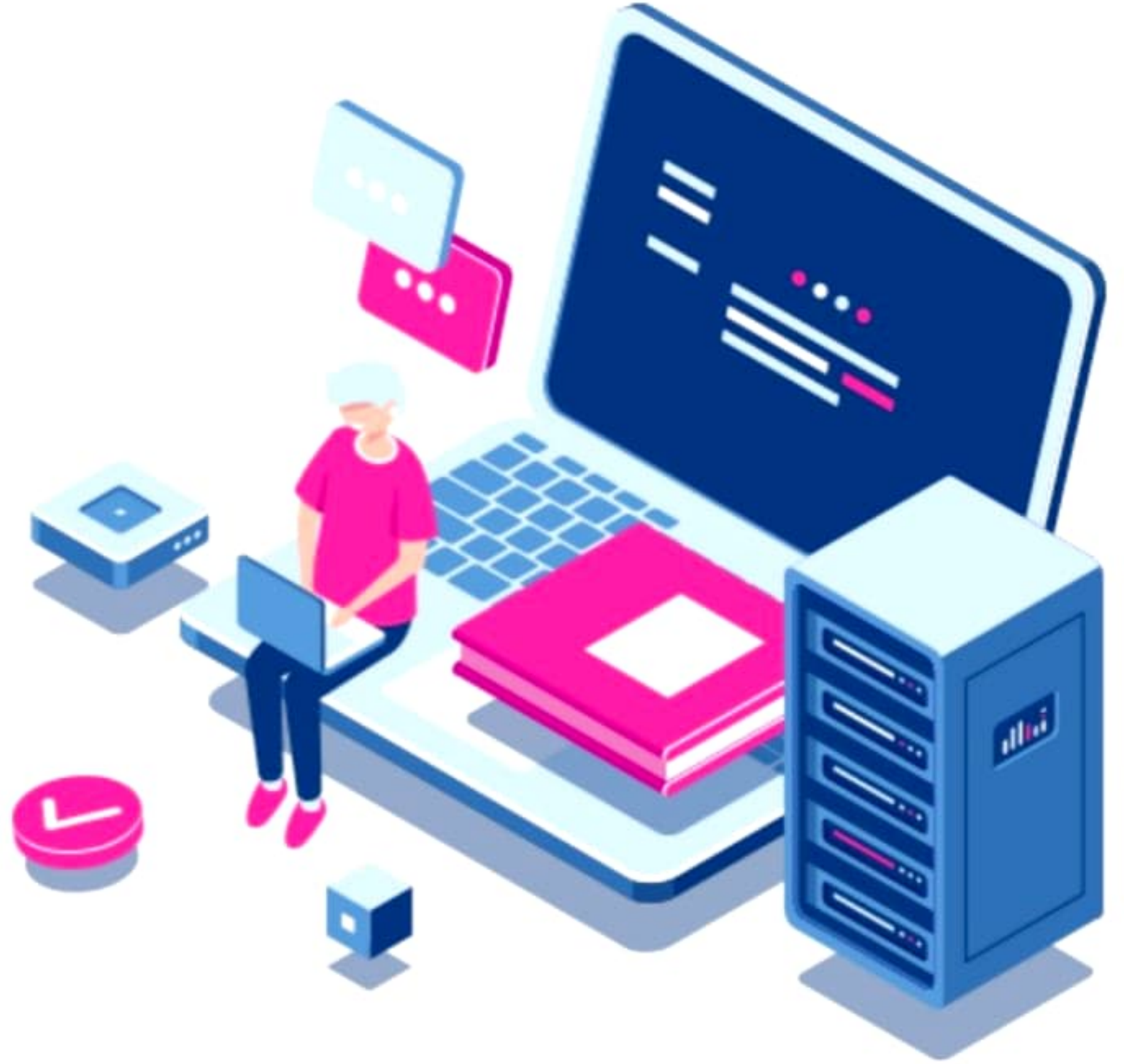


سلسلة

التجمع التعليمي



التجمع التعليمي

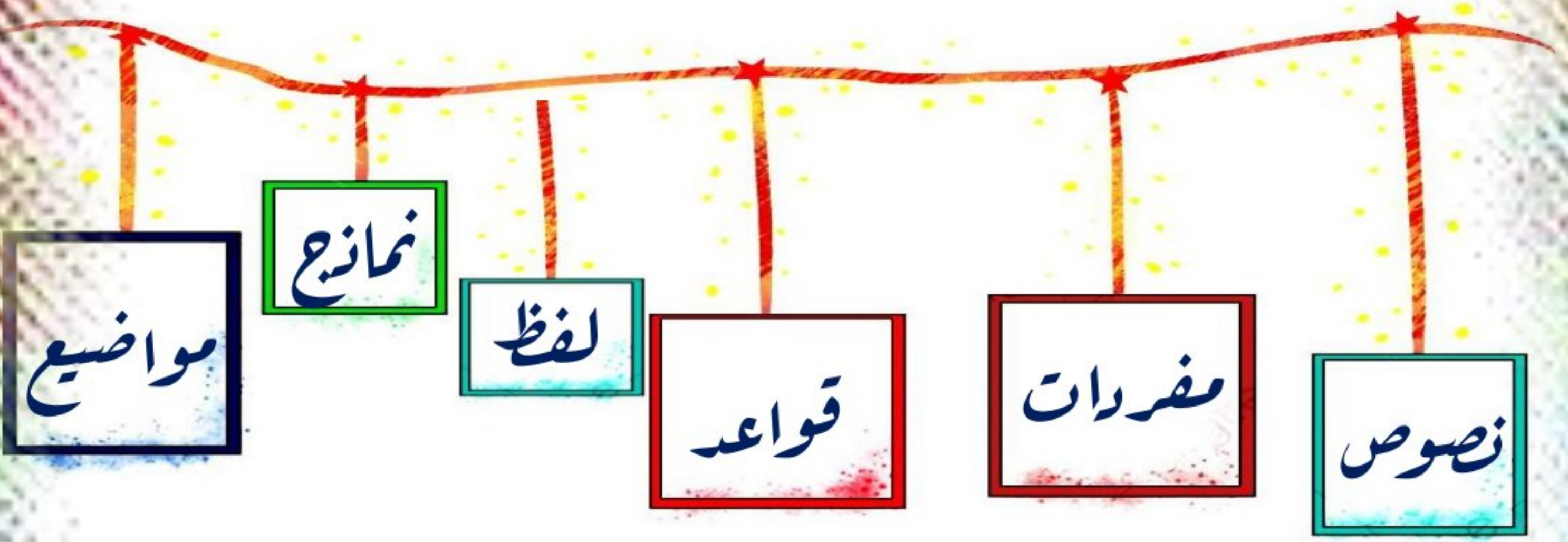


القناة الرئيسية: t.me/BAK111

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

أوراق عمل لطلاب الصف التاسع

EMAR 9



إعداد المدرّسة :

سمر طربين

0944717881

2022-2023

committee	لجنة
praise	يمدح
employ	يستخدم
outfit	ملابس
struggle	كفاح/ يكافح
violence	عنف

a group of people chosen to make decision
to express approval, love, or admiration
to make use of the something.
set of clothes that you wear together
trying hard to achieve something.
the use of physical force to harm someone

Prize	جائزة
method	طريقة
puppets	دمى متحركة
explain	يشرح
aim	هدف
forget	ينسى

daily life	حياة يومية
realise	يدرك
pupils	التلاميذ
refuse	يرفض
academic	أكاديمي

results	نتائج
build	يبني
character	شخصية
motto	شعار
establish	يؤسس

foundation	مؤسسة
train	يدرّب
approach	طريقة
dream	حلم
prevent	يمنع

special	خاص
make	يصنع
difference	اختلاف
failing	فشل

Hanan Al-Hroub was a poorly paid teacher in the West Bank. Then she won the 1\$ million Global Teacher Prize. The committee praised Mrs. Al-Hroub's "play and learn" method, which she still employs. Besides her clown outfit, Mrs. Al-Hroub uses balloons, hula-hoops, toy cars and puppets to explain her lessons. Her aim is to make the classroom a calm and fun place where children can forget about the struggles of daily life, and open their minds. "We play first, and when we play we learn," she said. "The kids don't even realise they are learning." In addition to the toys and balloons, which she pays for with her own money, she uses videos and even PowerPoint in the classroom. For the first month of the a new school year, her eight-year-old pupils may not even see an exercise book. Parents often refuse the focus on play. That soon changes, Mrs. Al-Hroub says, when they realise that her methods improve behaviour - especially in troubled kids - and academic results.

She also see it as her duty to build their character. "No to violence" is a motto in her classes. Mrs. Al-Hroub plans to establish her own foundation and use some of her winnings to train other teachers to follow her approach. It is worth mentioning that Mrs. Al-Hroub's dream was to be a doctor but failing to do so did not prevent her from being a special person who could make a difference.

A. Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

- Mrs. Al- Hroub has always wanted to become a
a- teacher b- nurse c- doctor d- businesswoman
- Mrs. Al- Hroub is a teacher in a school.
a- secondary b- primary c- Nursery d- intermediate
- Mrs. Al- Hroub was a paid teacher in the West Bank.
a- high b- low c- rich d- quick
- Mrs. Al- Hroub's way of teaching is
a- boring b- lazy c- bad d- exciting
- One of these is not from Mrs. Al- Hroub's teaching tools.....
a- puppets b- balloons c- radios d- videos



B. Vocabulary (P8)

1. The teacher began to the students for their excellent work.			
a- employ	b- refuse	c- praise	d- struggle
2. An act of caused the window to be broken.			
a- praise	b- struggle	c- outfit	d- violence
3. The artist had to a hammer to open his paint cans.			
a-employ	b-refuse	c- praise	d- struggle
4. She was wearing a splendid			
a- outfit	b- committee	c- violence	d- struggle
5. His against cancer lasted for years.			
a- praise	b- struggle	c- outfit	d- violence



Creativity and Initiative

UNIT 2 / page 12

Light Initiative

initiative	مبادرة	a <u>new plan</u> for dealing with a particular problem.	curriculum	منهاج مدرسي
visually impaired	ضعيف البصر	people with <u>sight problems</u> .	administration	إدارة
reference	مرجع	<u>source of information</u> like books or articles.	divided	مقسم
provide	يقدم	to <u>give</u> somebody something or to supply.	tasks	مهام
announce	يعلن	to <u>tell</u> people something officially.	announce	يعلن
absolutely	مطلقاً	completely true.	publish	ينشر
Braille	نظام بريل	a <u>system</u> of printing for <u>blind people</u> .	free	مجاني

includes	يتضمن
record	يسجل
college	جامعة

benefit	مصلحة
aim	هدف
meet	يحقق

needs	احتياجات
desire	رغبة
access	يصل

montage	مونتاچ
suffer	يعاني
Target	هدف

What is 'Light Initiative'?

Light **Initiative** started with two people and now it **includes** more than 350 volunteers. They voluntarily **record** school and **college** books for the **benefit** of the **visually impaired** people. They started recording the books of the 9th and the 12th grades; they also record university books and **references**.

Their **aim** is to **meet** the visually impaired people's actual **needs** whatever they are.

How do they work?

Usually, the visually impaired person who has the **desire** to study a **curriculum** or a **reference**, contacts the initiative **administration** and **provides** them with the books needed. Then, the book is **divided** into **tasks** for a number of volunteers to record them.

