many technical **sources**; or **conduct** research needed to solve clinical problems.

- Choose the most suitable headings for these paragraphs from the list of eight headings below.

1. Classification of medical devices
2. How medical engineering works today
3. Importance of medical technology engineering
4. The concept of medical engineering
5. Work field of medical engineers

Answers:

- 1 - C
- 2 - E
- 3 - B
- 4 - A
- 5 - D

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعَرِّه اهتماماً للتولين

## Translation

نتيجة للتطور العلمي والتقني الهائل المؤثر في العديد من التخصصات، ظهرت الكثير من الفروع ضمن تخصص الهندسة على وجه الخصوص، ومنها هندسة التكنولوجيا الطبية والتي تسمى أيضًا الهندسة الطبية الحيوية. يختص هذا المجال بدراسة الجسم من وجهة نظر هندسية لتصميم أطراف صناعية أو أعضاء أو أجهزة طبية أخرى مناسبة.

وتساعد هندسة التكنولوجيا الطبية الأطباء في تحديد مهامهم وتسهيل عملهم بشكل أكبر، فأصبح الجهاز الطبي مساعدًا أساسيًا للأطباء في جميع الخطوات، بدءًا من تشخيص المرض، وحتى نهاية دورة العلاج. إن الحاجة إلى التطوير في هذا المجال جعلت تصميم الأجهزة الطبية أولوية كبيرة، وهذا بدوره أدى إلى تدخل مهندسي الكهرباء والميكانيك والحاسب الآلي وغيرهم، الذين لا تعتمد معرفتهم على تخصصاتهم فقط، بل يجب أن يكونوا ملمين بجميع جوانب جسم الإنسان من علم الأحياء والتشريح ووظائف الجسم، بحيث تكون الأجهزة الطبية المصممة مفيدة لجسم الإنسان.

يمكن تقسيم الأجهزة الطبية إلى قسمين: الأجهزة الطبية التشخيصية، وأبرزها جهاز الموجات فوق الصوتية، والأجهزة الطبية العلاجية المستخدمة في العلاجات الكيميائية. وهناك تصنيف آخر يشمل ثلاث فئات: أولاً، لدينا أجهزة بسيطة مثل الضمادات، وأجهزة قياس درجة حرارة الجسم وغيرها. وهناك أيضًا الأجهزة الأكثر تعقيدًا التي تتطلب قدرًا معينًا من الحذر، مثل تلك التي تصدر أشعة سينية. وأخيرًا، هناك الأجهزة التي تتطلب دراسة عميقة قبل استخدامها مثل الصمامات المستخدمة في القلب الاصطناعي، بالإضافة إلى المفاصل الصناعية.

ويعمل المهندسون الطبيون في العديد من المجالات مثل المستشفيات والعيادات المجهزة تجهيزًا جيدًا، والشركات الطبية خصوصًا، ومراكز الأبحاث الكبرى المتقدمة في الجامعات. في النهاية، يعمل المهندسون الطبيون بالتعاون مع كل التخصصات بما في ذلك التمريض والطب وعلم الأحياء وغيرها من التخصصات.

بالمجمل، من المؤكد أن هذا الفرع الجديد من الهندسة قد حسّن الرعاية الصحية إلى حد كبير. وعلاوة على ذلك، أصبحت عملية التصميم أفضل نتيجة للتقنيات الجديدة، حيث تُعد الطباعة ثلاثية الأبعاد الأداة الجديدة الأكثر تفضيلًا. وفي الوقت الحاضر، بات المهندسون الطبيون قادرين على تطوير أساليب جديدة بناء على المعارف والعلوم من المصادر التقنية العديدة؛ أو إجراء الأبحاث اللازمة لحل المشاكل السريرية.

## مفردات النص الأساسية

disciplines	تخصصات	a field of study
limb	طرف	an arm or a leg
ultrasound	موجات فوق صوتية	a medical process using the reflections of high-frequency sound waves to construct an image of a body organ
therapeutic	علاجية	relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
conduct	إجراء	to carry out or do something





Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. Medical engineering means the..... in order to design suitable artificial limbs and organs.

- A. study of the body from an engineering point of view.
- B. study of the body from medical point of view.
- C. study of the body from medical and engineering point of view.
- D. study of the body from traditional point of view.

2. Medical engineering helps doctors.....

- A. invent new devices
- B. use traditional methods
- C. define their tasks and facilitates their work more.
- D. define their tasks and makes it hard to do their work

3. ....are the two parts of medical devices.

- A. Sport devices and medical therapeutic devices.
- B. Diagnostic medical devices and mobile devices.
- C. Diagnostic medical devices and medical therapeutic devices
- D. Sport devices and mobile devices.

