

سلسلة

التجمع التعليمي



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القناة الرئيسية: t.me/BAK111

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Revision (مراجعة)**Irregular Verbs**

المجموعة (1)				المجموعة (4)			
المعنى	v.1	v.2	v.3	المعنى	v.1	v.2	v.3
يكاف	cost	cost	cost	يكسر	break	broke	broken
يقطع / يجرح	cut	cut	cut	يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يضرب	hit	hit	hit	يسقط	fall	fell	fallen
يؤلم	hurt	hurt	hurt	ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يضع	put	put	put	يعطي	give	gave	given
يقرأ	read	read	read	يخفي / يخبأ	hide	hid	hidden
ينشر / ينتشر	spread	spread	spread	يركب	ride	rode	ridden
المجموعة (2)				يرى	see	saw	seen
المعنى	v.1	v.2	v.3	يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يصبح	become	became	become	يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يأتي	come	came	come	يأخذ	take	took	taken
يركض	run	ran	run	يصحو	wake	woke	woken
المجموعة (3)				يكتب	write	wrote	written
المعنى	v.1	v.2	v.3	يهب / ينفخ	blow	blew	blown
يحضر	bring	brought	brought	يطير / يسافر	fly	flew	flown
يشترى	buy	bought	bought	ينمو / يزرع	grow	grew	grown
يمسك / يلتقط	catch	caught	caught	يعرف	know	knew	known
يقاقل / يكافح	fight	fought	fought	يرمي / يقذف	throw	threw	thrown
يعلم / يدرس	teach	taught	taught	يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يفكر / يعتقد	think	thought	thought	يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يملك	have	had	had	يرن	ring	rang	rung
يسمع	hear	heard	heard	يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يمسك / يعقد	hold	held	held	يغني	sing	sang	sung
يقود / يرشد	lead	led	led	يغرق/ يغوص	sink	sank	sunk
يصنع / يجعل	make	made	made	يذهب	go	went	gone/been
يدفع	pay	paid	paid	<p>* الفعل في اللغة الانكليزية له (3) تصاريف</p> <p>1. التصريف الأول (V1) يكون في المضارع البسيط.</p> <p>2. التصريف الثاني (V2) يكون في الماضي البسيط.</p> <p>3. التصريف الثالث (V3) يكون في الزمن التام.</p>			
يقول	say	said	said				
يبيع	sell	sold	sold				
يخبر	tell	told	told				
يفهم	understand	understood	understood				
يبني	build	built	built				
يحلم	dream	dreamt	dreamt				
يحصل	get	got	got				
يبقي	keep	kept	kept				
يغادر / يترك	leave	left	left				
يعير / يقرض	lend	lent	lent				
يخسر / يفقد	lose	lost	lost				
يقابل	meet	met	met				
يرسل	send	sent	sent				
ينام	sleep	slept	slept				
يقضي / ينفق	spend	spent	spent				
يريق / يدلق	spill	spilt	spilt				
يحفر	dig	dug	dug				
يهاجم	strike	stroke	stroke				
يفوز / يربح	win	won	won				

* تقسم الأفعال إلى قسمين:

أفعال مساعدة		أفعال عادية	
أفعال مساعدة رئيسية	أفعال مساعدة مصدرية	أفعال نظامية	أفعال شاذة
Be: (is - am - are - was - were - been) Do: (does - did - done) Have: (has- had- had)	(have to - has to - had to - ought to- will - would - can - could - shall - should - may - might - must)	* حيث نصرف التصريف الثاني والثالث من هذه الأفعال بإضافة (ed/d/ied) work, worked, worked live, lived, lived carry, carried, carried	* تحفظ غيبا حيث انه ليس لها قاعدة محددة لكن ممكن تقسيمها الى مجموعات لسهولة الحفظ. cut, cut, cut eat, ate, eaten buy, bought, bought

* يجب حفظ ودراسة هذين الجدولين جيدا:

علاقة الفاعل بالفعل			علاقة الفعل المساعد بالفعل الرئيسي	
الفاعل المفرد (he / she / it)	الفاعل الجمع (they / we / you)	الفاعل (I)	الفعل المساعد	شكل الفعل الرئيسي بعده
is	are	am	Verbs to be (is - am - are - was- were - been)	V.ing
was	were	was	Verbs to have (has- had- had)	V.3
has	have	have	Verbs to do (does - did - done)	V.0
does	do	do	Modals (have to - has to - had to - ought to- will - would - can - could - shall - should - may - might - must)	V.0
V.1 + s	V.1	V.1		

I. Reading**100 marks****ملاحظات خاصة للتعامل مع أسئلة النصوص**

* من المهم جدا على الطالب فهم كل مقطع من المقطعين بشكل دقيق و ذلك من خلال حفظ مفردات و مترادفات و عكوس كلمات النص. وهذه أهم الأسئلة التي من الممكن أن ترد في أحد النصين في القسم الأول من الامتحان وهو قسم القراءة (النصوص):

السؤال	المعنى
1 What is the main idea in the text?	ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية في النص؟
2 The text talks about	النص يتحدث عن
3 Read the following text then decide if the sentences below are true or false.	اقرأ النص التالي ثم قرر ما إذا كانت الجمل أدناه صحيحة أم خاطئة
4 Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d	اقرأ النص التالي ثم اختر الإجابة الصحيحة a, b, c or d
5 According to the text	طبقا للنص
6 Which sentence is true about the text?	ما الجملة الصحيحة عن النص؟
7 Which sentence is not true about the text?	أي جملة ليست صحيحة في النص؟
8 Which information is mentioned in the text?	ما هي المعلومات المذكورة في النص؟
9 Which information is not mentioned in the text?	ما هي المعلومات التي لم يرد ذكرها في النص؟
10 All the following sentences about the text is true except	جميع الجمل التالية حول النص صحيحة باستثناء
11 All the following sentences is false except	كل الجمل التالية خاطئة ماعدا
12 The word (volunteer) in the text means	كلمة (تطوع) في النص تعني
13 The "....." is the definition of	"....." هو تعريف
14 The underlined pronoun (them) in the text refers to	يشير الضمير الذي تحته خط (هم) في النص إلى
15 The opposite of the word (modern) is	عكس كلمة (حديث)

II. Use of English**200 marks****① Grammar****Tenses (الأزمنة)**

	الحاضر البسيط	الحاضر المستمر	الحاضر التام	الحاضر التام المستمر
الشكل	(V.1) / (V.1+s)	(is – am – are) + V.ing	(have – has) + V.3	(have – has) + been + V.ing
النفى	don't + V.0 doesn't + V.0	(isn't – am not – aren't) + V.ing	(haven't – hasn't) + V.3	(haven't – hasn't) + been + V.ing
الدلالات	always – usually – sometimes – often – every – at the weekend – once a day ..._on weekdays	now – at the moment – today- this year – look! - nowadays	already – just – yet – ever – never – since - for	all – since – for – for the last few days

1. Every Monday, Sally..... her kids to football practice.
A. is driving B. drives
C. drove D. have driven
2. Usually, I as a secretary.
A. works B. worked
C. am work D. work
3. She is fit because she always as an exercise.
A. is running B. was running
C. had run D. runs
4. It rarely in the desert.
A. is raining B. will rains
C. rains D. was raining
5. You chess with 32 pieces.
A. played B. play
C. plays D. are playing
6. The birds to the island every morning.
A. are returning B. returns
C. return D. returned
7. your relatives?
A. Do you often visit
B. Do you often visited
C. Are you often visiting
D. Did you often visited
8. She tea.
A. isn't always drink
B. wasn't always drinking
C. hadn't always drunk
D. doesn't always drink
9. Where when you go to Homs?
A. are you usually staying
B. have you usually stayed
C. did you usually stayed
D. do you usually stay
10. What time on weekdays?
A. do you wake up
B. did you wake up
C. have you woken up
D. are you waking up
11. She on the phone right now.
A. is talking B. talks
C. was talking D. talked
12. I in the library at the moment.
A. studied B. study
C. have studied D. am studying
13. It's good news to hear that John's health
A. had improved B. is improving
C. was improving D. improved
14. Where are the children? There they are. They tennis.
A. are playing B. plays
C. have playing D. played
15. This summer, I French at a language school.
A. study B. studied
C. am studying D. was studying
16. Be quiet! John
A. is sleeping B. was sleeping
C. have slept D. slept
17. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It
A. rains B. rain
C. is raining D. had rained
18. She a newspaper upstairs now.
A. is reading B. reads
C. read D. have read
19. He a lot these days.
A. eat B. eats
C. was eating D. is eating
20. We our cousins next week.
A. visit B. are visiting
C. has visited D. visited
21. They a new bridge nowadays.
A. are building B. build
C. had built D. built
22. She's very experienced now. She a volunteer for two years.
A. has been B. have been
C. hasn't been D. haven't been
23. Good news! They enough money for the charity this year.
A. have raised B. haven't raised
C. raised D. raise
24. He's hungry. He for four days.
A. hasn't eaten B. hadn't eaten
C. doesn't eat D. isn't eating
25. I sushi already.
A. have tried B. try
C. am trying D. will try
26. I sushi yet.
A. hasn't tried B. didn't try
C. won't try D. haven't tried
27. sushi?
A. Will you ever try
B. Have you ever tried
C. Are you ever trying
D. Has you ever tried
28. They several awards.
A. have won B. has won
C. are won D. will won
29. I in this city since last year.
A. am being B. am
C. were D. have been
30. 1. I am not hungry. I
A. will already eat B. has already eaten
C. have already eaten D. had already eaten
31. We for our holiday yet.
A. hasn't planned
B. haven't planned
C. hasn't planed
D. haven't planed

32. I the cat.
A. have just fed **B. have just feed**
C. has just fed **D. has just feed**

33. a car yet?
A. Does Amer bought
B. Is Amer buying
C. Will Amer buy
D. Has Amer bought

	الماضي البسيط	الماضي المستمر	الماضي التام
الشكل	(V.2)	(was – were) + V.ing	had + V.3
النفي	didn't + V.0	(wasn't – weren't) + not + V.ing	hadn't + V.3
الدلالات	yesterday – last – ago	when – while - as	before – after – as soon as – until – when – by the time

34. I to spend my holidays in Wales last year.

A. decide **B. decided**
C. was deciding **D. will decide**

35. I travelled around by bike. I the villages on the way and talked to people.

A. am going to visit **B. visit**
C. visited **D. visits**

36. "I a new car two months ago."

A. have bought **B. buy**
C. will buy **D. bought**

37. "Sue bought a book, home and started to read it."

A. went **B. go**
C. gone **D. goes**

38. I wasn't sleeping when you home last night.

A. are coming **B. came**
C. comes **D. come**

39. Where on holiday last year?

A. did you went
B. go you did
C. did you go
D. do you go

40. Max yesterday afternoon; he stayed at home.

A. didn't go out
B. hasn't go out
C. didn't went out
D. doesn't went out

41. My friends decided to spend their holidays by the sea. So, while I, my friends were sitting on the beach.

A. was cycling **B. am cycling**
C. will cycle **D. have cycled**

42. During my holiday, when I was talking to someone in the street, my mobile

A. will ring **B. rang**
C. rung **D. is ringing**

43. My friends were calling to tell me that they waiting at the bus stop.

A. have **B. is**
C. was **D. were**

44. Anne a letter while Steve was reading the newspaper.

A. is writing **B. was writing**
C. were writing **D. are writing**

45. When I breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.

A. was having **B. was have**
C. had having **D. will have**

46. He an e-mail when the phone rang.

A. was writing **B. write**
C. is writing **D. wrote**

47. I dinner while Melanie was working upstairs.

A. am preparing **B. will preparing**
C. were preparing **D. was preparing**

48. What at 7:00 pm yesterday?

A. was the manager doing
B. are the manager doing
C. has the manager doing
D. will the manager do

49. Tina and Shelly to the hotel when it started to rain.

A. were walk **B. was walked**
C. was walks **D. were walking**

50. When Donny entered the room, everyone

A. was talking **B. is talking**
C. are talking **D. were talking**

51. I was working in the sales department when I first Sofie.

A. meets **B. meeted**
C. met **D. meet**

52. This morning, while I breakfast, someone knocked at the door.

A. were having **B. have**
C. was having **D. was haveing**

53. The Titanic was the largest ship that on the sea.

A. is ever travelled
B. have ever travelled
C. has ever travelled
D. had ever travelled

54. When some of the survivors, they had been in the icy water for hours.
A. was saved **B. were saved**
C. are saved **D. is saved**
55. The passengers had not yet received their lifeboats numbers before the accident
- A. happen** **B. happened**
C. happens **D. will happen**
56. The Titanic was carrying 2207 people, but it lifeboats enough for only 1178 people.
A. had taken **B. has been taken**
C. has taken **D. would take**
57. Many passengers had not dressed warmly, because they that they were in danger.
A. doesn't believe **B. wasn't believing**
C. won't believe **D. didn't believe**
58. The ship had received 6 warnings when it the iceberg.
A. struck **B. strike**
C. had strike **D. strikes**