Social Media: They use a Facebook page and a YouTube channel. On the Facebook page they **announce** that they finished this book or this **curriculum**, and they use the YouTube channel to **publish** the recordings. These records are saved in mp3 format.

Service Cost: Their services are **absolutely free**; i.e. the volunteer is not paid, and it doesn't cost the visually impaired person anything. Anyone with a network can have **access** to their records.

Tools: Volunteers need very simple things. They use mobiles for recording and laptops to do the **montage**. No professional tools are needed.

What's New? Light Initiative's new project is turning the Syrian curriculum into **Braille**. This will help Syrian students who **suffer** from sight problems.

Light Initiative's Target:

Light Initiative is trying to bring some light into the visually impaired people's lives.



A. Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

- Light Initiative began with volunteers.
a- 22 b- 2 c- 350 d- 35
- Volunteers record school and collage books for people with problems.
a- hearing b- hands c- legs d- sight
- The recordings are published on
a- Facebook page b- YouTube channel c- Twitter d- WhatsApp
- The volunteer gets for his job.
a- a little money b- a lot of money c- much money d- no money
- Source of information like books or articles is called
a- reference b- montage c- service d- light

B. Vocabulary (P14)

for the benefit of	لمصلحة	meet the needs	يلبي حاجات	have access	يصل إلى/يحصل على
1. This party was done for the of the poor.					
a- recording	b- benefit	c- volunteers	d- books		
2. A lift was put to the disabled people's needs.					
a- record	b- announce	c- have	d- meet		
3. Some people in Africa do not to safe drinking water.					
a- record	b-announce	c- access	d- meet		

A More Comfortable Life

UNIT 3 / page 20

Life in the Future

futurologist	متنبأ بالمستقبل	someone who forecasts the future.	fields	مجالات
predict	ينتنبأ / يتوقع	to say that something will happen in the future.	activity	النشاطات
obvious	واضح	clear	entertainment	الترفيه
aspects	مظاهر/مجالات	areas / fields	technology	التكنولوجيا
replace	يستبدل	take the place of	imagined	تخيل
traditional	تقليدي	old	worse	أسوأ
absent	غائب	not present	robots	رجل آلي
improve	يحسّن	make something better.	role	دور
disease	مرض	illness	medicine	دواء
crops	محاصيل	plants grow by farmers as food	researchers	الباحثون
peace	سلام	the opposite of war	cure	علاج

housing	السكن	hunger	الجوع	spread	ينتشر	fight	يقاتل
problems	مشاكل	peace	السلام	previous	السابق	education	التعليم

Life in the future will be very different. **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, as for education, 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. So even absent students will learn.

Second, health will **improve**. Technology will also play a very important **role** in that. New **medicines** will

help people get better. Robots will help doctors and sometimes replace them. Add to that, scientists and **researchers** will find **cure** to many diseases like Aids and Cancer. So people will live longer. Third, **housing problems** will end. People will build houses everywhere. So everyone will have a place to live in. Fourth, **hunger** will come to an end. People will grow new types of **crops** everywhere even on the roofs of buildings. Fifth and last, world **peace** will **spread** because of all the **previous** aspects. The world will have nothing to **fight** for. Everyone will have **education**, health, home and food. So everyone will be happier and love will be everywhere.



A. Choose the right answer (a, b, or c) to complete the following :

- Life in the future will be from our lives.
a- same b- different c- complicated
- Students go to school every day.
a- shouldn't b- must c- should
- Health will in the future.
a- not improve b- improve c- decrease
- People will cure for many diseases.
a- get b- ignore c- not find
- will help people in all aspects.
a- robots b- children c- workers

B. Vocabulary (P22)

1. It is difficult to what the long-term effects of the accident will be. من الصعب أن نتنبأ ماذا ستكون التأثيرات بعيدة المدى للحادثة.	a- predict	b- replace	c- improve	d- build
2. The weather towards the evening. تحسن الطقس عند المساء.	a- predicted	b- replaced	c- improved	d- built
3. His father suffers from a heart يعاني والده من مرض في القلب.	a- peace	b- hunger	c- disease	d- food
4. The way of reducing pollution is to use cars less. الطريقة الواضحة للتقليل من التلوث هي أن نقلل من استخدام السيارات.	a- bad	b- different	c- obvious	d- short
5. She felt at when she arrived. شعرت بالسلام حين وصلت.	a- peace	b- disease	c- education	d- health
6. The new software package willthe old one. حزمة البرامج الجديدة سوف تستبدل القديمة.	a- predict	b- replace	c- grow	d- build

Writing (p25) :

Conjunctions

and	و	but	لكن	because	لأن	so	لذلك
-----	---	-----	-----	---------	-----	----	------

1. In twenty years' time I will be married we will have two children. بعد عشرين سنة ، سأكون متزوجاً وسيكون لدينا طفلين .	a- and	b- because	c- but	d- so
2. I will be an English teacher it's my favourite subject. سأكون مدرس لغة إنكليزية لأنها مادتي المفضلة	a- because	b- so	c- but	d- and
3. We will have a nice house it will not be very big. سيكون لدينا منزل جميل لكنه لن يكون كبيراً جداً.	a- because	b- so	c- but	d- and

4. I'm interested in music, I will have a wonderful music collection.

أنا مهتم بالموسيقى، لذلك سيكون لدي مجموعة موسيقية رائعة.

a- because

b- so

c- but

d- when

5- I will play traditional folksongs very well I'm learning them now.

سأعزف أغاني شعبية تقليدية بشكل جيد لأنني أتعلمها الآن.

a- because

b- but

c- or

d- although



UNIT 4 / page 26

Transport and tourism

Autonomous Vehicles

efficient	فعال
allow	يسمح
delivery	توصيل
insurance	تأمين
fine	غرامة
official	مسؤول
financial	مادي

working well without wasting time or energy
to let someone do something / to permit
the act of bringing goods, letters etc. to a particular person or place
protection against future loss
money that you have to pay as a punishment
a person who is in position of authority
relating to money

autonomous vehicles	ذاتية القيادة مركبات
change	تغير
transportation	النقل
cause	بسبب
need	يحتاج
solved	تحل

unemployment	البطالة
lose	يخسر
social	اجتماعي
problems	مشاكل

companies	الشركات
governments	الحكومات
income	الدخل
parking	مواقف سيارات

taxes	الضرائب
planning	تخطيط
Dramatic	جذري
change	تغير

ministers	وزراء
chaos	فوضى
addressed	مناقشة
allowed	يسمح بها

Some people think that **autonomous vehicles** will **change** our lives for the better. They think that they will be safer and **transportation** will be more **efficient**. However, others believe that autonomous vehicles will **cause** many problems that **need** to be **solved** before they are allowed to become a part of our daily lives.

First, driverless cars will increase **unemployment**. Thousands of drivers will **lose** their jobs if autonomous vehicles are **allowed** to take over the roads. Truck drivers, **delivery** drivers, taxi drivers and many other kinds of drivers will lose their jobs. This increase in unemployment could cause serious **social problems**.

Second, **companies** and **governments** will lose money. For example, **insurance** companies now get about fifty percent of their **income** from car insurance. Governments and cities, too, will lose much money from **parking**, speeding **fin**es and petrol **taxes**.

Finally, there is no **planning**. **Dramatic change** is coming, but governments haven't begun thinking about it. Only some American cities have done long-term planning. Driverless cars could arrive by 2030, but most government **officials** and transport **ministers** are only worried about short-term problems.

In conclusion, it is possible that autonomous vehicles will not benefit society if they are introduced too quickly. They may cause social **chaos** through unemployment,

financial loss and lack of planning. It is important that these issues are **addressed** before autonomous vehicles are allowed on our roads.



A. Choose the right answer (a, b, or c) to complete the following :

1. Driverless cars will unemployment.
a- decrease b- stop c- increase
2. Governments will money because of driverless cars.
a- gain b- lose c- get
3. Insurance companies will difficulties.
a- face b- stop c- end

4. governments have made long term planning!
 a- Many b- Few c- A lot of
5. We are going to face problems.
 a- political b- religious c- financial

B. Vocabulary (p 28) :

1. Do you have on your house and its contents?			هل لديك تأمين على منزلك ومحتوياته؟
a- income	b- benefit	c- transport	d- insurance
2. The effects of smoking are serious.			التأثيرات بعيدة المدى للتدخين خطيرة.
a- autonomous	b- safe	c- long-term	d- good
3. He was for parking on the wrong side of the street.			تم تغريمه بسبب الوقوف في مكان خاطئ من الشارع.
a- fined	b- allowed	c- rewarded	d- increased
4. They are working together to the whole society.			يعملون معاً لكي يفيدوا المجتمع كله.
a- allow	b- benefit	c- increase	d- fine
5. My parents wouldn't me to go abroad.			لا يسمح لي والداي بالذهاب خارج البلاد.
a- allow	b- benefit	c- increase	d- fine
6. She took on extra work to increase her			أخذت عمل إضافي لتزيد من دخلها.
a-fine	b- problems	c- income	d- unemployment



Science

page 30

If you look into the night sky, you may notice the Moon appears to change shape each night. Some nights, the Moon might look like a narrow crescent. Other nights, the Moon might look like a bright circle. On other nights, you might not be able to see the Moon at all. The different shapes of the Moon that we see at different times of the month are called the Moon's **phases**. Why does this happen? The shape of the Moon isn't changing throughout the month. However, our view of the Moon does change. The Moon does not produce its own light. The source of light is the Sun. Without the Sun, our Moon would be completely dark. What you may have heard referred to as "moonlight" is actually just sunlight reflecting off of the Moon's surface. The Sun's light comes from one direction, and it always lights up one half of the Moon which is the side of the Moon that is facing the Sun and



Stories from around the world

page 32

The Happy Fisherman

Once upon a time there was a king and a queen who had only one son. Their kingdom was very large with fruitful gardens, fountains, swings and many interesting things. They need a few days to go round it. But the king's son, the prince, was always unhappy. Nothing made him happy although the king and the queen did their best, but in vain. The king and the queen called for most of the doctors and professors in the kingdom to see the prince but they failed to make him happy. One day, a wise man heard about the prince's problem and knew that the king and the queen were worried about their son. So he went to the king and told him that he had a solution which might solve the problem. He told them that they had to find a truly happy man in the kingdom and the prince should wear the happy man's shirt for a night and a day. The king asked his servants and guards to search for a truly happy man in the kingdom but nonsense, there was no single happy man in the kingdom.

One day, the king decided to go fishing. While he was on the shore he heard a fisherman singing. He approached him and asked him if he were happy. The fisherman told him that he felt always that he was the happiest man in the whole world and he was pleased with everything throughout his life. Then, the king was very happy because he thought he had found the man who could lend him his shirt for his son to wear. So the king asked the happy fisherman if he could do him a favour and lend him his shirt for his son. The fisherman laughed and told the king willingly he would, but he continued unfortunately he didn't have any shirt all his life. The king realised then that wealth wouldn't always bring happiness.



Make up Your Mind

UNIT 5 / page 34

Learn a Skill and Work with a Will

stick	يلتزم
ascertain	يتحقق
beneficial	مفيد
potholes	مشاكل صغيرة
map out	يخطط
alternatives	بديل
identify	يتعرف على
basis	أساس

to <u>continue</u> doing something in a determined way.
to <u>find out</u> something.
having a <u>good</u> effect.
minor difficulties.
<u>plan</u> carefully how something will happen.
<u>something</u> that can be used instead of something else.
to <u>recognize</u> someone or something.
the <u>facts</u> , <u>ideas</u> , or things from which something can be developed.