4. Complex devices, such as those that emit x-rays, require....

- A. less caution.
- B. more caution
- C. trivial caution
- D. no caution

5. Bandages, body temperature meters and others are examples of .....

- A. complex devices
- B. simple devices
- C. complicated devices
- D. both B and C

6. Medical engineers work in many fields like well-equipped hospitals, clinics and financial companies.

- A- true
- B- false

7. Medical engineering is able to develop new procedures from many technical sources.

- A- true
- B- false

8. Medical devices can be divided into four parts.

- A- true
- B- false

9. Biomedical engineering is another name for medical technology engineering.

- A- true
- B- false

10. The word "discipline" means:

- A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
- B. an arm or a leg.
- C. a field of study
- D. to carry out or do something.

**11. The word "limb" means:**

- A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness.
- B. an arm or a leg.
- C. a field of study.
- D. to carry out or do something

**12. The word "ultrasound" means:**

- A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
- B. an arm or a leg
- C. a medical process using the reflections of high-frequency sound waves to construct an image of a body organ
- D. to carry out or do something

**13. The word "therapeutic" means:**

- A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
- B. an arm or a leg
- C. to carry out or do something
- D. a field of study

**14. The word "conduct" means:**

- A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
- B. an arm or a leg
- C. to carry out or do something
- D. a field of study

**Answers:**

- 1 - A
- 2 - C
- 3 - C
- 4 - B
- 5 - B
- 6 - B
- 7 - A
- 8 - B
- 9 - A
- 10 - C
- 11 - B
- 12 - C
- 13 - A
- 14 - C

## Vocabulary

## Phrasal Verbs

check over	يتفحص	to inspect for any faults, errors or defects
drive into	يطرق	to force something into something else by hitting it
eat away	يتآكل	to erode or corrode
fence off	يضع سياج	to restrict access using some kind of barrier
jack up	يرفع	to raise using some kind of mechanic or hydraulic device
pull down	يهدم	to destroy something quite big
shore up	يُدعم	to support something or keep it from falling by placing something under or against it

## Prepositions of Movement

To	إلى ( مع تحديد وجهة )	I drove <b>to</b> Homs yesterday.
Into	في (تفيد الانتقال)	I drove <b>into</b> the fence.
Onto	على (تفيد الانتقال)	He stepped <b>onto</b> the stage.
From	من (تحديد نقطة الانطلاق)	The plane <b>from</b> Cairo arrived.
Off	من على (تفيد الانتقال)	The vase fell <b>off</b> the table.
Out of	خارج (تفيد الانتقال)	I moved the chair <b>out of</b> my room.



للمزيد من الشرح بإمكانك متابعة فيديو قاعدة "أحرف الجر" من هنا:

## Pronunciation

## Elision

**القاعدة:** يمكن لبعض الأصوات في اللغة المحكية السريعة أن تختفي، ويعرّف بالادغام، حيث يحذف الصوت من الكلام. الأصوات /t/ و /d/ تُحذف بشكل متكرر، خاصة عندما تكون موجودة بين حرفين ساكنين آخرين.

على سبيل المثال:

- سنسمع الصوت /t/ في كلمة "fact"، لكن لن نسمعه في "facts".
  - سنسمع الصوت /d/ في كلمة "land"، لكن لن نسمعه في "landlady".
- ملاحظة:** هذا يعني أن الصوت الساكن /t/ في النفي، وكذلك النهاية /d/ أو /t/ في الأزمنة الماضية والمبينة للمجهول، قد تختفي أيضًا.

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



في الجدول أمثلة قليلة فقط، باقي الأمثلة متواجدة في الكتاب، يمكنك أيضاً مراجعة شرح القاعدة من هنا:

## Everyday English

## Hesitation and Uncertainty

• عندما نريد أن نعبر عن نوع من التردد أو عندما لا نكون متأكدين من شيء ما، نستخدم عادةً التعبيرات التالية:

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Hm, it sounds a bit risky to me. | • I haven't made up my mind yet |
| • I don't know much about          | • I'll have to think about that |
| • I'm not sure about that          | • I'm not very good at          |
| • Maybe, maybe not.                | • I can't decide yet            |
| • Perhaps I can                    | • It might work                 |
- Oh, I don't know whether I could.