59. When I arrived home, my son an enormous carrot cake.
A. already makes
B. have already made
C. had already made
D. has already made
60. After the guests, I went to bed.
A. had left **B. had leave**
C. will leave **D. has left**
61. I at the station before the train left.
A. would arrive **B. arrive**
C. had arrived **D. has arrived**
62. I snow until I went to Canada.
A. never see **B. have never seen**
C. had never seen **D. was never seeing**
63. By the time mom, I had prepared dinner.
A. came **B. comes**
C. come **D. is coming**

	المستقبل البسيط	Be going to
الشكل	(will + V.0)	(is - am - are) + going to + V.0
النفي	won't + V.0	(isn't - am not - aren't) + going to + V.0
الدلالات	next - tomorrow - in the future	next - tomorrow

64. I think Brazil the next world cup.
A. is going win **B. will win**
C. are going won **D. going wone**
65. I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I it
A. change will **B. am going change**
C. is going to changed **D. will change**
66. Look at those dark clouds! It rain.
A. had improved **B. is going to**
C. won't **D. well**
67. I to visit Aleppo next week.
A. will **B. go**
C. was going **D. am going**
68. Amal has bought a new book. Tonight she at home and start reading it.
A. will stay **B. is going to stay**
C. are going to stay **D. going to stay**
69. She is so tired. She needs some rest. I think she a week off.
A. was going to take **B. will to take**
C. will take **D. well take**
70. Do you want to go with us next Saturday?
 We a football match.
A. is attend **B. will to attend**
C. are going to attend **D. attend**
71. The weather dreadful tomorrow.
A. am doing be **B. is going be**
C. will to be **D. will be**
72. I that heavy box for you.
A. will lift **B. will to lift**
C. are going to lift **D. lifting**
73. Scientists and researchers cure to many diseases like Aids and cancer.
A. going find **B. will find**
C. are going to find **D. is going find**

8. Determiners (المحددات)

الكلمة/ العبارة	المعنى	الاستخدام
many	الكثير من	نستخدم بعد (many) اسم معدود جمع.
much	الكثير من	نستخدم بعد (much) اسم غير معدود.
(a) few	القليل من	نستخدم بعد (few) اسم معدود جمع.
(a) little	القليل من	نستخدم بعد (little) اسم غير معدود.

some	بعض	* نستخدم (some) أمام الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في الجمل المثبتة. * نستخدم (some) أيضا في الأسئلة المؤدبة عندما تكون على شكل عروض أو طلبات أو التي نتوقع إجابتها ب "نعم".
any	أي	* نستخدم (any) أمام الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في الجمل المنفية. * نستخدم (any) أيضا في الأسئلة الاستفهامية التي لا نعرف جوابها بالتحديد.
a lot of	الكثير من	* نستخدم (a lot of) أمام الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة.

a	1. قبل اسم مفرد معدود لا يبدأ بصوت همزة. (حتى لو سبق الاسم بصفة أو أكثر) 2. قبل الأمراض (headache – toothache) التي لا تبدأ بصوت همزة. 3. قبل أسماء المهن التي لا تبدأ بصوت همزة. 4. قبل بعض الكلمات والتعابير (twice a week ...)
an	1. قبل اسم مفرد معدود يبدأ بصوت همزة. (حتى لو سبق الاسم بصفة أو أكثر) 2. قبل الأمراض (earache) التي لا تبدأ بصوت همزة. 3. قبل أسماء المهن التي تبدأ بصوت همزة. 4. قبل بعض الكلمات والتعابير (60 km an hour ...)
the	1. قبل أسماء المسطحات المائية. 2. قبل الاتجاهات. 3. قبل صيغة التفضيل (-est) 4. قبل الأعداد الترتيبية. 5. قبل فترات اليوم. 6. قبل بعض الكلمات (world – mosque – internet ...)

74. She saw lions at the zoo.

A. much B. any C. some D. a

75. There is tea in the glass.

A. a B. some C. any D. a few

76. John doesn't have money.

A. much B. many C. a few D. a lot

77. She doesn't have friends.

A. much B. many C. a D. a lot

78. I have told you to pay attention times.

A. much B. many C. a lot D. some

79. I would like to ask questions.

A. a B. any C. a few D. much

80. I have only coins in my pocket.

A. much B. many C. a few D. a lot

81. We have of time.

A. some B. much C. a lot D. any

82. people drive cars nowadays.

A. A lot B. A lot of C. Much D. Any

83. weather was fine yesterday.

A. The B. A C. Those D. This

84. Does anyone know answer?

A. a B. the C. an D. any

85. sun rises from the east.

A. A B. An C. Some D. The

86. flowers aren't for sale.

A. A B. This C. That D. These

87. flower is beautiful.

A. That B. These C. Those D. Some

88. house is big.

A. This B. These C. Some D. Any

89. houses are big.

A. This B. Those C. A D. A lot

90. children will hurt themselves if they don't get off that tree.

A. This B. These C. A D. Much

91. I read book. The book was interesting.

A. a B. the C. some D. any

92. The doctor advised me to eat apple every morning.

A. a B. an C. some D. any

93. Do you have children?

A. a B. some C. any D. much

94. I didn't see friends.

A. a B. some C. any D. a few

95. She got her license without problems.

A. much B. some C. a D. any

9. Imperative (صيغة الأمر)

* صيغة الأمر هو ان نبدأ الجملة بفعل بالمصدر (V.0) ... والنفي من صيغة الأمر هو (Don't + V.0)

96. warmly so you don't get cold outside.

It's snowing!

A. Dress B. Dressing
C. Dresses D. Dressed

97. careful! You almost spilled your coffee.

A. You be B. Be
C. Is D. Was

98. after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.
A. Don't exercise **B. Exercise**
C. Exercises **D. Doesn't exercise**
99. **Wife:** me when I am speaking.
Husband: Sorry.
A. Interrupt
B. Please, don't interrupt
C. Please, doesn't interrupt
D. Interrupted
100. careful! You're standing on my foot.
A. Be **B. Were** **C. Was** **D. To be**
101. Please, open your books and start!
A. let **B. lets** **C. doesn't let** **D. let's**
102. The kitchen is really dirty! So the dishes now! And vacuum the floor!
A. has **B. did** **C. do** **D. does**
103. make the same mistake twice.
A. Doesn't **B. Does** **C. Do** **D. Don't**

104. some tea.
A. Has **B. Had** **C. Have** **D. Are**
105. quiet, please.
A. Do **B. Be** **C. Have** **D. Can**
106. Be ...! This is a library. People are studying.
A. quiet **B. sad** **C. angry** **D. noisy**
107. When you get to the corner, right.
A. smile **B. smoke**
C. Speak **D. turn**
108. wear a helmet when you ride your bike.
A. Be **B. Please** **C. Don't** **D. Doesn't**
109. The bus leaves on time every day. ... be late.
A. Don't **B. Doesn't**
C. Didn't **D. Hasn't**
110. Where's mum? She's taking a nap. Please don't her up.
A. wakes **B. sleep**
C. sleeps **D. wake**

10. Wish (صيغة التمني)

* يكون التمني بعكس الواقع دائما.
 * لا نستخدم الزمن الحاضر بجملة التمني، لذلك عندما ترد جملة تمني في الامتحان (**I wish**) نحذف كل الخيارات التي تكون في الزمن الحاضر.

يكون الخيار بالزمن الحاضر إذا احتوى على الحالات التالية	يكون الخيار بالزمن الماضي إذا احتوى على الحالات التالية
V.1 / V.1+s / is / am / are / has / have / do / does / will / can	V.2 / V.ed / was / were / had / did / would / could

* إذا كانت الجملة المعطاة بالامتحان في الزمن الحاضر، نختار الإجابة بالماضي البسيط (**V.2**)
 * إذا كانت الجملة المعطاة بالامتحان في الزمن الماضي، نختار الإجابة بالماضي التام (**had + V.3**)
 * إذا كان يوجد اجابتين في الماضي البسيط او اجابتين في الماضي التام احدهما نفي والأخرى مثبتة ، فالحل يكون على معنى الجملة المعطاة.

111. I wish I from university. I didn't graduate from university.
A. graduate **B. graduated**
C. had graduated **D. have graduated**
112. I wasted too much time watching TV. I wish I too much time watching TV.
A. wasted **B. had wasted**
C. hadn't wasted **D. had waste**
113. I didn't visit Australia when I was younger. I wish I Australia when I was younger.
A. visit **B. visited**
C. have visited **D. had visited**
114. I didn't learn languages I wish I languages.
A. learnt **B. hadn't learnt**
C. had learned **D. had learn**
115. I had a boring desk job. I wish I a boring desk job.
A. hadn't had **B. had had**
C. have had **D. haven't had**
116. I didn't have enough time for sport. I wish I enough time for sport.
A. have **B. had**
C. have had **D. had had**
117. I wish I to my father.
A. had listened **B. have listened**
C. listen **D. listens**
118. She wishes she the train.
A. has taken **B. had taken**
C. have taken **D. takes**
119. I wish the prices so expensive
A. weren't **B. wasn't**
C. isn't **D. were**
120. I wake up so late every morning. I wish I up earlier.
A. wake **B. waken**
C. woke **D. waking**
121. Noel didn't visit the Sorbonne when he was in Paris. He wishes he the Sorbonne.
A. visit **B. visited**
C. had visited **D. is visiting**

122. I am not tall enough to reach the books on the top shelf. I wish I tall.

- A. was B. were
C. had been D. have been

123. They spent so much money on their shopping trip. They wish they so much money.

- A. didn't spend B. hadn't spent
C. had spent D. spent

11. Relative Pronoun and Relative clauses (ضمائر وعبارات الوصل)

Who	Which	whose	where	when	whom
إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ أحد الأسماء العاقل التالية وبعد الفراغ فعل نختار الإجابة (who)	إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ أحد الأسماء الغير العاقل التالية نختار الإجابة (which)	إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ اسم وبعد الفراغ اسم له صلة بالاسم الأول نختار الإجابة (whose)	إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ اسم يدل على مكان وبعد الفراغ فاعل وفعل نختار الإجابة (where)	إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ اسم يدل على زمان وبعد الفراغ فاعل وفعل نختار الإجابة (when)	إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ اسم عاقل وبعد الفراغ ضمير نختار الإجابة (whom)
People – Mr. – People – girls – women - children – grandparents – aunt – man - Tourists – Mrs. – brother – uncle – cousins - teacher - man - friend - person neighbour	bank – cat – museum – mask – exhibition – traffic light – Titanic – sea – earth – hall – bag – charity – restaurant – term – dinner – Damascus – school - souvenir	(student – marks) (woman – car) (boy – shirt) (man – mobile)			

ملاحظة: يمكن ان نستخدم (that) بدلا من (who/which).