Wisdom	الحكمة
skill	مهارات
virtue	الفضيلة
decisions	قرارات
choice	خيار
ongoing	متواصلة
cornerstone	حجر الأساس
leadership	قيادة جيدة

critical	نقدي
thinking	تفكير
determination	إرادة

awareness	وعي
tools	أدوات
prevents	يمنع

collaborate	يتعاونون
outline	تحدد
organization	تنظيم

vital	حيوي
priority	أولوية

"**Wisdom** is knowing what to do next, **skill** is knowing how to do it and **virtue** is doing it"

(David Star Jordan).

We make thousands of **decisions** a day. Making a **choice** is easy. Choosing well takes knowledge and skill. You have many decision-making examples in daily life such as deciding what to wear, what to eat for lunch, what task to do next, choosing which book to read, etc.

Decision making is an **ongoing** process in every aspect of life, large or small. The ability to make a decision and **stick** to it is the **cornerstone** of good **leadership** skills. Having **critical thinking** skills allows one to **ascertain** the problem and come up with a suitable and **beneficial** solution. Before taking a step, we must try to see where possible **potholes** are. This won't just make us stronger moving forward. It will also give us more **determination** and **awareness** about what we are deciding. The decision-making **tools** help you to **map out** all the possible **alternatives** to your decision, its chances of success or failure. So to make a decision, you must first **identify** the problem you need to solve or the question you need to answer.

What also **prevents** effective decision-making is when you do not have enough information about your decision. In this case you are making a decision without any **basis**.

Teamwork helps you to make the right decision. You must **collaborate** with your family members and classmates, at some point, to make your right decision. Time management is very important; since decisions need to be made quickly sometimes, you have to **outline** the amount of time you have to make your decision. Also, **organization** is **vital** in your making a final decision. You should use this skill to find out what results you're looking for and if it's a top **priority**.



A. Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

1. Wisdom is knowing to do next, skill is knowing how to do it.
a- how b- when c- why d- what
2. Decision making is a process in every aspect of life.
a- fixed b- continuing c- different d- similar
3. The of good leadership skills is the ability to make a decision and stick to it.
a- key b- important c- necessity d- bad
4. Making a choice is thing.
a- a complicated b- a simple c- a hard d- a relaxing
5. Deciding what to wear is a daily
a- choice b- decision c- obligation d- hobby

B. Vocabulary (p 37) :

1. Health officials have tried to raise	حاول المسؤولون في الصحة أن يرفعوا الوعي.
a- aware b- awareness c- outline d- potholes	
2. My parents wouldn't me to go the party.	لم يسمح لي والداي بأن أذهب إلى الحفلة.
a- allow b- benefit c- increase d- fine	
3. The club's is to win the League.	أولوية النادي الفوز بالبطولة.
a- awareness b- priority c- failure d- example	
4. Always write for your essays.	دائماً اكتب مخططاً لمقالاتك.
a- an awareness b- a decision c- a party d- an outline	
5. Elephants to look after their young.	تتعاون الفيلة للاعتناء بصغارها.
a- awareness b- identify c- collaborate d- allow	

Exciting Challenge

UNIT 6 / page 40

Mothers' Decisions can Change the World

pretend	يتظاهر
genius	عبقري
frustrate	يحبط
quit	يتوقف

behave in a way to <u>make people believe something that is not true.</u>
someone who is unusually <u>intelligent</u> or very <u>smart</u> .
to <u>make somebody feel annoyed</u> .
<u>stop doing something.</u>

mentally ill	مريض عقلياً
educate	يدرس
hid	خبأ
house schooled	يدرس في المنزل

memorize	حفظ
frustrated	محبط
diary	مفكرة

setup	أنشأ
laboratory	مخبر
hero	بطل

telegraph	برقيات
station	محطة
educate	يثقف

numerous	ضخمة
persisted	ثابر
inventor	مخترع

One day Thomas Edison came home and gave his mother a letter from his teacher. As she read the letter, his mother's eyes were tearful. Thomas Edison's teacher wrote that Edison was mentally ill and wouldn't be allowed in school anymore. When Edison asked his mother what this letter was about, she **pretended** to read it aloud, saying your son couldn't go to school because he was **a genius** and the school was too small for him. "Please teach him yourself." Edison's mother hid the letter and decided to educate young Thomas at home. Edison was homeschooled by his mother's decision; he wasn't able to memorize lessons and needed hands-on experience to understand and learn things. Edison's mother wasn't **frustrated**; she wanted Edison to be a scientist. He grew up and set up a laboratory at home and began his own experiments. He also set up his own telegraph station and sent out messages by using a train whistle.

At the age of 30, Edison invented the phonograph. His work in a number of fields created the basis for many technologies that we enjoy today. However, like anyone else, he suffered through failure numerous times, but where others **quit**, he persisted. After his mother's death, one day Edison found the hidden school letter, cried for hours and then he wrote in his diary, Thomas Alva Edison was a mentally ill child that, by a hero mother, became a genius. Edison said: "My mother was a great woman, she believed in me and made me one of the greatest inventors".



A. Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

- When Edison's mother read the letter she.....
a- told him the truth b- ignored the letter c- hid the letter d- tore the letter
- Edison's teacher told his mother that he was
a- smart b- clever c- stupid d- unable to be a normal student
- Edison's mother decided to
a- let him stop learning b- let him work as mechanic
c- let him stay at home doing nothing d- let him continue studying at home.
- At last Edison became
a- an ordinary man b- a sales man c- a stupid man d- a genius
- The word **pretend** in the text means
a- to behave in a way people believe you b- to make fun of people
c- to insult people d- to lose temper

B. Vocabulary (p 41) :

1. My father was at storytelling.	أبي كان عبقرياً في سرد القصص.		
a- an inventor	b- a scientist	c- a genius	d- an experience
2. His showed that lightning was a kind of electricity.	أظهرت تجاربه أن البرق نوع من الكهرباء.		
a- experiments	b- problems	c- whistle	d- decision
3. She with her studies in spite of financial problems.	ثابرت بدراستها على الرغم من المشاكل المالية.		
a- decided	b- wrote	c- failed	d- persisted
4. Failing more than once students.	الرسوب أكثر من مرة يحبط الطلاب.		
a- helps	b- frustrates	c- encourages	d- invented

Review 1

page 47

Secrets of a Happy Brain

factors	حقائق
mutual	مشترك
empathy	تعاطف
state of flow	ندفق
optimistic	متفائل

one of several things that influence something.
shared in common
understanding
sooth movement or progress
hoping for the good

genes	جينات
shaped	محدد بـ
effect	تأثير
shelter	مأوى
party	بشكل جزئي

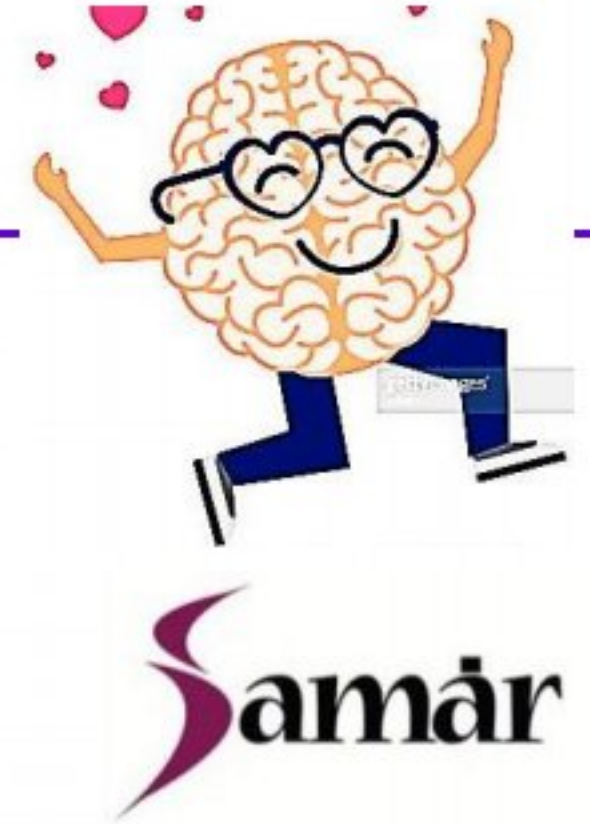
wealth	ثروة
fame	شهرة
material	مادي

quality	نوعية
acceptance	القبول
trust	الثقة

regular	نظامي
basis	أساس
optimistic	متفائل

brain	دماغ
negative	سلبي
threats	تهديدات

The human brain remembers negative experiences more easily than positive ones. Our brains have developed this way because threats, and dangerous events, had an immediate effect on our memories compared to positive things like food or shelter. As a result, you likely know what makes you unhappy, but do you know what makes you happy? Research suggests that our level of happiness depends partly on factors we cannot control – our genes and our life circumstances. However, our level of happiness is also shaped by the choices we make. If you've been chasing wealth, fame, good looks, material things, and power, you may be looking for happiness in all the wrong places. Psychologists suggest that the following six habits make people happier. People who form close relationships tend to be happier than those who do not. The number of friends we have is not important. What matters is the quality of our relationships. Relationships that bring happiness usually involve the sharing of feelings, mutual respect, acceptance, trust, fun and empathy. People who make a habit of caring for the well-being of others tend to be happier. This might involve volunteering for an organization or reaching out to support friends and family on a regular basis. 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.



A. Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

- Negative experiences can be than positive one.
a- ignored b- remembered c- forgotten
- If you are optimistic you are likely to be
a- depressed b- sad c- happy
- Caring for material things makes you
a- optimistic b- pessimistic c- happy
- Friends are in quality not in
a- money b- appearance c- number
- Helping people makes you
a- angry b- frustrated c- satisfied

Critical Moments

UNIT 7 / page 52

No One Had Believed
it was Possible

iceberg	جبل جليدي
lifeboat	قارب نجاة
survivor	ناج
sink	يغرق
supply	يزود

a <u>large</u> mass of <u>ice</u> floating in the sea.
a <u>small boat</u> to save people if the ship sinks.
a <u>person who continues to live</u> after danger.
to go down.
to provide.

carrying	يحمل
passengers	مسافر
great	كبيرة
loss	خسارة
edge of death	على وشك الموت

tragedy	مأساة
steamship	بواخر
safe	آمن
old rule	قاعدة قديمة

supplied	زودوا
practiced	مارسوا
drill	تدريبات
warmly	دافئة

hit	ضرب
warnings	انذارات
struck	ضربت
nevertheless	مع ذلك

direct	اتجاه
speed	سرعة
received	تلقت
direction	اتجاه

In 1912, the "Titanic" hit an iceberg on its first trip across the Atlantic. The Titanic was the largest ship that had ever travelled on the sea. It was carrying 2207 people, but it had taken on enough lifeboats for only 1178 people. Not more than 651 of the passengers were able to get into lifeboats.

