

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	يقرأ

٢ المجموعة الثانية : (التصريف الأول والثالث متشابهان)

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

٣ المجموعة الثالثة : (التصريف الثاني والثالث متشابهان)

V1	V2	V3	المعنى
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
think	thought	thought	يعتقد/يفكر
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
teach	taught	taught	يدرس
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
build	built	built	يبني
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
get	got	got	يحصل
learn	learnt	learnt	يكلم
leave	left	left	يغادر
lose	lost	lost	يفقد
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	ياكل
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	يرى/يظهر

LX- Correct the verbs in brackets

السؤال التاسع : صحح الفعل من بين الأقواس

The Simple Present Tense الزمن الحاضر البسيط

Affirmative (في حالة الإثبات)

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

Negative (في حالة النفي)

- إذا سبق بالضمائر (I/we/you/they) أو اسم جمع نستخدم الفعل المساعد (don't) بعد الفاعل ثم الفعل بين أقواس دون أي إضافة
- إذا سبق بالضمائر (he/she/it) أو اسم مفرد نستخدم الفعل المساعد (doesn't) ثم الفعل بين أقواس دون أي إضافة
* نصحح الفعل بين أقواس بصيغة الحاضر البسيط إذا شاهدنا الدلالات التالية - التكرار مثل:

(أو أي ظرف زمان always, usually, often, sometimes, frequently, Every(day/week/year/night,.....

1. Mary (get up) early every morning.
2. Scientists always (do) experiments to test their ideas.

* نصحح الفعل بين أقواس بصيغة الحاضر البسيط إذا كان معنى الجملة يشير إلى حقيقة عامة أو عن أعمال اعتيادية وروتينية أو لم نجد أي دلالة زمنية على أي زمن.

3. It (take) 90 minutes to drive between cities .
4. Damascus (be) the capital city of Syria.

The Present Continuous Tense الزمن الحاضر المستمر

Affirmative (في حالة الإثبات)

- نستخدم فعل الكون (am) بعد الضمير (I) ثم الفعل بين أقواس مضافاً له المقطع (ing).
- نستخدم فعل الكون (is) بعد الضمائر (he/she/it) أو اسم مفرد ثم الفعل بين أقواس مضافاً له المقطع (ing).
- نستخدم فعل الكون (are) بعد الضمائر (you/we/they) أو اسم جمع ثم الفعل بين أقواس مضافاً له المقطع (ing).
* ملاحظة: عند إضافة المقطع (ing) إلى فعل ينتهي ب (e) واحدة تحذف (e) قبل إضافة (ing) write → Writing
عند إضافة 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,

5. Today, unemployment (fall)..... As more people find work.
6. Tomorrow I (plan)..... to spend the whole day on the beach.

Simple present and present continuous

7. *Thunder and lightning (be)Part of weather .
8. *The place where an animal (live)is called its habitat.
9. We (have) a celebration next week.
10. *The soil (become) Poor and productive.
11. He (do)..... his math's homework at the moment.
12. Al Ain's International Airport (have)..... over half a million passengers every year.
13. They usually (arrive) at this time .

The Present Perfect Tense الزمن الحاضر التام

Affirmative (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).

Question (في حالة السؤال)

١. نضع اولا الفعل المساعد (have) قبل أحد الضمائر (I/ you/we/they) او اسم جمع ثم نحول الفعل للتصريف الثالث (V3).
٢. نضع اولا الفعل المساعد (has) في البداية ثم أحد الضمائر (he/ she/it) او اسم مفرد ثم نحول الفعل للتصريف الثالث (V3).
* نصصح 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

14. Ali (study)law and history this year.
15. The police sergeant (interview)..... two people so far today.
16. Syria (be)..... an important trading center for ages.
17. I (not see)..... you this week.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense الزمن الحاضر التام المستمر

Affirmative (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 الفعل بين اقواس مضافا له (ing).

Question (في حالة السؤال)

- نضع الفعل المساعد (have) قبل الضمائر (I/ you/we/they) ثم been ثم (ing).
- نضع الفعل المساعد (has) قبل الضمائر (he/ she/it) ثم been ثم الفعل بين اقواس مضافا له (ing).
* نصصح الفعل بين قوسين بالحاضر التام المستمر عندما نرى الدلالات التالية

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

- 18.Hassan (write)an essay all morning.
19.The detectives (interview)..... people all week.
20.I (play)..... the piano since I was 13 / for 3 years.
21. What (you do)..... since I last saw you?

ملاحظة: اذا 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

22. I (not see)..... you since Monday.
23. Syria (be)..... an important trading center for years.
24. I (not have)..... a cold drink since breakfast.

Present perfect and present perfect continuous

25. I (have) a computer recently.
26. I (not sleep)..... at all for three nights.
27. I (know)my friends since I was a child.
28. Throughout history people (move)..... from one country to another.
29. What (you do)since I last saw you?
30. He (just come out)of the sea. He has been swimming with his friends.
31. (you ever learn)..... to play a musical instrument?
32. I am really happy because I (visit)..... Palmyra .

The Simple Past Tense الزمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative (في حالة الاثبات)

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,.....)

33. In 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland (emigrate)..... abroad.

34. On February 29th 1960, an earthquake (hit)..... the Moroccan city of Agadir.

35. The treaty (be) updated in 1949 after world war two.

* نصحح الفعل بين قوسين بصيغة الماضي البسيط إذا وجدنا فعل آخر بالتصريف الثاني معطوف على (So , and , but , where , or , ...)

36. My family lived in a lovely apartment, which (be)..... provided by my father's new job.

37. There was no turbulence and she (sleep)..... through the trip.

*نصحح الفعل بين قوسين بصيغة الماضي البسيط إذا وجدنا فعل آخر بالماضي المستمر أو الماضي التام .

38. Later studies (show)..... that the disaster had killed a lot of people.

39. Irish people (emigrate)..... because so many were dying of starvation.

The Past Continuous Tense الزمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative (في حالة الاثبات)

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

- نستخدم فعل الكون (were) بعد الضمائر (you/we/they) أو 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

الأخر الذي يكون بالزمن الماضي المستمر أي يحدث أثناءه . ويستخدم بين الفعلين أدوات الربط الزمنية التالية:

ماضي مستمر while\as ماضي بسيط ماضي مستمر

ماضي بسيط when ماضي مستمر ماضي مستمر

40. While he (walk) in the street, he saw an old friend.

41. We (play).....when suddenly I heard a strange noise.

42. As we (walk up)..... the mountain, we came across a small camp site.

Simple past and past continuous

43. I was walking through town the other day, when suddenly I (think)..... about my friend Tareq.

44. Greenchester had parks where people (spend)..... their free time.

45. My father called me while I(study)..... for the exam.

46. Sofia (arrive)..... in England seven years ago.

47. While he (look for).....work, he was offered two jobs.

48. Last year, we (go) to Spain.

49. In the past, Al Ain (be)famous for its traditional system of watering the land.

The past perfect tense الزمن الماضي التام

Affirmative (في حالة الإثبات)

- نستخدم الفعل المساعد (had) بعد الضمائر (I/ you/we/they/he/she/it) وكل الأسماء ثم نضع الفعل بين اقواس بالتصريف (V3).
* نصحح الفعل بين اقواس اذا كانت الجملة تشير الى حدث جرى قبل وقت في الماضي.

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

50. By 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland (emigrate)..... abroad.
51. By the end of 1854, about a lot of population of Ireland (leave)for other parts of the world.

* 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 -

52. Irish people emigrated because so many (die)of starvation.

(ماضي بسيط) ، when , by the time, before (ماضي تام) - (ماضي تام) ، when by the time - before (ماضي بسيط)

53. By the time he arrived at home, his father (already leave).....

(ماضي تام) (حتى لو شاهدنا دلالات الحاضر التام) (نقطة) ماضي بسيط (v2)

54. I went to the doctor's this morning. I (feel)..... ill during the night.

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

55. When they arrived at the station, the train (already leave).....

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense الزمن الماضي التام المستمر

Affirmative (في حالة الإثبات)

- نستخدم الفعل المساعد (had) بعد الضمائر (I/ you/we/they/he/she/it) او الأسماء التي تدل عليها ثم فعل الكون been ثم الفعل بين اقواس 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
دلالة زمنية until, before, by, by the end of
ماضي تام مستمر (نقطة) ماضي بسيط (v2)

56. They finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They (make)..... it for a month.
57. I received a letter from Hiba yesterday. She (promise)..... to write since last year.

Past perfect and past perfect continuous

58. Samer couldn't contact his brother, Hani. He (switch off)his mobile.
59. Omar passed all his exams. He (revise)..... non-stop for a month.
60. Omar passed all his exams. He (revise)..... very well.
61. James was nervous when he arrived at the airport. He(never fly)..... before.
62. Ruba didn't feel very confident about taking her driving test because she (fail).....twice.
63. When Laila read the letter she couldn't stop smiling. She (pass)..... her exams.
64. I went to see Ali in hospital. He (break).....his leg during a football. match.
65. Before 1953, people (try)..... to reach the summit of Everest for many years.

Conditional Sentences الجمل الشرطية

*ملاحظة : نستخدم دائما بعد If مباشرة إما حاضر بسيط أو ماضي بسيط وفي 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),

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

66. If my English gets better, I (do)..... well at school.
 67. If you misuse the equipment , it (not work)..... properly.
 68. We won't be able to go if the tickets(be)..... too expensive.
 69. We'll go and see the counselor if we (have)..... time.
 70. If you(break).....the law , you have to face the music.

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

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

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

71. If I wanted to get fit, I (do)..... regular exercise.
 72. If I got some money for my birthday, I(save up)for a new CD player.
 73. I wouldn't tell anyone if you (tell).....me a secret.
 74. You (have to)..... Make a special effort if you wanted to pass your exam.

المستقبل مع الظروف الزمنية Future with Time Clauses

تبدأ الجمل الظرفية الزمنية بكلمات مثل (when, as soon as, before, until, after, as soon as, as long as)

قاعدة هامة : إذا بدأت الجملة بأحد ظروف الزمان المذكورة أعلاه ، وجاء بعدها فعل بالحاضر البسيط نضرب في الطرف الآخر مستقبل بسيط

أي (الفعل بين أقواس كما هو + Will)

*نصحح الفعل بين قوسين بصيغة الحاضر البسيط إذا وجدنا جملة ثانية تشير الى ظرفية زمانية وتكون بالمستقبل البسيط:

(مستقبل بسيط) when (حاضر بسيط)
 until
 Before
 After

75. He will call you after he (finish) his work.
 76. We will have to do the rooms up before anyone(sleep).....there.
 77. When she (finish)..... her studies, she will travel to France.
 78. I will show you my photos when I (visit)you in the party.
 79. I will stay indoors until it (stop)..... raining.
 80. I (phone)..... as soon as I arrive.
 81. I (come out)..... with you after I finish work at 5 o'clock.
 82. When Ali graduates, he (travel) to London.
 83. As soon as you arrive , we (go) To the park together.

ملاحظة : دائما بعد الرابط الزمني مباشرة نضع حاضر بسيط حتى لو وجدنا بالطرف الاخر حاضر بسيط او مستقبل بسيط

84. When the polar ice (melt)..... , Floods take place in many parts of the world.

جمل أسئلة الدورات السابقة في السؤال التاسع في الامتحان

1. Thunder and rain (be)..... part of weather. دورة ٢٠١٣
2. When the rescue team (arrive)....., many areas of the city had been destroyed دورة ٢٠١٣
3. The place where an animal (live)..... is called its habitat. دورة ٢٠١٣
4. I feel tired. I (not sleep)..... at all for three nights. دورة ٢٠١٤
5. Hiba (have)..... a new job after she graduates. دورة ٢٠١٤
6. They (play)..... football match next week. دورة ٢٠١٤
7. Samer couldn't contact his brother Khaled. He (switch)..... the phone off. دورة ٢٠١٤
8. I'm really tired. I (not sleep)..... very recently. دورة ٢٠١٤
9. The original Mont Blanc Tunnel (be)..... completed in 1965. دورة ٢٠١٥
10. Sami (write)..... an essay all morning. That's why he is very tired now. دورة ٢٠١٥
11. My uncle finally passed his driving test. He (take)..... the test three times already. دورة ٢٠١٥
12. When she (graduate)....., she will get a new job. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٦
13. Sofia (work)..... as a primary school teacher since she arrived in England. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٦
14. While he (look for)..... work, he was offered two jobs. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٦
15. She (feel)..... tired because she has been travelling for two days. دورة أولى ٢٠١٦
16. He (drive)..... nearly 1000 km by the time he stopped for a break. دورة أولى ٢٠١٦
17. I (know)..... Ahmad since I was a child. دورة أولى ٢٠١٦
18. If my sister graduates soon, she (get)..... a new job. دورة أولى ٢٠١٧
19. While she (play)..... tennis, she hurt her ankle. دورة أولى ٢٠١٧
20. We (live)..... in the same house since 2010. دورة أولى ٢٠١٧
21. The police (stop)..... you if you drove too fast. دورة ٢٠١٧
22. He looks very tired. He (play)..... football all morning. دورة أولى ٢٠١٧
23. The scientists (discuss)..... new ways of saving energy at the moment. دورة أولى ٢٠١٧
24. She (not go)..... to the beach since she was six years old. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٨
25. As soon as he arrives he (call)..... us. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٨
26. If you didn't stop smoking your cough (get)..... worse. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٨
27. My father retired after he (finish)..... the project. دورة أولى ٢٠١٨
28. Hassan (write)..... an essay all morning. He is very tired now. دورة أولى ٢٠١٨
29. When Sami graduates, he (travel)..... to London. دورة ٢٠١٨
30. My brother (live)..... in Canada since last year. He is enjoying life there. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٩
31. While we (watch)..... the football match, it rained heavily. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٩
32. The government (hold)..... a meeting about traffic problem next week. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٩
33. While she (drink)..... coffee, she dropped the cup. دورة أولى ٢٠١٩
34. I'm so tired now because I (study)..... since the morning. دورة أولى ٢٠١٩
35. When the polar ice (melt)....., floods take place in many parts of the world. دورة أولى ٢٠١٩
36. While Sami (drive)..... to his work, the policeman stopped him. دورة أولى ٢٠٢٠
37. My family (move)..... to a new apartment in the countryside next week. دورة أولى ٢٠٢٠
38. If I were you, I (buy) this car. دورة أولى ٢٠٢٠

Question making

V-Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:

السؤال الخامس : أكمل الحوار التالي بكتابة أسئلة وأجوبة مناسبة . اكتب على الأقل ثلاث كلمات لكل سؤال.

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة، وهما:

- **Yes / No questions** : وهو السؤال الذي يبدأ بالفعل المساعد. وتكون 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**) وتستخدمها إذا لم يأتي بالجواب (**yes-no**) نقوم بما يلي

1- نبحث عن معلومة في الجواب أي كلمات تدل على (زمان ، مكان ، سبب، اسم عاقل، شيء ،مسافة، طول مدة زمنية ، عدد، حال، صفة، وسيلة نقل.....). ونستبدلها بكلمة استفهام مناسبة. أي نحذف هذه الكلمات ونضع بدلا منها كلمة استفهام

2- إذا وجدنا فعل مساعد من الأفعال التالية في الجملة

-(am, is, are, was, were)

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

- (can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, might, may)

نضعه بعد كلمة السؤال ومن ثم الفاعل كما هو ولا ننسى تغيير ضمائر المتكلم الى مخاطب ثم الفعل الرئيسي كما هو ثم تنمة الجملة ما عدا الكلمات التي استبدلناها بكلمة الاستفهام ثم (?)

1.Ahmad:
Sara: She is working in a hospital.
2.Sally:
Samer: My family has lived in the country for three years.
3. A:.....
B: She could go to university because she had passed the exam.

إذا لم نجد فعل مساعد في الجملة : نقوم بما يلي

1. نحدد الفعل الرئيسي بالجملة إذا كان فعل بالتصريف الأول (V1) بدون (S) نضع بعد كلمة الاستفهام (**do**) ثم الفاعل ولا ننسى تغيير ضمائر المتكلم الى مخاطب و من ثم الفعل الرئيسي كما هو ومن ثم تنمة الجملة ما عدا الكلمات التي استبدلناها بكلمة استفهام ومن ثم (?)

4.A:

B: They go to school in the morning.

٢. نحدد الفعل الرئيسي بالجملة إذا كان فعل بالتصريف الأول (V1) و انتهى ب (s, es, ies) نضع بعد كلمة الاستفهام (does) ثم الفاعل ولا ننسى تغيير ضمائر المتكلم الى مخاطب و من ثم الفعل الرئيسي بدون (s, es, ies) ومن ثم تنمة الجملة ما عدا الكلمات التي استبدلناها بكلمة استفهام ومن ثم (?)

5.A:

B: My family lives in Damascus.

٣. نحدد الفعل الرئيسي بالجملة إذا كان فعل بالتصريف الثاني (V2) نضع بعد كلمة الاستفهام (did) ثم الفاعل ولا ننسى تغيير ضمائر المتكلم الى مخاطب و من ثم نرد الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الاول (V1) ومن ثم تنمة الجملة ما عدا الكلمات التي استبدلناها بكلمة استفهام ومن ثم (?)

6.A:

B: I lived in France in 2010.

7.A:

B: I saw Ahmad yesterday.

- إذا جاء في الجواب أحد الأفعال التالية (Have , Has , Had) و جاء بعدها اسم نتبع الخطوات التالية:
- ١- إذا جاء في الجواب have و بعدها اسم نضع الفعل المساعد Do
 - ب- إذا جاء في الجواب has و بعدها اسم نضع الفعل المساعد Does
 - ج- إذا جاء في الجواب had و بعدها اسم نضع الفعل المساعد Did
 - ٢- ننقل الفاعل. ٣- نحول الأفعال (Have , Has , Had) الى (have).
 - ٤- ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب ما عدا الكلمات التي استبدلناها لأنها الجواب للسؤال الذي كتبناه ثم نضع ؟

8.A:

B: My family has a villa in the city.

3- : اجراء التحويلات التالية على ضمائر المتكلم وتحويلها الى غائب 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

<p>When (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 29th 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 yesterday.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: My school was opened in 1975.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: She travelled to Paris two years ago.</p>
<p>Where (أين) تسأل عن المكان مثل: (حرف جر + اسم يدل مكان) 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</p>	<p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: I went to <u>national museum</u> last year.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: Damascus is located <u>in the south of Syria</u>.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: She came from <u>England</u>.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: We have a <u>farm</u> in the countryside.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: I was born in <u>Damascus</u>.</p>
<p>How (كيف) تسأل عن الحال أو الطريقة التي يتم بها الشيء أو الصفة مثل: كلمة تنتهي بـ ly أو وسائط نقل أو بعد by بمعنى بواسطة. carefully, very quickly, by fast motorways, by bus, on foot, on camels. On an aero plane, by camouflage.</p>	<p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: The law is changing <u>very quickly</u>.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: Our last holiday was <u>very exciting</u>.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: We got there <u>by bus</u>.</p>
<p>Why (لماذا) تسأل عن السبب مثل: because, (فعل بالمصدر) + to So that, due to, for + (noun) نقوم بحذف هذه الكلمات مع الكلمات التي تأتي بعدها.</p>	<p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: She couldn't sleep <u>because she was thinking</u>.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: We lost the match <u>because of the weather</u>.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: I went to the city to find work.</p> <p>A:.....?</p> <p>B: They are in danger of extinction due to habitat loss and hunting.</p>

<p>What (ماذا) - تسأل عن المفعول به غير العاقل و الفعل بالطريقة العامة.</p>	<p>A:.....? B: They eat <u>healthy food</u>. A:.....? B: She bought a <u>new camera</u>. A:.....? B: <u>Tristan da cunha</u> is a small island A:.....? B: <u>Damascus</u> is the capital city of Syria.</p>
<p>Who (من) تسأل من المفعول به العاقل بالطريقة العامة (المعتادة) ..أما اذا سألنا عن الفاعل وكان الاسم عاقل نستبدله ب who 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:.....? B: I saw <u>my friend Ali</u> yesterday. A:.....? B: <u>Hillary</u> was the first to reach the summit of <u>Everest</u>. A:.....? B: <u>Modern criminals</u> commit crimes. A:.....? B: <u>The Children</u> are coming here.</p>
<p>How much (كم) تسأل عن السعر و الوزن والكمية</p>	<p>A:.....? B: This watch costs <u>200 Syrian Pounds</u>. A:.....? B: The sand gazelle weighs about <u>20 k.g.</u></p>
<p>How many+ 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 <u>five</u> oceans in the world. A:.....? B: There are <u>25</u> students in my class. A:.....? B: <u>350,000</u> people migrated to England last year.</p>
<p>How long (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 <u>for three years</u>. A:.....? B: I have lived there <u>since I was ten</u>.</p>
<p>How often (كم مرة أو كل متى) للسؤال عن العادة و التكرار (once, twice, three times) (often, always ,everyday...)</p>	<p>A:.....? B: I play football <u>twice a week</u>.</p>
<p>How high (كم ارتفاع)</p>	<p>A:.....? B: Mount Everest is <u>8848 high</u>.</p>
<p>How old (كم عمر)</p>	<p>A:.....? B: She is <u>fourteen years old</u> \\ She is fourteen She is at the age of <u>fourteen years old</u> then.</p>
<p>How far (كم تبعد) للسؤال عن المسافة</p>	<p>A:.....? B: The school is about <u>5 kilometers</u> from my home.</p>
<p>How fast (كم سرعة)</p>	<p>A:.....? B: The sand gazelle runs <u>about 100 kilometers per. hour</u>.</p>

What (is / was) the weather like ? (للسؤال عن أحوال الطقس)	A :? B: The weather was cold.
What(does-did) +Sub+ do? (للسؤال المهنة \ doctor)	A:? B: My father is an English teacher.
What(does-did) +Sub+ do? What(is-are) + Sub+doing ? What(has-had)+Sub+done? (للسؤال عن الفعل)	A:? B: He is talking on the phone.
What does he/she look like? (للسؤال عن صفات تدل على الشكل الخارجي لشخص ما) dark hair, tall, short	A:? B: My brother Hani is tall and has got dark hair.
What is he/she like? (صفات تدل على الحالة الداخلية لشخص) kind , hardworking, friendly.	A:? B: My English teacher is friendly and hardworking.