124. Mary was a teacher wanted to motivate her students.

- A. who B. which C. when D. whose

125. He talked to the man lives next door.

- A. when B. who C. whose D. which

126. I told you about the woman lost her bag.

- A. which B. whose C. where D. who

127. He came with a friend waited outside in the car.

- A. which B. whose C. where D. who

128. A person has a lot of friends is lucky.

- A. which B. whose C. when D. who

129. Last week I met Mrs. Smith..... lives next door.

- A. when B. who C. whose D. which

130. This is the bank was robbed yesterday.

- A. who B. whose C. when D. which

131. Do you see the cat is lying on the roof?

- A. whose B. where C. who D. which

132. My sister wore a mask made her look like Mickey Mouse.

- A. which B. whose C. where D. who

133. He didn't wait at the traffic light was red.

- A. which B. who C. whose D. where

134. Leila gave me a beautiful souvenir..... she bought from Al-Hamideya souk.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. where

135. The gift was for the student marks are excellent.

- A. which B. when C. whose D. where

136. The woman car was broken is my neighbour.

- A. who B. where C. whose D. which

137. Do you know that boy shirt is red?

- A. which B. whose C. when D. who

138. The man mobile was ringing did not know what to do.

- A. who B. where C. whose D. which

139. The parents we interviewed were all involved in education.

- A. whom B. which C. whose D. who

140. Who was that lady you were talking to?

- A. who B. whom C. whose D. which

141. The teacher thought "To I will give the gift!!"

- A. when B. whose C. where D. whom

142. Nada came forward the shoes were.

- A. when B. who C. which D. where

143. My sister teaches in a school we all studied.
A. who B. whose C. when D. where
144. I want to visit the island my teacher lives.
A. who B. which C. where D. whose
145. Is that the hospital your brother works?
A. which B. whose C. where D. who
146. I live in the city my friend studies.
A. who B. which C. where D. whose
147. Do you know a good store I can buy a new shirt?
A. which B. who C. where D. whose

148. She thanked everyone for this wonderful gift came on time.
A. who B. that C. where D. when
149. My parents bought a new house was very expensive.
A. that B. whose C. when D. who
150. He arrived at seven it was nearly dark.
A. whose B. when C. which D. who
151. Grandma remembers the time radio shows were popular.
A. when B. whose C. which D. who
152. I still remember the days grandmother told us interesting stories.
A. when B. which C. whose D. who

12. Reported Questions (الأسئلة المنقولة)

* نعرف ان الجمل هي عن الكلام المنقول بوجود أفعال القول ونقل الكلام ومنها (said/ told / asked / wanted to know)
* في نقل الكلام نجري التغييرات الثلاثة التالية على:

1. الضمائر 2. الأفعال 3. ظروف الزمان والمكان
حسب الجدول التالي:

الضمائر		الأفعال		ظروف الزمان والمكان	
مباشر	غير مباشر	مباشر	غير مباشر	مباشر	غير مباشر
I	he / she	V.1 / V.1+s	V.2	this	that
my	his / her	V.2	had + V.3	these	those
me	him / her			here	there
we	they			now	then
our	their			today	that day
us	them			tomorrow	the next day
you (مفرد)	I / she / he			yesterday	the previous day / the day before

ملاحظة هامة جدا: في جملة الكلام المنقول لا نستخدم الزمن الحاضر، لذلك نقوم بحذف جميع الخيارات التي تكون بالزمن الحاضر.

153. He asked her if she English.
A. speak B. spoke
C. speaks D. has spoken
154. He asked me if I British or American.
A. am B. is C. was D. were
155. They wanted to know whether we a computer.
A. have B. has C. had D. has got
156. She asked if he type.
A. can B. could C. is D. was
157. He asked me if I happy to be back.
A. am B. was C. is D. were
158. He asked me where I
A. has B. have C. am D. had been
159. He asked me what I to do.
A. want B. wants C. wanted D. went
160. He asked me if I to go back.
A. plan B. plans C. planed D. planned

161. He asked me where my parents
A. is B. are C. was D. were
162. "Are you living here?" She asked me if I ...
A. am living here B. was living here
C. am living there D. was living there
163. "Have you met Angela?" He asked us if
..... Angela.
A. we have met B. we met
C. we meet D. had met
164. "Did Mark pass all his exams?" He asked
whether Mark All his exams.
A. pass B. passed
C. have passed D. had passed
165. "Are you excited about going on a picnic?"
He asked the children excited.
A. if they are excited
B. whether they are excited
C. if are they excited
D. if they were excited

166. "Have you read this book?" He asked me if I book.
 A. have read this B. have read that
 C. had read this D. had read that
167. "How much does the tickets cost?" She asked how much the concert tickets
 A. costs B. cost
 C. have cost D. had cost
168. "Where is my umbrella?" She asked us
 A. where was her umbrella
 B. where her umbrella was
 C. where is her umbrella
 D. where her umbrella is
169. "How are you?" She asked me
 A. how I am B. how am I
 C. how I was D. how are you

170. "Where have you been?" The mother asked her daughter
 A. where have you been
 B. where has she been
 C. where she has been
 D. where she had been
171. "Which dress do you like best?" She asked her friends
 A. which dress she likes
 B. which dress they like
 C. which dress she liked
 D. which dress they liked
172. "What are they doing?" They asked
 A. what they were doing
 B. what are they doing
 C. what they are doing
 D. what were they doing

13. Passive Voice (المبني للمجهول)

* تكون الجملة مبني للمجهول في حال أتى أحد أشكال الفعل (be) ... (is-am-are-was-were-be-been-being) متبوع بـ (v.3)، أو لاحظنا وجود (الفاعل + by) بنهاية الجملة.

المبني للمعلوم		المبني للمجهول
الزمن	الشكل	
الماضي البسيط	S + (V.2) + O	O + (was/were) + V.3

* نعتمد في اختيار الحل بين الأقواس على طبيعة الجملة فيما إذا كانت جملة ماضية أم جملة حاضرة.
 * إذا كان المفعول به في جملة المبني للمعلوم ضمير نصب يتحول الى ضمير رفع في بداية جملة المبني للمعلوم.

ضمير مفعول	me	us	you	them	him	her	it
ضمير فاعل	I	We	You	They	He	She	it

* ملاحظة هامة جدا: إذا وجدنا في الجملة أي دليل ماضي، فإننا نحذف جميع الخيارات التي تكون بالزمن الحاضر، وننتبه لتوافق الفاعل مع الفعل بالإفراد والجمع.

173. Many people's lives by small acts of kindness.
 A. were inspired B. was inspired
 C. is inspired D. has inspired
174. How did you react when your intelligence by someone?
 A. were insulted B. was insulted
 C. have insulted D. is insulted
175. Laws of motion by Newton.
 A. are discovered B. is discovered
 C. was discovered D. were discovered
176. Many plays by Shakespeare.
 A. wrote B. were written
 C. were writing D. are written
177. Someone a package to our apartment yesterday.
 A. is delivered B. were delivered
 C. was delivered D. delivered

178. The book to the library.
 A. returned B. were returned
 C. returns D. was returned
179. Jouri her friend a present when she retired.
 A. is given B. was given
 C. gave D. gives
180. Customers at the party yesterday by waiters.
 A. were served B. was served
 C. served D. serve
181. The farmer's wagon by the horses.
 A. was pulling B. was pulled
 C. pulled D. were pulled
182. A new bridge by our company last year.
 A. is built B. built
 C. was built D. is built

183. My friend **received** a birthday card **by**
last week.
A. I B. my C. me D. mine

184. They for a drive in the new car.
A. was taken B. were taken
C. is taken D. taken

14. (Possessive pronouns and reflexive pronouns)

Subject pronouns (ضمائر الفاعل)	object pronouns (ضمائر المفعول به)	possessive adjectives (صفات الملكية)	possessive pronouns (ضمائر الملكية)	reflexive pronouns (الضمائر الانعكاسية)
I	me	my	mine	myself
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	its	itself
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
You	you	your	yours	yourself yourselves

1. ضمائر الفاعل

* نستخدم ضمائر الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل مكان الفاعل.
* تأتي ضمائر الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد في السؤال.

2. ضمائر المفعول به

* نستخدم ضمائر المفعول به بعد الفعل في الجملة مكان المفعول به.
* نستخدم ضمائر المفعول مع صيغة الأمر.
* نستخدم ضمائر المفعول به بعد أحرف الجر.

3. صفات الملكية

* يأتي بعد صفات الملكية اسم.

4. ضمائر الملكية

* تأتي ضمائر الملكية في بداية أو نهاية الجملة لكنها غير متبوعة ب اسم.

5. الضمائر الانعكاسية

* تستخدم عندما يكون فاعل الجملة والمفعول يدل على نفس الشخص.

185. Expressions may reveal true feelings
about a particular situation.
A. we B. us C. our D. ours

186. It was suggested that body language may
account for between 60 to 65% of all
communication.

A. myself B. himself
C. herself D. itself

187. Arms and legs can also be useful in
conveying nonverbal information

A. itself B. themselves
C. themselves D. themselves

188. This book is

A. you B. you're C. your D. yours

189. The ball is

A. I B. me C. my D. mine

190. The blue car is.....

A. our B. ours C. your D. their

191. The ring is

A. her B. him C. hers D. my

192. The luggage is

A. he B. he's C. him D. his

193. Robert made this T-shirt

A. myself B. himself
C. herself D. themselves

194. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk,
help.....

A. myself B. yourself
C. yourselves D. himself

195. Alice and Doris collected the stickers.....

A. herself B. itself
C. themselves D. yourselves

196. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework.....

A. you B. yourselves
C. yourself D. itself

197. I introduced to my new neighbor.

A. myself B. himself
C. herself D. ourselves

198. You like fish, ?

A. do you B. are you
C. don't you D. aren't you

199. Thousands of drivers will lose jobs.

A. his B. her C. our D. their

200. I have a shirt. shirt is blue.
A. His B. Their C. My D. Her

201. They have a house. house is big.
A. His B. Their C. My D. Her

202. I haven't got pictures in bedroom.
A. my B. their C. her D. our

15. (Review of Question Tags)

* نستخدم الأسئلة المذيبة (القصيرة) في نهاية الجملة، للتأكد من معلومات أو لإبداء الموافقة.
* يأتي السؤال القصير في نهاية الجملة بمعنى (أليس كذلك).

عند وجود فعل مساعد

+ ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد **منفي**, تنمة + فعل مساعد **مثبت** + فاعل
e.g. You **can** swim, **can't** you?

+ ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد **مثبت**, تنمة + فعل مساعد **منفي** + فاعل
e.g. You **weren't** there, **were** you?

عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد

? الفاعل على شكل ضمير + **doesn't**, التنمة + (has) أو (v.1 + s/es) + الفاعل
e.g. She **lives** in Tokyo, **doesn't** she?

? الفاعل على شكل ضمير + **don't**, التنمة + (have) أو (v.1) + الفاعل
e.g. You **came** last week, **didn't** you?

? الفاعل على شكل ضمير + **didn't**, التنمة + (had) أو (v.2 / ed) + الفاعل
e.g. They **live** in Damascus, **don't** they?

ملاحظة: السؤال القصير من (Let's) هو (shall we?)

203. John isn't very happy,?
A. isn't he B. is he
C. are you D. aren't you
204. Your parents aren't at home,?
A. are they B. aren't they
C. are you D. aren't you
205. He didn't eat much lunch,?
A. didn't he B. didn't she
C. did he D. did she
206. Your friends haven't left yet,?
A. haven't they B. has he
C. have they D. hasn't he
207. Let's go to the party,?
A. shall you B. shall we
C. should you D. shouldn't you
208. Mr. O'Connor is from Ireland,?
A. does he B. is he
C. doesn't he D. isn't he
209. The car isn't in the garage,?
A. is it B. isn't it
C. it is D. it isn't
210. You are John,?
A. are you B. aren't you
C. you do D. do you

211. She went to the library yesterday,?
A. had she B. did she
C. didn't she D. hadn't she
212. He didn't recognize me,?
A. did he B. he did
C. didn't he D. he didn't
213. Cars pollute the environment,?
A. do they B. doesn't it
C. does it D. don't they
214. Mr. Pritchard has been to Scotland recently,?
A. hasn't he B. hasn't she
C. does she D. does he
215. The trip is very expensive,?
A. is it B. isn't he
C. isn't it D. is it
216. He won't tell her,?
A. want he B. can he
C. will he D. won't he
217. You like fish,?
A. do you B. are you
C. don't you D. aren't you
218. Hugh had a red car,?
A. hadn't he B. didn't he
C. do you D. aren't you

② Vocabulary

15. Derivatives (الاشتقاقات)

الكلمة	الاشتقاق	الكلمة	الاشتقاق
manage	يدير	manager	مدير
unemployment	البطالة	unemployed	عاطل عن العمل
existence	وجود	exist	يوجد
astonishment	دهشة	astonished	مندهش
normally	بشكل طبيعي	normal	عادي
cheap	رخيص	cheaper	أرخص
breath	نفس	breathe	يتنفس
obtained	تم الحصول عليها	obtain	يحصل على
establishment	مؤسسة	establish	يأسس
assumption	افتراض	assumed	افترض
similarity	تشابه	similar	مشابه
degrade	يتدهور	degradation	تدهور
renew	يجدد	renewable	متجدد
sustain	يبقى / يديم	sustainable	مستدام
relative	نسبي	relatively	نسبياً
remarkable	لافت للنظر	remarkably	بشكل ملفت
fortunate	محظوظ	fortunately	لحسن الحظ
safe	أمنة	safely	بأمان
		luxurious	فاخر
		humble	متواضع
		incredible	لا يصدق
		dramatic	دراماتيكي
		die	يموت
		encouragement	تشجيع
		production	إنتاج
		comfort	يرتاح
		responsibility	مسؤولية
		honourable	مشرف
		contribute	يساهم
		talented	موهوب
		communication	الاتصالات
		express	يعبر
		movement	حركة
		suggest	يقترح
		determine	يحدد
		defend	يدافع
		luxuriously	بترف
		humbly	بتواضع
		incredibly	بشكل لا يصدق
		dramatically	بشكل كبير
		dead	ميت
		encourage	يشجع
		produce	ينتج
		comfortable	مريح
		responsible	مسؤول
		honour	يشرف
		contribution	إسهام
		talent	موهبة
		communicate	يتواصل
		expression	تعبير
		move	يتحرك
		suggestion	اقتراح
		determination	عزم
		defense	دفاع