Some of the survivors had been in the icy water for hours when they were saved. Most of the passengers hadn't lived long; 1502 people had lost their lives. But why was there such a great loss of life and so few survivors who were on the edge of death? Nobody had prepared for such a tragedy. Nobody had believed that the Titanic could sink. The steamship company had thought that its ship would be completely safe in all situations. **They** had followed an old rule for the number of lifeboats, so they had supplied lifeboats for only half the people. The passengers had not yet received their lifeboat numbers, nor had they practiced lifeboat drill before the accident. Many of them had not even dressed warmly, the ship had hit the iceberg late at night, and they did not believe they were in danger. The ship had already received 6 ice warnings on its radio when it struck the iceberg. Nevertheless, it had not changed its direction or its speed. A tragedy like the sinking of the Titanic should never happen again.



A. Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

- The Titanic was the ship had ever travelled on the sea.
a- smallest b- fastest c- biggest d- longest
- The number of passengers that were able to get into lifeboats is
a- 1502 b- 651 c- 1178 d- 2207
- The word in bold "they" in the text refers to
a- the passengers b- survivors c- the steamship company d- all people
- A small boat to save people on board if the ship sinks is called
a- lifeboat b- iceberg c- survivor d- steamship
- When the ship received 6 ice warnings on its radio :
a- it had struck the iceberg b- it had changed its direction
c- it hadn't changed its direction and its speed d- it had changed its speed



At Risk

UNIT 8 / page 58

Sky Walkers

shoot	يلتقط
spice up	يضيف الإثارة
incredible	لا يصدق / مذهل
scaling	تسلق
skyscrapers	ناطحات سحاب
beneficial	مؤثر

to take a <u>photograph</u> of something.
to <u>add</u> interest or <u>excitement</u> to something.
<u>impossible</u> or very difficult to <u>believe</u> .
<u>climbing</u> to the top of something very high.
very <u>tall buildings</u> in a city.
<u>having a good effect</u> .

selfie	صورة السيلفي
selfie portrait	صورة الشخص نفسه
digital	رقمي
held	تمسك
supported	مستندة
stick	عصا

social media	تواصل اجتماعي
equipment	معدات
earned	كسب
dozens	عشرات
followed	ساروا
footsteps	خطوات
cliffs	قمم صخرية

bridges	جسور
landscapes	مناظر طبيعية
snap	التقاط
circumstances	ظروف
cause	تسبب
death	الموت
shocking	صادم

scene	منظر
kind	نوع
structures	أبنية
spoil	يفسد
issues	قضايا
useless	غير مفيد
crazy	مجنون

idea	فكرة
precious	ثمين
valuable	قيم
safety	سلامة
irresponsible	غير مسؤول
behaviours	تصرفات

A selfie is a self-portrait photograph, typically taken with a digital camera or a smart phone, which may be held in the hand or supported by a selfie stick. Selfies are often shared on social media services such as Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, and Instagram. When Marat Dupri bought his camera, he decided he would **shoot** nice landscape pictures. Feeling it might not have been the most original idea ever, he started to **spice things up** by climbing up higher and higher structures, using no safety equipment at all. Marat Dupri earned the name of "The sky walker"; and quickly, dozens of people followed his footsteps, trying to get the most **incredible** views. Then most people began to take dangerous selfies while travelling. They began **scaling** **skyscrapers**, cliffs and bridges to **capture** a photo to remember. Almost everyone has taken out their smart phones to snap a photo of themselves. But many studies showed that when taken in dangerous circumstances, selfies can cause death. This Instagram shot was taken by Angela Nikolau, from Tianjin, China. Some might even say "It's too dangerous". How did she even get there?!

This is also one of many pictures snapped by Daniel Lau, one of the world's most well-known photographers. In this photo, the skyscrapers of Hong Kong set the shocking scene.

At last, we can say that this kind of art seems to have been lost somewhere between the ground and the sky. Be careful not to spoil this art and use it for lovely memories and beneficial issues. Take care of yourselves and other people around you. Putting yourselves at risk is useless; it sounds to be a crazy idea. Our lives are very precious and valuable. We shouldn't lose them by irresponsible behaviours.



A. Choose the right answer (a, b, or c) to complete the following :

- Selfie can be taken by
 a- digital camera b- smart phone c- both (a+b)
- Selfie can be dangerous .
 a- never b- generally c- rarely
- (According to the text): Selfie can sometimes cause
 a- fame b- accidents c- death
- We must the beauty of selfie.
 a- keep b- waste c- ignore
- It is to put your life at risk.
 a- important b- stupid c- exciting



Focus on

Algebra is a branch of mathematics dealing with symbols and the rules for manipulating those symbols.

- Basics of Algebra cover the simple operation of mathematics like addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division involving both constant and variables. For example, $x+10 = 20$.

This introduces an important algebraic concept known as equations.

- Learning algebra helps to develop your critical thinking skills. That includes problem solving, logic, patterns, and reasoning.

Common Symbols Used in Algebra

Symbols save time and space when writing. Here are the most common algebraic symbols:

Symbol	Meaning	Example
+	Add	$3+7 = 10$
-	Subtract	$5-2 = 3$
×	Multiply	$4 \times 3 = 12$
/ or ÷	Divide	$20/5 = 4$ or $20 \div 5 = 4$
=	Equals	$1+1 = 2$
≠ to	not equal	$\pi \neq 2$

$< \leq$	less than, less than or equal to	$2 < 3$
$> \geq$	greater than, greater than or equal to	$5 > 1$
\Rightarrow	implies (if ... then)	a and b are odd \Rightarrow $a + b$ is even
\therefore	Therefore	$a=b \therefore b=a$
	equations	$x+10 = 20$

Stories from around the world



page 66

The Boastful Turtle

Once upon a time there was a turtle who had a dream. His dream was that he wanted to fly. He always complained about the matter. He was ready to do anything that could make him fly. The turtle was always unsatisfied and angry because his flippers weren't wings and his shell made him too heavy to fly. He was annoyed that other turtles were happy with swimming, and aren't jealous of the birds who could do the thing he could only dream of. The turtle, finally, asked a goose if she could help him to try flying. She told the other geese about the turtle's demand. The geese wanted to help the turtle and began to think of a way that could make his dream true. Finally, they came up with an idea. They decided that two of the geese would hold a stick which the turtle could hold with his strong mouth. While the geese were flying, the selfish turtle couldn't help keeping silent. He looked at all the turtles who were swimming in the river below. He opened his mouth boasting about how wonderful flying was and that they would never fly like him. But he forgot that the moment he opened his mouth he would fall down and never fly or even swim again.



Stay Positive

UNIT 9 / page 68

Who Deserves the Award?

deserve	يستحق
rejoice	يبتهج
challenge	تحد
diligently	بجد
fold	يطوي
reveal	يظهر
afford	يشتري
motivate	تحفيز
poverty	فقر

to be <u>worthy</u> of something.
express <u>great happiness</u> about something / celebrate
<u>a difficult task</u> that tests somebody's ability and skill.
showing <u>care and effort</u> in work or duties.
to <u>lay one part</u> of a paper <u>on the other</u> part / to bend
make something known / show something hidden.
to have enough money to <u>buy</u> something.
to make someone want to do something
lack of money

motivate	يحفز
poorly	فقر
simple	بسيط
symbolic	رمزي
marks	علامات
collecting	جمع
efforts	جهود

award	جائزة
suitable	مناسب
solution	حل

opinion	رأي
folded	مطوية
reveal	يكشف

pulled	سحبت
owner	صاحب / مالك
joy	فرح

tears	دموع
buy	يشتري
surprised	مدهش

Mariam was a teacher who wanted to **motivate** her students and make them do their best in the exam. So, she told them that she would give a gift, which is a new pair of shoes, to the one whose marks would be excellent. Children **rejoiced** over this **challenge** and they all started writing **diligently**. After collecting the papers, the teacher was surprised to find that everyone had a full mark. Who would get the gift? she thought. The teacher thanked everyone for their effort but she was confused about who would **deserve** the award as everyone had got the full mark. The teacher thought of a suitable solution with her students. The students' opinion was that each of them

would write his/her name on a **folded** paper and put it in a box from which the teacher would pick one. So, the paper will would **reveal** the name of the award's winner. Indeed, the teacher pulled a paper in front of all students and read the child's name [Nada], and said: "you are the owner of the award". With joy and tears in her eyes, Nada came forward where the shoes were. She thanked everyone for this wonderful gift which come on time. Her parents couldn't **afford** to buy her new shoes because of their extreme poverty. The teacher returned home crying and told her husband what had happened. He was surprised and wanted to know the reason of her tears. She said: "When I opened the rest of the papers, I found that all the students had written the same name [Nada]".



A. Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

- The teacher's idea was :
a- great b- bad c- useless d- silly
- The children wrote on a piece of paper.
a- different names b- the same name c- their names d- their teacher's name
- The main idea of the game is to :
a- depress the students . b- frustrate the students.
c- motivate the students. d- humiliate the students.
- The children over the challenge :
a- became happy b- became sad c- became angry d- became disappointed
- Poor** is the opposite of :
a- gift b- sad c- happy d- rich

B. Vocabulary (p 70) :

1. Millions of people in the world live in	ملايين الناس يعيشون في فقر .		
a- poor	b- poverty	c- poorly	d- the poor
2. She was nominated for the best actor	تم ترشيحها لجائزة أفضل ممثل .		
a- box	b- award	c- gift	d- paper
3. The plan is designed to workers to work efficiently.	الخطة مصممة لتحفيز العمال على العمل بفاعلية .		
a- reveal	b- deserve	c- fold	d- motivate

Time Waits for No one

UNIT 10 / page 74

Killing Time is not a Murder!!

productive	منتج
efficiently	بفاعلية
attain	يحصل على
murder	قتل
suicide	انتحار
applicable	ممكن تطبيقه
principle	مبدأ
eventually	أخيراً

<u>fruitful</u> / <u>making goods</u> or growing crops
getting good results <u>without wasting time</u>
gain
illegal <u>killing</u> of a person
self-murder
concerns or <u>related to</u>
moral <u>rule</u>
in the end

waste	يهدر
consider	يعتبر
master	تحقيق
techniques	تقنيات
managing	إدارة
achieve	يحقق
realize	يدرك
increase	ازدياد

multiple	متعددة
tasks	مهام

organize	نظم
divide	مقسّم

ignore	تجاهل
opportunity	فرصة

time	الوقت
stealer	سارقي

control	تحكم
invest	يستثمر

Ancient humans used simple observation to dictate the time. They used the stars to guide them through the change of day and seasons. Then, the sundial was developed. It was the first solar-powered clock.

Egyptians then created four-sided obelisks that throw away a shadow on the ground to show what time of day it was. The water clock was created by the ancient Greeks.

It was used to keep track of the hours of night time, but could be used in the day as well.

The hourglass is yet another piece which was made from two separate glass bulbs that had been rounded. They were connected with a narrow neck made of glass between the two bulbs.



Ready to Contact

UNIT 11 / page 82

Touch People's Hearts

inspired	يُلهم
significant	هام
fulfilled	قانع
volunteer	متطوع/يتطوع
criticize	ينتقد
justified	مبرر

motivate
<u>important</u> enough to be noticed
<u>happy</u> and satisfied
a person who does a job <u>without being paid</u> for it
to <u>talk</u> about someone's faults
having an <u>acceptable reason</u>

create	يخلق
positive	إيجابي
inspiration	الاتهام
powerful	قوي
tips	ملاحظات
follow	اتباع

show	أظهر
care	اهتمام
acts	أفعال
kindness	لطف
earn	يكسب
trust	الثقة

secrets	أسرار
destroyed	تدمر
keep	يحفظ
promises	الوعد
wise	حكيم
criticize	ينتقد

react	ردة الفعل
intelligence	الذكاء
insulted	أهان
made fun of	يسخر من
performance	أداء
upset	غاضب

active	نشط
comprehended	يفهم
eye	بصري
contact	تواصل
show	يظهر
problems	مشاكل

Has you ever been **inspired** by someone to change your life in a **significant** way that made you healthier, happier, or more **fulfilled**? If so, then you understand how inspiration can create a positive difference in a person's life. Inspiration is powerful. If you want to be positive and capable of inspiring others, here are some tips to follow.