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

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

بعض حوارات أسئلة الدورات السابقة في السؤال الخامس في الامتحان

(1) Ruba: ? Mazen: I was born in the country. Ruba: ? Mazen: I've lived there for eighteen years. Ruba :? Mazen: I enjoyed the open-air life. Ruba : Why did you leave the country? Mazen:	(2) A:? B: My school is near my house. A:? B: There are twenty-five students in my class. A:? B: My school opened in 1992. A: What do you like most about your school? B:
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<p>(3) Maher:?</p> <p>Anas: I went to Mexico last year .</p> <p>Maher:?</p> <p>Anas: I met the world's oldest married couple.</p> <p>Maher:?</p> <p>Anas: They have been married for 70 years.</p> <p>Maher: What was your trip like?</p> <p>.....?</p>	<p>(4) Ziad:?</p> <p>Adel: We migrated to Canada ten years ago.</p> <p>Ziad:?</p> <p>Adel: I was at the age of seven then.</p> <p>Ziad: How did you feel when you left your country?</p> <p>Adel:?</p> <p>Ziad:?</p> <p>Adel: I always missed my friends.</p>
<p>(5) Deema:?</p> <p>Hiba: I've got my guitar from a local shop.</p> <p>Deema:?</p> <p>Hiba: I have had it for three years.</p> <p>Deema:?</p> <p>Hiba: It costs 30.000 Syrian pounds.</p> <p>Deema: When do you play your guitar?</p> <p>Hiba:</p>	<p>(6) Salem:?</p> <p>Hazem: I would prefer to live in the country.</p> <p>Salem:?</p> <p>Hazem: I live in the city because there are more public services.</p> <p>Salem:?</p> <p>Hazem: Yes, there are some problems in the city such as pollution.</p> <p>Salem: How long have you been in the city?</p> <p>Hazem:</p>
<p>(7) A:?</p> <p>B: The first paper was made from cloth in China.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: Old paper contains old or recycled paper .</p> <p>A:</p> <p>.....?</p> <p>B: We use wood pulp from trees to make new paper.</p> <p>A: Are you for or against recycling paper , and why?</p> <p>B:</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>(8) A:?</p> <p>B: Apamea is located on the the bank of the Orontes River.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: We visited it last week .</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: We stayed there for three weeks.</p> <p>A: How did you go there ?</p> <p>B:</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>(9) Salwa:?</p> <p>Bader: Sofia arrived in England seven years ago.</p> <p>Salwa:?</p> <p>Bader: She has worked as a primary school teacher since then.</p> <p>Salwa:?</p> <p>Bader: She went back to see her family.</p> <p>Salwa: Who is she living with now?</p> <p>Bader:</p>	<p>(10) A:?</p> <p>B: Our last holiday was very exciting .</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: We went to Cairo .</p> <p>A :?</p> <p>B : We arrived very late last night.</p> <p>A: Why did you arrive very late?</p> <p>B:</p>

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 للتمني ويجب أن يتبعها جملة فعلها ماضي، ولحل هذا التمرين نميز ثلاث حالات وهي:

1. 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	→ weren't	won't → would	Don't/doesn't → would
am not isn't aren't	→ were	can't → could	V1-V1+s → wouldn't+V0 Didn't Have to → didn't have to

ملاحظة : تقلب كلمة (too) إلى (so) إذا كانت جملة الفعل منفية.

1. The weather's too hot at the moment. (use "I wish").....
2. I'm very shy about talking in public. (I wish).....
3. I'm a very slow reader. (I wish).....
4. Going to the theatre is expensive. (I wish).....
5. The streets are very dirty. (I wish).....
6. I am really tired this morning. (I wish).....
7. Her music is too loud for me. (I wish).....
8. I'm not very good at math's. (I wish).....
9. I'm not in charge of the company. (I wish).....
10. My friend won't give my CD back. (I wish).....
11. I can't read very quickly. (I wish).....
12. I can't sleep at night. (I wish).....
13. I can't speak French. (I wish).....
14. Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough. (I wish).....
15. We don't spend much time together. (I wish).....
16. I don't have my glasses with me. (I wish).....
- *إذا لم نجد أي فعل مساعد نضع didn't أو wouldn't قبل الفعل الرئيسي و نضع الفعل بعدها بالمصدر بدون (s).
17. Newspapers and magazines contain too many adverts. (I wish).....
18. You eat too quickly. (I wish).....
19. You waste too much paper. (I wish).....
20. My brother spends many hours talking on the phone. (I wish).....
21. Hani speaks really quickly. (I wish).....
22. People drive too fast in the city centre. (I wish).....
23. He has lost his keys. (I wish).....
24. We have to start work very early tomorrow morning. (I wish).....

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:

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

الفعل بصيغة المبنى للمعلوم	الفعل بصيغة المبنى للمجهول
VI + (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 + being</u> + V3
was / were + V-ing : الماضي المستمر	4- الماضي المستمر : <u>was / were + being</u> + V3
have / has + V3 : الحاضر التام	5- الحاضر التام : <u>have / has + been</u> + V3
had + V3 : الماضي التام	6- الماضي التام : <u>had + been</u> + V3
7- إذا سبق الفعل العادي المبنى للمعلوم بأحد الأفعال المساعدة التالية : <u>can - could - shall - should - will - going to - 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)	
مبنى للمعلوم : <u>Can + V0</u>	مبنى للمجهول : <u>Can + be + V3</u> أفعال مساعدة مصدرية

4. 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.
 5. نكمل بما بقي في الجملة أي الكلمات التي تكون عادة بعد المفعول به.
- * ملاحظة: إذا بدأت جملة المبنى للمعلوم بأداة ربط مثل أو ظرف مكان أو زمان فإن جملة المبنى للمجهول، تبدأ بنفس أداة (if)
- الربط أو الظرف هذا .

جمل الحاضر البسيط:

1. Camouflage protects sand gazelles from predators.
2. Sand gazelles use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators.
3. People hunt tree kangaroos for their meat and fur.
4. Farmers produce many salad crops in the area around the city.
5. People sell a huge variety of items in the souks of Damascus.
6. Birds make many nests from grass, twigs or feathers.
7. In some countries, law protects the nests of rare birds.

8. People **find** tree kangaroos only in the rainforests of Australia.

9. If people **damage** the nests of rare birds, those who do the damage have to pay a fine.

جمل الماضي البسيط

10. They **completed** the original tunnel in 1965.

11. They **made** the halls wider than the rest of the tunnel.

12. The tunnel fire **killed** thirty-nine people.

13. A local builder **built** their house.

14. They **opened** Al Ain's International Airport in 1994.

الحاضر المستمر

15. Human activities **are destroying** their natural habitat.

الماضي المستمر

16- they **were constructing** the Panama Canal.

17. they **were planning** the Laerdal Tunnel.

الحاضر التام

18. *Throughout history*, people **have hunted** elephants for their tusks.

19. People **have prevented** elephants from migrating to find food and water.

20. Elephants **have changed** the natural environment.

21. Human activities **have destroyed** their natural habitat.

22. The organisation **has created** special protected wildlife areas.

الماضي التام

23. The driver stopped after he **had seen** smoke coming out of the lorry's engine.

24. *By 1997*, over a million **had used** the tunnel.

الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة

25. they **could construct** large halls between the sections.

26. they **would make** motorists' journeys more interesting and so seem quicker.

27. Engineers **had to make** an artificial island.

28. they **should pay** more attention to safety.

29. You **have to post** the application form before Tuesday.

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.

أولاً - نقل الجمل العادية (الخبرية):

He said

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

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

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

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)
Tenses 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

ملاحظة: بعد to المصدرية لا نحول الفعل ويبقى كما هو

1. I have never done paid work. (report using **he said**).....
2. We don't argue about anything. (report using **they said**).....
3. My holiday was relaxing. (report using **Fadia said**).....
4. Our plane was delayed. (report using **Fadia said**).....
5. I haven't seen my briefcase since. (report using **Hani said**).....

6. I slept for ten hours last night. (report using **she said**)
7. I'm enjoying my new job. (report using **Hiba said**)
8. We're taking our grandchildren on holiday. (report using **They said**)
9. I'm going out with my parents. (report using **Ruba said**)
10. I have to be there at four o'clock in the afternoon. (report using **Bashar said**)
11. I'm going out to visit my cousins in the town. (report using **Ruba said**)
12. I brought my briefcase from work yesterday. (report using **Hani said**)
13. I teach economics. (report using **He said**)
14. They were both involved in farming. (report using **He said**)
15. I'm working for a large travel agency. (report using **He said**)
16. I start work at seven o'clock. (report using **He said**)
17. It was very easy to find work. (report using **He said**)

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

١ - نبدأ بجملة القول التي تعطينا لنا ، 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.....**

٣ - إذا بدأنا بكلمة استفهام نضعها نفسها مثل: **I asked him where.....**

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

his	←	your	و الضمير	he	←	you	إذا وجدنا الضمير him فإننا نحول:
her	←	your	و الضمير	she	←	you	إذا وجدنا الضمير her فإننا نحول:
their	←	your	و الضمير	they	←	you	إذا وجدنا الضمير them فإننا نحول:
my	←	your	و الضمير	I	←	you	إذا وجدنا الضمير me فإننا نحول:
our	←	your	و الضمير	we	←	you	إذا وجدنا الضمير us فإننا نحول:

٤ - إذا احتوى السؤال على الأفعال المساعدة do / does نحذفها ونقلب الفعل العادي إلى 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 إلى 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

1. Do you remember your wedding day? (report using **I asked him**)
2. Do you enjoy spending time with each other? (report using **he asked them**)
3. Did you enjoy your long life? (report using **I asked him**)
4. Do you want to go with me? (report using **Waleed asked Omar**)
5. Did you enjoy your holiday? (report using **Laila asked Fadia**)
6. Did you enjoy living there? (report using **I asked him**)
7. Do you work in a college? (report using **I asked him**)

8. When did you first meet? (report using **I asked them**).....
9. What time do you have to be there? (report using **Rakan asked Bashar**).....
10. When did you last have it? (report using **Amer asked Hani**).....
11. When did you get back? (report using **Laila asked Fadia**).....
12. When do you start and finish work? (report using **I asked him**).....
13. What subject do you teach? (report using **I asked him**).....
14. Where did you live before that? (report using **I asked him**).....
15. Where do you live? (report using **I asked him**).....

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

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

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 او الشخص الذي يسأل (ضمير المفعول به) في جملة النقل

his	←	your	و الضمير	he	←	you	اذا وجدنا الضمير him فإننا نحول:
her	←	your	و الضمير	she	←	you	اذا وجدنا الضمير her فإننا نحول:
their	←	your	و الضمير	they	←	you	اذا وجدنا الضمير them فإننا نحول:
my	←	your	و الضمير	I	←	you	اذا وجدنا الضمير me فإننا نحول:
our	←	your	و الضمير	we	←	you	اذا وجدنا الضمير us فإننا نحول:

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

اي 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 .

ملاحظة: اذا كان لدي في السؤال (I - my- me) يكون الناقل اسم الفاعل او ضمير الفاعل في جملة النقل .

1. Are you enjoying married life? (report using **I asked them**)
2. Are you enjoying married life? (report using **Bashar asked Rakan**)
3. Have you got the time? (report using **Fadia asked me**)
4. Was it easy to find work? (report using **I asked him**)
5. Can I go out with my friends? (report using **Hani asked his mother**)
6. Have you seen my briefcase? (report using **Hani asked Amer**).....
7. Can you take me to the airport tomorrow? (report using **I asked him**).....
8. How long have you been married? (report using **I asked them**).....
9. What are you doing at the weekend? (report using **Deema asked Ruba**).....
10. What are you doing? (report using **I asked him**).....
11. What's your name? (report using **I asked him**).....
12. What is your job? (report using **I asked him**).....
13. What is the secret of your healthy life? (report using **I asked him**).....

الأفعال السببية (HAVE) Causative Verbs

نستخدم التركيب التالي إذا أردنا أن نشير إلى أن الفاعل لم يقم 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 بالشكل الصحيح بحسب الجدول المرفق.
٣. نضع المفعول به أو ضمير يعود عليه.
٤. نضع الفعل العادي بالتصريف الثالث.
٥. نحذف العبارات الزائدة مثل: myself , himself , herself , ourselves , themselves , own

للجدول التالي يوضح الشكل المناسب من فعل have السببية:

نحول صيغة الفعل في الجملة العادية من المثبت إلى نفي	صيغة الفعل في الجملة السببية
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1 I <u>clean</u> the car myself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • don't have I <u>don't have</u> it cleaned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V1 + (s) He <u>cleans</u> the car himself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doesn't have He <u>doesn't have</u> it cleaned.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V2 They <u>cleaned</u> the car themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • didn't have They <u>didn't have</u> it cleaned.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is\are\am going to + V0 He <u>is going to clean</u> the car himself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • isn't\aren't\am not going to + have He <u>isn't going to have</u> it cleaned.
نحول صيغة الفعل المنفي إلى مثبت	صيغة الفعل في الجملة السببية
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • don't\rarely + V0 I <u>don't clean</u> the car myself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have I <u>have</u> it cleaned.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doesn't + V0 He <u>doesn't clean</u> the car himself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has He <u>has</u> it cleaned.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • didn't\couldn't + V0 I <u>didn't clean</u> the car myself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had I <u>had</u> it cleaned.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • isn't\aren't\am not going to + V0 He <u>isn't going to clean</u> the car himself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is\are\am going to + have He <u>is going to have</u> it cleaned.
حالة السؤال	حالة الجواب في الجملة السببية
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Did you repair</u> the computer yourself? • <u>Do you repair</u> the computer yourself? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, I <u>had</u> it repaired. • No, I <u>have</u> it repaired.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Are you going to clean the house yourself?</u> • <u>Will you be able to test your own eyesight?</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, I am going to have the house cleaned. • No, I will have it tested.
---	---

1. My mother dyed her own dress blue . (use the causative verb 'have').....
2. My brother cut his own hair. (use the causative verb 'have').....
3. My neighbour painted his own house. (use the causative verb 'have').....
4. She didn't make the dress herself. (use the causative verb 'have').....
5. He isn't going to take his own photo. (use the causative verb 'have').....
6. I didn't repair the car myself. (use the causative verb 'have').....
7. My father doesn't clean his car himself. (use the causative verb 'have').....
8. We didn't cut down the trees ourselves. (use the causative verb 'have').....
9. I couldn't repair my computer myself. (use the causative verb 'have').....
10. We didn't build our own house. (use the causative verb 'have').....
11. Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. (use the causative verb 'have').....
12. People don't service their cars themselves. (use the causative verb 'have').....
13. She couldn't mend her glasses herself. (use the causative verb 'have').....
14. We didn't redecorate the flat ourselves. (use the causative verb 'have').....
15. We didn't plant the trees in our garden ourselves. (use the causative verb 'have').....
16. I'm not going to service my own car myself. (use the causative verb 'have').....
17. I won't be able to test my own eyesight. (use the causative verb 'have').....
18. I didn't put the TV aerial up myself. (use the causative verb 'have').....
19. Rana doesn't take those photos herself. (use the causative verb 'have').....
20. Did Saleh repair the computer himself? (use the causative verb 'have').....
21. Did Hussam take his own tooth out? (use the causative verb 'have').....
22. Are They going to build their own house? (use the causative verb 'have').....
23. Will you cut down those trees yourself? (use the causative verb 'have').....
24. Are you going to service your own car? (use the causative verb 'have').....
25. Do you redecorate the flat yourself? (use the causative verb 'have').....

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses:

السؤال السابع: أكمل الجمل التالية مستخدماً أشباه جمل

إكمال الجمل

ملاحظات : عند إتمام الجملة يجب القيام بما يلي :

- ١ . ترجمة و فهم معنى نصف الجملة المعطى ..\
- ٢ . الجملة التي سنكتبها يجب أن تتألف من \ (فاعل + فعل + تنمة)
- ٣ . الجملة التي نكتبها يجب أن تكون صحيحة قواعدياً و إملائياً و فيها معنى منطقي .
- ٤ . يفضل استخدام كلمات / مفردات بسيطة و سهلة الكتابة .

عند إتمام نصف الجملة يجب مراعاة مايلي:

- ١ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة فعلها بالماضي نكمل بجملة فعلها بالماضي أيضاً.
1. When I was a student at school, I studied very well.
- ٢ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة فعلها بالحاضر نكمل بجملة فعلها بالحاضر أو المستقبل.
2. I 'm looking forward to the day when I go to England.
3. When Sami graduates, He will travel to France.
- ٣ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة فعلها بالمستقبل نكمل بجملة فعلها حاضر بسيط ولا يجوز الإكمال بالمستقبل وخاصة بعد الروابط الزمنية.
4. He will go out with me after He finishes his school.
- ٤ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة تبدأ بـ since نكمل بجملة فعلها حاضر تام أو حاضر تام ومستمر.
5. Since she arrived in England, She has been working as a teacher.
- ٥ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة تنتهي بـ since نكمل بجملة فعلها ماضي بسيط.
6. I 've been playing the piano since I was young.
- ٦ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة فعلها ماضي تام نكمل بجملة فعلها ماضي بسيط.
7. The fire had started when I was asleep.
- ٧ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة فعلها ماضي مستمر نكمل بجملة فعلها ماضي بسيط.
8. He was studying when The phone rang.
- ٨ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة شرطية تبدأ بـ if + V1 نكمل بجملة فعلها .will + V0.
9. If you misuse the equipment, It won't work properly.
- ٩ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة شرطية تبدأ بـ if + V2 نكمل بجملة فعلها .would + V0.
10. If I won the prize, I would be happy.
- ١٠ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة شرطية تنتهي بـ if وفعل هذه الجملة will + V0 نكمل بجملة فعلها V1.
11. I will help you if you tell me the problem.
- ١١ . إذا كان المطلوب إكمال جملة شرطية تنتهي بـ if وفعل هذه الجملة would + V0 نكمل بجملة فعلها V2.
12. There would be a chaotic situation if there was a war.

*النماذج التالية لجمل مطلوب إكمالها بشكل مناسب مع حلول مناسبة. (وقد تم مراعاة التبسيط في الإكمال).