219. She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the

- A. manages B. manager
C. manage D. managed

220. He has no money; he has beenfor months.

- A. unemploying B. unemploy
C. unemployed D. unemployment

221. Life doesn'ton Mars.

- A. exist B. existence
C. existed D. exists

222. I waswhen my nine-months brother could walk.

- A. astonishment B. astonish
C. astonishes D. astonished

223. It isto feel nervous before an exam.

- A. normal B. normality
C. normally D. normalness

224. Property in Homs isthan property in Damascus.

- A. cheapest B. cheap
C. cheaper D. cheep

225. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him

- A. breathe B. breath
C. breathed D. breathless

226. You will need topermission from the teacher if you want to leave the class.

- A. obtainable B. obtain
C. obtained D. obtaining

227. Our goal is to a new research centre in our city.

- A. establishment B. establish
C. established D. establisher

228. I didn't see your bike, so Iyou had gone out.

- A. assumptive B. assumption
C. assumable D. assumed

229. The two cars are veryin size and design.

- A. similar B. similarity
C. similarly D. similarities

230. John lived a life ofafter he lost his fortune.

- A. degradable B. degradation
C. degrade D. degrader

231. The solar power is aenergy.

- A. renew B. renewal
C. renewer D. renewable

232. Cycling is a totally form of transport.

- A. sustainable B. sustain
C. sustainment D. sustainer

16. Prepositions (أحرف الجر)

* أحرف الجر ليس لها قاعدة ثابتة للحفظ، لكن هناك كلمات ملازمة لأحرف الجر يمكن حفظها، وفقا للجدول التالي:

afraid of / full of / capable of / make fun of	of
on holiday / on farm / on TV / on radio / based on / depend on / keen on / مع الأيام	on
interested in / in no time / مع السنوات والفصول والأشهر	in
at night / at home / at the moment / at the weekend / good at / مع الوقت	at
(have to / has to / had to) / مع الإيجار (used to) / اعتاد على / was-were able to / honest to	to
مع المبنى للمجهول / مع وسائل النقل	by
..from to ... / different from	from
wait for / famous for	for
angry with	with
excited about / worried about / nervous about / care about	about

233. You should be positive and capable inspiring others.

A. to B. of C. about D. in

234. Trust can be destroyed no time.

A. of B. to C. in D. about

235. You should be honest earn people's trust.

A. about B. of C. to D. in

236. Don't make fun people.

A. in B. about C. of D. to

237. Show your family that you care them.

A. to B. in C. about D. of

17. Various Grammar and Vocabulary (مفردات وقواعد متنوعة)

أداة الشرط	جملة الشرط	جملة جواب الشرط
<u>If</u>	V.1 / V.1+s	Will + V.0
	V.2	Would

The <u>-ing</u> adjective	The <u>-ed</u> adjective
تصف الصفات المنتهية ب (-ing) شيئا يسبب شعورا. e.g. The film was boring.	تصف الصفات المنتهية ب (-ed) الشخص (أو الشيء) الذي يتأثر بهذا الشعور. e.g. I was bored.

The word	meaning	The word	meaning	The word	meaning
as soon as	حالما	where	حيث	by the time	بحلول الوقت
when	عندما	although	بالرغم من	because	بسبب / لأن
while	بينما	if	إذا / لو / إن	so	إذن / لذلك
until	حتى	and	و	or	أو
before	قبل	but	لكن	after	بعد

* تأتي في نهاية الجملة المنفية أو السؤال في جملة الحاضر التام.	إلى الآن	yet
* تأتي في نهاية الجملة في جملة الماضي البسيط.	مضى	ago
* يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية محددة.	منذ	since
* يأتي بعدها مدة من الزمن غير محددة.	لمدة	for
* تأتي في سؤال الحاضر التام بعد الفاعل وقبل الفعل المساعد.	سبق وأن	ever
* تأتي بين (have-has) و (V.3) في الجملة المثبتة.	مسبقا	already
* تأتي قبل فترة من الزمن في جملة الحاضر التام المستمر.	للتو	just
* تأتي مع دلالات الحاضر البسيط.	أبدا	never
* تأتي مع دلالات الماضي البسيط.	طوال	all

238. This party was donethe poor.
A. for need **B. for the benefit of**
C. for access **D. for meet**
239. A lift was put to meet the disabled
A. needs **B. meets** **C. accesses** **D. meet**
240. Some people in Africa do notto safe drinking water.
A. have exit **B. have need**
C. have access **D. have meet**
241. He has to take to control his blood pressure.
A. pills **B. bills** **C. dill** **D. dillies**
242. It is difficult to what the long-term effects of the accident will be.
A. disease **B. obvious** **C. predict** **D. peace**
243. The weathertowards the evening.
A. peace **B. improved**
C. obvious **D. predict**
244. His father suffers from a heart
A. improved **B. replaces**
C. peace **D. disease**
245. Theway of reducing pollution is to use cars less.
A. predict **B. disease**
C. obvious **D. replaces**
246. The country is atwith its neighbours for the first time in years.
A. peace **B. replaces** **C. predict** **D. obvious**
247. The new software packagethe old one.
A. obvious **B. disease**
C. improved **D. replaces**
248. Do you have on your house and its contents?
A. fined **B. insurance**
C. benefit **D. long-term**
249. The effects of smoking are serious.
A. long-term **B. income**
C. benefit **D. insurance**
250. He was for parking on the wrong side of the street.
A. benefit **B. allowed**
C. long-term **D. fined**
251. They are working together to the whole society.
A. allow **B. insurance**
C. benefit **D. fine**
252. My parents wouldn't me to go abroad.
A. allow **B. benefit**
C. long-term **D. insurance**
253. She took on extra work to increase her
A. income **B. insurance**
C. long-term **D. benefit**
254. Health officials have tried to raise
A. allow **B. outline**
C. priority **D. awareness**
255. My parents wouldn't me to go to the party.
A. awareness **B. priority**
C. allow **D. collaborate**
256. The club'sis to win the League.
A. allow **B. collaborate**
C. awareness **D. outline**
257. Always write an for your essays.
A. allow **B. outline**
C. collaborate **D. priority**
258. Elephantsto look after their young.
A. priority **B. awareness**
C. outline **D. allow**
259. Tickets arein the box office.
A. extremely **B. available**
C. investment **D. regret**
260. Earthquakes aredifficult to predict.
A. regret **B. extremely**
C. available **D. investment**
261. Don't do anything you might.....
A. investment **B. regret**
C. extremely **D. available**
262. We plan to buy some property as an
A. available **B. investment**
C. regret **D. extremely**
263. My father was aat storytelling.
A. genius **B. experiments**
C. frustrates **D. persisted**
264. Hisshowed that lightning was a kind of electricity.
A. experiments **B. frustrates**
C. persisted **D. genius**
265. Shewith her studies in spite of financial problems.
A. persisted **B. genius**
C. experiments **D. frustrates**
266. Failing more than oncestudents.
A. frustrates **B. experiments**
C. genius **D. persisted**
267. He heard someone'sin the hall.
A. performances **B. proves**
C. footsteps **D. instruments**
268. You are wrong, and I canit.
A. prove **B. quit** **C. persist** **D. play**
269. Shefrom university this year.
A. started **B. began**
C. graduated **D. enrolled**
270. I told you not to go near the water.
A. eventually **B. specifically**
C. footsteps **D. proves**
271. She gave the greatestof her career.
A. proves **B. persists**
C. instruments **D. performance**
272. Is he learning to play an?
A. instruments **B. persists**
C. footsteps **D. proves**

273. Frane Selak led a unremarkable life as a music.
A. relatives **B. relational**
C. relatively **D. relative**
274., an unknown person pulled him to be safe, while 17 other passengers drowned.
A. Humbly **B. Luxuriously**
C. Relatively **D. Fortunately**
275. The steamship company had thought that its ship would be completely..... in all situations.
A. safe **B. humble**
C. unknown **D. unsafe**
276. Selak won the lottery in Croatia. With this, he bought a home, only to have a change of heart and sell it in 2010.
A. luxurious **B. luxuriously**
C. relatively **D. fortunate**
277. He returned to a life with his fifth wife.
A. dramatically **B. unremarkable**
C. humble **D. humbly**
278. What happened to Selak seems to be far more than anything Hollywood could cook up.
A. luxuriously **B. dramatic**
C. fortunately **D. dramatically**
279. Fortunately, an/a person pulled him to be safe, while 17 other passengers drowned.
A. relative **B. safe**
C. proud **D. unknown**
280. Frane Selak led a relatively..... life as a music.
A. dramatically **B. unremarkable**
C. safely **D. remarkable**
281. This team needs ato win the match.
A. despair **B. operation**
C. miracle **D. pharmacist**
282. She asked theto prepare the medicine
A. despair **B. operation**
C. miracle **D. pharmacist**
283. My friend was filled withwhen he lost his job.
A. despair **B. operation**
C. miracle **D. pharmacist**
284. The patient felt better after the
A. despair **B. operation**
C. miracle **D. pharmacist**
285. Millions of people in the world live in
A. award **B. motivate**
C. poverty **D. reveal**
286. She was nominated for the best actor
A. award **B. poverty**
C. motivate **D. afford**
287. The plan is designed toworkers to work efficiently.
A. solution **B. poverty**
C. award **D. motivate**
288. Is that rulein this case?
A. efficiently **B. productive**
C. attain **D. applicable**
289. It's against myto lie.
A. applicable **B. efficiently**
C. principle **D. attain**
290. She is a successful person. She knows how to use her time
A. efficiently **B. applicable**
C. attain **D. principle**
291. Most of our students high grades in the final exam.
A. applicable **B. attain**
C. principle **D. efficiently**
292. I had a veryday; I finished the whole work.
A. productive **B. efficiently**
C. applicable **D. attain**
293. The student was very;he gave a smart answer to a difficult quiz.
A. motivation **B. intellectual**
C. sign **D. response**
294. The police is always ready to..... To people's call for help.
A. command **B. response**
C. gesture **D. engage**
295. The dog was wagging its tail as aof happiness.
A. sign **B. response**
C. gesture **D. wag**
296. The animals at the circus do the movement following their trainers.....
A. gesture **B. commands**
C. wag **D. response**

3 Pronunciation

/æ/ sound		/ɑ:/ sound		/e/ sound		/i:/ sound		/ʌ/ Sound	
الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
cab	تكسي	jar	إناء	men	رجال	mean	تعني	bun	كعكة
dad	بابا	father	الآب	red	أحمر	read	اقرأ	bum	متسكع
bag	حقيبة	car	السيارات	met	تقابل	meet	يجتمع	bus	أوتوبيس
van	شاحنة	class	صف	led	قاد	lead	قيادة	bud	برعم
mat	حصيرة	arch	قوس	set	جلس	seat	مقعد	bug	خل
hat	قبعة	part	جزء	fell	سقط	feel	يشعر	but	لكن
map	خريطة	palm	كف، نخلة	wet	مبلل	wheat	قمح	hut	كوخ
sad	حزين	art	فن	hell	الجحيم	heal	يشفي	cut	يقطع
ant	نملة	calm	هادئ	ten	عشرة	teen	مراهق	cup	فجان
glad	مسرور			peck	نقر	peek	نظرة خاطفة	fun	مرح
flag	علم			egg	بيضة	deal	صفقة	gun	بندقية
				vent	نفس	seal	فقمة	truck	شاحنة
				lend	أعار	need	يحتاج	trouble	مشكلة
				tell	يخبر	feet	أقدام	summer	الصيف
				bed	سرير	beef	لحم بقرى	dug	حفر
				net	صافي / شبكة	weak	ضعيف	bungee-jumping	القفز بالمطاط
				end	نهاية	meat	لحم		
				check	التحقق من	evil	شرير		

/ei/ sound		/u/ sound		/u:/ sound		/ɔ/ sound		/ɔ:/ sound	
الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
fail	يفشل	put	وضع	shoot	أطلق النار	not	ليس	naught	صفر
bake	خبز	look	ينظر	juice	عصير	box	صندوق	bought	اشترى
wait	انتظر	full	ممتلئ	fool	أحمق	cock	الديك	cork	القلين
weight	وزن	butcher	قصاب	school	المدرسة	spot	بقعة	torn	ممزق
sake	مصلحة	push	يدفع	soup	حساء	fox	الثعلب	forks	شوك
sane	عقل	pull	يسحب	rude	وقاحة	clock	ساعة	court	ملعب تنس
cape	رداء	took	استغرق	cruel	قاسي	pot	وعاء	port	ميناء
wake	استيقظ	bush	شجيرة	true	حقيقي	dock	الرصيف	torch	شعلة
gaze	تحديق	cook	يطبخ	blue	أزرق	shot	طلقة	short	قصير
hate	يكره	foot	قدم	group	مجموعة	rob	سرق	born	وُلِدَ
day	يوم	would	سيكون	fruit	فاكهة	lost	ضائع	horn	بوق
shape	شكل								
bate	خفض								
James	جيمس								
shake	هزة								
ape	قرود								
sail	أبحر								

ملاحظات خاصة للتعامل مع سؤال الصوتيات

* من المهم جدا على الطالب فهم وحفظ شكل الرمز الصوتي جيدا مع اللفظ الصحيح، وحفظ الكلمات المدرجة تحت كل صوت والتدرب على لفظها جيدا.
وهذه أهم الأسئلة التي من الممكن أن ترد في الامتحان بما يخص الصوتيات:

السؤال	المعنى
1 Choose the word that has the sound /u:/	اختر الكلمة التي لها الصوت / u: /
2 Choose the word that doesn't have the sound /i:/	اختر الكلمة التي ليس لها صوت / i: /
3 Choose the odd word from the following	اختر الكلمة الشاذة (الغريبة) مما يلي
4 The word (cup) has the sound	كلمة (كأس) لها صوت
5 Choose the word that is different in pronunciation.	اختر الكلمة التي تختلف في النطق.