- Show people you care. Remember how many times your day was changed by questions like "How are you today?" or "Is everything going well with you?" said by a friend. Your actions are very important too. Many people's lives are inspired by small acts of kindness.

- Earn trust. If you are told a secret by a friend, it stays between you and him/her. Trust takes a long time to be built, but in many cases it can be destroyed in no time.

- Keep your promises. If someone is being helped by a **volunteer**, he/she needs to do it with a smile.

Life has many examples of promises that are kept to save many people's lives.

Therefore, you should be wise enough to keep your word no matter what it takes.

- It is easy to **criticise** people, but that doesn't mean it's the right thing to do. Think about it: "How did you react when your intelligence was being once insulted by someone? Or, if your clothing, or your performance had been criticised in a negative way?" Whether the criticism was **justified** or not, sure you would get upset. No one likes to be criticized, so if you don't have anything positive to say, don't say it at all.

- Be an active listener. Words other people say can be heard, but not many people can actively listen to and comprehend those words to fully understand the meaning behind them. Make an eye contact if someone talks to you about their problems, and ask follow-up questions to show them you care.

A. Choose the right answer (a, b, or c) to complete the following :

- Inspiration can make difference in our life.
a- negative b- small c- positive
- To show people your care is
a- not important b- useless c- very important
- To criticize one means to
a- make fun of him b- to respect him c- to understand him
- Eye contact is when someone is talking to you .
a- bad behaviour b- ugly behaviour c- good behaviour
- You must be a listener.
a- bad b- sad c- good

Vocabulary (p 84) :

Prepositions / حروف الجر

capable <u>of</u>	قادر على	<u>in</u> no time	بسرعة	<u>to</u> earn	لكي يكسب
make fun <u>of</u>	يسخر من	care <u>about</u>	يهتم بـ		

1. You should be positive and capable inspiring others.			
a- to	b- of	c- about	d- in
2. Trust can be destroyed no time.			
a- to	b- of	c- about	d- in
3- You should be honest earn people's trust.			
a- to	b- of	c- about	d- in
4. Don't make fun people.			
a- to	b- of	c- about	d- in
5. Show your family that you care them.			
a- to	b- of	c- about	d- in

Silent, yet talking

UNIT 12 / page 88

Let's Communicate in a Different Way!

signal	إشارة
convey	ينقل
indicate	يدل / يشير
determine	يحدد
clasping	تثبيت
anxious	قلق
frustrated	محبط
deaf	أصم

an action that shows what someone feels
to <u>make</u> ideas, feelings <u>known</u> to somebody
to be a <u>sign</u> of something
to <u>find out</u> the facts about something
<u>holding</u> something tight in your hand
<u>worried</u> about something
feeling <u>annoyed</u> , upset
physically unable to hear

body language	لغة الجسد
refers	تشير
nonverbal	غير كلامي
experts	الخبراء
daily	يومي
communication	تواصل
facial	وجهي

expressions	تعبير
volume	حجم
suggested	اقترحات
account	تفسير
smile	ابتسامة
approval	رضا
frown	العبوس

disapproval	عدم الرضا
disgust	اشمزاز
fear	خوف
indicate	تشير إلى
defence	الدفاع
bored	ملل
anxious	قلق

rapidly	بسرعة
tapping	النقر
impatient	عديم الصبر
privacy	خصوصية
evaluating	تقييم
pay attention	انتبه

crossing	تقاطع
skilful	مهارات
visual	بصري
traits	ميزات
trained	يدرّب
sign	إشارة

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 can account for between 60 to 65% of all communication. A smile may **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. The arms and legs can also themselves be useful in conveying nonverbal information. Crossing legs away from another person may indicate dislike or discomfort with that individual. Crossing the arms can indicate defence, being self-protective.

Clasping the hands behind the back might indicate that a person is feeling bored, **anxious**, or even angry. Rapidly tapping his/her fingers can be a sign that a person is bored, impatient, or **frustrated**. Crossed legs can indicate that a person is feeling in need of privacy. So when you are evaluating somebody, pay attention to the body language, which could tell many unspoken words. Some research suggest that **deaf** people may be especially skilful at picking up visual traits in the actions of others through their body language because they are trained on using sign and body language.

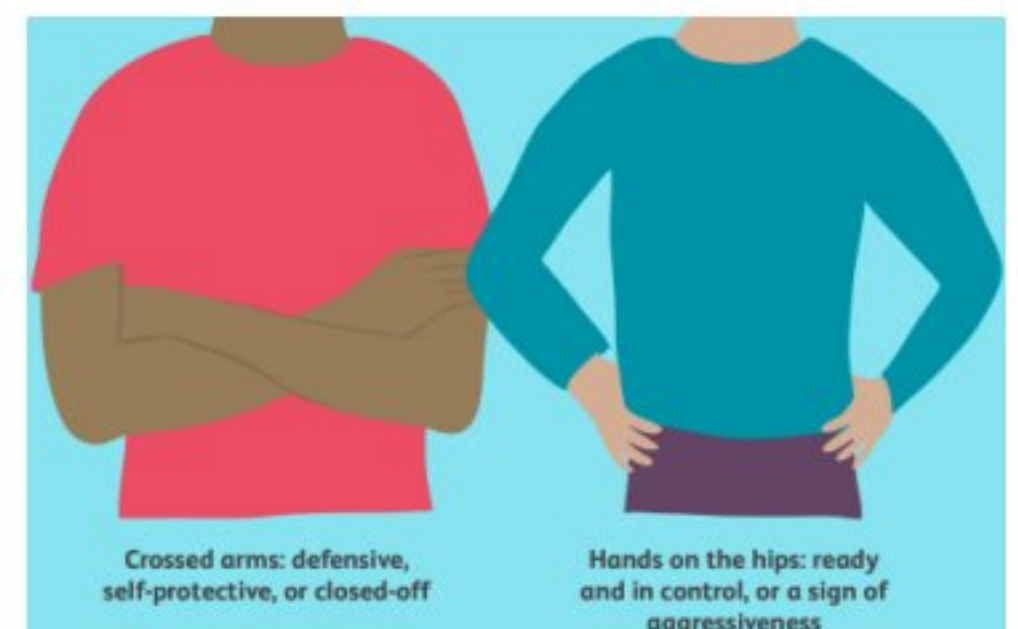


A. Choose the right answer (a, b, or c) to complete the following :

- When using body language we express feelings.
a- can b- can't c- never
- A frown is a sign of
a- happiness b- anger c- joy
- A smile is a sign of
a- anger b- anxiety c- happiness
- Tapping your finger means that the person is
a- happy b- sleepy c- bored
- Deaf people can use
a- signs b- body language c- both (a+b)

B. Vocabulary (p 89) : Complete the following table with the correct words from the reading text.

verb	فعل	noun	اسم
communicate	يتواصل	communication	تواصل
express	يعبر	expression	تعبير
move	يتحرك	movement	حركة
suggest	يقترح	suggestion	اقترح
determine	يحدد	determination	تحديد
defend	يدافع	defense	دفاع



What is Matter?

Matter is the "stuff" that makes up the universe. Everything that takes up space and has mass is matter. Matter is made up of atoms, which are in turn made up of protons, neutrons and electrons. There are four natural states of matter: solids, liquids, gases and plasma. Solids have a definite shape, as well as mass and volume, and do not take the shape of the container in which they are placed. In a liquid, the particles are more loose and are able to flow around each other. Therefore, the liquid will take the shape of its container. In a gas, the particles have a great deal of space between them and have high moving energy. A gas has no definite shape or volume. Plasma is not a common state of matter here on Earth, but it may be the most common state of matter in the universe. Stars are essentially superheated balls of plasma.



LIQUID

SOLID

GAS

A. Complete the paragraph with words from the following cloud.

All materials are either solid, **liquid**, gas or plasma. A brick, chocolate and glass are all **solid**. They can be **held**. They have a definite **shape**. The molecules that make up a solid are packed **tightly** together. Water, milk and syrup are all **liquids**. They can be **poured** and take the shape of the **container** they are in. Steam, helium and carbon dioxide are all **gas**. They are mostly **invisible**. They fill empty **spaces**. Steam is a **gases**, water is a **liquid** and ice is a **solid**.

**Stories from around the World**

Once there lived a woodcutter with his wife. He used to cut wood in the forest and sell them in the market. This was the only means of his livelihood. One day, he went to cut wood in the forest. There he saw a very big tree in front of him. He thought of cutting the whole tree to get more wood. As the woodcutter picked up his axe to cut the tree, he heard a voice, "Please do not cut this tree." The woodcutter stopped and looked here and there, but he found no one. He thought it to be an illusion. Then a fairy spoke from the tree, "I am a fairy and I live in this tree. If you cut it, I will be homeless, the winter is approaching fast and I will die of cold. Do not destroy my home. I will fulfill your three desires instead."

The woodcutter was very happy. Now he could be rich without doing any work. He accepted the fairy's offer and ran to his house to tell his wife about this. His wife was waiting for him as usual. She was surprised to see the woodcutter back so early and said, "You look very happy. What is the matter?"

The woodcutter replied, "I got a big treasure today. I will get a treasure soon." And he started dancing.

The woodcutter narrated the whole incident to his wife. His wife jumped out of joy. The woodcutter said, "I am hungry. Give me something to eat." His wife said, "I have not prepared anything till now. Wait, I will just prepare something for you." The woodcutter said, "No, do not cook anything. I can fulfill any three desires. Now as the first one, I want sweets and hot pudding." As soon as he uttered these words, a plate of hot pudding came before him. He ate to his satisfaction and the plate continued to fill again and again.

Then he asked his wife also to eat the tasty pudding. But she was very angry and said, "You have wasted one chance, and now I wish that the pudding should be pasted on your nose!" The pudding immediately stuck to his nose. The woodcutter got annoyed and said, "Oh, what a fool you are!" He tried to clear the pudding from his nose, but the pudding remained stuck. He scolded his wife and said, "You have wasted the second chance while we can ask for lots of money."

The woodcutter got irritated and continued screaming: "I wish that the pudding of my nose should vanish immediately!" The

pudding vanished. This way, the woodcutter and his wife failed to avail the golden opportunity and remained poor as before.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. What did the man do for a living?

He used to cut wood in the forest and sell them in the market.

2. What did the fairy offer him?

The fairy offered to fulfill him three desires.

3. Why did his wife become angry after dinner?

Because the woodcutter wasted one wish.

4. How did they lose the golden opportunity?

They failed to avail the golden opportunity and remained poor as before.



Review 2

UNIT 13 / page 96

How to be a Good Son
or Daughter

appreciate	يقدر
value	قيمة/يقيم
get along with	ينسجم مع
sibling	أخ/أخت

to know the good qualities of somebody/something
how much something is worth
to have a friendly relationship with someone
a brother or a sister

fix	يصلح
show	أظهر

details	تفاصيل
struggles	كفاح

advice	نصيحة
develop	يطور

path	طريق
easier	أسهل

It's not always easy to be a good son. Sometimes, you make a mistake and can't find a way to fix it. Other times, you disagree with your parents and don't know how to talk to them without starting a fight. What shall you do?