1. When I **was** a student,.....
2. He **had** to pay a fine because
3. He **left** court a free man because
4. He **was** nervous when
5. When he **accused** me of being wasteful,
6. She **didn't** feel confident because
7. He **couldn't** contact his brother because
8. I **'m** looking forward to the day when.....
9. I **'m** really tired, but
10. They **have** been working very hard recently, so
11. I **have** been playing the piano since.....
12. Since she arrived in England.....
13. **If** you want to improve your health,
14. I **spilt** tea on my homework, so
15. I **did** my homework too quickly, so
16. Everything **was** going very well until
17. Omar **felt** very guilty even though
18. You **feel** cold when
19. If you **misuse** the equipment,
20. These chemical **are** dangerous if
21. If the top layer of the soil **is** destroyed.....
22. We **need** to protect some animals so that
23. Some animals **are** under threat because
24. The ice in the polar areas **is** melting because
25. In the future, sea levels **will** rise because
26. Some plants **grow** well here even though.....
27. Fadia **didn't** go to school yesterday because
28. I **went** to the post office so that.....
29. I **went** to the post office because
30. I **went** to the doctor's this morning because
31. Ahmad **went** to the airport because
32. Omar's letter **was** so difficult to read because
33. People **write** things in their diaries so that
34. People **write** things in their diaries because
35. If you **are** very lucky,
36. Some plants **grow** well here even though.....
37. You **will** have to make a special effort if
38. If you **make** a mistake,
39. If I **made** a mistake,

40. We'll have to do the room up before
41. You **should** think carefully before
42. Before we **can** sell the flat,
43. While I **was** on holiday,
44. If you **break** the law,
45. I **can't** remember where.....
46. If you **drive** too fast,
47. Mahmoud **is** very modest, that's why
48. The fire **had** started when
49. When I **was** talking to my brother yesterday,
50. When my brother **came** across after the operation,
51. By the time they'd **finished** their homework,
52. The driver **stopped** after.....
53. By the time they **reached** the top,
54. Whenever I **go** on holiday,
55. I'd **like** to be an archeologist when
56. When the rescue team **arrived**,
57. Tareq **wants** to be a teacher when
58. By the time he **retired**,
59. When he **finished** the race,
60. I've passed my driving test so
61. I've been playing the piano since
62. She **fell** down and **broke** her arm while
63. They **have** broken the law, so
64. I **am** really tired because

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets:

السؤال الثامن : اختر الاجابة الصحيحة بين الأقواس

المشتقات Derivatives

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. There would be a (chaos - chaotic) situation in society if there were no (law - legal) system . | 1. chaotic/legal |
| 2. My weekly (earnings - earn) are twice as much as they were last year. | 2. earnings |
| 3. A huge earthquake caused the (destroy - destruction) of Agadir, Morocco, in 1961. | 3. destruction |
| 4. Two (disaster - disastrous) potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland. | 4. disastrous |
| 5. The (major - majority) of the world's migrants move to find a better life. | 5. majority |
| 6. The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of volcanic (activity - act). | 6. activity |
| 7. The (economic - economy) success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil. | 7. economic |
| 8. These workers were able to find a better life and help with the (develop - development) of the re | 8. Development |
| 9. Water sports are increasing in (popular - popularity) every year. | 9. popularity |
| 10. It has been a (disaster - disastrous) year for the tea industry. | 10. disastrous |
| 11. Storms caused the (destruction - destroyed) of most of the crops. | 11. Destruction |
| 12. Many people find out about the world by reading a (daily - day) newspaper . | 12. daily |
| 13. During the storm, there were (chaotic - chaos) scenes in the city. | 13. chaotic |

14. Omar felt **very** (guilt - guilty) even though the accident wasn't his fault. 14. guilty
15. Because there was no clean drinking water, (infections - infect) **spread** quickly through the population. 15. Infections
16. Deir ez-Zour is an area of great (nature - natural) beauty. 16. natural
17. Careless drivers can seriously (threat - threaten) the safety of pedestrians. 17. threaten
18. In my city there is a wide (vary - variety) of entertainment to choose from. 18. variety
19. I'd like to live in a small (peaceful - peace) village near the sea. 19. peaceful
20. The storm damage is a lasting (remind - reminder) of the power of the nature. 20. reminder
21. I'll never forget the (excite - excitement) I felt on my first day at school. 21. Excitement
22. The date for **the** (completion - complete) of the dam project is 2009. 22. completion
23. Unfortunately many of the (historical - history) **sites** could not be saved when they built the dam. 23. Historical
24. Some of **the** (builders - buildings) have already been **damaged** by the floods. 24. buildings
25. In some places (archaeology - archaeologists) **are working** against the clock to explore sites 25. archaeologists
26. Cities like London are planning **the** (construct - construction) of new flood defense **schemes**. 26. construction.
27. To **my** (amazing - amazement) I got over 90% in the exam. 27. amazement
28. Many children find young animals **very** (appeal - appealing). 28. appealing
29. When she said she was leaving, we just stared at her **in** (astonishment - astonished). 29. astonishment
30. The more you practice, the **more** (skill - skillful) you will become. 30. skillful
31. My brother is a **very** (talent - talented) in many different ways. 31. talented
32. He is a (mathematics - mathematical) **genius**. 32. mathematical
33. He has great (music - musical) **ability**. 33. musical
34. The whole family **was** (astonished - astonishment) when he won the first prize in a competition. 34. astonished
35. A very (skilled - skill) **teacher** arrived at the school. 35. skilled
36. Art has grown **in** (popular - popularity) throughout the school. 36. popularity
37. My father is one of the **most** (skill - skillful) **drivers** I know. 37. skillful
38. Traditional music has lost some of **its** (popularity - popular) among young people. 38. popularity
39. He has an **amazing** (able - ability) to multiply large numbers in his head. 39. ability
40. Whenever I go on holiday, I like to visit places of (history - historical) **interest**. 40. historical
41. I'd like to be **an** (archeologist - archeology) when I leave university. 41. archeologist
42. My brother is a **very** (talent - talented) basketball player. 42. talented
43. His greatest strength is **his** (able - ability) to change direction quickly. 43. ability
44. Only certain kinds of people have (mathematics - mathematical) **brains**. 44. mathematical
45. The earthquake caused **terrible** (destroy - destruction) across the country. 45. destruction
46. She's **very** (skillful - skill) at drawing and painting. 46. Skillful
47. Some human activities **are** (destroying - destruction) the natural world. 47. destroying
48. My younger sister has always had **a** (talent - talented) for music. 48. talent
49. He left court a free man because he had proved that **he was** (innocent - innocence). 49. innocent
50. My sister **is** a very (able - ability) **student**. 50. able
51. I enjoy listening to all **kinds of** (music - musical). 51. music
52. My sister **was** never (able - ability) to do paint or draw well. 52. able
53. Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other (violence - violent) **acts**. 53. violent

54. My sister's progress **has been** (amazing - amazement). 54. amazing
 55. The cost of the dam project has risen because the (buildings - builders) have **worked** very slowly 55. builders
 56. I've never been very good **at** (mathematical - mathematics). 56. mathematics
 57. Unemployment is falling as more people find (permanent - permanently) **work**. 57. Permanent

مصطلحات الالوان (Colour Idioms)

see red	يغضب غضبا شديدا	on the black list	يضع على القائمة السوداء
give the green light	يعطي الضوء الأخضر - يوافق	in black and white	مطبوع - مكتوب
red tape	تعقيدات إدارية	out of the blue	بشكل غير متوقع - مفاجئ

1. When he accused me of being lazy, I saw (red - blue).
2. We have to stop companies from polluting the environment. We should put them on the (black - red) list.
3. The government has given the (green - blue) light to the building of a new incinerator\ airport
4. The rules say that we must not leave rubbish outside our homes. Look, it's in (blue - black) and white.
5. It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly. There is so much (red - blue) tape.
6. I heard this morning, out of the (blue - white), that I'd won a writing competition.
7. This letter is from an old friend. It came this morning completely out of the (red - blue).
8. I think it's just a rumour. No, it's in the newspaper. Look - it's here in black and (white - black).

Multi-part Verbs الأفعال المركبة

keep up with (changes/news)	يبقى على اطلاع	come up against (problem)	يواجه المشاكل
put up with (noise\get worse)	يتحمل/يصبر على	come across (camp\glasses\watch\burning car)	يجد صدفة
cut down on (packaging - the amount of)	يخفف/يقال	come over (after school\next in town\see us)	يزور
look forward to (holidays - day)	يتشوق/يتطلع الى	come round (operation\ fell and hit)	يستعد وعيه
run out of (space-petrol-water)	ينفذ من	come down (price)	ينخفض (ثمنه)
come out (the sun)	تشرق الشمس	come up (name\job)	يذكر - يتوفر
come up with (way)	يتفكر/يجد طريقة		

1. It had been cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun (came out - come across)
2. As we were walking up the mountain, we came (round - across) a small camp site.
3. Come (over - out) when you're next in town.
4. After she fell and hit her head on the ice, it was ten minutes before she came (across - round).
5. A job has come (down - up) at the polar research centre _ I may apply for it.
6. I wish the price of petrol would come (out - down).
7. When I was talking to my brother yesterday, your name came (up - down) several times.
8. When my brother came (across - round) after the operation, he felt fine.
9. Why don't you come (across - over) after school? We could visit my grandparents.
10. I've lost my watch. Can you let me know if you come (down - across) it?
11. Things are moving so fast -- it's impossible to (keep up with - come up with) the changes.
12. Supermarkets should (cut down on - look forward to) packaging.
13. We've (come up with - come up against) serious problems in our plan to recycle rubbish.

14. I'm looking forward (with - to) the **day** when 100 % of our rubbish is recycled.
15. Scientists have just (come up with - come up against) a **new way** of reprocessing plastic.
16. People living near the bus station (put up with - run out of) a lot of **noise**.
17. We're (running out of - keeping up with) **space** to use as landfill sites.
18. Things are moving so fast – it's impossible to(keep up with -run out of) **the changes**.
19. Supermarkets should (keep up with - cut down on) **packaging**.
20. We've (come up against- looked forward to) **serious problems** to recycle rubbish.
21. I'm (looking forward to- coming up with)**the day** when 100 % of our rubbish is recycled.
22. Scientists have just(come up with-cut down on) **a new way** of reprocessing plastic.
23. People living near the bus station (put up with-keep up with) a lot of **noise**.
24. I look forward (to - of) the summer **holidays** in Syria.
25. If you want to improve your health, you should (cut down on - look forward to) the **amount of sugar**.
26. My journey to work **gets worse** every day. I don't think I can (put up with - run out of) it for much longer
27. In my city, the council is (going along with - running out of) **space** for new houses.
28. Our town is trying to (come up against - cut down on) the **amount of waste** it buries.
29. Students should read **news** to (keep up with - look forward to) national and international news.
30. I'm looking for a new **flat**. I can't (come up with - put up with) the **noise** of traffic any longer.
31. They have been working very hard recently, so they're really looking forward (to - on) their **holidays**.

do away with	يستغنى عن - يتخلص من	banks - shop - landline	هاتف ارضي - الدكان - المصارف
do without	يمتنع عن - يتوقف عن	salt - sugar - sleep	النوم - السكر - الملح
do up	يربط (الحذاء) - ترتيب الغرفة	room - flat - building - shoes	الحذاء - المبنى - شقة - غرفة
make up	يخترع - يولف - يلفق	story - excuse	عذر - قصة
make up for	يعوض عن	time	الوقت
make of	يفهم - يستنتج		

32. Ibrahim was an hour late and his boss didn't know what to make (of - with) it.
33. He thought he might (make out - make up) an **excuse**.
34. Ibrahim promised he would make up (with - for) **the time** he had lost by being late.
35. I've hurt my back which means I have to get someone to do my **shoes** (without - up) for me.
36. The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to do (away with - without) **sugar**.
37. We'll have to do the **room** (up - away) before anyone sleeps there.
38. Not everyone in our family has a mobile so we can't do (without - away with) our **landline**.
39. You shouldn't try to (do away with - do without) **sleep**. You need eight hours a night.
40. He said everything was OK, but that was **story** he (made up - made out) to stop me from worrying.
41. You'd better (do up - make up) your **boots** tightly to stop the sand getting in.
42. Too much **salt** is bad for you, but you shouldn't (do away with - do without) it altogether.
43. They've spent weeks (doing up - making up) all the **buildings** in the city centre.
44. Before we can sell the **flat**, we'll have to (do it up - do without it).
45. If everyone uses online banking, they'll (do away with - do without) **banks**.

حروف الجر Prepositions

depend on /	يعتمد على	From 1048 to 1133	Full of \	مملوء ب
dependent on\	معتمد على	Different from\	Aware of\	مدرك ل
Play on the piano\	على البيانو	In 1971\	The cause of\	السبب في
Built on\	يبني على	Interested in \	Good at\	جيد في
Keen on\	مهتم ب	In just a few seconds\	At random \	عشوائيا
Famous for\	مشهور ب	In heads	At a very early age\	في سن مبكرة
		Satisfied with\		راضي عن

- I've never been **keen** (in - **on**) museums.
- The Eden Project is **different** (in - **from**) a normal museum.
- On wet days, the biomes are **full** (in - **of**) visitors sheltering from the rain.
- Visiting the Eden Project makes you **aware** (at - **of**) the importance of plants.
- The Eden Project is **famous** (in - **for**) its biomes .
- It's expensive to get into the Eden project, but we were very **satisfied** (in - **with**) our visit.
- Human beings are **dependent** (in - **on**) plants.
- While she was at the Eden Project one girl became very **interested** (on - **in**) biology.
- Cactuses **depend** (in - **on**) their thorns to protect them.
- Dmeir is **famous** (with - **for**) its watering system.
- The purpose of places like the Eden Project is to show our **dependence** (**on** - **at**) plants.
- Modern Damascus is **built** (up - **on**) the site of many ancient civilisations.
- Child prodigies are children who demonstrate talents (from - **at**) a very young age.
- Musical geniuses are able to learn to **play** music (**on** - **in**) a variety of instruments quickly.
- When Mozart died (**in** - **at**) 1791, some people said that overwork was the **cause** (on - **of**) his death
- A computer picked the names of the winners (with - **at**) **random**.
- I'm quite **good** (on - **at**) maths, but I can't do calculations (**in** - **on**) my **head** very quickly.
- Omar Khayyam lived (**from** - **in**) 1048 (**to** - **for**) 1133
- My brother showed musical ability (**at** - **in**) a very early age.
- In fact, he learnt to **play** complicated music (at - **on**) the piano (**at** - **in**) the age of five.

مفردات عن الطقس و المناخ

- Thunder and lightning are part of the (weather - climate).
- (Weather - Climate) is the average weather in a particular place over a long period of time.
- A place where it doesn't rain over many years has a dry (weather - climate).
- A place with low temperatures for most of the year has a cold (weather - climate).
- Information about climate is useful for (weather - climate) forecasting.
- You feel cold when the temperature is (high- low)

الحيوانات Animals

- (Mammals - Reptiles) feed their young with **milk**.
- (Mammals - Reptiles) lay **eggs**.
- (Mammals - Reptiles) have **dry skin** and **cold blood**.
- (Mammals - Reptiles) have **warm blood**.
- A **bat** and **camel** are (mammals- birds).
- A **lizard** and **snakes** are (reptiles - mammals).
- Bats, eagles, vultures** and **owls** have (dry skin- wings)

البادئات Prefixes

البادئة (re) تعني اعداد - (mis) تعني اخطأ او اساء - (over) تعني زاد عن الحد - (under) تعني نقص عن الحد					
rewrite يعيد كتابة	rebuild يعيد بناء	redo يعيد كتابة الوظيفة	Reorganize يعيد تنظيم	rewind يعيد لف الشريط	reuse يعيد استخدام
mishear يخطئ السمع	misuse يسيء استخدام	misbehave يسيء التصرف	misread يخطئ القراءة	overcharge غال في السعر	undercook لا ينضج جيدا

1. I'm sorry, I (reheard - misheard) you. I thought you **said** you'd prefer tea.
2. I **did** my **homework** too quickly, so the teacher asked me to (redo - rewind) it.
3. As we have some new employees, we will have to (reorganize - misuse) our **office**.
4. If you (misuse - reuse) the **equipment**, it will not work properly.
5. I **said** we'd meet at 9.30, not 8.30. You must have (reread - misread) my e-mail.
6. I haven't got enough **money** left. The shop assistant must have (undercharged - overcharged) me.
7. These potatoes are too **hard**. We obviously (undercooked - overcooked) them.
8. Those chemicals are only **dangerous** if you (reuse - misuse) them.
9. I want to listen to that side of the **cassette** again. I'll have to (rewind - overwind) it.
10. The restaurant **bill** was too **high**. the waiter had (undercharged - overcharged) us.
11. I spilt tea on my **homework**, so I had to (rewrite - reheard) it.
12. During the storm, three **houses** were destroyed and had to be (rebuilt - reheard).
13. I (reheard - misheard) you. I thought you **said** we'd meet at 9 o'clock.
14. The **children** were very good. None of them (misbehaved - misused) in any way.

DO / MAKE

MAKE	an effort	a decision	success	a suggestion	a mistake	a promise
	يبذل جهدا	يتخذ قرارا	يحقق نجاحا	يقدم اقتراحا	يرتكب خطأ	يقطع وعدا
DO	research	the shopping	an experiment	homework	damage	
	يقوم بأبحاث	يقوم بالتسوق	يقوم بتجربة	يكتب الوظيفة	يسبب ضررا	

1. The journalist said she was (**doing** - making) **research** for an article.
2. Scientists frequently (**do** - make) **experiments** to test their ideas.
3. You will have to (do - **make**) a special **effort** if you want to pass your exam.
4. Can I (do - **make**) a **suggestion**? Why don't we (**do** - make) the **shopping** together?
5. If you (do - **make**) a **mistake**, you have to (**do** - make) your **homework** again.
6. I've (done - **made**) my **decision** very carefully.
7. I've (done - **made**) myself a **promise**. I'm going to (do - **make**) a **success** of my new job.
8. Last night's storm (**did** - made) a lot of **damage** to buildings in our area.
9. You should think carefully before you (do - **make**) your **decision**.
10. I'm (**doing** - making) **research** into sleep deprivation.

التبريرات و النتائج Explanations and Results

because	in order to	in order not to	so that	the cause of because (of)	with the result that	lead to
لأن	لكي	لكي لا	لذلك - لكي	سبب لـ	ونتيجة ذلك	يؤدي الى

- because يليها جملة تعبر عن السبب. C
 so that يليها جملة تعبر عن النتيجة. وغالبا يأتي بعدها (can , could) C
 with the result that يأتي قبلها فاصلة وبعدها جملة تعبر عن النتيجة C
 بعد أدوات الربط (because of – the cause of – lead to) يأتي اسم وليس جملة. C
 بعد أدوات الربط (to-in order to – in order not to) يأتي فعل مجرد مباشرة دون فاعل. C

1. Some people move to greener areas (in order to - so that) **survive**.
2. Trees are usually cut down (in order to - so that) **make** more agricultural land.
3. The activities of human beings are often (because - the real cause of) **desertification**.
4. Farmers tend to over cultivate their land, (in order to - with the result that) the soil becomes poor.
5. *The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate (because - so that) it covers such a large area.
6. Farmers need more land (in order to - so that) **they can** grow more soya beans.
7. Loggers cut down trees (in order to - so that) **sell** the wood.
8. *Fadia didn't go to school yesterday (because - so) she felt ill.
9. *Omar's letter was so difficult to read (because - so that) **he** wrote it very quickly.
10. I went to the post office (in order to - so that) **buy** stamps.
11. Ahmad went to the airport (because - in order to) **he** had to meet his brother, Khaled.
12. People write things in their diaries (so that - in order not to) **forget** important things.
13. People write things in their diaries (in order not to - so that) **they** don't forget important things.
14. People move away from desert areas (in order to - so that) **find** food and water.
15. *We need to protect some animals (because - so that) they do not become extinct.
16. *The ice in the polar areas is melting (because - so that) climate change is causing global warming.
17. *In the future, sea levels will rise (because - so that) the polar ice is melting.
18. People are cutting down forests (so that - in order to) **have** more land for growing food.
19. Many people recycle their rubbish (so that - in order not to) **use up** the world's resources.
20. We should stop burning coal and oil (so that - in order not to) **cause** more global warming.