297. Choose the word that has the sound /ei/

A. lost B. foot C. wait D. bus

298. Choose the word that doesn't have the sound /i:/

A. sad B. read C. meet D. mean

299. Choose the odd word from the following

A. cut B. car C. cup D. fun

300. Choose the word that is different in pronunciation.

A. shot B. rob C. lost D. ape

301. The word (need) has the sound

A. /ei/ B. /u/ C. /i:/ D. /ɔ:/

III. Writing

100 marks

A. Question Forming

* وهو السؤال (A) من القسم الثالث (writing) في الامتحان الوزاري من الرقم (31) ال الرقم (34)، وفي هذا التمرين يطلب من الطالب ان يشكل سؤال على كلمة او كلمات تحتها خط.
* يوجد نوعين من الأسئلة هما:

Wh-questions .2

Yes/No questions .1

* طريقة الحل:

* نحفظ الترتيب العام للسؤال وهو كالتالي:

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
أداة الاستفهام	فعل مساعد	فاعل	فعل رئيسي	تتمة	?

أولاً: حسب الترتيب العام للسؤال، يجب ان نضع أداة استفهام مناسبة وذلك بالنظر للكلمة او الكلمات التي تحتها خط.
(انظر للكلمات المفتاحية الموجودة في الجدول في الأسفل لكي تساعدك في اختيار الأداة المناسبة)

ثانياً: يوجد حالتين للحل:

1. عند وجود فعل مساعد من الأفعال التالية في جملة الجواب، نستخدمه.

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

- (have / has / had) + (v.3) لكي نعتبرها أفعال مساعدة (v.3) شرط أن يأتي بعدها

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

2. عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد، نستخدم (do-does-did)، حيث ننظر للفعل الرئيسي بالجواب إذا كان

في الجواب	نستخدم في السؤال
فعل (v.1) ينتهي ب (s/es)	does
فعل (v.1) فقط	do
فعل (v.2) او فعل منتهي ب (ed)	did

ثالثًا: نضع فاعل الجملة (الموجود في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل) ونقوم بالتحويلات التالية على الضمائر التالية.

في السؤال	في الجواب
You (فاعل)	I / We
You (مفعول به)	me / us
your	my / our
Are you	I am / We are
Were you	I was / We were

رابعًا: نضع الفعل الرئيسي الموجود في الجملة كما هو، إلا إذا كان الفعل المساعد المستخدم في السؤال (do-does-did) في هذه الحالة نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى حالة المصدر.

خامسًا: نكمل بقية الجملة دون أن نضع الكلمات التي تحتها خط.

سادسًا: نضع إشارة الاستفهام بنهاية السؤال (?).

أداة الإستفهام	الكلمات المفتاحية (الكلمات التي تحتها خط في الجواب)	أمثلة
نستخدم للسؤال عن زمن حدوث الفعل When (متى)	yesterday last (week/ month/ year ...) now, today, tomorrow, next (week/ month/ year ...) in the past / in the future ago أي تاريخ + in in the (morning / evening)	A: When did they travel to Madrid? B: They travelled to Madrid <u>yesterday</u> .
نستخدم للسؤال عن مكان حدوث الفعل Where (أين)	أي مكان ... to Aleppo, latakia ... in the city, in the countryside at home, work, school... inside, outside next to	A: Where does he live? B: He lives <u>next to the museum</u> .
نستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية حدوث الفعل How (كيف)	by car, bus, train, ... on foot carefully, late, early, fast, slowly	A: How did he go to school? B: He went to school <u>on foot</u> .
نستخدم للسؤال عن سبب حدوث الفعل Why (لماذا)	because To + V.0 in order to so that	A: Why was she absent? B: She was absent because <u>she was ill</u> .

نستخدم للسؤال عن العدد (اسم جمع معدود) + How many (كم عدد)	15 students two brothers and three sisters	A: How many students are there in your class? B: There are <u>thirty</u> students in my class.
نستخدم للسؤال عن سعر أو كمية شيء ما (اسم غير معدود) + How much (كم سعر، كم الكمية)	1000 Syrian pounds. five dollars four liters of water a little	A: How much (money) does it cost? B: It costs <u>30,000 Syrian Pounds</u> . A: How much water do you drink a day? B: I drink <u>one liter</u> of water a day.

نستخدم للسؤال عن عدد مرات حدوث الفعل How often (كم مرة)	once, twice a (day, week, year...) sometimes, often every (day, week, year...)	A: How often do you go swimming? B: I go swimming once a week.
نستخدم للسؤال عن مدة حدوث الفعل How long (منذ متى ، كم المدة)	since for	A: How long have you lived in Damascus? B: I have lived in Damascus since 2012.
نستخدم للسؤال عن عمر How old (كم عمر)	(ten, nine, seven ...) years old	A: How old are you? B: I'm nine years old.
نستخدم للسؤال عن المسافة How far (كم المسافة)	20 Kilometers 100 miles	A: How far is it between your home and your school? B: It's 3 kilometers between my home and my school.
نستخدم للسؤال عن السرعة How fast (كم سرعة)	20 kilometers an hour	A: How fast does he drive? B: He drives 70 miles an hour.
نستخدم للسؤال عن شعور ما How(do)+الفاعل+ feel? (كيف تشعر)	angry, happy, sad, excited, bored, ill fine, tired	A: How do you feel? B: I am bored.
نستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل العاقل والمفعول العاقل Who (من)	Rana, Ali, Rama, parents, aunt, cousins, niece relatives, friends, family, uncle,	1. A: Who will buy the car? B: Ali will buy the car. 2. A: Who did you visit? B: I visited my cousin.
نستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل الغير عاقل والمفعول الغير عاقل What (ماذا ما الذي)		1. A: What gives us energy? B: The sun gives us energy. 2. A: What do you read? B: I read a story.
نستخدم للسؤال عن نوعية الشيء What kind of + noun (ما نوع)	(Classical, folk, pop) music (History, science) books (Action, adventure) films	A: What kind of films does he like? B: He likes action films.
للسؤال عن أنشطة نستخدم What (do)+الفاعل+(do/doing/done)? (ماذا تفعل)	watch, play, study, visit.... read, write, travel...	A: What are you doing now? B: I am watching TV now.
للسؤال عن مهنة نستخدم What (do)+الفاعل+ do? (ماذا تعمل)	engineer, piolet, plumber, doctor, teacher, carpenter.	A: what does your brother do? B: My brother is an engineer.
What (countries, country) (ما الدولة)		A: What countries did you visit? B: I visited Egypt and Jordan.

نستخدم للسؤال عن وقت حدوث الفعل What time (ما الوقت/ في أي ساعة)	At (ten, seven, nine ...) o'clock.	A: What time do you sleep? B: I sleep at ten o'clock.
نستخدم للسؤال عن لون معين What color (ما لون)	red, white, black, yellow, blue brown, green, grey...	A: What color is his car? B: His car is blue.
نستخدم للسؤال عن مادة دراسية What subject (ما المادة)	History, Art, English, Arabic, science, Math's,	A: What subject did you study last night? B: I studied science last night.

نستخدم للسؤال عن صفة داخلية What + (be) + الفاعل + like? (كيف يبدو)	generous, brave, crowd, kind, cute friendly, clever, smart rude, harsh	A: What is your son like? B: My son's kind and friendly.
نستخدم للسؤال عن حالة الطقس What + (be) + the weather like? (كيف يبدو الطقس)	rainy, windy, hot, cold, humid, wet, stormy, sunny ...	A: What was the weather like in Aleppo? B: It was cold and rainy in Aleppo.
نستخدم للسؤال عن صفة شكلية What + (do) + الفاعل + look like? (كيف يبدو)	Green eyes, fat, slim, dark hair tall, handsome, beautiful old, modern...	1. A: what does Hiba look like? B: She is tall and has blue eyes. 2. A: What does your house look like? B: My house is a two-story old house.

نستخدم للسؤال عن مالك الشيء whose + noun (لمن)	Hussein's (book, car, birthday ...) It's mine. It's my book.	A: Whose party did you join? B: I joined Samer's party.
نستخدم للسؤال عن اختيار شيء من عدة أشياء Which + noun (أي)	The big cake. The black pen.	A: Which pen do you want? B: I want the red pen.

Ask about the underlined words in each sentence (40 marks)

- A:
B: I went to Palmyra **last month.**
- A:
B: I went with **my cousins.**
- A:
B: The trip was **very exciting.**
- A:
B: I bought **some fruit.**
- A:
B: I like **classical** music.

- A:
B: I have been playing the piano **for three
years.**
- A:
B: I couldn't sleep **because I was thinking.**
- A:
B: The Blue Beach is **in Lattakia.**
- A:
B: My favourite sport is **basketball.**
- A:
B: I have got **a toothache.**

B. Finding Mistakes

* التمرين الثاني (B) من قسم الكتابة من الرقم (35) الى الرقم (38)، حيث يوجد ثلاثة أنواع لهذا التمرين هم:
1. النوع الأول: مقطع من 50 كلمة على الأكثر يحتوي على أربعة أخطاء متنوعة، على الطالب إيجادها وتصحيحها وإعادة كتابة المقطع مصحح.

Find the mistakes in the following paragraph and then rewrite it correctly. (20 marks)

2. النوع الثاني: اوجد الخطأ في كل جملة. (يكون الخطأ في الكلمة أو العبارة التي تحتها خط فقط وعلى الطالب الإشارة الى الخطأ بوضع الحرف فقط بدون تصحيحه)

Find the mistake in each sentence (a, b, c or d) (20 marks)

3. النوع الثالث: أعد ترتيب الجما الأربعة المبعثرة التالية لتكون فقرة منظمة بشكل جيد.

Reorder the following scrambled sentences then write the full paragraph. (20 marks)

ملاحظة هامة: يأتي فقط نوع واحد من الأنواع الثلاثة في الامتحان.

* طريقة حل سؤال استخراج الأخطاء:

- يجب على الطالب دراسة وفهم قواعد الكتاب كاملة ثم الانتباه الى النقاط التالية:

1. التوافق بين الفاعل والفعل المساعد
2. التوافق بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي
3. صيغة الفعل والدليل الزمني (مضارع / ماضي / مستقبل)
4. الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة والمحددات التي تسبقها (many / much / little / few / some / any)
5. (أحرف الجر) و (who / which) و (since / for)
6. حالات تكبير الحرف (مع أسماء العلم والبلدان والمدن والأشهر وأيام الأسبوع والاختصارات ...)
7. الصفات التي تنتهي ب (ed / ing)
8. الضمائر ومواقعها.
9. الأخطاء الإملائية والحالات الإملائية لإضافة (ed / ing) للفعل.

* **Find the mistakes in the following paragraph and then rewrite it correctly.**

1. The best descriptive paragraphs are full of details: names, dates, fysical characteristics and background informations. Collect this details, and then group them into specific categories of information that you can organize they as needed.