Show your love. Tell your parents what's going on in your life. Your parents love you and want to know what's going on in your life. They may not need to know all of the daily details, but they would love to know what's on your mind, from your struggles with your studies to any big problems you're having with your friends. They really do care, and even if they can't always help, they would just like to know what's happening. Don't be afraid to ask for their advice. Believe it or not, your parents were once your age, and they've gone through the same struggles that you're going through. They'll **appreciate** that you **value** their opinion.

Be kind to your siblings. It's sometimes difficult to **get along with** your **siblings**, whether they are older or younger, but you should try to develop relationships with them. You can help your siblings do their schoolwork, or clean up. This will not only help you be a good example to your siblings, but it will also help your parents.

Do as well in school as you can. Your parents will be happy if you respect your teachers, do your homework, and keep your grades up to the best of your ability. If you need help in school, ask your teachers or your parents for help. This will put you on a path to succeed in your future, and it will also make life much easier for your parents.

At the end of the day, the thing that will please your parents the most is to see their son/daughter growing into a happy, responsible adult.

A. Choose the right answer (a, b, or c) to complete the following :

1. It is import to your parents about your secrets.
a- tell b- hide c- ignore
2. Your parents will be if you respect your teachers.
a- sad b- angry c- happy
3. It's to get along with your sibling.
a- necessary b- not important c- ordinary
4. It's to be a good son.
a- difficult b- very easy c- not important
5. You must your parents opinions.
a- value b- neglect c- ignore

Samar Taraben



ترتيب الموضوع

- The benefits of (1)
 Volunteering can help (2)
 To sum up (3)

1

**Writing (P11):
 The benefits of volunteering**

Volunteering has many benefits. It helps you meet new people, help them and learn from them. Besides, it makes you feel happy when you don't get money from them. Moreover, Volunteering helps you to be strong and lovely. It teaches you a lot of things and you can make a big difference in your life

2

**Writing (P16):
 Ahmed is your neighbour. He has a problem with his legs, so he can't walk. You always see him watching you sadly playing with your friends. Thank of an idea to help him and write the steps you will follow to solve his problem.**

Ahmed is my neighbour and he has a problem with his legs so I will try to help him. First, I will ask him to be my friend. Second, I will play games with him like chess. Third, I can let him join a club and do activities there. Finally, I will motivate him to achieve his goals. Finally, friendship is a treasure.

3

**Writing (P25):
 My life in twenty years' time**

In twenty years' time I will be a great artist. I will draw pictures and travel around the world. Moreover, I will sell my paintings and get a lot of money. Besides, I will not forget about the poor, I will pay money for charities to help them live and find jobs. I think my life will be exciting and challenging.

4

**Writing (P29):
 Your family**

I have a great family. I have two brothers and one sister. All the members of my family are kind and friendly. They always motivate me to work hard and be successful. They understand how I feel and help me when I have a problem. I'm really lucky to be a member of this family.

5

Writing (P39):
A visit to a village

Last month my friends and I visited a small village in the mountains. First, we cycled around the village and talked to the people there. Then, we visited some interesting old places. After that we joined the local people who were celebrating the beginning of spring. Finally, we made cakes with the villagers. It was really an exciting experience that I would never forget.

6

Writing (P44):
You're at school and you hear people making fun of someone in your class. Write what you would do?

If I were at school and I heard some students making fun of my friend, I would defend him strongly. I would ask them to respect his feelings and would tell them to treat him the way they would like to be treated. If they didn't listen I would complain to the school manager. Defending my friends is the best choice for me.

7

Writing (P50):
Write a paragraph about the following situation. Where do you find happiness?

Happiness is a gift from God. You can get it when you help the poor by giving him money, or when you help orphans by buying them new clothes. Besides, you feel happy when you pray and obey God and your parents. Moreover, I find happiness among my family and friends and also when doing my homework and being a good student.

8

Writing خارجي :
Write about your favorite animal
 - Include the following in your topic.
 - What is it ?
 - Describe it .
 - Why do you like it ?

My favorite animal is the cat. I like it and I have a cat in my house. I play with it and we spend an interesting time together. However , it sometimes bites me. Its hair is white and black, while its eyes are blue and it eats dry food. I like it because it gives me energy and changes my mood into better.

9

Writing (P63):
Something happy you passed by /
Something sad happened to you / Moments you felt you lived on the edge

During my life I had different experiences. I was very happy when I won a prize in writing short stories. However, I felt sad when my best friend drowned. We were on the bus when it fell into the river. I also was on the edge of death, but I could swim to the shore. I will never forget these experiences.

10

Writing (P73):
My friend complained about her teenage son's behaviour and his struggle with the family about studying and academic failure, Write pieces of advice to use : I advised her.../ She is supposed to/ It is better.../ I added that.../ She should.../ She shouldn't...

First, I would advise her to be patient with him and to talk to him calmly. Moreover, I would ask her to be her son's friend. She should show him care and love, and shouldn't use violence while raising him up. Finally, with love and care she could solve the problem.

Writing (P78):

Rewrite the following paragraph using correct punctuation and capitalization.

- Write about a surprise you made for your friend.

It was Dania's 15th birthday. she didn't expect us, but her mother was in business. She helped us organize this day. Dania did not guess anything. First her mother sent Dania to the store. At the same time, we were preparing her room for her arrival. There were a lot of balls and gifts. For 15 minutes we managed to arrange everything just fine, but our plan failed. While we were preparing her room she saw us through the window. She was impressed by our preparations. She would remember this birthday as the most positive and enjoyable one.

Writing (P87):

Keeping in Touch an Emigrant.

Writing (P92):

How do you communicate with your friends and family.

When I travelled abroad to Germany, I missed my family a lot. I was sad first, then I used the Botim programme to take them. I also need the What's up to send them photos of our birthdays and celebrations. Moreover, I used the Messenger when I missed my mom's voice. It is very exciting to communicate with your family and friends when you are aboard.

Writing (P99):

A person who positively affected your personality and your life.

Name this person. What did this person do?

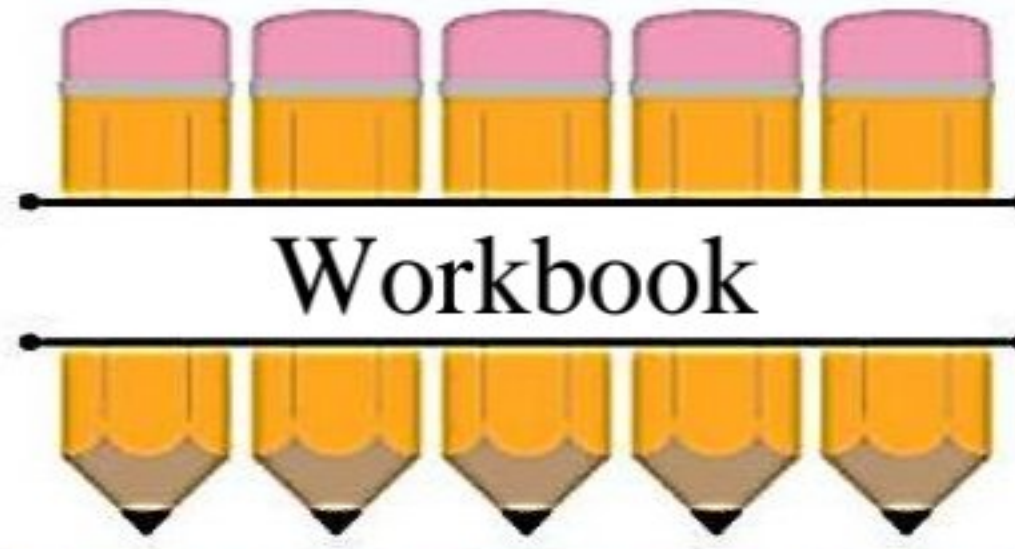
How did s/he inspire you to do something good?

My music teacher, Mr. Ahmed, has changed my life. He found out that I had a talent for playing the guitar. He asked me to buy a guitar and encouraged me to practice every day. He also helped me improve my skills.

I practiced hard and asked him when I needed help. Now I'm a successful and famous guitar player.

Samar





Work together to make it better

Unit1 / page 4

From Microsoft to Tomatoes

bulk	بضاعة بالجملة
profit	أرباح
multiply	يزداد/ يضاعف
cart	عربة
fleet	أسطول
former	سابق

goods bought and sold in large quantities
the money you can make
to increase
a vehicle with two or four wheels pulled by horses
a group of ships or trucks
previous / past

unemployed	عاطل عن العمل
form	استمارة
means	يعني
astonished	مذهش

virtually	بشكل افتراضي
don't exist	غير موجود
life insurance	تأمين على الحياة

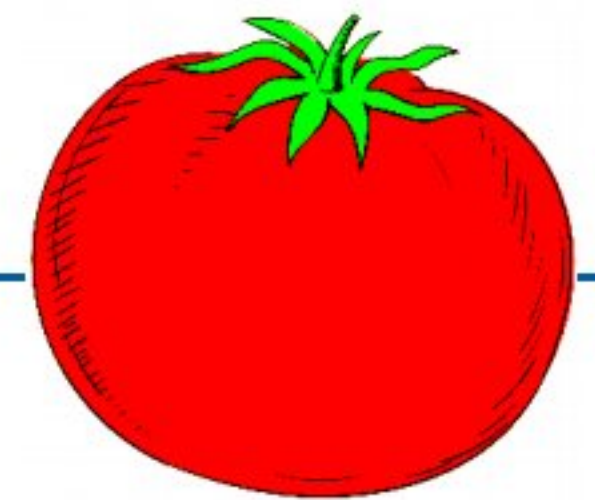
lack	نقص
wallet	محفظة
transport	ينقل
owner	مالك

staff	عمال
adviser	مستشار
wealth	ثروة
determination	إرادة

One day, an unemployed man went to apply for a job with Microsoft as a cleaner. The manager said: "Let me have your e-mail address, so that I can send you a form to complete and tell you when you can start." The man said that he had no computer or email address. The manager: "Well, then, that means that you virtually don't exist and therefore can't be employed."

The man looked at the last £10 in his wallet and thought of buying tomatoes in **bulk**. Within less than 2 hours, he sold all the tomatoes at 100% **profit**. Repeating the process several times that day, he ended up with almost £100 before going to sleep that night. Getting up early every day and going to bed late, he **multiplied** his profits quickly. After a short time he bought a **cart** to transport several dozen boxes of tomatoes. By the end of the second year, he became the owner of a **fleet** of trucks and the manager of a staff of a hundred **former** unemployed people, all selling tomatoes. Planning for the future of his wife and children, he decided to buy life insurance. An adviser asked him for his e-mail address in order to send the final documents electronically. When the man replied that he has no e-mail, the adviser felt astonished and said: "How did you make such wealth without Internet and e-mail? Just imagine where you would-be now, if you had been connected to the internet from the very start!"

After a moment of thought, the tomato millionaire replied: "I would be a floor cleaner at Microsoft!" Even with the lack of technology, with determination and the required skills one can make a difference.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

1. The man applied for a job with a great company .
2. The man was virtually existed.
3. The man became rich because he had an email.
4. The owner of the company refused his offer because he was lazy.
5. You can achieve your dreams even though you don't have an email.