Choose the correct answer

1. Make sure you ..... the joints ..... before you leave today.

- A. ace ..... a test
- B. eat ..... away
- C. go ..... under the knife
- D. check ..... over

2. The carpenter has used a special hammer to ..... the nails ..... the finished doors.

- A. fence ..... off
- B. eat ..... away
- C. drive ..... into
- D. check ..... over

3. This harsh environment is going to ..... at this concrete over time.

- A. fence off
- B. eat away
- C. drive into
- D. check over

4. The workers had to ..... the area ..... in order not to harm anybody during the work.

- A. fence ..... off
- B. eat ..... away
- C. drive ..... into
- D. fit in ..... with

5. I have to ..... the car to change the tire.

- A. fence off
- B. jack up
- C. drive into
- D. check over

6. We'll have to ..... the old building ..... before they start work.

- A. reached out .... to
- B. drive ..... into
- C. join the ranks .... of
- D. pull ..... down

7. We need to ..... the roof before it falls down.

- A. fit in with
- B. shore up
- C. drive into
- D. ace a test

8. The engineer has to ..... the joints before leaving the site.

- A. drive into
- B. eat away
- C. fence off
- D. check over

9. We need a suitable size of nails to be ..... that old chair to be repaired.

- A. shored up
- B. pulled down
- C. driven into
- D. eaten away

10. Houses by the sea are usually ..... faster because of moisture.

- A. eaten away
- B. fenced off
- C. checked over
- D. driven into

11. The police have ..... the crime theatre in order to start investigation.

- A. knocked at
- B. fenced off
- C. eaten away
- D. driven into

12. We moved the chairs ..... my bedroom.

- A. onto
- B. about
- C. into
- D. at

13. The actor ran ..... the stage.

- A. of
- B. onto
- C. into
- D. about

14. They walked ..... the next town.

- A. to
- B. of
- C. about
- D. off

15. We moved the chairs ..... my bedroom.

- A. about
- B. at
- C. on
- D. out of

Answers:

- 1 - D
- 2 - C
- 3 - B
- 4 - A
- 5 - B
- 6 - D
- 7 - B
- 8 - D
- 9 - C
- 10 - A
- 11 - B
- 12 - C
- 13 - B
- 14 - A
- 15 - D



16. The actor ran ..... the stage.

- A. at
- B. off
- C. into
- D. about

17. We drove ..... London.

- A. about
- B. out
- C. onto
- D. from

18. My brother drove ..... Homs in one hour.

- A. to
- B. about
- C. into
- D. off

19. The vase fell ..... the table and shattered on the floor.

- A. onto
- B. out
- C. into
- D. off

20. She suddenly turned and crashed ..... the fence.

- A. to
- B. from
- C. into
- D. around

21. What time does the flight ..... Cairo arrive?

- A. around
- B. from
- C. into
- D. in

22. I slipped as I stepped ..... the platform.

- A. to
- B. about
- C. onto
- D. in

23. Take your hands ..... your pockets and help me!

- A. to
- B. out of
- C. into
- D. about

24. The monkey escaped ..... its cage and jumped into the lake.

- A. off
- B. from
- C. at
- D. out of

25. It took a long time to get the monkey ..... the lake and back into its cage.

- A. of
- B. into
- C. onto
- D. out of

26. Henry drove his car ..... the beach and then he couldn't move it because the wheels sank into the sand.

- A. about
- B. into
- C. onto
- D. in

27. In the end he needed eight people to push it ..... the beach and back ..... the road.

- A. off/onto
- B. to/out of
- C. from/off
- D. onto/off

28. We thought we should walk ..... the bakery for breakfast because it is such a beautiful day.

- A. on
- B. from
- C. to
- D. into

29. Which /t/ sound of the following is elided:

- A. fact
- B. act
- C. perfectly
- D. night

30. Which /d/ sound of the following is elided:

- A. pounds
- B. food
- C. sand
- D. hand

31. What about joining our new project, Tareq?

- A. I'm not sure about it.
- B. Well, I agree.
- C. No, I refuse.
- D. Impossible!

(express hesitation)

32. Your friend asks you to join his football team. You'd like to but you aren't sure about your father's opinion.

- A. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.
- B. Oh, I don't know whether I could.
- C. Why not?
- D. Of course I accept.

(express hesitation)

Answers:

- 16 - B
- 17 - D
- 18 - A
- 19 - D
- 20 - C
- 21 - B
- 22 - C
- 23 - B
- 24 - B
- 25 - D
- 26 - C
- 27 - A
- 28 - C
- 29 - C
- 30 - A
- 31 - A
- 32 - B



**33. 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.** (express hesitation)

- A. When is the journey?
- B. I agree.
- C. I'm not sure about that.
- D. But what could be the reason behind that?

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

- A. Sure, I will go. (express hesitation)
- B. Certainly, I can go.
- C. I haven't made up my mind yet.
- D. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.