الأصوات Sound

roar (traffic -plane)	هدير - ضجيج (طائرة - المرور)	drip (tap)	تقطر (الحنفية) (حنفية الماء)	Bang (door\hammer)	ضرب/خبط عنيف (الباب-مطرقة)
splash (swimming pool)	طرش الماء (حمام المباحة)	scream (terrified-pain)	صرخ (خائف-الم)	tick (clock)	دقة (الساعة)
Whistle (birds-wind)	(صفيح-صيرير) (الطيور-الرياح)	Click (Light switch- seat belt)	(طققة) مفتاح كهربائي- (حزام الأمان)		

1. The (**roar** - splash) of the **plane** woke me up in the night.
2. Can you hear that (ticking - **dripping**) noise? Someone must have left a **tap** on in the bathroom.
3. Everyone heard the (whistle - **splash**) when he jumped into the **swimming pool**.
4. A friend of mine is **terrified** of spiders and (ticks - **screams**) if she sees one close to her.
5. Digital **clocks** don't (**tick** - drip) like old-fashioned clocks used to.
6. Was that (bang - **splash**) the sound of someone jumping into the **swimming pool**?
7. I heard the **door** (**bang** - splash). It sounded as if someone left in a hurry.

Idioms with 'and' مصطلحات بينها حرف العطف

pick and choose	nearest and dearest	odds and ends	far and wide	hustle and bustle	peace and quiet
يختار وينتقي	الأعزاء والمقربون	أشياء مختلفة	من كل مكان	صخب و ازدحام	هدوء وسكينة

1. People come from far and (**nearest** - wide) to see the Umayyad mosque in the center of Damascus.
2. I love spending time with my (far - **nearest**) and **dearest**.
3. While I was on holiday I bought lots of (far - **odds**) and **ends** to give as presents.
4. There are lots of restaurants. You can **pick and** (hustle - **choose**) from about fifty.
5. Some people enjoy the **hustle** and (dearest - **bustle**) of shopping in street markets.
6. **Graduates** with first class degrees can (**pick and choose** - far and wide) the jobs they want.
7. The country is quiet for me, I would miss the (**hustle and bustle** - odds and ends) of the **city**.
8. I tidied my office and found all kinds of (peace and quiet - **odds and ends**) on my **desk**.
9. People came from (nearest and dearest - **far and wide**) to see the exhibition.
10. We are having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our (**nearest and dearest** - far and wide).
11. I've **travelled** (odds and ends - **far and wide**), but I haven't found anywhere I like as much as my country.
12. Most of the time I love (**the hustle and bustle** - peace and quiet) of **city life**.
13. I prefer the (**peace and quiet** - hustle and bustle) of the **countryside** when I'm on holiday.
14. The new **library** is wonderful – there are many books to (**pick and choose** - far and wide) from.
15. Let's **turn** the **television off** and have some (far and wide - **peace and quiet**) for a change.

Comparing and contrast المقارنة و التباين

whereas	on the other hand	in comparison with	instead of	but	more / less
بينما	من جهة أخرى	بالمقارنة مع	بدلاً من	لكن	أقل / أكثر
whereas : يأتي بعدها جملة (فاعل + فعل +) وقد تكون في بداية الجملة أو في وسط الجملة مسبوقاً بفاصلة.					
on the other hand : يأتي بعدها جملة (فاعل + فعل +) و يسبقها نقطة و يليها فاصلة.					
instead of : يأتي بعدها اسم و ليس جملة.			in comparison with : يأتي بعدها اسم و ليس جملة.		
more / less : يليها صفة ثم كلمة than .			but : يليها جملة. وتأتي فقط في منتصف الجملة.		

1. Chinese grammar is not too difficult (but - instead of) the pronunciation **will** be very hard for me.
2. Mobile phones are **more** up-to-date (than - from) traditional phones.
3. Landline phones are fixed in one place, (whereas - instead of) you **can** carry mobile phones with you.
4. Long conversations are **more** expensive on mobile phones (than - whereas) on landline phones.
5. City people have to drive slowly, (in comparison with - whereas) country people **can** drive fast.
6. (In comparison with - Whereas) **city people**, country people can drive fast.
7. City people shop in supermarkets, (Whereas - On the other hand), country people shop in small shops.
8. Some people **prefer** an exciting city (to - on) a quiet village.
9. (Instead of - Whereas) **buildings**, all I can see from my window are fields and trees.
10. Farming is **less** profitable (than - from) it used to be.
11. (In comparison with - Whereas) Seoul **has** a population of over 10 million people, Paris has 2 million.
12. *(In comparison with - Instead of) **houses**, city people live in apartments.
13. *Landline phones are large and heavy (in comparison with - instead of) mobile phones.
14. *I've decided to learn Chinese (instead of - in comparison with) **French at University**.

Music Idioms مصطلحات موسيقية			
blow (his/her) own trumpet	face the music	(be) drummed into	change his tune
يتفاخر / يتباهى بنفسه	يتحمل عواقب عمله	يعلم بالتلقين (التكرار)	يغير رأيه

1. You've **changed** your (tune - music). Yesterday, you said you'd never eat fast food again.
2. If you drive too fast and the police stop you, you'll have to (change - **face**) the **music**.
3. Mahmoud is very modest- that's why he never (strums - **blows**) his own **trumpet**.
4. He said he didn't want to swim, but he **changed** his (music - tune) when he saw the pool.
5. Laila is very good at **blowing** her own (guitar - trumpet), so she'll probably get that job.
6. If you break the law, you have to **face** the (music - tune).
7. The importance of crossing the road safely is (blown - **drummed**) into **children**.
8. Omar said he was going to buy a Porsche, but he **changed** his (music - tune).
9. He's been telling lies to many people. They will find out and he'll have to **face** the (tune - music).
10. I can't stand the kind of big-headed person who **blows** his own (flute - trumpet).

Musical Instruments أدوات موسيقية		
أفعال العزف	الألات الموسيقية	
<u>blow</u>	saxophone - trumpet - flute	ناي - بوق - مزمار
<u>pluck / strum</u>	guitar - oud - strings	أوتار - عود - غيتار
<u>bow</u>	violin	كمان
<u>hit</u>	percussion instruments - tablah	طبلّة - آلات النقر

11. You have to (blow - hit) flutes, saxophones and trumpets.
12. You can (blow - pluck) or (strum - hit) a guitar, but you usually (bow - blow) a violin.
13. You (blow - hit) **percussion instruments** with sticks or your hands.
14. You can (hit - strum) a guitar or you can (blow - pluck) the strings individually.
15. Can you hear someone (blowing - strumming) a guitar?

ADJECTIVES الصفات				
afraid = frightened	alight = burning	alike = similar	alive = living	asleep = sleeping
خائف	مشتعّل - محترق	متشابه	حي	نائم
الصفات التي تبدأ بالحرف (a) لا يجوز أن يأتي بعدها اسماء ، أما الصفات الأخرى التي لا تبدأ بالحرف (a) يمكن أن يأتي بعدها أسماء.				

1. The family escaped, but the parents had to calm their (afraid - **frightened**) children.
2. The police suspected a crime as there had been four (similar - alike) fires.
3. We were driving home on the motorway when we came across a (burning - alight) car.
4. A family was standing by the side of the road. The mother was holding a (sleeping - asleep) baby in her arms.
5. After the storm there were a lot of (afraid - **frightened**) children and animals.
6. *Two older children were standing next to the parents. They were very (**afraid** - alike) of the fire.
7. *There's no need to be (alike - **afraid**) of flying. Air travel is the safest form of transport.
8. *That was a terrible accident. The driver's lucky to be (alike - **alive**).
9. *The fire had started when everyone in the house was (asleep - alight).

التعبير عن الاحتمالات، Expressing possibilities

Must لابد	Sure that – certain – certainly – true – that means – always - فعل مثبت + فاعل
Can't لا يمكن	Sure – certain – true فعل منفي + فاعل
May –might ربما	Think – probably – if -

Choose the correct words in brackets:

1. It (can't - might) my brother. He usually rings at this time.
2. The ground is wet here. There (must – can't) have been a lake.
3. I'm not sure but I think Some parts of the desert (must - might) have been covered in plants .
4. I'm sure that bats (must - can't) birds. They don't have feathers.
5. These people are very thin, so I'm certain they (can't - might) have eaten much food lately.
6. It (must – can't) be the postman at the door. He always comes at this time.
7. She (can't - might) have forgotten to phone me. I'm sure she hasn't forgotten.
8. She has worked very hard .She (must -- can't) have got good grades in her exams.
9. It (must - can't) be my uncle's car. It doesn't sound the same.
10. A new building is going up in neighborhood. They (might - can't) be building a new school.
11. Faisal's car lights were on all night. He (can't - must) have forgotten to switch the them off.
12. Ahmad's looking at the engine of his car. His car (must – can't) have broken down.
13. Khaled has a very good English accent. He (might – can't) have lived with an English family.
14. Tareq wants to be a teacher when he graduates. He (must – can't) be very interested in education.
15. Ali has just drunk two litres of water. He (must – can't) have been very thirsty.
16. You (must – can't) be exhausted. You've been working very hard recently.
17. He (must – can't) earn a lot of money . He has three villas.
18. It (must - can't) be easy building bridges - they're complicated structures.

السؤال الثالث في الامتحان الكلمة المفقودة

III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:

1- People most dislike colleagues made up excuses for not doing something expect other colleagues to do it for them. The best way to be good colleague is to work hard. دورة اولى ٢٠١٩

2- Desertification is a serious problem produces strong winds Dangerous wildfires. This leads to even greater pressure The Earth's most precious resource, water. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٩

3- The law related to computer crime changing very quickly. recent years, computer crime has increased the number of people using the Internet has grown. دورة اولى ٢٠١٨

4- In 1956 Asher was first westerner to cross the Sahara Desert west to east on a camel. He to ride a camel before he set off his journey. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٨

5 - Information about climate can useful for weather forecasting it helps farmers to know when it is best time to plant crops. دورة اولى ٢٠١٧

6-Sand gazelles are in danger extinction because of habitat loss Hunting. However, there been some efforts to save these animals. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٧

7-Tareq instruments have become famous across Syria Arab world there is now a great demand
These instruments. One of Tareq's sons, Saleh decided to follow father into the business. دورة أولى ٢٠١٦

8- Most people agree that regular exercises is important part of a healthy lifestyle, especially for
people Spend most of their time at work sitting offices. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٦

9-Sand gazelles are small mammals. are very quick and have been known reach speeds of almost
100km per hour. They are excellent jumpers and use their speed agility to evade attention of
predators. دورة أولى ٢٠١٥

10- It is important get enough sleep. Sleep provides our bodies with chance to switch off. This
allows people to recharge mental and physical batteries so they can be ready for each new day.
دورة ثانية ٢٠١٥

11- In the last hundred years, people have living longer and longer. Yet, there are still many aspects for
our lifestyles could be improved. Doctors advise that regular exercise healthy diet are crucial
to our well-being. دورة أولى ٢٠١٤

12- This modern building is located a residential area in the suburbs of a large city. It has small
garden recently planted trees and shrubs. The property surrounded by a low wall which separate it
from a quiet street. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٤

13- Syria is at forefront of regional recycling countries. Major recycling plants been built in the
last few years in order to dispose safely such as plastics, batteries other waste materials.
دورة أولى ٢٠١٣

14- I have just got home A two- day visit to Apamea. was a short visit I will remember it
forever. Apamea is ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River. دورة ثانية ٢٠١٣

نماذج محلولة للكلمة المفقودة

1. Most animal migrations are recurrent events which happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young.

2. Syria is at the forefront of regional recycling, hosting regional conferences dedicated to the protection of the environment, water conservation and climate change.

3. Major recycling plants have been built in the last few years in order to dispose safely of substances such as plastics, batteries and other waste materials.

4. Many new arrivals are economic migrants - people who come because they can earn more money in Britain than in their own country.

5. The authorities have just given the green-light to the building of a new airport. The news has come out of the blue and shocked many villagers. The thought of a new airport near their homes has made many of them see red.

6. One of the most important issues in the 21st century is the scarcity of fresh water. A lack of water presents major hurdles to human development.

7. Ahmad and I have just got home from a two-day visit to Apamea. It was only a short visit but I will remember it forever. Apamea is an ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River.

8. We arrived on Tuesday evening and the first thing we did was to set up our camp. The sky was clear and we could see millions of stars. The next morning we visited the Roman city which was amazing.

9. Sand gazelles are small mammals, weighing only 20 kg. However, they are very quick and have been known to reach speeds of almost 100 km per hour. They are excellent jumpers and use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators.

المواضيع Compositions

(1). Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving? S.B / P.15

Write a report making recommendations which will improve road safety in your town or city. [2014 / 2 / S+L] AB / p.70

- Governments should set severe traffic laws to stop road accidents and ensure the safety of people. So motorists will have to respect the traffic lights, road signs and speed limits. Driving fast in residential areas is sometimes important for emergency cars. However, some motorists drive too fast and break the traffic laws. In fact, those drivers should be punished and be banned from driving. Also, they should pay large fines and their licenses should be cancelled.

- هل يجب على السائقين الذين يقودون بسرعة في المناطق السكنية أن يُمنعوا من القيادة؟

- اكتب تقريراً تقدم فيه نصائح و التي سوف تحسن سلامة الطرق في بلدتك أو مدينتك.

ينبغي على الحكومات أن تسن قوانين مرور صارمة لمنع الحوادث الطرقية وتضمن سلامة الناس. لذا سيتوجب على السائقين أن يحترموا الشارات الضوئية، الشارات الطرقية و حدود السرعة. القيادة بسرعة في المناطق السكنية ضرورية في بعض الأحيان لسيارات الطوارئ. على كل حال، بعض السائقين يقودون بسرعة ويخالفون قوانين المرور. في الحقيقة، هؤلاء السائقين ينبغي أن يُعاقبوا و أن يُمنعوا من القيادة. و أيضاً، يجب أن يدفعوا مخالفات كبيرة و تُلغى رخص قيادتهم.

(2). Do you think companies should allow their employees to use work computers for their own purposes? A. B. / P.

Computers have become the most important technological change which has affected people's lives recently. Today, almost everything is run by computers. In companies, employees use computers to make their work go faster and easier. However, employees mustn't use them for their own purposes because they will waste the time which should be spent on their work. As a result, the quality of the work will be badly affected and will cost these companies more money. In my opinion, employees must use work computers only to get the work done

هل تعتقد أنه على الشركات السماح لموظفيها باستخدام حواسيب العمل لأغراض شخصية؟

أصبحت الحواسيب من أهم التغيرات التقنية التي أثرت على حياة الناس مؤخراً اليوم، تقريباً كل شيء يتم إدارته من قبل الحواسيب. في الشركات، يستخدم الموظفون الحواسيب لجعل عملهم يسير بشكل أسرع وأكثر سهولة. لكن الموظفين يجب أن لا يستخدمون الحواسيب لأغراضهم الشخصية لأنهم سوف يضيعون الوقت الذي يجب أن يُبدل على عملهم. نتيجة لذلك، فإن نوعية العمل سوف تتأثر بشكل سيء و سيكلف هذه الشركات كثيراً من المال. برأيي، الموظفون يجب أن يستخدموا حواسيب العمل فقط لإنجاز العمل.

(3). The advantages and disadvantages of using computers. ([2016 / S/ 2] AB / p.73). (Unit)(1)

Computers have become the most important technological change which has affected people's lives recently. Today, almost everything is run by computers. Computers are used by people at home, at work and at school to save time and to make work go faster and easier. On the other hand, sitting for long periods at computers might cause headaches and damage people's eyes or arms. Also, some children waste too much time playing computer games. These are some advantages and disadvantages of using computers.

٣- اكتب عن إيجابيات و سلبيات استخدام الحواسيب :

أصبحت الحواسيب من أهم التغيرات التقنية التي أثرت على حياة الناس مؤخراً اليوم، تقريباً كل شيء يتم إدارته من قبل الحواسيب. تُستخدم الحواسيب من قبل الناس في المنزل و العمل و المدرسة لتوفير الوقت و لجعل العمل يسير بشكل أسرع وأكثر سهولة. من ناحية أخرى الجلوس لفترات طويلة على الحواسيب قد يسبب صداع و يؤذي عيون و ذراع الناس. أيضاً بعض الأطفال يضيعون كثيراً من الوقت في لعب ألعاب الحواسيب. هذه هي بعض من إيجابيات و سلبيات استخدام الحواسيب.

(4)- A significant event that changed your life. (Module 1 Unit 2) [2015/ L/2] SB / p. 21

- Choose something that actually happened to you or use your imagination to make up a story. AB / p. 13

- An account of a visit you made. (Module 2 Unit 5) SB: 45

- Describe a visit (M 2 Unit 5) AB: 31

- Describe an interesting place you have visited. (M2 Unit 5) AB / p. 32

- A tourist attraction in your country. (M3 Unit 9) AB / p. 60

- An area of natural beauty.

Last year My friends and I went to Palmyra. Palmyra is located in the heart of the Syrian Desert. There are wonderful ruins where tourists can walk around. We arrived on Friday morning and spent the day wandering in the place taking photos. Then we visited the museum of Palmyra and enjoyed seeing statues. It was an interesting tour. Because of that visit, I decided to study History at University. This visit was really a very important event that changed my life.

٤- حدث هام غير حياتك - وصف زيارة - مقصد سياحي.

السنة الماضية أصدقائي و أنا ذهبنا إلى تدمر. تقع تدمر في قلب الصحراء السورية. يوجد فيها آثار واسعة حيث يستطيع السياح التجول. وصلنا صباح يوم الجمعة و قضينا النهار نتجول في المكان نلتقط الصور. زرنا المتحف و استمتعنا بمشاهدة المنحوتات / التماثيل. كانت رحلة ممتعة بسبب تلك الزيارة، قررت أن أدرس التاريخ في الجامعة. كانت هذه الزيارة حقاً حدثاً هاماً جداً غير حياتي.

5)- Write a report based on waste and recycling: (Module 1 unit 3) SB / p.27 + AB / p.17

There are many important problems facing the world today. One of these problems is recycling waste. In fact, this issue has become more serious as people dispose of solid waste materials in open holes and don't recycle them. The government should do something to solve this problem by educating people about the importance of recycling solid materials. In my opinion, there should be more programs in the media about the importance of recycling waste and saving the environment.

٥- اكتب تقريراً عن النفايات وإعادة تدويرها:

يوجد الكثير من المشاكل التي تواجه العالم اليوم. إحدى هذه المشاكل هي إعادة تدوير النفايات. في الحقيقة، هذه المسألة قد أصبحت أكثر خطورة لأن الناس يتخلصون من مواد النفايات الصلبة في خفر مفتوحة ولا يقومون بإعادة تدويرها. ينبغي على الحكومة أن تفعل شيء ما لتحل هذه المشكلة بتثقيف الناس حول أهمية إعادة تدوير المواد الصلبة. برأيي، يجب أن يكون هناك المزيد من البرامج في وسائل الإعلام عن أهمية إعادة تدوير النفايات والحفاظ على البيئة.

(6)-There are very few public places in your town where people can go to keep fit.

Write recommendations which might help to solve this problem. (unit 3) AB / p.22

There are so many important problems facing my town today . One of these problems is the issue of keeping fit.

In fact, this issue has become more serious as people can't find a lot of public places to keep fit. The government should solve this problem by building more gyms and making them with low prices so that all people can practice sport easily. In my opinion , there should be more programs in the media about the importance of keeping fit.

٦- يوجد أماكن عامة قليلة جداً في بلدتك حيث يتمكن الناس للذهاب إليها للحفاظ على رشاقتهم. اكتب توصيات يمكن أن تساعد بحل هذه المشكلة. يوجد الكثير من المشاكل التي تواجه بلدتي اليوم. إحدى هذه المشاكل هي الحفاظ على الرشاقة. في الحقيقة، هذه المسألة قد أصبحت أكثر خطورة لأن الناس لا يستطيعون إيجاد الكثير من الأماكن العامة للحفاظ على الرشاقة. ينبغي على الحكومة أن تحل هذه المشكلة ببناء المزيد من الأندية وجعلها بأسعار منخفضة لكي يستطيع الناس ممارسة الرياضة بسهولة. برأيي، يجب أن يكون هناك المزيد من البرامج في وسائل الإعلام عن أهمية الحفاظ على الرشاقة.

(7)- Give recommendations about how to improve life / safety in your city. [2014/2/S] SB / p. 30

Life in the city where I live is very interesting but there are many problems that should be solved.

Pollution, heavy traffic, and housing are some of these problems. To reduce pollution and traffic jams, I suggest that people decrease using their own cars and walk or use buses. In relation to the problem of housing , it would be a good idea if the government builds small flats for young people. I think with these recommendations life in my city will be better.