2. An young girl used to sit on her wheeled-chair besides the window of hers bedroom watching whatever going round in the neighbourhood outside her house. She always watched that boy which used to deliver newspapers in the area. He looked very smart on spite of his poor look.

* **Find the mistake in each sentence (a, b, c or d)**

1. We're servng dinner and cake. We'll be very happy to join we.
A B C D
2. You should be wise enough to keep your word no matter what it take.
A B C D
3. Entire family was busy looking after him and children were worryng about their studies
A B C D
4. Their grandfather was sick and send to hospital.
A B C D
5. Both children had passed there exam.
A B C D
6. She shars her skills, talents, and abilities with others.
A B C D
7. Suzan is an orphan which father died when she was a baby.
A B C D
8. The teacher returned home crying and told her husband what had happen.
A B C D

9. Last Monday Susan went to work buy train.

A B C D

10. Kate saw an boy with a blue hat.

A B C D

11. She burst into tears like a child ?

A B C D

12. The teacher gave some good advice too the boy.

A B C D

13. I used to visited my cousin in the country very often.

A B C D

14. We'll waste too many time if we wait until everything is planned.

A B C D

15. Watches out ! You are driving very fast.

A B C D

* Reorder the following scrambled sentences then write the full paragraph.

1. 1. In the end I hope to have my own company. ()
 2. However, in order to achieve this goal, I should exert great efforts in my education. ()
 3. My goal for the future is to become an architect. ()
 4. I would like to do this profession to serve my country and help the poor. ()
2. 1. At first, I thought it was going to be really hard giving it up, ()
 2. I want to talk about a decision I made that has changed my life forever. ()
 3. Later, I noticed how healthier my life became. I lost 10 kg by cutting out soda. ()
 4. The decision I made was to give up soda. ()

نموذج تدريبي رقم (1)

A- Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: (50 Marks)

eBay is The World's Online Marketplace. It's a place to buy and sell almost anything. With over 18 million members, eBay is more popular than any other shopping site on the Internet.

People trade millions of different things on eBay's Web site: from cars to electronics to musical instruments. "Selling on eBay is easy", says Mike Stacks. He's the owner of accompany that sells used computers. He makes friends on eBay because it's a very friendly place. But some people don't like it. They think that the traditional way to shop is better. Jenny Feng, a student says that he wants to touch things-not see a picture of them.

There are now eBay users in the United States, Europe, Latin America, China and many other countries. Soon, people may be able to shop on eBay anywhere in the world.

1. What is eBay?
 - A. a traditional market
 - B. an online market
 - C. a shop
 - D. a country
2. How many people use eBay?
 - A. eight million
 - B. less than eight million
 - C. eighteen million
 - D. more than eighteen million
3. What can you buy and sell on eBay?
 - A. cars
 - B. electronics
 - C. musical instruments
 - D. various things
4. According to Mike Stacks, selling on eBay is ...
 - A. different
 - B. not difficult
 - C. interesting
 - D. popular
5. Jenny Feng prefers
 - A. the traditional shopping
 - B. shopping online
 - C. eBay
 - D. other online markets

B- Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: (50 Marks)

Language is considered a very complex form of communication that occurs among humans who use words while talking to express their needs and they cry and make faces when they want to express feelings. Animals also show signs of communication such as a bird singing a song or a dog wagging its tail when excited. However, do animals have their language? Scientists are still unsure about this question. Researchers say that animals do not have a true language like humans. However, they do communicate with each other with sounds and gestures. Children show these same forms of communication as babies when crying and gesturing, but they slowly learn the words of language and use them as a form of communication. So what about animals such as dogs that understand commands or birds that can "talk"? Dogs can be trained to follow certain commands such as 'sit', 'come' and 'roll over', but does this mean they understand language and use it as well? Dogs are known to be experts at reading their owners, intentions and that they do not respond to actual words but the tone in which it is said. There is no doubt that animals communicate with each other to one degree or another in **response** to different motivations such as hunger or fear.

6. Language by definition is:
 - A. a complicated form of communication.
 - B. an easy way to express feelings.
 - C. a silly and irrelevant thing.
 - D. intentions and responses.
7. What is the main idea of the text?
 - A. Talking Animals
 - B. Language
 - C. Obeying Commands
 - D. Body Movements
8. There is no doubt that animals with each other.
 - A. motivate
 - B. speak
 - C. feel
 - D. communicate
9. The bold word (**response**) in the text means:
 - A. to become involved in an activity.
 - B. relating to the ability to understand intelligently.
 - C. willingness to do something.
 - D. a reaction to something.
10. One of these sentences is false:
 - A. Dogs follow the commands by being trained.
 - B. Animals communicate through sounds.
 - C. Animals have a true language like us humans.
 - D. Animals can't learn the words of the language.

II- Use Of English (200 marks)

11. The doctor advised me to eat apple every morning.
A. the B. an C. some D. a few
12. flowers aren't for sale.
A. This B. That C. These D. much
13. My cousin is very interested music.
A. of B. in C. on D. at
14. Mariam a newspaper reporter before she became an ambassador.
A. was B. is C. has been D. had been
15. I don't have new shoes. I wish I new shoes.
A. had B. had had C. have D. have had
16. The ship had hit the iceberg late..... night
A. in B. on C. for D. at
17. The plane crashed, killing 19 people Selak survived.
A. but B. because C. until D. so
18. Selak swam to the shore with only..... cuts and bruises.
A. much B. any C. a few D. a little
19. By the time mom....., I had prepared dinner.
A. comes B. was coming
C. came D. has come
20. I felt a little better after I..... the medicine.
A. take B. had taken
C. will take D. have taken
21. I wish I..... tall enough to reach the books on the top shelf.
A. am B. were C. weren't D. had
22. I don't have a car. I wish I..... a car.
A. have B. had C. had had D. will have
23. Mariam was a teacher who wanted to..... her students.
A. fold B. reveal C. motivate D. deserve
24. The teacher thought of a suitable with her students to that problem.
A. solution B. pollution
C. production D. contribution
25. The gift was for the student marks are excellent.
A. whom B. who C. which D. whose
26. The teacher thought "To..... I will give the gift!!".
A. whom B. who C. which D. whose
27. Tim left to France..... Friday.
A. in B. at C. on D. for

28. He said that everyone any work in time.
A. has never done B. have never done
C. had never done D. never had done
29. The farmer's wagon by the horses.
A. was pulling B. was pulled
C. pulled D. has pulled
30. The government a final solution to the problem.
A. was reached B. reached
C. is reached D. has been reached

III- Writing (100 marks)**A. Ask about the underlined words in each sentence: (40 marks)**

31. I wake up at 6.00 o'clock on weekdays.
32. Susan enjoys reading.
33. I spent my holiday in Aleppo last year.
34. Mr. Smith has been a teacher for nine years.

B. Choose the wrong part of the sentence a, b, c, or d: (20 Marks)

35. They have win several awards.
A B C D
36. Property in Homs is cheap than property in Damascus.
A B C D
37. Ahmed has to take bills to control his blood pressure.
A B C D
38. The solar power is a renew energy.
A B C D

C. Write a paragraph of no less than (50) words on the following topic: (40 marks)**(Your life in the future)**

These questions may help you:

- Will your life in the future be different?
- What will your job be? Why?
- Will your life in the future be better? Why?

END OF EXAM

نموذج تدريبي رقم (2)

A- Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: (50 Marks)

Body language refers to the nonverbal signals that we use to communicate. According to experts, these nonverbal signals make up a huge part of our daily communication. From our facial expressions to our body movements, the things we don't say can still convey volumes of information. It was suggested that body language itself may account for between 60 to 65% of all communication. A smile can indicate approval or happiness. A frown can signal disapproval or unhappiness. In some cases, our facial expressions may reveal our true feelings about a particular situation. While you say that you are yourself feeling fine, the look on your face may tell people otherwise. Happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust and fear are just a few examples of emotions that can be expressed through facial expressions. The expression on a person's face himself can even help determine if we trust or believe what he/she is saying. Facial expressions are also among the universal forms of body language. The expressions used to **convey** fear, anger, sadness, and happiness are similar throughout the world. Crossing the arms can indicate defense, being self-protective.

1. What is the main idea of this text?
A. No time to talk B. Facial expressions
C. Words D. Body Language
2. Nonverbal signals make up a
A. important part of our existence.
B. our facial expressions and body movements.
C. a huge part of our daily communication.
D. feeling of anger and anxiety.
3. The things we don't say can still convey of information.
A. amount B. lots and lots
C. quality D. three pounds
4. The bold word (**convey**) in the text means:
A. to make ideas, feelings known to somebody.
B. to show something is true.
C. to find out the facts about something.
D. holding something tight in your hand.
5. One of these sentences is true:
A. Nonverbal signals depend on words.
B. Singing and dancing indicate that you are hungry.
C. A frown can indicate approval or happiness.
D. Crossing the arms can indicate defense

B- Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: (50 Marks)

Japanese billionaire has invited eight members of the public to join him for a trip around the Moon.

"I want people from all kinds of backgrounds to join," he said in a video on Twitter, where he also shared a link to application details. He said: "I will pay for the journey, so those who come on board will fly for free." The journey, which was called "Dear Moon", is scheduled to fly in 2023. "Travellers who will be accepted should show an activity in which they had helped other people and their society in some way, and they should be willing to support other crew members." he said.

"I have bought all the seats, so it will be a private ride," he added. The Millionaire who is an art collector, previously said that he planned to invite "artists" for the voyage on the Star ship rocket, but then he said "I will give people from around the globe the chance to join this journey."

6. The trip is scheduled to be around
A. The Sun
B. The Moon
C. Mars
D. Jupiter
7. The millionaire announced this trip by.....
A. YouTube
B. Facebook
C. Twitter
D. Instagram
8. The trip is set to fly in
A. 1999
B. 2032
C. 2022
D. 2023
9. The millionaire is also
A. an art collector
B. a painter
C. a singer
D. a writer
10. The mission's name is
A. Sunshine
B. Lovely Moon
C. Moonlight
D. Dear Moon

II- Use Of English (200 marks)

11. She took a week off she was very tired.
A. so B. because C. but D. or
12. He is fit because he always as an exercise.
A. is running B. run
C. runs D. ran
13. We haven't planned for our holiday
A. already B. ever C. just D. yet
14. I'm ill. I wish I ill.
A. hadn't been B. am not
C. weren't / wasn't D. was / were
15. The photographer used various backgrounds to the photos.
A. spice up B. space up
C. splices up D. spies up
16. The food in Aleppo has a taste.
A. unremarkable B. remarkably
C. remarkable D. unremarkably
17. When I home, my son had already made an enormous carrot cake.
A. arrived B. arrive
C. had arrived D. am arriving
18. Laws of motion by Newton.
A. discovered B. discovers
C. were discovered D. has discovered
19. Many plays by Shakespeare.
A. wrote B. were written
C. have written D. write
20. The dog was wagging tail as a gesture of happiness.
A. its B. it C. it's D. his
21. When you are evaluating somebody, attention to the body language.
A. make B. do C. pay D. buy
22. Human language is creative and consists unique characteristics.
A. on B. of C. in D. at
23. Don't take that dress. It is
A. her B. hers C. our D. herself
24. We can move the table
A. yourself B. by ourselves
C. ourselves D. ours
25. He's very interested in outer space,?
A. hasn't he B. is he
C. isn't he D. has he
26. She's been cooking for hours, she?
A. is B. isn't C. has D. hasn't

27. The words (wait and ape) have the sound.....
A. /u:/ B. /ei/ C. /u/ D. /ɔ:/
28. I can't play the piano. I wish I the piano.
A. would play B. will play
C. can play D. could play
29. A: had the survivors been in the icy water?
B: For hours.
A. When B. how long
C. how often D. what time
30. I've eaten an ice cream.
A. Just B. yet C. ever D. ago

III- Writing (100 marks)**A. Ask about the underlined words in each sentence: (40 marks)**

31. I have been to Paris with my sister.
32. Anne was writing a letter.
33. My brother speaks three languages.
34. Salwa lost her keys last week.

B. Choose the wrong part of the sentence a, b, c, or d: (20 Marks)

35. I read a book, but it was interesting.
A B C D
36. Sami like to eat cake before he studies.
A B C D
37. There is a few milk left in the fridge.
A B C D
38. We have known here since she arrived to Syria.
A B C D

C. Write a paragraph of no less than (50) words on the following topic: (40 marks)

(Your friend always cheats in the exam.)

Write about this bad behaviour and give some advice." The following ideas can help you:

- Specify the problem.
- Give details.