**35. Do you think that students will study at home instead of going to school?** (express hesitation)

- A. I am not sure about that.
- B. Perhaps I can.
- C. I am not very good at
- D. I don't know whether I could

**36. Would science and technology find a cure for cancer?**

- A. Perhaps I can. (express hesitation)
- B. I don't know much about that.
- C. I am not very good at
- D. I don't know whether I could

**37. I've heard that Moroccan people won't need a visa to go to Europe. Is that certain for you?**

- A. I don't know whether I could (express uncertainty)
- B. Perhaps I can
- C. I am not very good at
- D. I am not sure about that

**38. Do you think that Indonesian will be an international language in the future?**

- A. Perhaps I can. (express uncertainty)
- B. It might be!
- C. I am not very good at
- D. I don't know whether I could

**39. Are you sure that Arsenal will win the game?**

- A. It might work (express uncertainty)
- B. Perhaps
- C. Perhaps I can
- D. I am not very good at

Answers:

- 33 - C
- 34 - C
- 35 - A
- 36 - B
- 37 - D
- 38 - B
- 39 - B

# The causative verbs



رابط شرح الدرس

Grammar

نستخدم قاعدة السببية عندما نريد إيضاح أننا المستفيدون / المتضررون من الفعل و لكن لا نقوم به بأنفسنا على سبيل المثال:

**My father repaired the car.**

أبي هو من قام بإصلاح السيارة بنفسه - أي هو الفاعل - و هذه ليست جملة سببية بل فعل ماض عادي

**My father had the car repaired.**

أبي ليس هو من قام بإصلاح السيارة بنفسه، من المحتمل أنه ذهب الى حرفي سيارات - أي هو ليس الفاعل - و هذه جملة سببية

## Form

recipient	+	have / get	+	Object + V <sub>3</sub> + Complement	
المستفيد أو المتضرر		نضع <b>have / get</b> بصيغة مناسبة للجملة الرئيسية		المفعول به	
هو الشخص أو الشيء المستفيد أو المتضرر من الفعل (ولكنه ليس الفاعل)	Present simple	have / get	عادةً يكون شيء وهو الذي يقع عليه الفعل.	الفعل	نضع التكملة ان وجدت، و عادةً لا نجري أي تغيير عليها
	Past simple	had / got			
	Present continuous	is - am - are + <b>having / getting</b>			
	Past continuous	was - were + <b>having / getting</b>			
	Present perfect	have - has + <b>had / got</b>			
	Past perfect	had + <b>had / got</b>			
	Modals	Modal + <b>have / get</b>			
	Any verb with to	The verb + <b>have / get</b>			

## Examples

Present simple	I <b>have / get</b> my hair cut <b>every month</b> .
Past simple	I <b>had / got</b> my hair cut <b>last month</b> .
Present continuous	I <b>am having / getting</b> my hair cut <b>now</b> .
Past continuous	I <b>was having / getting</b> my hair cut <b>when you called me</b> .
Present perfect	I <b>have had / got</b> my hair cut <b>recently</b> .
Past perfect	I <b>had had / got</b> my hair cut <b>before you arrived</b> .
Modals	I <b>must have / get</b> my hair cut, it's getting long.
Any verb with to	I <b>ought to have / get</b> my hair cut.



عند وجود ضمير انعكاسي في الجملة:

عندما نجد الضمائر **Myself, yourself, herself**... الخ أو الكلمة **Own** في الجملة نحذف الضمير الانعكاسي أو كلمة **Own** ثم نقلب الإثبات إلى نفي و العكس صحيح مع مراعاة الزمن بالتأكيد.

My father **fixed** the car **himself** → My father **didn't have** the car **fixed**.

My father **didn't fix** the car **himself** → My father **had** the car **fixed**.

ملاحظة هامة

My father fixes the car	My father fixes the car himself	My father doesn't have the car fixed	The car is fixed by my father
حاضر بسيط	حاضر بسيط مع ضمير انعكاسي	جملة سببية بحالة النفي	جملة مبني للمجهول
كل الجمل السابقة متطابقة في المعنى، و المقصود أن الأب في المثال السابق هو من اصلح السيارة بنفسه من دون الاعتماد على فاعل خارجي.			
My father doesn't fix the car	My father doesn't fix the car himself	My father has the car fixed	The car isn't fixed by my father
حاضر بسيط بحالة النفي	حاضر بسيط بحالة النفي مع ضمير انعكاسي	جملة سببية	جملة مبني للمجهول بحالة النفي
كل الجمل السابقة متطابقة في المعنى، و المقصود أن الأب في المثال السابق <u>لم يصلح</u> السيارة بنفسه وربما قام بالاعتماد على فاعل خارجي.			