٧- أعط نصائح عن كيفية تحسين الحياة في مدينتك. الحياة في المدينة حيث أعيش ممتعة جداً ولكن يوجد الكثير من المشاكل التي يجب حلها. التلوث، المرور المزدحم، والإسكان بعض من هذه المشاكل. لتقليل التلوث وازدحام السير، أقترح أن يقلل الناس من استخدام سياراتهم الخاصة ويمشون أو يستخدمون الباصات. فيما يتعلق بمشكلة الإسكان، إنها فكرة جيدة أن تبني الحكومة شقق صغيرة للشباب. أظن بهذه الاقتراحات ستكون الحياة في مدينتي أفضل.

8)-Very few tourists visit your town because they know nothing about it.

Write recommendations which might help to solve this problem. [2014 / 1 +2016 / 1 / S+L] (Unit 3) AB / p.22

There are so many important problems facing my town today. One of these problems is the few number of tourists who visit it. In fact, this issue has become more serious as people don't help in promoting their town. The government should solve this problem by building more restaurants, malls and hotels and making them with low prices for tourists. In my opinion, there should be more programs in the media about the importance of promoting our town.

٨- القليل من السياح يأتون لبلدتك لأنهم لا يعرفون شيئاً عنها. اكتب توصيات يمكن أن تساعد بحل هذه المشكلة. يوجد الكثير من المشاكل التي تواجه بلدتي اليوم. إحدى هذه المشاكل هي العدد القليل للسياح الذين يزورونها. في الحقيقة، هذه المسألة تصبح أكثر خطورة عندما لا يساعد الناس في تعزيز بلدتهم. ينبغي على الحكومة أن تحل هذه المشكلة ببناء المزيد من المطاعم والمخيمات التجارية، والفنادق وجعلها بأسعار منخفضة للسياح. برأيي، يجب أن يكون هناك ترويج المزيد من البرامج في وسائل الإعلام عن أهمية ترويج بلدتنا.

9)- A reply to an email about water shortage.

Suggest ways of consuming less water. [2015/SL/1+2018/2] (unit 4) SB:32

There are so many important problems facing the world today. One of these problems is water shortage. In fact, this issue has become more serious as people use too much water in their daily life. The government should solve this problem by using modern irrigation systems instead of the traditional ones. As for people, instead of washing their cars themselves, they can have them washed in washing stations. In my opinion, there should be more programs in the media about the importance of preserving water in our daily life.

٩- اكتب إجابة لرسالة إلكترونية عن نقص المياه. اقترح طرقاً لاستخدام أقل للماء. يوجد الكثير من المشاكل التي تواجه العالم اليوم. إحدى هذه المشاكل هي نقص المياه. في الحقيقة، هذه المسألة تصبح أكثر خطورة عندما يستخدم الناس الكثير من المياه في حياتهم اليومية. ينبغي على الحكومة أن تحل هذه المشكلة باستخدام أنظمة ري حديثة بدلاً من تلك التقليدية. بالنسبة للناس، بدلاً من أن يغسلوا سياراتهم بأنفسهم، يستطيعون غسلها في المغاسل. برأيي، يجب أن يكون هناك المزيد من البرامج في وسائل الإعلام عن أهمية الحفاظ على المياه في حياتنا اليومية.

10)- Write a report to the council making recommendations about where to build houses. [2017/2/S] (Unit 6)SB / p.51

There are so many important problems facing my town today. One of these problems is building houses. In fact, this issue has become more serious as people can't find a lot of places to build houses. The government should solve this problem by using the empty lands out of town. Actually, building houses in these empty lands will result in many job chances. In my opinion, there should be more programs in the media about the importance of using the empty lands out of town to build the new houses.

١٠- اكتب تقريراً للمجلس البلدي تقدم فيه توصيات عن أين نبني المنازل. يوجد الكثير من المشاكل التي تواجه بلدتي اليوم. إحدى هذه المشاكل هي بناء المنازل. في الحقيقة، هذه المسألة تصبح أكثر خطورة عندما لا يستطيع الناس إيجاد الكثير من الأماكن لبناء البيوت. ينبغي على الحكومة حل هذه المشكلة باستخدام الأراضي الفارغة خارج البلدة. في الواقع، بناء المنازل في هذه الأراضي الفارغة سينتج عنها الكثير من فرص العمل. برأيي، يجب أن يكون هناك المزيد من البرامج في وسائل الإعلام عن أهمية استخدام الأراضي الفارغة خارج البلدة لبناء المنازل الجديدة.

11)- Write a leaflet publicizing the problem of climate change and suggesting how to reduce the amount of energy they use. AB \ p.41

Pollution and its effects on the environment/Make people aware to protect the environment.SB/p. 54

There are so many important problems facing the world today . One of these problems is climate change. In fact, this issue has become more serious as people cut more trees to clear lands for farming. The government should solve this problem by preserving forests. In my opinion , there should be more programs in the media about the importance of planting more trees which take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen.

Also, people can help if they use other sources of energy like wind or water power.

١١- اكتب نشرة تعلن فيها عن مشكلة التغير المناخي مقترحة كيف يتمكن من خلالها التقليل من حجم الطاقة التي يستخدمونها. - التلوث وأثاره على البيئة. اجعل الناس متبهرجين لحماية البيئة. يوجد الكثير من المشاكل التي تواجه العالم اليوم. إحدى هذه المشاكل هي مسألة تغير المناخ. في الحقيقة، هذه المسألة تصبح أكثر خطورة عندما يقطع الناس المزيد من الأشجار لإيجاد أراضي للزراعة. ينبغي على الحكومة حل هذه المشكلة بالحفاظ على الغابات. برأيي، يجب أن يكون هناك المزيد من البرامج في وسائل الإعلام عن أهمية زرع المزيد من الأشجار إذا استخدموا مصادر بديلة لطاقتها كطاقة الماء والرياح. أيضاً الناس يستطيعون المساعدة التي تأخذ ثاني أكسيد الكربون وتطرح الأكسجين.

12)- Write an essay including the argument for or against protecting wild animals. (Unit 6) AB/ p.37

The issue of protecting wild animals has become very important but some people say that they are dangerous and mustn't be protected. In fact, this view is unfair because protecting wild animals in zoos is a helpful way because they can increase in number. In my opinion, it's good to protect wild animals in zoos because some animals like pandas are getting smaller in number and so they are endangered.

١٢- اكتب مقالاً يتضمن نقاشاً لفكرة مع أو ضد حماية الحيوانات البرية .

مسألة حماية الحيوانات البرية قد أصبحت مهمة جداً لكن بعض الناس يقولون أنها خطيرة ويجب عدم حمايتها. في الحقيقة، وجهة النظر هذه غير منصفة لأن حماية الحيوانات البرية في حدائق الحيوان تعتبر طريقة مفيدة لأنه هناك يمكن أن يزداد عددها. برأيي، إنه أمر جيد أن نقوم بحماية الحيوانات البرية في حدائق الحيوان لأن بعض الحيوانات مثل الباندا يتناقص عددها و بالتالي فهي مهددة بالانقراض.

13)- Write an essay including the argument for or against keeping household pets. (Unit 6) AB / p.37

The issue of keeping pets has become very important but some people say that they are dangerous and mustn't be protected or kept in houses. In fact, this view is unfair because keeping pets in houses is a helpful way to entertain children and some pets are safe to keep. In my opinion, it's good to keep some pets in houses because some animals like birds or cats entertain children and adults and so they are nice to keep.

١٣- اكتب مقالاً يتضمن نقاشاً لفكرة مع أو ضد تربية الحيوانات الأليفة المنزلية.

مسألة تربية الحيوانات الأليفة قد أصبحت مهمة جداً لكن بعض الناس يقولون أنها خطيرة ويجب عدم حمايتها أو تربيتها في المنازل. في الحقيقة، وجهة النظر هذه غير منصفة لأن تربية الحيوانات الأليفة في المنازل هي طريقة مفيدة لتسلي الأطفال وبعضها آمنه. برأيي، إنه أمر جيد أن نقوم بتربية الحيوانات الأليفة في المنازل لأن بعض الحيوانات مثل الطيور والقطة تسلي الأطفال والكبار و بالتالي تربيتها أمر جميل.

14)- Write an essay about the arguments for and against eating meat. (Unit 6) AB / p.37

Eating meat can be good and bad at the same time. Some people say that eating meat is good in general, because it is one of the main sources of protein that the body needs. On the other hand, many people think that eating meat in big quantities can cause a lot of fatal diseases. Personally, I think eating any kind of meat in reasonable quantities is safer and better to health.

١٤- اكتب موضوعاً يتعلق بأراء تؤيد و تعارض تناول اللحم.

إن تناول اللحم يمكن أن يكون جيداً و سيئاً في نفس الوقت. بعض الناس يقولون أن تناول اللحم جيد بشكل عام، لأنه من المصادر الرئيسية للبروتين الذي يحتاجه الجسم. من جهة أخرى، العديد من الناس يعتقدون أن تناول اللحم بكميات كبيرة يمكن أن يسبب الكثير من الأمراض القاتلة. شخصياً، أعتقد أن تناول أي نوع من اللحم بكميات معقولة أكثر أماناً وأفضل للصحة.

15)- Write an article giving advice to people of your own age about how to do well at school. [2015/2/S](Unit 7)SB / p.63

The following are some tips for students who want to do well at school. In fact, there are some things that should be done at school and at home. At school, you should stay alert in class, and always ask your teachers to repeat any ideas you don't understand. At home, it is a good idea to study everything you take at school. Also, it is very important to study well before exams. If you follow these tips, you will do well at school.

١٥- اكتب مقالة تقدم فيها نصائح للناس الذين هم من عمرك بشأن كيف يبلون بأحسناً في المدرسة .

ما يلي بعض النصائح للطلاب الذين يريدون أن يبلوا بأحسناً في المدرسة. في الحقيقة، يوجد بعض الأشياء التي يجب القيام بها في المدرسة و البيت. في المدرسة، يجب أن تبقى متيقظاً في الصف و دائماً تطلب من مدرسك أن يعيدوا الأفكار التي لم تفهمها في المنزل، ستكون فكرة جيدة أن تدرس كل شيء تأخذه في المدرسة. وأيضاً، من المهم أن تدرس بجد قبل الامتحانات. إذا اتبعت هذه النصائح، ستبلي بأحسناً في المدرسة.

16)- Give advice to people of your age about how to be a good brother or sister. (Unit 7) SB / p.63

The following are some tips for people who want to be a good brother or sister. Firstly, you have to be a good listener when they tell you about their problems. Secondly, try to take it easy on them when they commit mistakes. Also, try to teach them how to deal with troubles and how to find solutions. Finally, always be patient and kind and offer advice when it is needed. If you follow these tips, you will be a good brother or sister.

١٦- اكتب مقالة تقدم فيها نصائح للناس الذين هم من عمرك بشأن كيف يكونوا أخ جيد أو أخت جيدة .

ما يلي بعض النصائح للناس الذين يريدون أن يكونوا أخ جيد أو أخت جيدة. أولاً، عليك أن تكون مستمعاً جيداً عندما يخبروك عن مشاكلهم. ثانياً، حاول أن تتساهل معهم عندما يرتكبون الأخطاء. أيضاً حاول أن تعلمهم كيف يتعاملوا مع مشاكلهم وكيف يجدون الحلول. أخيراً، دائماً كن صبوراً و لطيفاً و قدم نصائحك عند الحاجة. إذا اتبعت هذه النصائح، ستكون أخ جيد أو أخت جيدة .

17)- Write an article giving advice to people of your own age who are about to start a new job. [2013/2/S+2018/2/S] SB / p.62

The following are some tips for people who are about to start a new job. Firstly, try to arrive early at work because such a thing gives a good idea about you. Secondly, if you do not know how to do something, ask for help from your coworkers. Also, you should work hard and prepare your duties. If you follow these tips, you will have a good start at work and you will have a good relationship with your workmates.

١٧- اكتب مقالة تقدم فيها نصائح للناس الذين هم من عمرك و الذين على وشك أن يبدأوا عمل جديد.

ما يلي بعض النصائح للناس الذين سيبدأون عمل جديد. أولاً، حاول أن تصل الى العمل باكراً لأن شيء كهذا يعطي فكرة جيدة عنك. ثانياً، إن كنت لا تعرف كيف تفعل شيء ما، اطلب مساعدة من زملائك. أيضاً، يجب أن تعمل بجد و أن تحضر واجباتك. إذا اتبعت هذه النصائح، ستحظى ببداية جيدة في العمل ستكون لديك علاقة جيدة مع زملائك في العمل.

18) What do you do to keep healthy? Do you have the best balance of habits and activities?

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

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

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

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

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

19)- write a description of a building you know well. [2017/1/S] (Unit 8) AB / p. 51

-Write an email giving recommendation about the most suitable place for a family to live. SB / p. 69

Dear Jack and Sarah,

The house is located in the city center. It has two floors in which the first floor has three bedrooms and two baths. There are large windows in every room to enjoy the view around. On the ground floor, there is a large salon and a big kitchen. The house is equipped with a central heating system, and there is an air conditioner in each room. In front of the house, there is a garden which is surrounded with pine and palm trees and beds of roses.

(١٩) - اكتب إيميل مقترحاً مكان سيكون المكان الأكثر ملائمة للعيش لعائلة مؤلفة من أربعة أشخاص، زوجين شباب أو زوجين كبار بالسن. اكتب وصفاً لبناء تعرفه جيداً. يمكن أن يكون البناء الذي تعيش فيه.

يقع المنزل في مركز المدينة. فيه طابقين حيث أنه في الطابق الأول يوجد ثلاثة غرف نوم و حمامين. يوجد نوافذ كبيرة في كل غرفة لتستمتع بمنظر من حولك. في الطابق الأرضي، يوجد صالون كبير و مطبخ كبير. المنزل مزودة بنظام تدفئة مركزي، و يوجد مكيف في كل غرفة. أمام المنزل، يوجد حديقة مُحاطة بأشجار الصنوبر و النخيل و أحواض من الورود.

20)- Write a short biography of a young person you know well. [2012/S+L] (Unit 9) AB:56 + SB / p.75

- Write a letter recommending a genius for a national award. [2013/1/S+L] (Unit 12) SB / p.99

Mr. Ali Qabani is a talented engineer in the field of making solar cars. His cars help making the atmosphere less polluted and give people a chance to breathe fresh air. He is famous because his invention is used in many countries worldwide. He has received many awards from many national and international organizations. In fact, this person is doing our environment a favour by using the solar power. Because of that I believe that he deserves this award.

٢٠ - اكتب سيرة ذاتية قصيرة لشخص شاب تعرفه جيداً. اكتب رسالة تقدم فيها توصيات لعبقري من أجل جائزة وطنية.

إن السيد علي قباني مهندس موهوب في مجال صناعة السيارات التي تعمل بالطاقة الشمسية. تساعد سيارته في جعل الجو أقل تلوثاً و تعطي الناس فرصة لاستنشاق هواء نقياً. هو مشهور لأن اختراعه يُستخدم في الكثير من البلاد في جميع أنحاء العالم. لقد تلقى عدة جوائز من عدة منظمات محلية و عالمية. في الحقيقة، هذا الشخص يسدي لبيئتنا معروفاً باستخدام الطاقة الشمسية. بسبب هذا اعتقد أنه يستحق هذه الجائزة.

21)- Write a response to an advert for a place on a Syrian expedition to the summit of Mount Everest. (Unit 10) SB / p.87

I have read your advert about the expedition to the summit of Mount Everest. I believe that I am the one you need because I love challenges and look for adventure. Also, I have good experiences in climbing many mountains.

If I went on this expedition, it would be a good idea to take a video camera to record every second of this adventure.

I might take a first-aid kit in case someone was injured. Finally, I hope to be with your team.

(٢١) - اكتب رداً لإعلان للحصول على مكان في رحلة استكشافية لقمّة جبل ايفرست.

قرأت إعلانكم عن الرحلة الى قمّة جبل ايفرست. أعتقد أنني الشخص الذي تحتاجونه لأنني أحب التحديات و أبحث عن مغامرة. و أيضاً عندي خبرات جيدة بتسلق عدة جبال. إذا ذهبت في هذه البعثة الاستكشافية، ستكون فكرة جيدة أن نأخذ كاميرا لتسجيل كل ثانية من هذه المغامرة. و ربما أخذ حقيبة إسعافات أولية في حال أحد ما أصيب. أخيراً، أتمنى أن أكون مع فريقكم.

22)- Write your own email to a friend whose family you are going on holiday with. [2013/ 2/ L+ 2019/1/S] AB / p.65

Thanks for inviting me to go with you on your holiday. I have packed many things, but we have to decide about the things we need for camping. I know we have agreed on the tent, sleeping bags and the first-aid kit. I believe it is a good idea to take cooking pots to make our food. I think we should take a camera to take photos to keep them as a reminder. Is there anything else we should take? Let me know what you think?

(٢٢) - اكتب إيميل إلى صديق و الذي ستذهب مع عائلته في عطلة.

شكراً لدعوتي للذهاب معكم في العطلة. لقد حزمنا و صببت العديد من الأشياء، ولكن علينا أن نقرر بشأن الأشياء التي نحتاجها للتخييم، أعرف أننا اتفقنا على الخيمة و أكياس النوم و حقيبة الإسعافات الأولية، ولكن هناك أشياء أخرى ربما نحتاجها. أعتقد أنه ستكون فكرة جيدة أن نأخذ أواني الطبخ لتخضير الطعام. أعتقد أننا يجب أن نأخذ كاميرا لالتقاط صوراً لنحتفظ بهم كذكري. هل هناك شيء آخر يجب أن نأخذه؟ أعلمني ما رأيك؟

23)- A report describing some important technological changes that have affected people's lives recently: (Unit 11) SB / p.93

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

(٢٣) - اكتب تقرير تصف فيه بعضاً من أهم التغييرات التكنولوجية التي أثرت في حياة الناس مؤخراً.

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

24)- Write your own set of instructions for a simple activity. (Unit 12) AB / p.75

In Syria, the majority of people follow these instructions to make a cup of tea: First, put some water in the teapot. Then, put it on the cooker until it boils. Next, take the teapot away from the cooker and put some tea in it. After that, wait for some time. Then pour the tea in a cup of tea or a glass. Finally put sugar, stir, drink and enjoy the taste.

(٢٤) اكتب مجموعة من التعليمات للقيام بنشاط بسيط.

في سوريا، الأغلبية من الناس يتبعون هذه التعليمات لإعداد فنجان من الشاي: أولاً، ضع بعضاً من الماء في إبريق الشاي. ثم ضعه على الغاز حتى يغلي. ثم، أبعده إبريق الشاي عن الغاز و ضع فيه بعض الشاي. بعد ذلك، انتظر لبعض الوقت. بعدها، أسكب الشاي في فنجان أو كأس. أخيراً ضع السكر ثم حرك و استمتع بالطعم.

25)- What do you think about people who risk their lives climbing mountains. (Unit 12) AB:79

Climbing mountains is a very dangerous sport but people have different opinions about it. For people who like climbing, they believe that it is an interesting sport. In spite of its danger, some people risk their lives climbing mountains because they enjoy challenging nature. As for those who don't like climbing, they think it is dangerous and may cause death. In my opinion, people are free to practise the sport they enjoy.

(٢٥) - ما رأيك بالناس الذين يخاطرون بحياتهم بتسلق الجبال؟ إن تسلق الجبال رياضة خطيرة لكن الناس لديهم آراء مختلفة بشأنها. بالنسبة للناس الذين يحبون

التسلق، يعتقدون أنها رياضة ممتعة. على الرغم من خطورتها، بعض الناس يخاطرون بحياتهم بتسلق الجبال لأنهم يستمتعون بتحدي الطبيعة. أما بالنسبة للذين لا يحبون التسلق، يعتقدون أنها خطيرة و يمكن أن تسبب الموت. برأيي، للناس حرية ممارسة الرياضة التي يستمتعون بها.