B. Vocabulary (P6) :

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

a- manage **b- manager** c- managing d- manages

2. He has no money; he has been for months.

a- employ b- unemployment **c- unemployed** d- employed

3. Life doesn't on Mars.

a- exist b- existence c- existing d- existent

4. I was when my nine-months brother could walk.

a- astonished b- astonishment c- astonishing d- astonish



Creativity and Initiatives

Unit2 / page 10

Pay it Forward

pay forward	يدفع مقدماً
plumber	سباك
suspended	معلق
afford	يتحمل كلفة
revive	يعود للحياة / ينتعش
job hunting	البحث عن عمل

pay in advance
a <u>person</u> whose job is to <u>repair water pipes</u>
<u>stopped</u> for while
to <u>have enough money</u> to pay for something
to <u>bring something back</u> .
the act of <u>looking for a work</u>

message	رسالة
stranger	غريب
kindness	لطف

change	يغير
tradition	تقليد
celebrated	يحتفل

homeless	مشرّد
stressed	متوتر
appearance	مظهر

up to us	من شأننا
judge	تحكم
required	يتطلب

On March 27, 2013, John Sweeney, a **plumber** from Ireland, started a Facebook page called **Suspended Coffee**. His message was simple: Buy a cup of coffee for a stranger, because an act of kindness can change a life and make a difference. Eight hours later, the page had attracted more than 20,000 likes.

Suspended coffee is a tradition that comes from Naples, Italy, and dates back to the 20th century. When customers buy coffee, they also pay in advance for a cup to be given to somebody else; usually someone who otherwise couldn't **afford** it. This initiative was forgotten, but then it **revived** again in 2011. That's when "Suspended Coffee Day" started to be celebrated each December.

You can buy it for anyone in need. It can be for the homeless person you pass by every day on the street, a stressed student in the middle of exams, a mother of children who can't afford coffee. It may be a well-dressed man whom you may not think from his appearance that he's in need but he may be in his third month of **job hunting**. It's not up to us to judge - if someone asks, then they're in need - no CV required.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

1. People can pay for more than one cup of coffee.
2. Suspended coffee is celebrated in the last month of the year.
3. Suspended coffee is for rich people who have cars and houses.
4. It was spread through a YouTube channel .
5. It had a moral lesson.

 **Samar**

B. Vocabulary (P11) :

Word	Opposite
finish / end / stop	start
complicated	easy / simple
similarity	differences
sell	buy
remember	forget
relaxed / unstressed	stressed



A More Comfortable Life

Unit3 / page 16

Living in Space

settlement	استقرار	a <u>new place</u> to live in
rocket	صاروخ	a <u>vehicle</u> used for <u>travelling</u> or <u>into space</u>
gigantic	هائل / ضخم	very big / huge
obtain	يحصل على	get
expedition	حملة	an organized <u>journey</u> with a particular purpose

permanent	دائم	inhabitants	السكان	repeated	سيتكرر	allow	يسمح
lead	اتباع	pill	كبسولة	knowledge	المعرفة	space station	محطة فضائية
wheel	عجلة	return	يعودون	plan	تخطيط	establishing	تأسيس

Someday people will live in space. By the end of this century, there will be permanent **settlements** that will allow people to lead a normal life in space. Hundreds of astronauts are going to work and live in the space station, which will take ten years to build. In some way, living on the moon will be easier than living in a space station and it will be cheaper because people won't bring everything from the Earth by **rockets**. The space city will be like a **gigantic** glass wheel that will contain buildings, factories and special meeting places. Inside it, people won't live differently from small towns on the Earth. It will have air so that inhabitants can breathe and they won't need to wear special space-suits inside the buildings. Scientists also believe that they will **obtain** water from a large ice lake on the moon. People won't have to do housework because robots will do that for them. Food won't be a problem, as settlers won't need to eat. Instead, they will take a pill three times a day. The first group of astronauts will live on the moon for six months and then they will return to the Earth and another group will travel. This will be repeated until the first settlers can finish establishing the new city. Life on the moon will be just the beginning. We hope they will use the knowledge we get there to plan **expeditions** to Mars, Mercury and even Pluto.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

1. Nowadays, it is possible for people to live on the moon.
2. On the moon, people will have to wear special clothes.
3. Astronauts will cook on the moon.
4. Robots will do the work of humans.
5. The return journey to earth will last six months.

B. Vocabulary (P17) :

1- It isto feel nervous before exam.			
a- normally	b- normal	c- normalize	d- norm
2. Property in Homs isthan property in Damascus.			
a- cheap	b- cheapest	c- cheaper	d- the cheapest
3. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him			
a- breathed	b- breathe	c- breath	d- breathing
4. You will need to permission from the teacher if you want to leave the class.			
a- obtained	b- obtainment	c- obtaining	d- obtain
5. He has to take to control his blood pressure.			
a- bills	b- pills	c- bells	d- balls
6. Our goal is to a new research center in our city.			
a- establish	b- establishment	c- establishing	d- established

Transport and Tourism

Unit4 / page 20

Ecological Cities

assume	يفترض
progress	تقدم
dramatic	جذري / درامي
dynamic	ديناميكي
sustainability	استدامة
prioritize	يعطي أولوية
renewal	تجديد
degradation	انحطاط
irrigate	يروى / يسقي
ecological	بيئي

to <u>think</u> that something is true
the process of <u>getting better</u> at doing something
great and sudden
continuously <u>moving</u> or changing
the ability of <u>continuing without causing damage</u>
to treat something as <u>being more important</u>
when an activity or process <u>being again</u>
when something <u>changes to a worse condition</u>
to <u>supply</u> land or crops <u>with water</u>
interested in preserving <u>the environment</u>

same	تبقى نفسها
appears	يظهر
solution	حل

imagine	يتخيل
focus on	تركز على
environmental	بيئي

located	متوضعة
physically	جسدياً
prevent	يمنع

stop	نوقف
expansion	توسع
vehicles	مركبات

When we think about the future, we tend to **assume** that most things will stay the same. This is almost never the case. We are experiencing a technological **progress** every month now. The world is changing and the changes are very **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. Future cities should be surrounded by rivers and provided with renewable energy resources and green vehicles heading towards more ecological forms of public transport.

Imagining these cities helps us understand how we want our future lives and tomorrow's world to look like. It will be better to rethink about our health, other species and the planet we share.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

1. In the future all things will stay the same.
2. The changes all the world are very slow.
3. We will use alternative energy more often.
4. Pollution will become less in the future.
5. Future cities will be surrounded by deserts.

B. Vocabulary (P22) :

1. I didn't see your bike, so I you had gone out.			
a- assumption	b- assuming	c- assumed	d- assumable
2. The two cars are very in size and design.			
a- similar	b- similarly	c- similarity	d- dissimilarly
3. John lived a life of after he lost his fortune.			
a- degrade	b- degradable	c- degradation	d- degrading
4. The solar power is a energy.			
a- renew	b- renewal	c- renewable	d- renewability
5- Cycling is a totally form of transport.			
a- sustain	b- sustainability	c- sustainably	d- sustainable

Make up Your Mind

Unit 5 / page 26

Late to Go Back

sorrowfully	بأسى
an option	خيار
impatient	عديم الصبر

sadly
a <u>choice</u> you can make
annoyed / restless

store	متجر
makeup	يحزم أمره
choose	يختار
regret	نندم

kinds	أنواع
in vain	عبث
decision	قرار
immediately	حالا

leave	يغادر
depressed	كئيب
frustrated	محبط
end up	انتهت

career	عمل
investment	استثمارات
worry	نقلق
shop	متجر

Sam walked into a cake shop, after he'd finished his work, to buy his daughter a birthday cake. It was about four o'clock and the store usually closes at five. So he should make his mind quickly and decide what he should buy. Sam asked himself "Which one should I choose?" He began wandering in the shop watching the various kinds of cakes which were kept in the refrigerators around. The cakes looked very delicious and tasty so it was difficult for Sam to choose. Time was passing but in vain. Sam couldn't decide yet, when he heard the chef saying "Come on. Hurry up, please, we are about to close the store."

"No, wait please, I should choose the most suitable and delicious cake." Sam said **sorrowfully**.

Sam's eyes kept moving from one refrigerator to another, but all of the **options** looked so good and he couldn't make a decision yet. "Try to be quick Man, make up your mind, we have to close," the **impatient** chef said. Suddenly, the chef had enough and asked Sam to leave immediately. Sam walked out of the shop empty-handed feeling depressed and frustrated. He wanted them all, but ended up with nothing because he couldn't choose any. Think of what happened to Sam. It's just that we're all Sam and the world is that cake shop. We have extremely large numbers of options available to us, but if we don't make a decision about our career, education, relationships, investments, or other important issues, we end up empty-handed.

Sometimes we worry about making the wrong decision. What if we regret the direction that we take and it's too late to go back? The real danger is that we make no decision at all and end up going nowhere and doing nothing.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

1. Sam went into the shop in the early morning.
2. It was difficult for Sam to choose a cake.
3. All the cakes in the shop were the same shape and size.
4. At last Sam bought a cake.
5. Time management is the main idea of the text.



B. Vocabulary (P28) :

1. Tickets are in the box office.			
a- large	b- impatient	c- available	d- tasty
2. Earthquakes are difficult to predict.			
a- extremely	b- quickly	c- slowly	d- happily
3. Don't do anything you might			
a- choose	b- decide	c- regret	d- predict
4. We plan to buy some property as			
a- a regret	b- an investment	c- a ticket	d- a danger

Exciting Challenge

Unit 6 / page 32

All are Involved Without Exception

eventually	في النهاية	in the / after a long time
enroll	يسجل	to arrange to <u>join a school</u> , university or course
garner	يجمع	to <u>take</u> or <u>collect</u> something
accomplishment	انجاز	<u>something successful</u> <u>achieved</u> after hard work
standing ovation	تصفيق حار	when the audience <u>stands up and clap</u>
implementing	تنفيذ	<u>putting a decision/plan/etc. into effect</u>

make	يصنع	follow	تتبع	showcase	معرض	university	جامعية
decision	قرار	steps	خطوات	collection	مجموعة	degree	شهادة
achieved	حققوا	designer	مصممين	international	انتباه	opportunities	فرص
aims	أهداف	specifically	بشكل خاص	attention	دولي	disabilities	اعاقات
challenge	تحدي	circumstances	ظروف	exhibit	معرض		

Do you think that all individuals can make decisions? Here are some examples of successful people with Down's Syndrome who have proved that they have been really good at making decisions and they achieved their aims. From an early age, Isabella Springmuhl Tejada decided to follow the footsteps of her grandmother who was a designer. As a child, Isabella would create clothes for her dolls, but playing **eventually** turned into work when she **enrolled** in a fashion course. Her designs aimed specifically at people with Down Syndrome. Springmuhl had her first big showcase in 2015, where she sold her complete collection. The success of her show **garnered** international attention, and in 2016 her designs were shown at

London Fashion Week, which was followed by another exhibit in Rome. Sujeet Desai is from Buffalo, New York. He graduated from high school. Two years later, he decided to study music and graduated from Berkshire Hills Music Academy. Now he is a famous musician. All in all, Desai can play seven instruments. His greatest **accomplishment** so far was his 2015 performance at Carnegie Hall, for which he received a **standing ovation**. Pablo Pineda is an actor and educator most well-known for being the first European with Down Syndrome who made his decision to obtain a university degree. In 2009, he won the Silver Shell Award at the International Film Festival for his role in YoTambien, a film about a university graduate with Down Syndrome. Although he still acts, Pineda is currently working on **implementing** an international strategy to increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities. People are able to challenge difficult circumstances and be successful. They can make the right decision if they are well-trained and if they intend to do so.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

- Down's syndrome never makes a person successful.
- Isabella Tejada wanted to work in fashion.
- Isabella never sold any piece of her collection in 2015.
- Sujeet Desai learnt music before he graduated from high school.
- Sujeet became a famous music player in 2015.