النكشات

1 كيف تفرق بين السببية و المبني للمجهول في حالة التام وبين الحاضر / الماضي التام المستمر ؟

Perfect continuous tenses	Passive voice with perfect	Causative with perfect
They <b>have / had been changing</b> the tires.	The tires <b>have / had been changed</b> by them.	They <b>have / had had</b> the tires <b>changed</b>
بعد الفعل المساعد (have/had) يوجد <b>been + V<sub>ing</sub></b>	بعد الفعل المساعد (have/had) يوجد <b>been + V<sub>3</sub></b>	بعد الفعل المساعد (have/had) يوجد <b>had + V<sub>3</sub></b>
الفاعل يكون قبل الفعل والمفعول به بعد الفعل	المفعول به يكون قبل الفعل والفاعل بعد <b>By</b> ويمكن أن يُحذف	المستفيد/المتضرر يكون في بداية الجملة ومن قام بالفعل غالباً مجهول
<b>Examples</b>		
He has been cleaning the room all day.	The room has been cleaned by him.	He has had the room cleaned.
هو من قام بتنظيف الغرفة (فاعل)	الغرفة من تم تنظيفها (مفعول به)	هو المستفيد من تنظيف الغرفة (ولكن ليس هو من نظفها بنفسه أي الفاعل غير مذكور)
<b>تذكر : السببية و المبني للمجهول ليس فيهما حالة الحاضر / الماضي التام المستمر</b>		



Choose the correct answer

1. My father had the car .....

- A. mend                      B. mends                      C. mended                      D. had mended

2. My father didn't ..... the car mended.

- A. have                      B. has                      C. had                      D. have had

3. I ..... my shoes repaired.

- A. will                      B. must                      C. should                      D. must have

4. My mother goes to that shop. She ..... the carpets cleaned there.

- A. have                      B. has                      C. will                      D. must

5. I'd almost forgotten. I ..... a new key made for the house.

- A. ought to have                      B. ought to get                      C. ought to had                      D. Both A&B

6. That shop isn't expensive. I ..... my watch mended there last week.

- A. get                      B. gets                      C. got                      D. am getting

7. I don't think I can afford to have our flat .....

- A. painted                      B. paint                      C. paints                      D. painting

8. Huda ..... her bag pulled off her shoulder last week.

- A. has                      B. had                      C. have                      D. is having

9. Ali had his driving licence taken away ..... the police.

- A. by                      B. with                      C. for                      D. in

10. Mona had her glasses .....

- A. break                      B. breaks                      C. broke                      D. broken

11. We had our electricity cut off because we ..... to pay the bill.

- A. forget                      B. are forgetting                      C. had forgotten                      D. would forget

12. John had his clothes ..... in a fight.

- A. tear                      B. tears                      C. are tearing                      D. torn

13. If I go to a barber, I ..... my hair cut.

- A. have                      B. will have                      C. can have                      D. all of them are correct

14. If I go to a mechanic, I can ..... my car serviced.

- A. get                      B. gets                      C. got                      D. am getting

15. If I ..... to a carpenter, I can have my chair mended.

- A. go                      B. went                      C. had gone                      D. was going

16. If I go to a tailor, I ..... have a new shirt made?

- A. am                      B. can                      C. was                      D. were

17. I stood so close to the fire that I ..... my legs burnt.

- A. get                      B. got                      C. will got                      D. have got

18. Ahmad ..... the meat cut into small pieces yesterday.

- A. want to have                      C. wanted to have  
B. wants to have                      D. has wanted to have



19. Rana .....her hair ..... twice a year.

- A. had / cut
- B. has / cut
- C. had to have / cut
- D. didn't has / cut

20. Yesterday, my mother ..... her eyes ..... by the optician.

- A. has / checked
- B. will have / checked
- C. had / checked
- D. is going to have / checked

21. Mrs. Hakim won't check her heartbeat herself next week. She .....

- A. has it checked
- B. had it checked
- C. will have it checked
- D. didn't have it checked

22. We ..... the front door of our house ..... tomorrow.

- A. had/mended
- B. have/mended
- C. are going to have/mend
- D. are going to have/mended

23. I painted the house myself. I .....

- A. don't have it painted
- B. don't have painted it
- C. didn't have it painted
- D. will have it painted

24. Tom ..... his pay ..... yesterday.

- A. has / reduced
- B. will have / reduced
- C. doesn't have / reduced
- D. had / reduced

25. I am not repairing my car myself. I .....

- A. have it repaired
- B. didn't have it repaired
- C. had it repaired
- D. am having it repaired

26. Last Sunday, Tareq ..... his windows .....

- A. has/cleaned
- B. had/cleaned
- C. will have/cleaned
- D. doesn't have/ cleaned

Answers:

- 1 - C
- 2 - A
- 3 - D
- 4 - B
- 5 - D
- 6 - C
- 7 - A
- 8 - B
- 9 - A
- 10 - D
- 11 - C
- 12 - D
- 13 - D
- 14 - A
- 15 - A
- 16 - B
- 17 - B
- 18 - C
- 19 - B
- 20 - C
- 21 - C
- 22 - D
- 23 - C
- 24 - D
- 25 - D
- 26 - B



Most students, when they go to university, see this **experience** as a first step in their **career**. Where then they will go to the job market to get an **opportunity**. But some students have some great **ideas** and don't wait until they **graduate**. With so many free **resources** and technology **available**, many students are able to find different ways to start their own small business while they are still in **college**.