END OF EXAM

نموذج تدريبي رقم (3)

A- Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: (50 Marks)

Futurologists **predict** that life will probably be very different in all the fields of activity, from entertainment to technology. Some people have imagined that life in the future would be so easy and relaxing, while others have seen that it would be worse and more difficult. I think that in the future we will have a more comfortable life. This will be obvious in all aspects of life.

First, people will have better education because of technology. E-books will replace **traditional** books; robots will replace teachers, and students will not have to go to schools every day as they will study at home through on-line teaching.

Second, health will improve because farming will improve and we are going to eat healthy food. Technology will also play a very important role in improving our health. New medicines will help people get better. Machines and robots will help doctors. Add to that, people will live longer because scientists and researchers are going to find cure for many diseases like Aids and cancer.

Third and last, world peace is going to spread because of all the previous aspects. The world will have nothing to fight for. Everyone will have peace, education, health, home and happiness.

1. The idea of the second paragraph is
 - A. education in the future
 - B. farmers in the future
 - C. educators in the future
 - D. E-books in the future
2. The bold word (**predict**) in the text means
 - A. to take the place of something in the future
 - B. to say that something will happen in the future
 - C. to grow something in the future
 - D. to make someone better in the future
3. The opposite of (**traditional**) in the text is
 - A. old
 - B. model
 - C. clear
 - D. war
4. The information that is not mentioned in the text is
 - A. food will be grown everywhere
 - B. medicine will make our health improve
 - C. farming will develop
 - D. our lives will change greatly
5. Which sentence about the text is it true?
 - A. Life in the future won't change.
 - B. Life in the future is not dynamic.
 - C. Life in the future won't be the same.
 - D. Life in the future will be the same.

B. Read the following text then Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d (50 Marks)

Frane Selak was born in Croatia in 1929. He led a **relatively** unremarkable life as a music teacher. Selak's near-death experiences began in January 1962 when he was travelling by a train from Sarajevo to Dubrovnik. The train left its railway tracks and ended up in a river. Fortunately, an unknown person pulled him to be safe, while 17 other passengers drowned. The next year, Selak boarded a plane from Zagreb to Rijeka. Unfortunately, he was blown out of its door and luckily landed in a haystack; the plane crashed, killing 19 people but Selak survived. Three years after that, in 1966, he got on bus. The bus skidded on the road and fell into a river, drowning four passengers, and by sheer luck Selak swam to the shore with only a few cuts and bruises. In 1970, the fuel in his car's tank exploded on the motorway. But Selak just escaped with his life. The final famous disaster was in 1996 when a truck came barreling towards his car as he was driving around a mountain road. Selak was ejected from the car but he managed to hold onto a tree, and watched his car in horror plummet down. In 2003, two days after his 73rd birthday, Selak won the lottery in Croatia. With this, he bought a luxurious home, only to have a change of heart and sell it in 2010.

6. Frank Selak was a
 - A. Math teacher
 - B. Music teacher
 - C. Gym teacher
 - D. English teacher
7. By 2003, Selak had become years old.
 - A. seventy-three
 - B. seventy-two
 - C. thirty-seven
 - D. thirty-three
8. Choose a suitable title for the text:
 - A. Travelling
 - B. Winning the Lottery
 - C. Living on the Road
 - D. Back to Life
9. The bold word (**relatively**) in the text means:
 - A. to a fairly large degree.
 - B. low in social status. / unimportant.
 - C. a large pile of hay.
 - D. to move very fast in a particular way.
10. One of these sentences is false:
 - A. The fuel in Selak's car exploded on the motorway.
 - B. Selak's car was hit by a truck.
 - C. His first near-death experience was a plane crash.
 - D. Selak won the lottery in Croatia in 2003.

II- Use Of English**(200 marks)**

11. Be quiet! John
- A. sleeps B. is sleeping C. slept D. sleep
12.to school late.
- A. Not come B. Come not
C. Don't come D. Comes
13. I haven't got pictures inbedroom.
- A. I B. my C. me D. mine
14. 'Wheat' and 'seat' have the sound of:
- A. /i:/ B. /e/ C. /a/ D. /a:/
15. The womancar was broken is my neighbour.
- A. whom B. whose C. who D. which
16. Have you met Angela? She asked us if Angela.
- A. I had met B. we had met
C. I have met D. we have met
17. The plan is designed toworkers to work efficiently.
- A. motive B. motivation
C. motivated D. motivate
18. I was reallyin that presentation.
- A. bore B. boredom
C. boring D. bored
19. I am not hungry. I have already
- A. eats B. eaten C. ate D. eat
20. Iin the library at the moment.
- A. studied B. studying
C. studies D. am studying
21. We're going to study. Open your books, andstart!
- A. let B. lets C. lit D. let's
22. He doesn't havemoney.
- A. some B. many C. much D. less
23. Ito visit Aleppo next week.
- A. am going to B. going
C. am going D. will
24. The bus leaves on time every day.be late.
- A. Don't B. Doesn't C. Will D. Go
25. When I saw him, hework.
- A. had just finished B. has just finished
C. have just finished D. just finished
26. Which word doesn't have the /ei/ vowel sound?
- A. weight B. key C. sake D. cape
27. Show your family that you carethem.
- A. about B. onto C. with D. to

28. She had a veryweek, she finished the whole work.

- A. productive B. product
C. production D. produce

29. Who was that ladyyou were talking to?

- A. when B. which C. whom D. whose

30. Studentsto study well by the school manager.

- A. are advising B. were advised
C. advised D. was advised

III- Writing**(100 marks)**

A. Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

(40 marks)

31. She is fit because she always exercises.

32. The weather will be dreadful tomorrow.

33. She is talking on the phone right now.

34. I live in a city in Syria.

B. Reorder the following sentences to write a paragraph:

(20 Marks)

35. After that, we had lunch and the food was wonderful. We enjoyed everything in the village.

36. Then, we visited some ancient houses.

37. After a long drive, we got to the village. First, we rented some bikes to cycle around the village.

38. Finally, we left hoping that we could have another trip to the countryside soon.

C. Write a paragraph of no less than (50) words on the following topic:

(40 marks)

(Imagine how your future house will be)

These hints may help:

- Where it will be ...
- What it will look like...
- How many rooms ...

END OF EXAM

نموذج تدريبي رقم (4)

A- Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: (50 Marks)

Badria Al-Taamari won the global teacher prize for the year 2021. The prize started in its first season in 2018 with the participation of more than 75 countries in the world, and it has reached more than 110 countries. The committee admired her use of effective, and developed teaching method. Mrs. Al-Taamari used technology to provide the students with knowledge and education. She asked the students to view videos of other schools in the world, then prepare a Word or Power Point file and make a video, either for positive scenes towards environment, whether in Syria or in the world to discuss other students. She established a national team representing all the cities of the country experience with experience working on electronic programs for on-line learning.

1. The prize began for the first time in
 A. two thousand and eighteen
 B. two thousand and eight
 C. two thousand and eighty
 D. two thousand and eighty-eight
2. The committee her way of teaching.
 A. hated
 B. refused
 C. praised
 D. disliked
3. She used methods.
 A. traditional
 B. modern
 C. ancient
 D. dreadful
4. Her goal is to supply the students with
 A. knowledge only
 B. education only
 C. knowledge and education
 D. technology
5. Which sentence about the text is it true?
 A. one city
 B. four cities
 C. all the cities
 D. five cities

B- Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d (50 marks)

People who exercise regularly improve both their physical and mental well-being. Some research has shown that exercise can be as effective as medicine in treating depression. When we are so interested in an activity we enjoy that we lose track of time, we are in a state of flow. The activity could be making art, playing piano, surfing, or playing a game. People who experience flow in their work or hobbies tend to be happier. People are more likely to be happy if they know what their **strengths** are and use them regularly. People who set goals and use their strengths to achieve them tend to be happier. People who think positively by being grateful, aware, and optimistic are more likely to be happy. Being grateful means being thankful. Being aware means being open to, focusing on, and enjoying the experiences of the present moment. Being optimistic means being hopeful about the future.

6. The main idea of the text is
 A. The importance of exercise to get happiness.
 B. The role of flow in making our happiness.
 C. The factors that helping us to be happier.
 D. Knowing our strengths make us happy.
7. According to the text, we are in a state of flow when
 A. We know our strengths and use them regularly
 B. We set goals to achieve something.
 C. We make art and play piano.
 D. None of them
8. According to the text, exercise can be as effective as medicine in treating
 A. Happiness
 B. sadness
 C. cancer
 D. Aids
9. According to the text, we think positively when we enjoy our
 A. past
 B. present
 C. problems
 D. difficulties.
10. The opposite of the word (**strengths**) in bold above is
 A. Weaknesses
 B. successes
 C. experiences
 D. hobbies

II- Use Of English (200 marks)

11. Amal has been a teacher nine years.
A. for B. since C. yet D. ever
12. Lina an e-mail when the phone rang.
A. is writing B. was writing
C. writes D. has written
13. do you go with? My family.
A. When B. Where C. Why D. Who
14. The man mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
A. whose B. which C. when D. whom
15. Where do you play football today? Yesterday Jennifer wanted to know where we played football
- A. this day B. the day
C. that day D. today
16. Which word has the /u:/ vowel sound?
A. push B. full C. would D. rude
17. If you Sam, what would you do?
A. are B. were
C. are being D. have been
18. The dog was wagging its tail as a of happiness.
A. sign B. signal C. signature D. signing
19. You should be honest earn people's trust.
A. to B. too C. with D. for
20. A lot of coffee by mom.
A. drinks B. were drunk
C. drank D. was drunk
21. Which word has the /u/ vowel sound?
A. pull B. cruel C. shoot D. fool
22. My sister teaches in a school we all studied.
A. whom B. where C. when D. which
23. Which word has the sound /i:/:
A. led B. evil C. met D. men
24. I think Brasil win the next world cup.
A. would B. is going
C. is going to D. will
25. My parents bought a new house was very expensive.
A. that B. where C. whom D. whose
26. Did Mark pass all his exams? He asked if Mark all of his exams.
A. passed B. passes
C. has passed D. had passed
27. I wish the prices so expensive.
A. weren't B. had been C. hadn't D. were

28. You are wrong, and I can it.
A. prove B. prof C. proves D. proved
29. Always write an for your essays.
A. online B. outline
C. offline D. outlined
30. You chess with 32 pieces.
A. play B. are playing
C. played D. plays

III- Writing (100 marks)**A. Ask about the underlined words in each sentence: (40 marks)**

31. Pablo Pineda is an actor and educator.
32. In 2009, he won the Silver Shell Award.
33. The film was about a university graduate with Down Syndrome.
34. Pineda is working on increasing employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

B. There are four mistakes in this paragraph, find them and correct them: (20 Marks)

The cabin crew waited curiously and wish they could heard the sound of one of the call bells because they knew that there was little hope for find an doctor on the plane.

C. Write a paragraph of no less than (50) words on the following topic: (40 marks)

(a short biography about a famous person you know about.)

Include the following ideas:

- The date and place of birth.
- Childhood and teenage years
- What is he / she famous for?
- The reason you like this person.
- His / Her latest achievements

END OF EXAM

نموذج تدريبي رقم (5)

A- Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: (50 Marks)

Time is precious! We should never waste it in any way. People can spend a lot of time doing various things, but they can never get back the time they had spent. That is why most of successful people consider time as more important and valuable than money. We all should use our time in productive ways. If you master the technique of managing time efficiently, you can achieve anything in your life. Time management helps you to attain more with less effort. In the beginning, it will feel like a boring task, but when you do it regularly, you realize that it only helps you to increase your productivity. Eventually, this will encourage you to achieve more in life. Being productive doesn't mean that we have to be involved in multiple tasks at the same time. The proverb, "killing time is not a murder; it's a suicide" is **applicable** for those who don't understand the value of time and don't respect it. People who say that they don't have enough time to complete their work, don't really know how to manage time. Time is the greatest gift of God. Therefore, we should know how to invest it.

1. What is the main idea of this text?
 - A. There is no time
 - B. Time is valuable
 - C. Killing time is a murder
 - D. Wasting time
2. When you do a task regularly, it
 - A. becomes a boring task.
 - B. wastes your time.
 - C. increases your productivity.
 - D. replaces your other tasks.
3. Killing time is not a murder it is
 - A. homicide
 - B. easy
 - C. suicide
 - D. wrong
4. The bold word (**applicable**) in the text means:
 - A. concerns or related to.
 - B. getting good results without wasting time.
 - C. illegal killing of a person.
 - D. self-murder.
5. One of these sentences is true:
 - A. Time wasting is precious.
 - B. Daniel Lau is a well-known mountain climber.
 - C. Managing time isn't important to achieve goals.
 - D. We should use our time in productive ways

A- Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: (50 Marks)

Technology plays an important part in our daily lives. It has made the world change, and this change is fast and dramatic. Imagining future cities with modern technology appears as a dynamic solution to society's recent problems. Some recent researches have suggested that we need to think about the way we imagine future cities, and to focus on some forms of alternative energy such as solar power, wind power, and water power which lead to environmental **sustainability**.