مفتاح الحل

السؤال التاسع (الأزمة)

- 1.gets up\ 2.do\ 3.takes\ 4.is\ 5.is falling\ 6.am planning\ 7.are\ 8.lives\ 9.arc having\ 10.becomes\ 11.is doing\ 12.has\ 13.arrive\ 14.has studied\ 15.has interviewed\ 16.has been\ 17.haven't seen\ 18.has been writing\ 19.have been interviewing\ 20.have played\ have been playing \ 21.have you done\ have you been doing\ 22.haven't seen\ 23.has been\ 24.haven't had \ 25.have had\ 26.haven't slept\ 27.have known\ 28.have moved\ 29.have you been doing\ have you done\ 30.has just come out\ 31.have you ever learnt\ 32.have visited\ 33.emigrated\ 34.hit\ 35.was\ 36.was\ 37.slept\ 38.showed\ 39.emigrated\ 40.was walking\ 41.were playing\ 42. were walking up\ 43.thought\ 44.spent\ 45.was studying\ 46.arrived\ 47.was looking for\ 48.went\ 49.was\ 50.had emigrated\ 51.had left\ 52.had died\ 53.had already left\ 54.had felt\ 55.had already left\ 56.had been making\ 57.had been promising\ 58.had switched off\ 59.had been revising\ 60.had revised\ 61.had never flown\ 62.had failed\ 63.had passed\ 64.had broken\ 65.had been trying\ 66.will do\ 67.won't work\ 68.are\ 69.have\ 70.break\ 71.would do\ 72.would save up\ 73.told\ 74.would have to\ 75.finishes\ 76.sleeps\ 77.finishes\ 78.visit\ 79.stops\ 80.will phone\ 81.will come out\ 82.will travel\ 83.will go\ 84.melts

جمل أسئلة الدورات السابقة في السؤال التاسع (الازمنة)

- 1.are 2.arrived 3.lives 4.haven't slept / haven't been sleeping 5.will have 6.are playing\ will play 7.had switched off 8. haven't slept / haven't been sleeping 9.was 10.has been writing 11.had taken 12.graduates 13.has worked/has been working 14.was looking for 15.has felt / feels 16.had driven 17.have known 18.will get 19.was plying 20.have lived / have been living 21.would stop 22.has been playing 23.are discussing\ will discuss 24.hasn't gone 25.will call 26.would get 27.had finished 28.has been writing 29.will travel 30.has live/ has been living 31.were watching 32.is holding 33.was drinking 34.have studied / have been studying 35.melts 36.was driving 37.is moving\ are moving \ will move 38.would buy.

حلول السؤال الخامس تكوين السؤال

- 1.where is she working?\ 2.How long has your family lived in the country?\ 3.Why could she go to university?\ 4.When do you go to school? 5.Where does your family live?\ 6.When did you live in France?\ 7.Who did you see yesterday?\ 8.Where does your family have a villa?

حلول في تكوين السؤال

When 1. When did he visit his relatives?\ 2. When does she clean the house?\ 3. When did you play football?

4. When was your school opened?\ 5. When did she travel to Paris?

Where 1. Where did you go last year?\ 2. Where is Damascus located?\ 3. Where did she come from?\ 4. Where do you have a farm?\ 5. Where were you born?\

How 1. How is the law changing?\ 2. How was your last holiday?\ 3. How did you get there?\

Why 1. Why couldn't she sleep?\ 2. Why did you lose the match?\ 3. Why did you go to the city?\ 4. Why are they in danger of extinction?

What 1. What do they eat?\ 2. What did she buy?\ 3. What is Tristan da Cunha?\ 4. What is Damascus\ What is the capital city of Syria?

Who 1. Who did you see yesterday?\ 2. Who was the first person to reach the summit of Everest?\ 3. Who commits crimes\ 4. Who is coming here?\

How much 1. How much does this watch cost? 2. How much does the sand gazelle weigh?

How many 1. How many students are there in your class?\ 2. How many oceans are there in the world?\ 3. How many people migrated to England last year? **How long** 1. How long have been playing the piano?\ 2. How long have you lived there?

How often 1. How often do you play football? **How high** 1. How high is Mount Everest? **How old** 1. How old is she?

How far 1. How far is the school from your home? **How fast** 1. How fast does the sand gazelle run?

What was the weather like?

What does your father do? **What** is he doing?

What does your brother Hani look like?

What is your English teacher like?

حلول أسئلة (yes , no)

1. Is your job dangerous?\ 2. Are you doing your homework?\ 3. Would you like to visit?\ 4. Is it from an old friend?\ 5. Can you wait for a holiday?\ 6. Did you enjoy the lesson?\ 7. Does he live in Syria?\ 8. Did he live in Syria?\ 9. Do you live in Syria?\ 10. Did she speak to the teacher?\ 11. Do you have a car?

حلول بعض حوارات أسئلة السنوات السابقة في تكوين السؤال

- (1) 1-Where were you born?\ 2.How long have you lived there?\ 3.What did you enjoy?\ 4.to find a better job.
(2) 1.Where is your school (located)?\ 2.How many students are there in your class?\ 3.When did your school open?\ 4.I like my class.
(3) 1.Whe did you go to Mexico?\ 2.Who did you meet?\ 3.How long have you been married?\ 4. It was good.
(4) 1.When did you migrate to Canada?\ 2.How old were you then?\ 3.I felt sad.\ 4.Who did you always miss?
(5) 1.Where have you got your guitar from?\ 2.How long have you had it?\ 3.How much does it cost?\ 4.I play my guitar every day.
(6) 1.Where would you prefer to live?\ 2.Why do you live in the city?\ 3.Are there any problems in the city/ 4.since 2007\ for 3 years.
(7) 1.When was the first paper made from cloth in China?\ 2.What does old paper contain?\ 3.Why do you use pulp from trees?\ 4.yes,I am. Because It saves energy.
(8) 1.Where is Apamea located?\ 2.When did you visit it?\ 3.How long did you stay there?\ 4.I went there by bus.
(9) 1.When did Sofia arrive in England?\ 2.How long has she worked as a primary teacher?\ 3.Why did she go back?\ 4.with her family
(10) 1.How was your last holiday?\ 2.Where did you go?\ 3.When did you arrive?\ 4.Because the car was broken down.

السؤال السادس

جمل wish

1. I wish the weather weren't so hot at the moment.\2.I wish I weren't so shy...\3. I wish I weren't such a slow reader.\
- 4.I wish going to theatre weren't expensive.\5. I wish the streets weren't so dirty.\6.I wish I weren't so tired this morning.\
7. I wish her music weren't so loud for me.\8.I wish I were very good at maths.\9.I wish I were in charge of the company.\
10. I wish my friend would give me my CD back.\ 11.I wish I could read more quickly.\12. I wish I could sleep at night\ 13.I wish I could speak French\ 14.I wish our city would collect rubbish more often.\15. I wish we would spend much time together.\
16. I wish I had my glasses with me.\17.I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain so many adverts.\ 18.I wish you didn't/wouldn't eat so quickly.\19. I wish you wouldn't waste so much paper\20. I wish my brother didn't spend many hours talking on the phone.\21. I wish Hani wouldn't/didn't speak so quickly.\22. I wish people wouldn't drive so fast in the city centre.\23.I wish he hadn't lost his keys.\24. I wish we didn't have to start work so early tomorrow morning.

جمل passive voice

- 1.Sand gazelles are protected from predators by camouflage.\ 2. Their speed and agility are used by sand gazelles to evade the attention of predators.\ 3. Tree kangaroos are hunted for their meat and fur.\ 4. Many salad crops are produced in the area around the city.\
5. A huge variety of items is sold in the souks of Damascus.\ 6. Many nests are made from grass, twigs or feathers.\ 7. *In some countries,* the nests of rare birds are protected by law.\ 8.Tree kangaroos are found only in the rainforests of Australia.\ 9. *If* the nests of rare birds are damaged , those who do the damage have to pay a fine\ 10.The original tunnel was completed in 1965\ 11. The halls were made wider than the rest of the tunnel. \ 12. thirty-nine people were killed in the tunnel fire.\ 13. Their house was built by a local builder.\
14. Al Ain's International Airport was opened in 1994.\ 15.Their natural habitat is being destroyed by human activities\
16. the Panama Canal was being constructed.\ 17. the Laerdal Tunnel was being planned.\
- 18.*Throughout history,* elephants have been hunted for their tusks.\ 19. Elephants have been prevented from migrating to find food and water.\ 20. The natural environment has been changed by elephants.\ 21. Their natural habitat has been destroyed by human activities.\22. Special protected wildlife areas have been created by the organisation.\ 23.The driver stopped after smoke had been seen coming out of the lorry's engine.\ 24. *By 1997,* the tunnel had been used by over a million\ 25. large halls could be constructed between the sections\
26. motorists' journeys would be made more interesting and so seem quicker.\ 27. An artificial island had to be made by engineers.\
28. more attention should be paid to safety.\ 29. the application form has to be posted before Tuesday.

جمل Reported speech

الجمل التصريحية

- 1.He said he had never done paid work\ 2. They said they didn't argue about anything.\ 3.Fadia said her holiday had been relaxing.\
4. Fadia said their plane had been delayed.\ 5. Hani said he hadn't seen his briefcase since.\ 6. She said she had slept for ten hours the previous night.\7. Hiba said she was enjoying her new job.\8. They said they were taking their grandchildren on holiday.\9. Ruba said she was going out with her parents.\10. Bashar said he had to be there at four o'clock in the afternoon.\11. Ruba said she was going out to visit her cousins in the next town.\12. Hani said he had brought his briefcase from work the previous day.\13. He said he taught economics.\14. He said they had been both involved in farming for most of their lives.\15. He said he was working for a large travel agency in the city centre.\16. He said he started and finished at five in the evening.\17 He said it had been easy to find work .

جمل السؤال (do -does- did)

- 1.I asked him if he remembered his wedding day.\ 2. He asked them if they enjoyed spending time with each other.\ 3.I asked him if he had enjoyed his long life\ 4. Waleed asked Omar if he wanted to go with him.\ 5. Laila asked Fadia if she had enjoyed her holiday. \ 6 .I asked him if he had enjoyed living there.\ 7. I asked him if he worked in a college.\ 8.I asked them when they had first met.\ 9. Rakan asked Bashar what time he had to be there.\ 10. Amer asked Hani when he had last had it \ 11. Laila asked Fadia when she had got back.\ 12. I asked him when he started and finished work.\ 13. I asked him what subject he taught.\ 14. I asked him where he had lived before that.\ 15. I asked him where he lived.

جمل السؤال التي لا تحتوي (do -does- did)

1. I asked them if they were enjoying married life.\2 Bashar asked Rakan if he was enjoying married life.\3. Fadia asked me if I had got the time.\ 4.I asked him if it had been easy to find work.\5.Hani asked his mother if he could go out with his friends.\ 6. Hani asked Amer if he had seen his briefcase.\ 7. Bashar asked Rakan if he could take him to the airport the following day.\ 8.I asked him how long they had been married.\ 9. Deema asked Ruba what she was doing at the weekend.\ 10. I asked him what he was doing.\ 11. I asked him what his name was.\12. I asked him what his job was.\ 13. I asked him what the secret of his life was.

حلول جمل فعل التكليف "causative verb with have"

1. She didn't have it dyed. \2. He didn't have it cut.\3 .He didn't have it painted. \4. She had it made.\5. He is going to have it taken\
6. I had it repaired\7. He has it cleaned.\8. We had them cut down.\9. I had it repaired./ I had to have it repaired.\ 10.We had it built.\
11. They have them made. \12. They have them serviced. \13. She had them mended.\14. We had them redecorated.\15. We had them planted.\16. I'm going to have it serviced.\17. I'll have it tested.\18. I had it put up.\19. She had them taken.\20. No, he had it repaired.
21. No, he had it taken.\22 . No, they are going to have it built. \23.No, I will have them cut down.\
24. No I am going to have them serviced.\25.No, I have it redecorated.

حلول السؤال السابع جمل الاكمال

1. I broke my leg.\2. he was driving fast.\3. he was innocent.\4. I met him.\5. I saw red. / I was angry.\6. she hadn't studied.\7. he didn't have a mobile.\8. I see my family.\9. I can't sleep\10. they need a holiday.\11. I was young.\12. she has been working.\13. you should eat healthy food.\14. I saw red.\15. I made many mistakes.\16. we had a problem.\17. he wasn't guilty.\18. It rains.\19. you'll hurt yourself.\20. you misuse them.\21. we can't grow food.\22. they do not become extinct.\23. people are killing them.\24. the earth is getting hot.\25. the polar ice is melting.\26. the soil is poor.\27. she felt ill.\28. I could send a letter.\29. I wanted to send a letter.\30. I was ill.\31. he wanted to travel.\32. he wrote it very quickly.\33. they don't forget them.\34. they are important.\35. you will pass the exam.\36. it rarely rains.\37. you have an exam.\38. I will help you.\39. I would need help.\40. we go out.\41. you speak.\42. we should clean it.\43. I took photos.\44. you'll face the music.\45. you live.\46. you'll face the music.\47. I like him.\48. I was asleep.\49. my mother came.\50. he was fine.\51. they were tired.\52. he saw a child.\53. they were tired.\54. I go with my friends.\55. I grow up.\56. they saved many people.\57. he grows up.\58. he was very old.\59. he was tired.\60. I can buy a car now.\61. I was young.\62. she was playing.\63. they will be punished. 64. I have been working.

حلول السؤال الثامن

مصطلحات الألوان color idioms

1. red \2. black \3 green \4. Black \5. red \6. Blue \7. blue \8. white

Multi - part verbs الأفعال المركبة

1. come out\2. across\3. over\4. round\5. up\6. down\7. up\8. round\9. over\10. across\11. keep up with\12. cut down on\13. come up against\14. to\15. come up with\16. put up with\17. running out of\18. keep up with\19. cut down on\20. come up against.\21. looking forward to\22. come up with\23. put up with.\24. to\25. cut down on.\26. put up with.\27. running out of\28. cut down on\29. keep up with\30. put up with\31. to\32. of\33. make up.\34. for\35. up\36. without\37. up\38. away with\39. do with out\40. made up\41. do up\42. do without\43. doing up\44. do it up\45. do away with.

مفردات عن الطقس والمناخ

1. weather\2. climate\3. climate\4. climate\5. weather\6. low.

الحيوانات

1. Mammals\2. eggs\3. reptiles\4. mammals\5. mammals\6. reptiles\7. wings.

prefixes البادئات

1. misheard\2. redo\3. reorganize\4. misuse\5. misread\6. overcharged\7. undercooked\8. misuse\9. rewind.\10. overcharged\11. rewrite\12. rebuilt.\13. misheard\14. misbehaved.

التبريرات والنتائج Explanations and results

1. in order to \2. in order to\3. the real cause of\4. with the result that.\5. because\6. so that\7. in order to\8. because.\9. because.\10. in order to.\11. because.\12. in order not to\13. so that.\14. in order to\15. so that\16. because.\17. because.\18. in order to\19. in order not to\20. in order not to.

المقارنة والتباين comparing and contrasting

1. but \2. than.\3. whereas\4. than.\5. whereas\6. in comparison with\7. on the other hand \8. to\9. instead of\10. than\11. whereas\12. instead of\13. in comparison with\14. instead of.

التعبير عن الاحتمالات Expressing possibilities

1. might\2. must\3. might\4. can't\5. can't\6. must\7. can't\8. must\9. can't\10. might\11. must\12. must\13. might\14. must\15. must\16. must.\17. must\18. can't.

السؤال الثالث الكلمة المفقودة Missing words

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| (1) 1. who | 2. and | 3. a | |
| (2) 1. which | 2. and | 3. on | |
| (3) 1. is | 2. in | 3. and\as\because | |
| (4) 1. the | 2. from | 3. had | |
| (5) 1. be | 2. and\because | 3. the | |
| (6) 1. of | 2. and | 3. have | |
| (7) 1. and | 2. for | 3. his | |
| (8) 1. an | 2. who | 3. at\in | |
| (9) 1. they | 2. to | 3. and | 4. The |
| (10) 1. to | 2. a | 3. their | |
| (11) 1. been | 2. that | 3. and | |
| (12) 1. in | 2. a | 3. is | |
| (13) 1. the | 2. have | 3. of | 4. and\or |
| (14) 1. from | 2. it | 3. which | 4. an |

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

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

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

Answer the following questions:

(21 marks)

1. What is desertification?
2. Where does desertification usually occur?
3. What happens as a result of destroying the top layer of the soil?

Find words in the text which mean the following :

(21 marks)

4. To stay alive.
5. what plants need to grow in.
6. to put animals in a fields so that they can eat grass.

Rewrite the following sentences about the text to**correct the information :**

(16 marks)

7. Desertification occurs only in humid areas.
8. The natural changes in the climate are often the real cause of desertification.

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

Ancient Roman and Greek, or 'classical', writers had a massive **impact** on literature for centuries. Their highly structured verse and metre was admired and copied by many later poets, such as England's Alexander Pope. Such poets admired the balance, neatness and technical perfection of classical literature. Other authors, however, wanted more freedom to choose their own ways of writing.

William Shakespeare is one of the world's most famous **authors** and was appreciated even in his own day for using old sources in new and interesting ways. Like Pope, Shakespeare was inspired by ancient texts but he changed them so that the plots became more closely related to his own society. He wrote some of the most beautiful verse and metre in the English language but he was also a **pioneer** of 'blank verse'. This kind of writing does not need the balance found in classical writing, which allows more freedom for characters to speak like real people.

Shakespeare was particularly interested in 'the language of the people' and his works show us some of the ways that English was developing during his lifetime. Some words, such as 'accommodation' and 'to pander, for example, were not recorded in the English language before Shakespeare included them in his plays

Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (14 marks)

9. Poets, such as Alexander pope, were influenced by ancient writers because of
a- their well- organized and arranged writings.
b- detailed writings.
c- their freedom.
10. William Shakespeare was affected by classical writers, but he
a- created a new and interesting way of writing.
b- imitated their writing.
c- had nothing to support him.

Match two of the underlined words from the text**to the definitions or words below:**

(14 marks)

11. effect \ influence
12. one of the first people to do something.

Complete the following sentences with information from**the text:**

(14 marks)

13. Shakespeare renewed classical texts so that.....
14. Some words weren't written down in the English language before

<p>III- complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps: (28 marks)</p> <p>15. In Syria, my family lived a lovely apartment, 16. which provided by my father's new job. My 17. father helped to run engineering firm that built 18. bridges. We went to international school and attended school with children from all over world.</p>	<p>VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (20 marks)</p> <p>32. When I was a student,..... 33.If you want to improve your health,.....</p>
<p>IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.</p> <p>Use each word once only: (30 marks)</p> <p>so, individual, satire, literature, institution, main</p> <p>19. Satire is a genre ofthat makes fun of people. 20. In satire, human orvices or weakness are 21. examined and mocked. Althoughis generally 22. funny, itspurpose is to criticize a person, a 23. group or anin an intelligent manner.</p>	<p>VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>34. Loggers cut down trees (so that – in order to) sell the wood. 35. I've (done – made) my decision very quickly. 36. I wish the price of petrol would (come out - come down). 37. I heard the door (bang - splash). It sounded as if someone left in a hurry</p>
<p>V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question . (40 marks)</p> <p>24. Fadia: Mary: We went to Lattakia last summer. 25. Fadia: Mary: We visited the site of green sea turtles. 26. Fadia: Mary: We stayed there for one week. Fadia: Where do you go on your holiday? 27. Mary:</p>	<p>IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>38. My brother (live) in Canada since last year. 39. A strong legal system (be) important in modern society. 40. In 1986 my family and I (return) to England. 41. the government (hold) a meeting about traffic problem next week.</p>
<p>VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets (40 marks)</p> <p>28. You waste too much paper. (I wish.....) 29. People hunt tree kangaroos for their meat and fur. (make passive voice) 30. I am going to visit my cousins in the next town. (report using "He said") 31. She didn't make the dress herself. use (a causative verb)</p>	<p>X- Translation:</p> <p>Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)</p> <p>42. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon are considered one of the original Seven Wonders of the World .</p> <p>Translate the following sentence into English : (10 marks)</p> <p>43. هاجر الايرلنديين لأن الكثير منهم كانوا يموتون من الجوع.</p>
	<p>XI- Composition (66 marks)</p> <p>Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:</p> <p>recommendations which might help to solve this problem "Very few tourists visit your town because they know nothing about it."</p> <p>انتهت الأسئلة</p>

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

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

Answer the following questions:

(21 marks)

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

Find words in the text which mean the following :

(21 marks)

4. advance steadily
5. very long
6. bring up children

Rewrite the following sentences about the text to**correct the information :**

(16 marks)

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

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

Samuel Beckett was one of the most important writers of the 20th century and was friends with other influential writers, such as James Joyce. He wrote novels, plays and poems in both French and English about what it is to be human. Since there is no single answer to the question of human nature, the ideas in Beckett's writing can only be taken as one possible response. In his works, he suggests that the purpose of life is not something that is given to us; it is something we must make for ourselves.