**SHABAB Strategy Highlighting** and Building Abilities for Business is one of the projects of the Syrian **Trust** for Development **headed** by *Asma al-Assad*. It is a **non-profit** Syrian project that works on **rehabilitating** the skills of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 and **developing** their basic **skills**. It is the first project of its **kind** in Syria that **aims** to support the culture of organising and **operating** a business among Syrian **youth** to **encourage** them to enter the business world and **provide** young people with skills that **enable** them to become **productive members** of society. It also aims to create a positive **impression** on the Syrian society towards working in the business world and **establishing** small projects.

**SHABAB** Project aims to providing **practical training** and career **advice** to university students to improve future employment **prospects**. The training courses **range** from the **rules** of **conducting** job **interviews** and writing a CV or **enhancing** knowledge of the business environment and developing professional skills. **Certified coaches** and career **advisors** coach and **guide** students as they search for a job in the **labour** market or **evaluate** their career. While the courses for **outstanding** students who **aspire** to be **pioneers focus on** teaching the basic **principles** of business and helping them develop their own businesses. At present, the project **operates** within three **clinics** that work in three Syrian universities, and the project has so far succeeded in reaching 175,000 students.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعر اهتماماً للتلوين.

### Translation

يرى معظم الطلاب عندما يذهبون إلى الجامعة أن هذه التجربة تمثل الخطوة الأولى في حياتهم المهنية. حيث يتوجهون بعد ذلك إلى سوق العمل للحصول على فرصة عمل، ولكن بعض الطلاب يتحلون ببعض الأفكار الرائعة ولا ينتظرون حتى التخرج. فمع توفر العديد من الموارد والتقنيات المجانية، يستطيع الكثير من الطلاب إيجاد طرق مختلفة لبدء أعمالهم التجارية الصغيرة وهم لا يزالون في الكلية.

مشروع "إبراز وبناء القدرات في مجال الأعمال" هو أحد مشاريع الأمانة السورية للتنمية التي ترأسها السيدة أسماء الأسد. وهو مشروع سوري غير ربحي يعمل على إعادة تأهيل مهارات الشباب الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 15 و24 عامًا وتطوير مهاراتهم الأساسية. ويعد المشروع الأول من نوعه في سوريا الذي يهدف إلى دعم ثقافة تنظيم وتشغيل الأعمال التجارية بين الشباب السوري لتشجيعهم على دخول عالم الأعمال وتزويد الشبان بالمهارات التي تجعلهم أعضاء منتجين وفاعلين في المجتمع. كما يهدف أيضًا إلى خلق انطباع إيجابي لدى المجتمع السوري تجاه العمل في عالم الأعمال وتأسيس المشاريع الصغيرة.



يهدف مشروع "شباب" إلى توفير التدريب العملي والمشورة المهنية لطلاب الجامعات لتحسين فرص العمل في المستقبل.

تتراوح الدورات التدريبية ما بين قواعد إجراء مقابلات العمل وكتابة السيرة الذاتية أو تعزيز المعرفة بيئة العمل وتطوير المهارات المهنية. يقوم المدربون والمستشارون المهنيون المعتمدون بتدريب الطلاب وإرشادهم أثناء بحثهم عن وظيفة في سوق العمل أو تقييم حياتهم المهنية. بينما تركز الدورات المخصصة للطلاب المتميزين الذين يطمحون لأن يكونوا روادًا على تعليم المبادئ الأساسية للأعمال ومساعدتهم على تطوير أعمالهم الخاصة. يعمل المشروع حاليًا ضمن ثلاث مراكز تعمل في ثلاث جامعات سورية، وقد نجح المشروع حتى الآن في الوصول إلى 175,000 طالب وطالبة.

## مفردات النص الأساسية

career	مسيرة مهنية	professional life
developing	تطوير	improving one's abilities
aspire	يطمح	seek to attain a goal

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. Some students don't wait until they graduate to go to the job market because they have some great.....