We need to answer questions about what can be sustained and what cannot, where cities can be located and where they cannot, and how we might travel in and between them and how we can physically live and work together.

We may want our future cities to prioritize environmental renewal. We need to prevent environmental degradation and stop the expansion of deserts. Future cities can collect water and use solar power to irrigate the dry land. **They** should be surrounded by rivers and provided with renewable energy resources and green vehicles heading towards more ecological forms of public transport.

6. Future cities will use to water their lands.
 - A. the sun power
 - B. wind power
 - C. water power
 - D. river power
7. The world is facing changes.
 - A. static
 - B. great and sudden
 - C. no
 - D. slow
8. Alternative energy includes
 - A. solar power
 - B. wind power
 - C. desert power
 - D. Both A and B
9. The underlined pronoun (**They**) refers to
 - A. resources
 - B. cities
 - C. rivers
 - D. deserts
10. The bold word (**sustainability**) in the text means
 - A. The inability to change
 - B. The inability to continue and cause damage
 - C. The inability to continue without causing damage
 - D. The ability to continue and cause damage

II- Use Of English (200 marks)

11. sun rises in the east.
A. An B. The C. A D. X
12. Hani's father suffers a heart disease.
A. of B. in C. from D. to
13. My parents wouldn't me to go abroad.
A. allow B. keep C. give D. work
14. I introduced to my new neighbour.
A. myself B. herself
C. themselves D. yourselves
15. You like fish,?
A. didn't you B. don't you
C. did you D. do you
16. What time you wake up on weekdays?
A. did B. are C. do D. have
17. I'm busy, I my homework at the moment.
A. 'm doing B. have done
C. did D. doing
18. Don't make fun people.
A. to B. from C. with D. of
19. My friend was filled with when he lost his job.
A. disappear B. despair
C. dupree D. despairs
20. The patient felt better after the
A. operational B. operated
C. operate D. operation
21. She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the
A. manager B. management
C. manage D. manage
22. It's good news to hear that John's health
A. improved B. is improving
C. was improving D. improves
23. He was for parking on the wrong side of the street.
A. fine B. fines C. fined D. financial
24. Look at the clouds! It to rain.
A. will B. is going
C. is going to D. has
25. warmly so you don't get cold outside. It's snowing!
A. Dress B. Dressed
C. Dresses D. Dressing
26. My brother was using the computer while I for my trip.
A. were packing B. pack
C. was packing D. packed

27. I your call because I was working.
A. miss B. was missing
C. missed D. misses
28. wear a helmet when you ride your bike.
A. You B. Didn't C. Don't D. Please
29. How old is your mother? He asked how old her mother
A. is B. had been C. has been D. was
30. Let's go to the party,?
A. shall you B. shall we
C. should you D. shouldn't you

III- Writing (100 marks)**A. Ask about the underlined words in each sentence: (40 marks)**

31. My name is Hussein.
32. I live in Aleppo.
33. I have one brother and two sisters.
34. My friend Tareq is tall and fit.

B. Choose the wrong part of the sentence a, b, c, or d: (20 Marks)

35. I was really boring in that presentation.
A B C D
36. Preparing for your exams are stressing.
A B C D
37. They haven't seen each other for 2014.
A B C D
38. Jane won't be here tonight. would she?
A B C D

C. Write a paragraph of no less than (50) words on the following topic: (40 marks)

(An event or a celebration you've been to or read about.)

Include the following information:

- Kind of event.
- The date and place.
- The important instructions to go there.

END OF EXAM

نموذج تدريبي رقم (6)

I- Reading: (100 marks)

A- Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: (50 Marks)

Most people are curious about different countries and their cultures. So, some tend to make friends from all around the world. Making friends from all over the world is easy nowadays. We only have to sign up to a pen pal website under the supervision of parents. When we create a profile, we will be asked to fill out basic details about ourselves; like our interests, the country we are from, and our birth date. We will be able to have conversations with new friends in different countries, so learning another language can help us build bonds with people that speak foreign languages. We must be polite when asking them about their lives and things that they are interested in. Being a nice person and willing to learn about new experiences will help you make friends wherever you go. If we have the chance to travel one day, we may meet these friends face to face. We have to keep in mind that different people in different countries have different cultures and different life styles which enrich our knowledge about various topics. We have to respect other people's privacy and try to learn the best from them.

1. Most people different countries and their cultures.
A. worried about B. care about
C. afraid of D. don't care about
2. Which sentence is not true about the text?
A. Making friends from all over the world is simple nowadays.
B. Learning another language can help you to make relations with people from your country.
C. We only have to sign up to a pen pal website under the management of parents.
D. Learning another language can help you to make relations with people from all over the world.
3. People in different countries have cultures and life styles.
A. dangerous B. similar C. complex D. various
4. Different cultures and different life styles of different countries will our knowledge
A. develop B. spoil C. reduce D. end
5. The bold word (**polite**) in the text means
A. expressing great happiness about something.
B. to develop strong relationship with someone.
C. behaving in a way that is socially correct and shows respect for other people's feelings.
D. to become involved in an activity.

B - Read the following text then write True (T) or False (F). (50 Marks)

One of the first Hollywood film stars was the British actor Charlie Chaplin. Chaplin was born in London in 1889. He had a very poor and unhappy childhood. He left school when he was very young and worked in a number of jobs to earn a living. Then he started to perform in a variety theater as a comic actor. In 1913 he traveled to America because he wanted to be a film actor. He invented the character of Charlie, a funny short man with a black mustache and a hat. He was a brilliant and the comic character he created is still famous all around the world. Chaplin made wonderful comedy films like The Golden Rush, City Lights, Modern Times Almost all these films were silent that is they didn't have spoken dialogue, but some written words that helped to tell the story. Sometimes, someone played the piano too, fast music for the exciting parts and slow music for the sad parts. Then Chaplin decided to live in Switzerland until his death in 1977.

6. Chaplin was from the UK.
7. He was a happy child.
8. Acting in films was his first job.
9. He left school so early to work.
10. He died in Switzerland.

II- Use Of English (200 marks)

11. The doctor advised me to eat apple every morning.
A. a B. an C. the D. few
12. Our goal is to a new research centre in our city.
A. establish B. established
C. establishing D. establishment
13. Which word has the sound /a: /?
A. hat B. father C. sad D. cab
14. Which word has the sound /ʌ/?
A. shirt B. bird C. cat D. bus
15. She went to the library yesterday,?
A. did she B. didn't she
C. does she D. doesn't she
16. The animals at the circus do the movements following their trainers'
A. commanded B. commander
C. commanding D. commands
17. We for our holiday yet.
A. haven't planned B. hasn't planned
C. hadn't planned D. didn't plan
18. An act of caused the window to be broken.
A. violent B. violence
C. violate D. violin
19. The door a few minutes ago by the children.
A. is knocked B. knocked
C. is knocking D. was knocked
20. Which word has the long vowel a /a: /?
A. flag B. sad C. art D. glad
21. Preparing for your exams is
A. stressed B. stressing
C. stress D. stresses
22. We plan to buy some property as an
A. investment B. invest
C. investable D. invested
23. Thousands of drivers will lose jobs.
A. their B. there C. this D. them
24. Governments and cities won't get money from parking.
A. much B. some C. a few D. many
25. Do you have on your house and its contents?
A. insure B. insured
C. insuring D. insurance

26. Which word has the sound /e /:
A. read B. mean C. peck D. feel
27. Which word has the /ʌ/ vowel sound?
A. dig B. shirt C. truck D. car
28. When we saw the accident, we the police.
A. call B. called
C. calls D. were calling
29. A good citizen should the law.
A. hour B. honourably
C. honourable D. honour
30. Who was that lady you were talking to?
A. when B. which C. whom D. whose

III- Writing (100 marks)**A. Ask about the underlined words in each sentence: (40 marks)**

31. Body language refers to the nonverbal signals.
32. Humans use words to express their needs.
33. Animals communicate with each other with sounds and gestures.
34. A smile can indicate approval or happiness.

B. There are four mistakes in this paragraph, find them and correct them: (20 Marks)

During my holiday, when I was talk to someone in the street, my mobile rung. My friends were calling to tell my that they were waiting at a bus stop so it was raining so heavily at the seaside.

C. Write a paragraph of no less than (50) words on the following topic: (40 marks)

(How brave are you to make a decision?)

- Do you ask other people to help you decide on an issue?
- What was the decision you made?
- Was it good for you then?

END OF EXAM

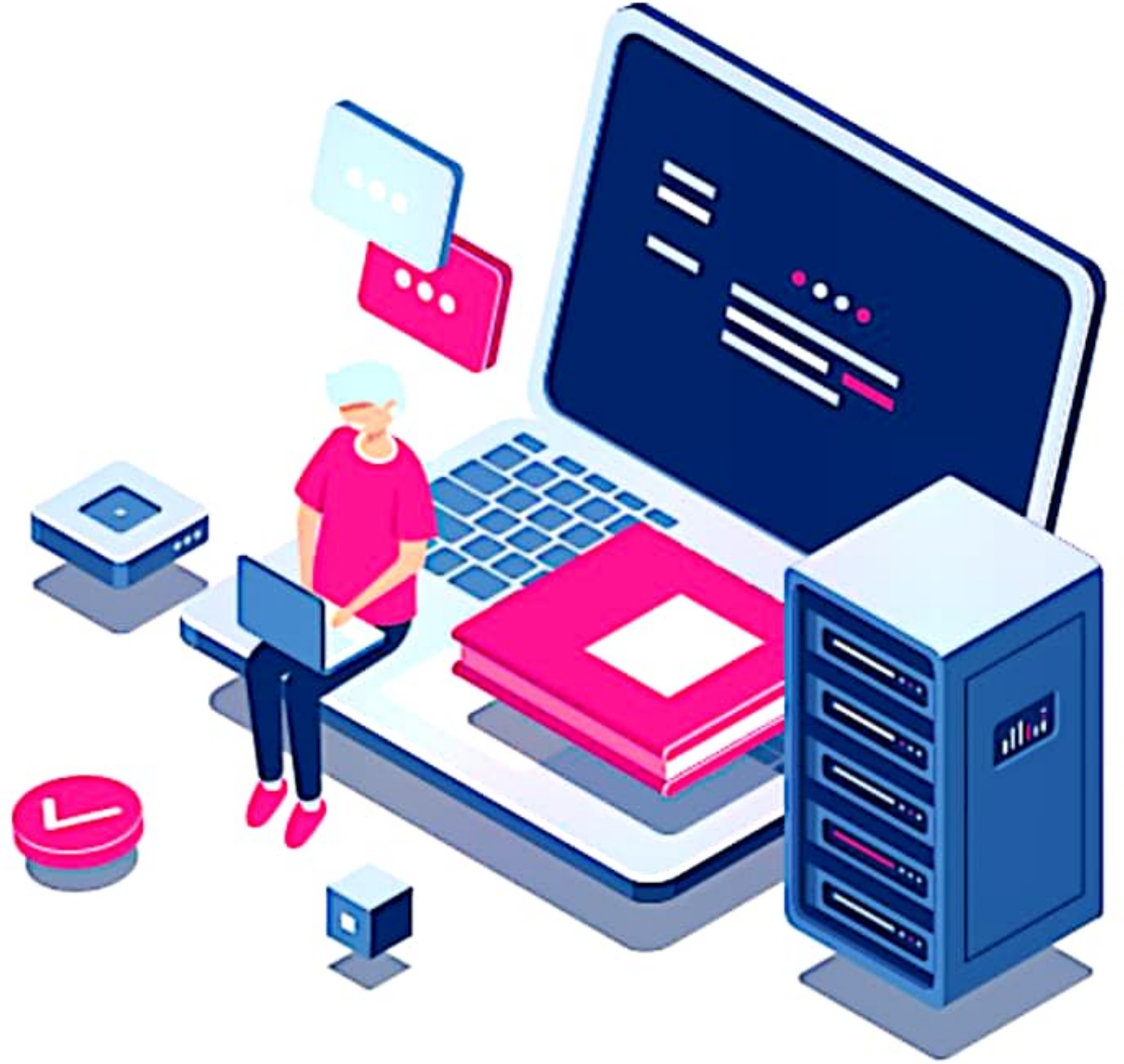


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