Waiting for Godot is one of the most famous absurdist plays. The play is also somewhat symbolic. In the play, Beckett uses satire so that we can understand his views on human nature. Its two main characters - Vladimir and Estragon - are waiting for the mysterious Godot, who will probably never arrive. While they are waiting, they cannot find a purpose for their lives. In this way, we see their foolishness and begin to understand how silly Beckett thinks it is to wait for a purpose, rather than making your own. His play is both tragic and comedic because he uses satire to make us laugh at his characters' silly behavior at the same time as making us feel pity for them because of how they behave.

Choose the correct answer a b or c:

(14marks)

9. Waiting for Godot is considered a / an
a- wildly illogical and unreasonable play
b- symbolic play
c- both "a" and "b"
10. In his writings, Beckett was interested in..... issues
a- the human nature and the purpose of our life.
b- the natural order and purpose of the universe.
c-. both "a" and "b"

Match three of the underlined words from the text to**the meaning/ definition below :**

(14marks)

11. genre of literature that makes fun of people
12. a person in a book, play or a film

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

(14marks)

13. Beckett's views on human nature can be taken as a possible answer because
14. Beckett wrote his play not only to make us laugh at his characters but also

III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps: (28 marks)

15. We arrived Tuesday evening and
16. first thing we did was set up our camp.
17. The sky was very clear we could see millions of stars. The next morning was
18. very hot but visited The Roman city.

IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.
Use each word once only: (30 marks)

why, changed, criticism, popular, literature, published

19. William Shakespeare is one of the most..... writers in
20. history. Between the years 1960 and 2000, more books on his life and work werethan in the previous three hundred and fifty years. Shakespearean criticism has
21..... considerably since the playwright's works were first performed. Criticism in this context means the
22.discussion of a piece of....., where you think
23.and talk abouta poem, book or play is good or bad.

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question . (40 marks)

24. A:
B: An earthquake hit the city of Agadir in 1960.
25.A:.....
B: It lasted only fifteen seconds .
26.A.....
B: The disaster killed 10,000 people .
A: Are all disasters dangerous? Why?
27. B:

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets : (40 marks)

28. I can't sing very well.
(I wish.....)
29.The ships could use the Yangtze.
(make passive voice)
30. When did you get back?
(report using "He asked them")
31. He is not going to take his own photo.
(use a causative verb)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (20 marks)

32. James was very nervous when.....
33. Since I was a child,.....

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (28 marks)

34. It has been a (disaster - disastrous) year for the t industry .
35. Bats, eagles and owls (can fly- lay eggs) .
36. You have to (bow - blow) a flute .
37. Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to (do it up - do without it).

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (28 marks)

38. I am hot. I (not have) a cold drink since breakfast.
39. I (try) to phone you all morning.
40.My uncle finally passed his driving test. He (take) the test three times already.
41. While she (watch) T.V, her mother came .

X-Translation:

Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)

42. Most playwrights came from wealthy families and received a very good education.

Translate the following sentence into English : (10 marks)

43. سببت العواصف دمار معظم المحاصيل.

XI- Composition (66 marks)

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

"Write an article giving advice to people of your own age about how to do well at school"

انتهت الأسئلة

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

It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them. If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed. So, because their roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are under constant attack from mammals, insects or birds, plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from these enemies.

Here are some of the ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them. Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems. To protect themselves, they have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants. Other plants, like stinging nettles, can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves. There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison they contain is so powerful that it can kill any living thing which touches or eats them. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant. Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack it.

Answer the following questions: (21 marks)

1. Why do plants need to protect themselves?
2. What do cactuses use to protect themselves from enemies?
3. Which part of a nettle can hurt enemies?

Find words in the text which mean the following :**(21 marks)**

4. Sharp pointed parts that grow on a plant
5. types of animals that feed on milk
6. To stop harm or damage- to keep somebody safe

Rewrite the following sentences about the text to**correct the information : (16 marks)**

7. Cactuses store irritating substances in their stems.
8. Acacia trees are attacked by ants which want to eat their branches.

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

Ernest Hemingway is frequently described as using 'economy of language' in his writing, which is a reference to his compact and powerful style. Hemingway was an American novelist and journalist who developed his distinctive style of writing as a young man, while writing for the Kansas City Star newspaper. Many writers have attempted to imitate his way of writing, because his works are considered to be some of the most important pieces of American literature, as demonstrated by the fact that he won both the Nobel Prize in Literature and the Pulitzer Prize for Literature. Hemingway travelled a great deal during his life; his daring lifestyle is almost as well-known as his writing. He was injured in Italy during World War I, and spent a long time during the 1920s in Paris with other great authors such as James Joyce, Ezra Pound and Gertrude Stein. He reported on World War II in France and was there for some of the war's major events. He also frequently travelled to Cuba, even living there for many years during the 1940s and 50s. Hemingway loved fishing, boxing, bullfighting and hunting: these hobbies and his adventurous history gave him a **macho** image that was reflected in his literature by strong, masculine characters. While in Cuba, he spent many hours fishing in the Gulf Stream. Hemingway had good knowledge of a fisherman's way of life, and experience of writing about powerful male figures. This gave him the ability to write a realistic account of an old but skilled fisherman chasing his greatest catch in *The Old Man and the Sea*.

Choose the correct answer a b or c: (14 marks)

9. Ernest Hemingway influenced many writers that they his literary style.

- a- developed
- b- tried to imitate and copy
- c- criticized

10. Hemingway was in Italy during world war I.

- a- awarded
- b- caught
- c- hurt and damaged

Match three of the underlined words from the text to the meaning/ definition below : (14 marks)

11. act in a traditionally male way being strong and brave
12. valuable thing that is given to somebody who is successful

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (14 marks)

13. What gave Hemingway the ability to write his novella "The Old Man and the Sea" was
14. Hemingway had many hobbies such as

<p>III- Complete the following paragraph filling in the gaps: (28 marks)</p> <p>15. Syria is at forefront of regional recycling 16. countries Major recycling plants have built 17. in the last few years in order to dispose safely 18. substances such as plastics, batteries other waste materials.</p>	<p>VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (20 marks)</p> <p>32. When I was talking to my brother yesterday,..... 33. If you make a mistake,.....</p>
<p>IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. <u>Use each word once only:</u> (30 marks)</p> <p>irrigation, plants , please , considered, Wonders , built</p> <p>19. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon are one of the 20. Original Seven of the World. 21. Nebuchadnezzar II them around 600 BCE 22. to his wife, Amytis of Media, who longed for 23. the trees and beautiful of her homeland.</p>	<p>VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>34. Sport has increased greatly in (popular- popularity) in recent years. 35. He learnt to play complicated music (at - on) the piano. 36. When my brother (came round - came over) after his operation, he felt fine. 37. People move from desert areas (in order to - so that) find food and water.</p>
<p>V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question . (40 marks)</p> <p>24. A: B: My family lives in Damascus. 25. A: B: We have lived in a flat since 2000. 26. A: B: We go to near park to relax. A: How do you spend your free time? 27. B:</p>	<p>IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>38. By 1854, people in Ireland (emigrate) abroad. 39. They (play) a football match next week. 40. When she (graduate) , she will get a new job. 41. I (study) when suddenly the phone rang.</p>
<p>VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets : (40 marks)</p> <p>28. I'm not very good at maths. (I wish.....)</p> <p>29. Elephants have changed the natural environment. (make passive voice)</p> <p>30. Are you enjoying married life? (report using "He asked them")</p> <p>31. Brides don't make their own wedding dresses. (use a causative verb)</p>	<p>X- Translation: <u>Translate the following sentence into Arabic:</u> (10 marks)</p> <p>42. Jean Froissart was one of the most important French writers in the Middle Ages</p> <p><u>Translate the following sentence into English :</u> (10 marks)</p> <p>43. شعر السائق بالذنب على الرغم من أن الحادث لم يكن سببه</p> <p>XI- Composition (66 marks)</p> <p><u>Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:</u></p> <p><u>"A genius you know who deserves a national award"</u></p> <p>انتهت الأسئلة</p>

التبج مع التفطير

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

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

Answer the following questions: (21 marks)

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

Find words in the text which mean the following :**(21 marks)**

4. a period of prehistory when weapons and tools were commonly made of bronze
5. objects of cultural or historical interest
6. to struggle

Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : (16 marks)

7. The Aleppo Craftsmen union established a training centre to stop the industry of copper goods.
8. Local artisans are trying hard to stop traditional crafts.

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

Satire is a genre of literature that makes fun of people. In satire, human or individual vices or weakness are examined and mocked. Although satire is generally funny, its main purpose is to criticize a person, a group or an institution in an intelligent manner. Not all satirists have the luxury of being able to criticize people or society without fear of the authorities taking action against them. Because of this, many satirists criticize imaginary individuals, or people and events from many years before. To the more intelligent readers and audience, the real targets are obvious, not that the authorities and the rich and powerful (who are often those being mocked) can prove this or stop people from laughing. There are many different forms of satire, but all of them are intended to criticize or mock, though some have done it less obviously than others. Satire was famously used in ancient Greece, although the name comes from the ancient Roman language, Latin. Juvenal is one of the most famous and imaginative of the Roman satirists, and was inspired by earlier Greek writers such as Aristophanes. Alexander Pope, a leading 18th century poet and a skilled translator of Latin, was also influenced by the Greek and Roman authors who came before him. Samuel Becket's work shows how satire is still relevant and interesting in the modern day, by using absurdism to satirize life itself.

Choose the correct answer a b or c: (14 marks)

9. The main aim of satire is topeople's faults and weaknesses.
a- mock b-satisfy c-reform
10. Some ancient satirists were not able to criticize society because they wereauthorities.
a-denied by b-afraid of c-worried about

Match three of the underlined words from the text to the definition below : (14 marks)

11. Something very enjoyable
12. illegal or evil behavior and the moral faults.

complete the following sentences with information from the text: (14 marks)

13. Authorities will take actions against satirists if
14. The word 'satire' comes from

III- Complete the following paragraph filling in the gaps:
(28 marks)

15. Child prodigies are children demonstrate talents
16. at a very young age. Mathematical geniuses.... Often
17. able to do complicated calculations in..... heads in
18. just a few seconds. The numbers they are dealing with
..... been selected at **random**.

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

Use each word once only: (30 marks)

mimicked, people, live, major, novels, fantasy

19. Mark Twain was the first American writer who
20. wasn't from the east coast.; he..... the way people
21. really spoke. However, though his language was realistic,
his certainly weren't; *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*
22. is a..... .It is also slightly satirical, as it mocks the
23. concept ofclinging determinedly to all the
outward features of civilization, despite living out in the
wilderness.

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question. (40 marks)

24. A :?
B: We went to The Eden Project at the weekend.
25. A:?
B: We went there to see plants from all over the world.
26. A:?
B: The Eden Project opened in 2000.
A: How did you feel?
27. B.

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

28. Hani speaks very quickly.
(I wish.....)
29. They were planning the Laerdal Tunnel.
(make passive voice)
30. What is your favorite hobby?
(report using "He asked Ali")
31. He painted his own house himself .
(use a causative verb)

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

32. I went to see Ali in hospital because.....
33. If you misuse the equipment,.....

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

34. There would be a (**chaos - chaotic**) situation in society if there were **no** legal systems.
35. We've (**come up against - come up with**) serious problems in our plan to recycle rubbish.
36. We need to protect **some** animals (**because - so that**) they do not become extinct.
37. The authorities have given the (green - blue) light to the building of a new airport.

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (28 marks)

38. I (**not see**) him for over a week.
39. Ali usually (**arrive**) at work on time.
40. Before 1953, people (**try**) to reach the summit for many years.
41. They (**get**) married next month.

X- Translation:

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:
(10 marks)

42. Shakespeare developed characters himself when other playwrights reflected the work of others.

Translate the following sentence into English :
(10 marks)

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

XI- Composition (66 marks)

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

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

انتهت الأسئلة

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

Zoos exist all over the world because people want to see animals that they cannot see in their own country. They have always been popular, especially with children. However, some people believe that they are unnatural habitats and that keeping animals in zoos is cruel. In this essay, I will discuss some of the arguments for and against zoos. I will start by considering two arguments in favour of zoos. First of all, many people, including environmentalists, believe that zoos help to protect animals which are endangered. In zoos all around the world, rare animals are bred so they increase in number and are saved from extinction. In China, numbers of the endangered giant panda have begun to increase following successful breeding in zoos. Eventually animals can be set free to live in the wild again. Secondly, zoos are educational. People who visit zoos can observe unusual animals up close and learn about their behaviour. I will now move on to the arguments against zoos. The main objection to zoos is that it is unnatural for wild animals to be kept in captivity. They often have to live in small cages where they cannot move about freely. Another argument against zoos is that they may be located in places where the climate is very different from the climate of the animal's country of origin.

Answer the following questions.**(21 marks)**

1. Why do zoos exist all over the world?
2. What is the main objection to zoos?
3. How can zoos be educational?

Find words in the text which mean the following:**(21 marks)**

4. see, watch
5. situated, placed
6. a situation in which an animal stops existing.

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information.**(16 marks)**

7. In zoos, animals live in huge cages and live freely
8. In China, numbers of the endangered giant panda have begun to decrease because of hunting

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

An essay is a short work of non-fiction that explores a specific topic. In 1580, the French philosopher Michel Montaigne published a new form of short prose discussions called *Essais*, which means 'experiments' or 'attempts'. Four hundred years later, Montaigne is still credited with creating the modern essay. It went on to become an incredibly important genre of literature in the English-speaking world. The essay first became **popular** during a time of social change in Britain, when Samuel Johnson, Joseph Addison and Richard Steele wrote essays that helped their readers ask and answer questions about themselves – Who am I? What should I do? In the 18th century, Britain's middle class – lawyers, shopkeepers and merchants – was growing. This new class read the new form of writing and the **essay** became very popular. From Johnson's moral instruction to Addison's amusing comments, the essay set new standards for – or revealed new **follies** in – the rising middle class. Most essays fall into one of two main categories: Formal essays use a serious tone and dignified language, and often analyze public issues or important events. Informal essays, also called personal essays, use a more casual tone and explore every day topics in a relaxed, conversational style

Choose the correct answer a, b or c:**(14 marks)**

9. The essay became famous in Britain during the change.

- a. economic b. political c. social

10. The essay was created in

- a. England b. France c. Germany

Match two of the underlined words from the text**to the definitions or words below:****(14 marks)**

11. silly or stupid things to do

12. liked by a lot of people

Complete the following sentences with information from**the text:****(14 marks)**

13. Informal essays use a casual tone while.....

14. In the 18th century, Britain's middle class involved.....

<p>III- complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps: (28 marks)</p> <p>15. Sleep allows us recharge our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day.</p> <p>16. If we have slept well, we should wake up the morning feeling alert.....rested.</p> <p>17. People have been deprived of sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities.</p>	<p>VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (20 marks)</p> <p>32. I spilt tea on my homework, so</p> <p>33. I'm looking forward to the day when</p>
<p>IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.</p> <p>Use each word once only: (30 marks)</p> <p>Thoughts , walked , lay , unremarkable , surprised</p> <p>19. The three young men up the mountain until they came to the tree. The tree was, but underneath it a pot filled with money. The three young men were and paused for a while, each of them lost in their own of food and fun and a great fortune.</p>	<p>VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>34. Landlines are heavy (so that – whereas) mobile phones are light.</p> <p>35. He showed musical ability (in – at) a very early age.</p> <p>36. The (majority - major) of the world's migrants move to find a better life.</p> <p>37. Why don't you (come out – come over) after school? We can watch a film.</p>
<p>V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question . (40 marks)</p> <p>24. A:?</p> <p>B: The Geneva Convention is a set of international rules.</p> <p>25. A:?</p> <p>B: The treaty was updated in 1949.</p> <p>26. A:?</p> <p>B: The Red Crescent provides aid during war .</p> <p>A: Who offers medical help to the injured people?</p> <p>27. B:?</p>	<p>IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>38. My family (live) in a big flat since 2011.</p> <p>39. My brother usually (spend) many hours on the beach when he goes to Lattakia.</p> <p>40. He (return) to Syria next month.</p> <p>41. My father finally passed his driving test. He (take) the test four times already</p>
<p>VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets (40 marks)</p> <p>28. I'm not in charge of the company (I wish.....)</p> <p>29. They completed the original tunnel in 1965 (make passive voice)</p> <p>30. Do you want to go with me? (report using "Ali asked Omar")</p> <p>31. My brother cut his own hair use (a causative verb)</p>	<p>X- Translation:</p> <p>Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)</p> <p>42. Ancient Roman and Greek writers had a massive impact on literature for centuries</p> <p>Translate the following sentence into English : (10 marks)</p> <p>43. يجب أن تفكر بحذر قبل أن تتخذ قرارك .</p> <p>XI- Composition (66 marks)</p> <p>Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:</p> <p><u>.A reply to an email about water shortage</u> <u>Suggest ways of consuming less water.</u></p> <p>انتهت الأسئلة</p>

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

In 1953, Edmund Hillary became the first person to reach the summit of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world at 8,848 m. Hillary, from New Zealand, and his Nepalese climbing companion, Tenzing Norgay were part of the 9th British expedition to attempt to reach the summit. Over 350 people took part in the expedition that set out from Kathmandu in April 1953. There were Sherpas, doctors, cooks, porters and many others. There were eleven climbers in total and they climbed in groups of two. Hillary and Norgay left the camp to climb to the summit on May 28th, and for much of the climb they had to overcome extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of oxygen. Temperatures were below freezing point and they were at constant risk of getting frostbite. The two men did not have the same sophisticated equipment that is used today, and the extremely high altitude could have caused serious medical problems. They made it to the top where they took the photograph that proved they had reached the highest point on earth. Hillary was a modest man and attributed his success to the whole team who supported him throughout the attempt. News reached the United Kingdom just before the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and the team of climbers received special medals and international recognition.

Answer the following questions. (21 marks)

1. Why was Hillary considered a modest man?
2. How many people took part in the 9th British expedition to Everest?
3. What difficulties did they have to overcome during their climb?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

(21 marks)

4. the gas that we need to breathe
5. very great or severe
6. height

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the (information). (16 marks)

7. Hillary and his companion used sophisticated equipment to climb Mount Everest.
8. Hillary set up a charity to improve the lives of people in his country, New Zealand.

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

William Shakespeare is one of the most **popular** writers in history. Between the years 1960 and 2000, more books on his life and work were published than in the previous three hundred and fifty years. Shakespearean criticism has changed considerably since the playwright's works were first performed. Criticism in this context means the discussion of a piece of literature, where you think and talk about why a poem, book or play is good or bad. Over the centuries, critics have found different things to say about Shakespeare's work, and readers and audiences across the world have discovered different meanings in his drama and poetry. Shakespeare was an original writer in many ways. He was **unusual** among the playwrights of his day because he trained as an actor before he started writing. Shakespeare was also different from other playwrights because he did not go to university. Most playwrights came from wealthy families and received a very good education. Some **contemporary** writers were envious of Shakespeare's talent.

Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (14 marks)

9. Shakespeare was different from other playwrights because
a. he was rich
b. he was educated
c. he didn't go to university
10. According to some critics, Shakespeare's use of language belonged
a. to his time only
b. for all time
c. for ancient time

Match two of the underlined words from the text**to the definitions or words below: (14 marks)**

11. belonging to the present time
12. well-liked; admired

Complete the following sentences with information from**the text: (14 marks)**

13. Shakespeare trained as an actor before he started writing that's why he.....
14. Over the centuries, readers and audiences worldwide have discovered.....

III- complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps: (28 marks)

15. As we get older, it even more important
16. that keep busy, interacting with people of
17. all ages socializing. We should make plans
18. the future, keep a positive outlook on life and enjoy the support of family environment.

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

Use each word once only: (30 marks)

- helping, with, way, adopted, wrong, clever
19. The boy, Tom Sawyer, is bothand
20. adventurous, often finding that thein which
21. adults go about things isand, on occasion,
22.to correct their mistaken view of the world.
23. Tom liveshis aunt Polly and his half-brother Sid.