- A. firms
- B. companies
- C. ideas
- D. businesses

2. SHABAB Project aims to provide .... to university students to improve future employment prospects.

- A. theoretical training and career advice
- B. practical training and financial support
- C. practical training and career advice
- D. imaginary training and career advice

3. At present, the project operates within three clinics that work in.....

- A. three Syrian universities
- B. three international universities
- C. two Syrian universities
- D. only Damascus university

4. Different sources of technology make it easier for university students to start their own business.

- A. true
- B. false

5. SHABAB Project targets postgraduate students.

- A. true
- B. false



6. The project is based on helping young people for free.

- A. true
- B. false

7. The project is being applied in all Syrian cities.

- A. true
- B. false

8. The word "career" means:

- A. professional life
- B. improving one's abilities
- C. seek to attain a goal
- D. productive

9. The word "aspire" means:

- A. professional life
- B. improving one's abilities
- C. seek to attain a goal
- D. productive

10. The word "developing" means:

- A. professional life
- B. improving one's abilities
- C. seek to attain a goal.
- D. postgraduate



Answers:

- 1 - C
- 2 - C
- 3 - A
- 4 - A
- 5 - B
- 6 - A
- 7 - B
- 8 - A
- 9 - C
- 10 - B



Choose the correct answer

1. I..... to the conclusion that nowadays nobody cares about anything.

- A. come B. have come C. will come D. has come

2. They ..... for three hours when the storm suddenly broke.

- A. had been running B. have been running C. are running D. have run

3. I assumed you..... for the repairs until the end of last year.

- A. will pay B. have been paying C. have paid D. had been paying

4. She ..... on that manuscript for two years now.

- A. has been working B. had been working C. is working D. was working

5. Suzan ..... trying to pass her driving test but fails every time.

- A. kept B. is keeping C. keeps D. was keeping

6. I..... complete silence now-while I try this experiment.

- A. am wanting B. want C. have wanted D. was wanting

7. I can't leave now. I..... for an important client.

- A. was waiting B. had waited C. have waited D. am waiting

8. I was just wondering what ..... while I was away.

- A. has happened B. happens C. had happened D. is happening

9. Ahlam Mestaghanmi ..... some of the best novels in recent years.

- A. has written B. wrote C. was writing D. had written

10. How many times..... you ..... your house broken into?

- A. do / have B. did / have C. have / had D. have / have

11. I can't phone for an ambulance 'I..... my mobile.

- A. loses B. have lost C. am losing D. will lose

12. She hurt her back while she ..... in the garden.

- A. is working B. was working C. has worked D. had worked

13. Tropical storms often ..... in the Caribbean.

- A. occur B. will occur C. are occurring D. have occurred

14. Please don't make so much noise. I ..... to work.

- A. 'm trying B. try C. tried D. has tried

Answers:

- 1 - B 2 - A 3 - D 4 - A 5 - C 6 - B 7 - D 8 - C 9 - A 10 - C 11 - B 12 - B 13 - A 14 - A



15. I always..... the TV news when I lived abroad.

- A. have watched
- B. am watching
- C. watched
- D. will watch

16. I didn't watch the programme about hurricanes on TV last night, because I ..... a similar programme.

- A. had already seen
- B. was already seen
- C. has already seen
- D. is already seeing

17. Food ..... by farmers all over the country.

- A. grow
- B. grows
- C. is grown
- D. are grown

18. In the past, traditional methods..... by farmers.

- A. are used
- B. were used
- C. have been used
- D. had been used

19. Nowadays, more sophisticated methods ..... by farmers.

- A. are being used
- B. were being used
- C. have been used
- D. had been used

20. Since the 1970s, many plants dedicated to producing agricultural equipment ..... By the government such as trucks, tractors and fertilisers.

- A. have constructed
- B. had constructed
- C. have been constructed
- D. had been constructed

21. Special banks for giving loans to farmers have also .... established by the government.

- A. to be
- B. be
- C. being
- D. been

22. Many paths have been ..... in the farming lands by local councils to facilitate the movement of crops to the market.

- A. open
- B. opened
- C. opening
- D. none of them

23. Exporting certificates ..... issued by the Ministry of Transport as well as the Ministry of Economy for importing small lorries and pick-ups.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. be
- D. been

24. These vehicles Can ..... used by farmers to transport their crops and tools.

- A. to be
- B. be
- C. being
- D. been

25. An email ..... to you confirming your purchase.

- A. is send
- B. was send
- C. is sending
- D. is sent

26. Safety procedures ..... By people.

- A. must follow
- B. will follow
- C. must be followed
- D. can follow

27. Confidence ..... in cheques by the public nowadays.

- A. was being lost
- B. was lost
- C. had been lost
- D. is being lost

28. Ms. Lee ..... taking things from the shop.

- A. have been caught
- B. had been caught
- C. has caught
- D. had caught

29. It..... by accountants that the firm made a loss.

- A. was been reported
- B. is been reported
- C. has been reported
- D. have been reported

30. Raneem wants ..... Her nose altered.

- A. have
- B. to have
- C. to get
- D. Both B and C

Answers:

- 15 - C
- 16 - A
- 17 - C
- 18 - B
- 19 - A
- 20 - C
- 21 - D
- 22 - B
- 23 - B
- 24 - B
- 25 - D
- 26 - C
- 27 - D
- 28 - B
- 29 - C
- 30 - D





31. I have the oil in my car ..... (by the mechanic).

- A. change
- B. changed
- C. has changed
- D. had changed

32. The patient had his leg ..... After the accident.

- A. amputated
- B. amputate
- C. has amputated
- D. had amputated

33. I usually ..... my glasses mended at the shop on the corner.

- A. have
- B. has
- C. had
- D. to have

34. We ..... our house repaired last month.

- A. have
- B. has
- C. had
- D. to have

35. I ..... My DVD player repaired next week (by a friend of mine, who's an electrician).

- A. had
- B. had to have
- C. was going to have
- D. am going to have

36. Lisa ..... the hairdryer ..... yesterday.

- A. has/ repaired
- B. had/ repaired
- C. is having/ repaired
- D. will have repaired

37. I ..... my hair ..... yesterday.

- A. have/ cut
- B. can have/ cut
- C. will have/ cut
- D. had/ cut

38. I ..... the oil in my car ..... at the moment.

- A. am having/ changed
- B. have/ changed
- C. had/ changed
- D. didn't have/ changed

39. Ben ..... that wall ..... tomorrow.

- A. has/ built
- B. is going to have/ built
- C. has have/ built
- D. doesn't have/ built

40. My father ..... the trees ..... recently.

- A. has had/ planted
- B. has has/ planted
- C. has have/ planted
- D. had had/ planted

41. Sara ..... the room .... every day.

- A. had/ tidied
- B. will have/ tidied
- C. didn't have/ tidied
- D. has/ tidied

42. Why should I change my habits to ..... their way of life?

- A. go under the knife
- B. follow through
- C. ace a test
- D. fit in with

43. They are ..... the bottom part of the garden because of a deep hole.

- A. fitting in with
- B. following through
- C. fencing off
- D. pulling down

44. More and more women are choosing to ..... to improve their appearance.

- A. fit in with
- B. go under the knife
- C. follow through
- D. back the wrong house

45. In a few years, our country should be able to ..... the world's most developed nations.

- A. join the ranks of
- B. follow through
- C. fit in with
- D. fence off

46. I think you're supporting the wrong person. You shouldn't .....

- A. be on a roll
- B. back the wrong house
- C. follow through
- D. fit in with

Answers:

- 31 - B
- 32 - A
- 33 - A
- 34 - C
- 35 - D
- 36 - B
- 37 - D
- 38 - A
- 39 - B
- 40 - A
- 41 - D
- 42 - D
- 43 - C
- 44 - B
- 45 - A
- 46 - B



47. Being late to work, the worker told his boss a story about his mother being .....

- A. fit in with
- B. fenced off
- C. at death's door
- D. aced a test

48. He has never made an effort to ..... current events.

- A. follow through
- B. fit in with
- C. reach out to
- D. keep up with

49. When we were on our way to Aleppo, our car broke down and we had to .....

- A. shore it up
- B. jack it up
- C. follow through
- D. join the ranks of

50. She watched him walk .....the platform.

- A. onto
- B. into
- C. for
- D. after

51. He got into his car and drove .....

- A. with
- B. for
- C. from
- D. off

52. I'm surprised by the ..... Of university department that a high rank student can choose.

- A. vary
- B. various
- C. variety
- D. very

53. A successful person is able to differentiate between fantasy and .....

- A. real
- B. realize
- C. reality
- D. really

54. When I grow up, I want to be a .....

- A. biologist
- B. biology
- C. biological
- D. biologically

55. My elder brother is a ..... in designing artificial limbs.

- A. special
- B. specialization
- C. specialized
- D. specialist

56. Very soon, ..... power will be supplied by underground cables.

- A. electricity
- B. electrical
- C. electronically
- D. electrically

57. Your school team has just won a football match.

(Express congratulations)

- A. Very well done! Keep it up.
- B. I am sorry about what happened.
- C. I am sure this won't happen again.
- D. You will do much better next time.

58. You have a school project and your elder sister is going to help you to do it.

(Ask for information)

- A. I am sorry about what happened.
- B. What is the procedures that should be followed?
- C. I am sure this won't happen again.
- D. You will do much better next time.

59. Your neighbour has got diabetes and he likes eating sweets.

(Give advice)

- A. You should eat sugary food.
- B. You'd better reduce eating sugar.
- C. We are very proud of you.
- D. Congratulations!

Answers:

- 47 - C
- 48 - D
- 49 - B
- 50 - A
- 51 - D
- 52 - C
- 53 - C
- 54 - A
- 55 - D
- 56 - B
- 57 - A
- 58 - B
- 59 - B