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question . (40 marks)

- 24.A:?
B: The first paper was made from cloth in China.
25.A:?
B: Old paper contains old or recycled paper.
26.A:?
B: We use wood pulp from trees to make new paper.
A: Are you for or against recycling paper , and why?
27.B:

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets (40 marks)

28. I don't have my glasses with me.
(I wish.....)
29. Human activities have destroyed their natural habitat
(make passive voice)
30. Where are you going?
(report using "Ali asked Samira")
31. Hussam didn't take his own tooth out.
use (a causative verb)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (20 marks)

32. Omar felt very guilty even though
33. Tareq wants to be a teacher when

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (28 marks)

34. We need to protect some animals (because - so that) they do not become extinct.
35. Supermarkets should (cut down on - look forward to) packaging.
36. The news has come out of the (red - blue), and shocked many villagers.
37. It has been a (disaster - disastrous) year for the tea industry

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (28 marks)

38. The police sergeant (interview) two people so far today.
39. By 1854 a quarter of the population of Ireland (emigrate) abroad.
40. Ali (write) an essay all morning.
41. In 1975 my family (leave) England on a plane.

X- Translation:

Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)

42. .Gibran was deeply affected by a number of British poets but he was most impressed by William Blake.

Translate the following sentence into English : (10 marks)

43. يمكن للسائقين المستهترين | الغير مبالين أن يهددوا سلامة المشاة

XI- Composition (66 marks)

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

Give recommendations about how to improve life / safety in your city

انتهت الأسئلة

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

For over ten years in the 1970s and 80s Bernard Hinault , a very talented French sportsman, dominated the world of cycling. One of the fastest cyclists of his generation, he won over 200 races during his exceptional career and broke numerous records. He is the only rider to have finished either first or second in every Tour de France which he completed, and won 28 individual stages in the month long race. By the time he retired, he had worn the prestigious 'Yellow Jersey' – one of cycling's most sought after prizes – for over 50 days in total, and had secured his place as one of the best cyclists in the world. During his career Hinault gained the nickname 'the badger' on account of his reputation for being extremely competitive and dedicating himself fully to each race. A famous rivalry existed between Hinault and another elite cyclist, Greg Lamond. During the 1986 Tour de France, the two men fought continuously to win the championship, with Lamond emerging as the eventual winner. Following his retirement in 1986, Hinault did not lose any of his dedication to the world of cycling. To this day he is heavily involved in many high profile cycling events, and is often seen on the stage at awards ceremonies. Hinault has written several books telling the story of his rise to success; they also include details of the difficulties he had encountered on the way: the crashes, injuries and problems. As one of the best cyclists the world has ever seen he was encouraged to write a book for aspiring professional cyclists, giving them tips and realistic advice about how to reach the top. His story shows that becoming the best in any field is a challenge that requires a lot of determination and dedication.

Answer the following questions: (21 marks)

1. Who is Bernard Hinault?
2. Why was he called the badger?
3. What difficulties had he faced on the way?

Find words in the text which mean the following :**(21 marks)**

4. occurring at the end of a series of events
5. controlled
6. a group containing the most skilled

Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : (16 marks)

7. Hinault won the Tour de France in 1986 .
8. To be the best in any field is not a challenge and needs a rest.

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

'To the Lighthouse' is divided into three parts. The first 'part, 'The Window', covers only one day; we are introduced to the Ramsay family and the guests who join them on holiday on a Scottish **Island** called Skye. James Ramsay, who is six years old, longs to visit a nearby lighthouse, and his mother assures him they will go the next day. The children's desire to visit the lighthouse brings the first part together. However, Mr Ramsay says that they won't go because the weather will not be suitable. Mrs Ramsay appears to be an optimistic character, yet later in the book, her husband mentions that she is often pessimistic. This is not the writer being inconsistent. Terms such as optimism and pessimism are useful to us because they are clear-cut. Human feelings, however, are rarely so clear, and are often too complex for such obvious labels. Mrs Ramsay's optimism about the visit to the lighthouse is actually unrealistic (because of the weather). Her positive attitude is an effort to **compensate** for the world's disappointments, which she knows a lot about. Pessimism is the reason for her show of optimism, though even pretending to be optimistic can have a positive effect on the world. The writer also notes that James had looked forward to the visit 'for years and years it seemed'. A major part of the novel is that time, as it is experienced, often seems different from the length of time shown on the clock. Time, in the book, is **elastic**, a sensation that everyone knows. For example, an enjoyable experience may seem to pass in seconds, when the clock shows that it actually lasted several minutes. The opposite is also something most people know

Choose the correct answer a b or c: (14 marks)

9. Mr Ramsay describes his wife as.....most of the time.
a. pessimistic b. realistic c. optimistic
10. In the novel 'To the Lighthouse', the writer says that an interesting experience may seem to pass.....
a. the same as b. slowly c. quickly

Match three of the underlined words from the text to the definition below : (14 marks)

11. make up for
 12. a piece of land surrounded by water
- complete the following sentences with information from the text: (14 marks)**

13. Terms such as optimism and pessimism are useful to us because they are clear-cut but Human feelings.....
14. The children's desire to visit the lighthouse.....

<p>III- Complete the following paragraph filling in the gaps: (28 marks)</p> <p>15. In the early 19th century, most important activity</p> <p>16. Ireland was agriculture.</p> <p>17. The farmers poor, because they used old fashioned methods.</p> <p>18. Some of them emigrated.....they heard they could earn four times as much abroad.</p>	<p>VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (20 marks)</p> <p>32. You feel cold when</p> <p>33. He left court a free man because</p>
<p>IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once only: (30 marks)</p> <p>when , become , century , wrote , accounts , most</p> <p>19. Jean Froissart was one of the important</p> <p>20. French writers in the Middle Ages. He</p> <p>21. chronicles-colourful of what he saw- that</p> <p>22. haveone of our most important sources of</p> <p>23. information for 14th Europe</p>	<p>VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>34. No two people are completely (like – alike) .Everyone is an individual.</p> <p>35. You'd better (do up – do out) your boots tightly.</p> <p>36. Syria has an amazing (natural – nature).</p> <p>37. I decided to learn Chinese (but – instead of) French at university.</p>
<p>V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question . (40 marks)</p> <p>24. Sami:</p> <p>Maya: Marsupials are animals that carry their young in a pouch.</p> <p>25. Sami:</p> <p>Maya: Kangaroos live in open plains, forests and rocky deserts.</p> <p>26. Sami:</p> <p>Maya: Tree kangaroos are different from other kangaroos because they can't move fast on the ground.</p> <p>Sami: What should we do to protect wild animals?</p> <p>27. Maya:</p>	<p>IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>38. My brother retired after he (finish) the project.</p> <p>39. Ali (revise) all the morning. He is very tired now.</p> <p>40. While I (study) , my mother called me.</p> <p>41. If my grandmother has time tomorrow, she (visit) us.</p>
<p>VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets : (40 marks)</p>	<p>X- Translation: Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)</p> <p>42. Samuel Beckett was one of the most important writers of the 20th century and was friends with other influential writers.</p> <p>Translate the following sentence into English : (10 marks)</p> <p>43. يأتي الناس من جميع أنحاء العالم لمشاهدة الجامع الأموي.</p>
<p>28. My friend won't give my CD back. (I wish.....)</p> <p>29. A local builder built their house (make passive voice)</p> <p>30. What is your job? (report using "He asked Ali")</p> <p>31. She couldn't mend her glasses herself. (use a causative verb)</p>	<p>XI- Composition (66 marks)</p> <p>Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:</p> <p><u>A tourist attraction in your country</u></p> <p>انتهت الأسئلة</p>

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

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

Answer the following questions:

(21 marks)

1. When and Where was the first paper made?
2. Name three materials that can be used to make paper?
3. What is new paper made from?

Find words in the text which mean the following :

(21 marks)

4. Wood after has been crushed
5. material or fabric used to make clothes
6. sorts, types

Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information :

(16 marks)

7. We use cotton fibers to make new paper .
8. In Syria There is not any education in schools about the need to take care of our environment.

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

Tom befriends the son of the village outcast, a child of about his own age named Huckleberry Finn, or Huck. Huckleberry is able to live the sort of life which Tom admires very much; a life free from Sunday school, baths, stiff collars and all the other uncomfortable aspects of civilized life. The two boys meet in the local graveyard one night, intending to bury a cat in an attempt to cure warts (they are very superstitious). Normally, Tom has to indulge in 'make-believe' adventures to make his life more interesting. But in that dark graveyard, he and Huck witness the murder of the local doctor and find themselves in the midst of a real adventure. They are the only ones who know the true identity of the murderer and, when an innocent man is arrested, the two frightened boys, with a third friend, Joe, leave the village and hide on Jackson's Island. The villagers believe that the boys have been drowned and are very surprised when the three reappear just in time to hear the funeral speech for their own deaths. The boys immediately become local heroes and, when the innocent Muff Potter is about to be sentenced for a murder he did not commit, Tom stands up in court and reveals the true identity of the murderer, an Indian called Injun Joe. Injun Joe is in court, but he escapes

Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (14 marks)

9. Tom and Huck have background.
a. a similar b. a different c. alike
10. When Tom, Huck and Joe witness the murder, they hid in / on.....
a. a farm b. a graveyard c. an island

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: (14 marks)

11. died in water
12. an area of ground where people are buried

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (14 marks)

13. Tom wants to live a life free from
14. To make his life more interesting, Tom has to.....

III- Complete the following paragraph by

filling in the gaps: (28 marks)

15. For a century, people.....been living longer
16. and longer. Yet, there.....still many aspects of
17. our lifestyles that could.....improved. Doctors
18. advise that regular exercise.....a healthy diet
are crucial to our well-being.

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

Use each word once only: (30 marks)

Verse, must, Roman, freedom, admired, impact

19. Ancientand Greek, or 'classical', writers had a
20. massive..... on literature for centuries. Their highly
21.structured..... and metre was admired and copied by many
22.later poets, such as Alexander Pope. Such poetsthe
balance, neatness and technical perfection of classical
23.literature. Other authors, however, wanted moreto
choose their own ways of writing.

V-Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable

**questions or answers. Write at least three words for
each question .** (40 marks)

24. Ali:
Sarah: I was born in the city .
25. Ali:.....
Sarah: I enjoyed the hustle and bustle of shopping.
26. Ali:.....
Sarah: I have lived there for seven years.
Ali: Why did you leave the country?
27. Sarah:

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required

in brackets : (40 marks)

28. I can't speak French very well.
(I wish.....)
29. Elephants had changed the natural environment.
(make passive voice)
30. My room is too small.
(I wish.....)
31. The government opened the project in 1996.
(make passive voice)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses:

(20 marks)

32. If I were a doctor,.....
33. I will go out with you when.....

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets:

(28 marks)

34. Samer was very (talent- talented) jazz trumpet player.
35. People living near the bus station (keep up with -
Put up with) a lot of noise.
36. Some people are not aware (of - for) the difference
between right and wrong.
37. Are you happy with the decision you (did- made)?

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets:

(28 marks)

38. I (try) to phone you all morning .
39. I went to see Ali in hospital. He (break) his leg during a
football match.
40. While I (walk) in the street, I saw an old friend .
41. I (not see) him for over a week.

X- Translation:

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:

(10 marks)

42. The story focuses on minor details of these stages
because Maria's life is not very eventful or interesting.

Translate the following sentence into English :

(10 marks)

43. سيظهر ثلاثة رجال في المحكمة غدا متهمين بالقيادة الخطرة.

XI- Composition

(66 marks)

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

**Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be
banned from driving?**

انتهت الأسئلة

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

The Eden Project, which opened in the year 2000, is a living plant museum in the countryside in the southwest of England. It is a very popular attraction and millions of visitors come every year to see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment. Some plants grow outside, but many are in specially- built domes, called 'biomes', where the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled. The biomes are like giant greenhouses and one, the Humid Tropics biome, is the largest greenhouse in the world. It is over 55m high and 200m long and contains many thousands of exotic plants not found in England. One of the purposes of the project is to show how dependent human beings are on plants and to educate people on the importance of preserving our natural environment. Aside from the plant life, the Eden Project has fascinating interactive exhibits for people of all ages. Many of the visitors are groups of school children and the Eden Project combines educational value with scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life.

Answer the following questions:**(21 marks)**

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

Find words in the text which mean the following :**(21 marks)**

4. unusual - foreign
5. joins together
6. area out of the city – rural area

Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information :**(16 marks)**

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

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

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon are considered one of the original Seven Wonders of the World. Nebuchadnezzar II built them around 600 BCE to please his wife, Amytis of Media, who longed for the trees and beautiful plants of her homeland. They are a very early and **impressive** example of irrigation. Irrigation is a very important part of life today, especially in hot countries. An **earthquake** destroyed the gardens after the 1st Century BCE. Many people wrote about the magnificent gardens, including the Greek writer Diodorus Siculus. Diodorus wrote a wide collection of historical passages. However, it should be remembered that each one was written, not only to inform, but to entertain as well. He wrote a series of forty books divided into three sections. He used the work of many earlier historians to create an **informative**, elegant piece of writing for people to refer to and read out loud to others.

Choose the correct answer a b or c: (14 marks)

9. Nebuchadnezzar II built the Hanging Gardens of Babylon to
a- make him famous
b- to be remembered
c- make his wife happy

10. Diodorus wrote many historical passages to

- a- inform
- b- entertain
- c- both a and b

Match three of the underlined words from the text to the definition below : (14 marks)

11. remarkable
12. providing useful and interesting information

complete the following sentences with information from the text: (14 marks)

13. In hot countries irrigation is.....
14. To create an informative, elegant piece of writing for people to refer to and read out loud to others, Diodorus.....

<p>III- Complete the following paragraph filling in the gaps: (28 marks)</p> <p>15. Until 1953, nobody climbed Mount 16. Everest, highest mountain in the world. 17. Then 1953, the mountaineer Edmund 18. Hillary the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the summit.</p>	<p>VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (20 marks)</p> <p>32. He had to pay a fine because</p> <p>33. I'm really tired this morning ,so.....</p>
<p>IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once only: (30 marks)</p> <p>admired , characters , that , work , recognised, history</p> <p>19. Alexander Popethe depth and originality 20. of Shakespeare's work. He saidShakespeare 21.developed himself when other playwrights 22. reflected the of others. Shakespeare 23.was not widelyin the 18th century.</p>	<p>VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>34. Samer was a very (talent - talented) jazz trumpet player. 35. The students had to (make up – make of) a story about their recent holiday. 36. I am really interested (with - in) the history of my family . 37. If you (misuse – reuse) the equipment, it will not work properly.</p>
<p>V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question . (40 marks)</p> <p>24. Yazan: Maya: My father had a job interview last week. 25. Yazan:..... Maya: He is going to work in a big supermarket. 26. Yazan:..... Maya: He will work for ten hours a day. Yazan: Where is this supermarket located? 27. Maya:</p>	<p>IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>38. The driver stopped while smoke (come) out of the engine. 39. The government (build) a new bridge last year. 40. I (dream) of visiting China since I was a child. 41. I visited Ali in hospital. He (break) his leg in a car accident.</p>
<p>VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets : (40 marks)</p> <p>28. Going to the theatre is expensive (I wish.....)</p> <p>29. Ali has written two stories. (make passive voice)</p> <p>30. I visited my relatives last week. (report using "He said")</p> <p>31. He doesn't clean the house himself. (use a causative verb)</p>	<p>X-Translation: Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)</p> <p>42. Beckett's works show how satire is still an interesting kind of literature.</p> <p>Translate the following sentence into English : (10 marks)</p> <p>43. تسبب بعض الأنشطة البشرية تدمير البيئة الطبيعية</p> <p>XI- Composition (66 marks)</p> <p>Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic: Write an essay including the argument for or against protecting wild animals</p>
	<p>انتهت الأسئلة</p>

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

The capital city of a country is very often its greatest city, with the largest population and the most important administrative buildings. Capital cities house government offices, as well as embassies from other countries. They are also financial centres, containing national and international banks and other financial institutions. Damascus is no different from other capital cities in this respect – it is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Syria. With a population of around 5 million people, Damascus is the biggest city in Syria. The city has a rich history, and is considered the oldest city in the world. It has been continually inhabited for thousands of years. The commercial and administrative centre of the city is located in the modern part of the city, outside the ancient walls. Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil, is both similar to and different from Damascus. Like Damascus, it is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and institutions. However, unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil. The population of Brasilia is only around 2.5 million people, which is a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population. Built in the late 1950s, it is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960. It took over from Rio de Janeiro, which remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because it is so new, planners were able to strictly regulate its layout.

Answer the following questions: (21 marks)

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

Find words in the text which mean the following : (21 marks)

4. the offices of the representative of a foreign country
5. supervise or control
6. placed - situated

Rewrite the following sentences about the text to correct the information : (16 marks)

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

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

Jean Froissart was one of the most important French writers in the Middle Ages. He wrote chronicles colourful **accounts** of what he saw-that have become one of our most important sources of information for 14th Century Europe. Although his first job was as a merchant, he soon became a clerk and showed ability in writing. At that time, not many people could read and write. At the age of 24, he became a court **poet** and the official historian for Philippa of Hainault, the wife of Edward III of England. The following passage describes an event during the Hundred Years War between France and England. Although it is reporting an event, it was designed to be read out aloud to entertain Queen Philippa and her court. They of the town were entered into their houses, and cast down into the street stones, timber and iron, and slew and hurt more than five hundred Englishmen, wherewith the king was sore displeased. At night he heard thereof, he **commanded** that the next day all should be put to the sword and the town brent; but then Sir Godfrey of Harcourt said: "Dear sir, for God's sake assuage somewhat your courage, and let it suffice you that ye have done.

Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (14 marks)

9. Jean's writings were a kind of
a. stories b. novels c. plays
10. Sir Godfrey tried to the king.
a. calm b. anger c. cheat

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions or words below: (14 marks)

11. ordered
12. stories

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (14 marks)

13. At the age of 24, Jean became.....
14. The king was so angry because the people of the town

<p>III- complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps: (28 marks)</p> <p>15. Magnus Carlsen from Norway is one of best chess 16. players the world. He started playing chess 17. with his father at the age of five played his first tournament at the age of eight. 18. In 2003, at the age of thirteen, he awarded the title of Grandmaster.</p>	<p>VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (20 marks)</p> <p>32. By the time they reached the top,</p> <p>33. If you are very lucky,</p>
<p>IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once only: (30 marks)</p> <p>Hide , time , poison , red , fed, since</p> <p>19. The doctor the baby a pill. He paused to think, 20. and said, 'I think the will attack in an hour. 21. Perhaps I came in to save him.' The doctor left, saying he would return in an hour. Kino looked down and saw the pearl in his hand, and realized he must 22. it. He buried it in the corner. They ate, and the 23. baby's face became, and he was very sick.</p>	<p>VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>34. Cactuses depend (at , on) their thorns to protect them. 35. He promised he would (make up for , make down for) the time he lost. 36. They've given the (red , green) light to the building of a new incinerator. 37. My weekly (earns , earnings) are twice as much as they were last year.</p>
<p>V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question . (40 marks)</p> <p>24. A:? B: The farmers were poor.</p> <p>25. A:? B: They used old-fashioned agricultural methods.</p> <p>26. A:? B: Some of them emigrated because they could earn more abroad. A: Why do some people migrate and leave their countries? 27. B:</p>	<p>IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (28 marks)</p> <p>38. No rain (fall) in the region for two years. 39. If you didn't stop smoking, your cough (get) worse. . 40. Last night's storm (destroy) many buildings in the village. 41. He found it difficult to get up this morning. He (work) hard the night before.</p>
<p>VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets (40 marks)</p> <p>28. he has lost his keys. (I wish.....)</p> <p>29. People sell a huge variety of items in the souks of Damascus. (make passive voice)</p> <p>30. Can I go out with my friends? (report using " Hani asked his mother")</p> <p>31. Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses use (a causative verb)</p>	<p>X- Translation: Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)</p> <p>42. Beckett's works show how satire is still an interesting kind of literature</p> <p>Translate the following sentence into English : (10 marks)</p> <p>43. يجب علينا احترام القوانين لنعيش حياة</p> <p>XI- Composition (66 marks)</p> <p>Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:</p> <p><u>write a description of a building you know well.</u></p> <p>انتهت الأسئلة</p>