B. Vocabulary (P28) :

1. He heard someone's in the hall.			
a- accomplishment	b- footsteps	c- decision	d- success
2. You are wrong, and I can it.			
a- prove	b- make	c- decide	d- graduate
3. She from university this year.			
a- proved	b- made	c- decided	d- graduated
4. I told you not to go near the water.			
a- completely	b- quickly	c- specifically	d- successfully
5. She gave the greatest of her career.			
a- perform	b- performer	c- performance	d- performable
6. Is he learning to play?			
a- a decision	b- design	c- festival	d- an instrument

Progress Test (1)

page 37

Trekking

trek	رحلة / مسير
exhausted	مرهق
bleeding	نزيف
fascinating	مذهل
adapt	يتأقلم
ahead	متقدم / أمام
inn	فندق / حانة

a <u>long hard walk</u> lasting several days
very tired
the process of <u>losing blood</u> from the body
extremely <u>interesting</u> and attractive
to <u>change your behaviour</u> in order to deal more successfully with a new situation
<u>further forward</u> in space or time
an old-fashioned <u>hotel</u>

shaking	ترتجف

toes	أصابع القدمين
communication	تواصل

improve	يثبت
gradually	بالتدريج

currently	حالياً
complains	يشتكى

Today is the second day of my **trek** around Mount Annapurna. I am **exhausted** and my legs are shaking; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet are really killing me and my toes are **bleeding**, but I still want to continue. Nepal is a **fascinating** country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything is so different, and I am trying to **adapt** to the new way of life here. I've learnt a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I don't learn foreign languages quickly. Although I have not understood much yet, I believe that I will improve gradually. I am currently travelling with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He is a nice guy, but **impatient**. He always walks **ahead** of me and complains that I am too slow. I am doing my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old. Right now, Liam is sitting with the owner of the **inn**. They are discussing the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I don't know the real name of the owner, but everybody just calls him Tam. Tam speaks English very well and he is trying to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam says a new word, Liam tries to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam also seems to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

1. The trek was relaxing.
2. Everything was the same in Nepal.
3. The writer didn't learn languages quickly.
4. Lima was a hard working young student.
5. The writer was worried about directions.



B. Vocabulary (P28) :

1. The accident has not caused any damage.			
a- beneficial	b- exhausted	c- impatient	d- permanent
2. All the information that we has been kept in a file.			
a- adapted	b- collected	c- implemented	d- felt
3. The police are working hard to the cause of the fire.			
a- gather	b- implement	c- adapt	d- discover
4. A good diet is for your health.			
a- impatient	b- exhausted	c- dangerous	d- beneficial
5. A new work programme for young people will be soon.			
a- discovered	b- implemented	c- adapted	d- believed
6. We have no but to study hard.			
a- choice	b- fine	c- bleeding	d- difference
7. She has to pay a for speeding.			
a- choice	b- food	c- fine	d- difficult



relatively	نسبياً
haystack	كوم من القش
to skid	يتدحرج
sheer	تام / مطلق
barrel	يندفع
plummet	يسقط
humble	متواضع
cook up	يخترع

to a fairly large degree
a large pile of hay
to suddenly <u>move smoothly</u> sideways or forwards in an uncontrolled way
complete
to <u>move very fast</u>
to <u>fall</u> suddenly and quickly from a high level
<u>low</u> in social status / unimportant
to invent

unremarkable	غير مميزة
railway track	خط السكة الحديدية
drowned	غرقوا

boarded	صعد
blown out	طار خارجاً
crashed	تحطمت
skidded	انزلق

cuts	جروح
bruises	كدمات
exploded	انفجر
ejected	قذف

lottery	يانصيب
along the way	على الطريق
happy end	نهاية سعيدة

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 ubrovnik. 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. Then he changed his mind, sold it in 2010 and lived a **humble** life with his fifth wife. What happened to Selak seems to be far more dramatic than anything Hollywood could **cook up**. But was it true what happened to Selak? Suppose it is true, still we can't tell whether he is the luckiest or the unluckiest man in the world. Whatever happened along the way, Frane's story has a happy ending – or at least he thought it has.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

- Selak was an art teacher.
- He was a lucky man.
- He survived from death more than once.
- The final disaster was in 1969.
- He sold his house when he was old.



B. Find, in the reading text, the adjectives and the adverbs of the following words.

Adjectives	Adverbs
relative	relatively
remarkable	remarkably
fortunate	fortunately
safe	safely

Adjectives	Adverbs
luxurious	luxuriously
humble	humbly
incredible	incredibly
dramatic	dramatically

Vocabulary :**Opposites**

proud ≠ humble	فخور ≠ متواضع
fortunately ≠ unfortunately	لحسن الحظ ≠ لسوء الحظ
safe ≠ unsafe	آمن ≠ غير آمن
remarkable ≠ unremarkable	هام ≠ غير هام

lucky ≠ unlucky	محظوظ ≠ غير محظوظ
known ≠ unknown	معروف ≠ غير معروف
credible ≠ incredible	ممکن ≠ لا يصدق

**AT Risk**

Unit 8 / page 48

On the Edge of Innocence

tumour	ورم
critical	خطير/حرج
miracle	معجزة
survive	ينجو
tender	حنون
surgeon	جراح
innocence	براءة

a mass of cells growing in or on a part of the body causing medical problems
serious / dangerous
an act or event that doesn't follow the law of nature, but <u>caused by God</u>
to continue to live
kind / gentle / loving
a doctor who performs operations in a hospital
the state of being <u>not guilty</u>

medical	طبي
analysis	تحليل
laboratory	مخبري

tests	فحوصات
rushed	اندفعت
pharmacy	صيدلية

helpless	بعجز
in despair	في بؤس
kneeled	ركع

performed	نفذ
framed	وضع إطار
on the edge of innocence	على حافة البراءة

A poor family was living happily until the son felt severely ill. It was clear from the medical analysis and laboratory tests that he had got a **tumour** in his head. "Your son's condition is **critical**. He needs a miracle to **survive**.", the doctor said. After she had heard the doctor's words the little daughter rushed to the nearest pharmacy with the only pound she had in her money box. "Give me a **miracle**, please," she said putting the pound on the table. The pharmacist was busy talking to his brother. After a while he replied, "who told you I sell miracles?" She looked helplessly watching in despair. Suddenly the pharmacist's brother kneeled asking her, "tell me, sweetie, why do you need a miracle?" Without thinking, "I don't know, the doctor says my brother needs a miracle for an operation not to die. "Is this pound enough?" "One pound is exactly enough", he answered with a big smile and a **tender** voice. "Could I see your brother?" This man was Carlton Armstrong, the famous nerve **surgeon** who performed the operation successfully and took one pound for it. Later, he framed the pound with a sentence below, "This pound is the price of a miracle taken from a girl, on the edge of **innocence**."

**A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :**

1. The girl and her family were rich.
2. The sister hurried to buy a miracle.
3. The pharmacist's brother listened to her problem.
4. She bought a miracle with one pound only.
5. Carlton Armstrong was an ordinary surgeon.

Samar

B. Vocabulary (P50) :

1. This team needs a to win the match.			
a- despair	b- operation	c- miracle	d- pharmacist
2. She asked the to prepare the medicine.			
a- despair	b- operation	c- miracle	d- pharmacist
3. My friend was filled with when he lost his job.			
a- despair	b- operation	c- miracle	d- pharmacist
4. The patient felt better after the			
a- despair	b- operation	c- miracle	d- pharmacist

Stay Positive

Unit 9 / page 54

An Active Citizen ,
A Better World

orphan	يتيم
honour	يكرم/يحترم
productive	منتج
contribution	مساهمة
welfare	رفاهية

a child whose parents are dead
to show great <u>respect</u>
making goods or growing crops, in large quantities
an <u>action</u> or a service <u>that helps to cause</u> or increase something
the general <u>health</u> , <u>happiness</u> and safety

will	رغبة
responsible	مسؤول
citizen	مواطن
principles	مبادئ
social studies	دراسات اجتماعية
achieve	تحقيق

positive	ايجابي
nation	الأمة
clarifies	توضح
necessity	ضرورة
shares	تشارك

skills	مهارات
talent	مواهب
developing	تطوير
effective	فعالة
legal rights	حقوق قانونية

abilities	قدرات
urges	يحث
duties	واجبات
fight	يقاتل
services	خدمات

Suzan is an **orphan** whose father died when she was a baby. Before his death, he had a strong will of taking care of Suzan and encouraging her to study hard. After her husband's death, the mother worked hard to make her daughter feel comfortable and tried to afford her all what she needed. At night, before they sleep, the mother tells Suzan how much it is important to be a responsible citizen who **respects** the principles of the country. She encourages her daughter to be **productive** member of society and a person who makes a positive **contribution** to the nation. The mother also clarifies the necessity of developing her daughter's character to be strong and effective in society. She tells her that she must understand her legal rights as well as her duties. Suzan is sure that life is difficult when you cannot have what you want. But she has learnt from her mother to fight till the end. She always says: "when we don't have what we like, we must like what we have". Suzan, who is now 15 years old, works hard to achieve her dreams. She loves reading so she spends her free time in the school library reading about her country's history and social studies. She studies a lot because she believes that what is hard today, will be easy tomorrow and what is black tonight will be white in the morning. She shares her skills, talents, and abilities with others. On holidays she participates in the social activities of her city and looks for ways to make her community a better place to live in. She also urges people of her age to work for **welfare** services.

A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

1. Suzan's father died when she was young .
2. Her father was a bad man .
3. Suzan became responsible because of her mother's ideas .
4. The meaning of **orphan** is : a child who doesn't have father or mother.
5. Suzan believes that life is good when you know how to live .



Relative Clauses (P60) :

Relative pronoun	Use	Example
who	for people	I told you about the woman who lost her bag.
whom	for people in the objective case	The parents whom we interviewed were all involved in education.
which	for animals and things or referring to a whole sentence.	Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof?
whose	possessive meaning for people and animals.	Do you know that boy whose shirt is red?
that	for people, animals and things	I don't like the table that stands in my kitchen.
when	for time	Grandma remembers the time when radio shows were popular.
where	for place	I want to visit the island where my teacher lives.

Time Waits for No one

Unit 10 / page 60

Hurry up Before the Gates are Shut!

treasury	خزينة
gems	أحجار كريمة / مجوهرات

a place where <u>treasures</u> is <u>kept</u>
precious stones

earn	يكسب
offers	يعوض
enemies	أعداء
collect	تجمع

sunset	غروب الشمس
rushed	اندفع
nap	قيلولة
picked	التقط

magic	سحري
tricks	خدع
reached	وصل
value	قيمة

comeback	يعود

Once, a king and a lazy man named Hani were very good friends. One morning, the king said, "Why don't you work to earn some money?" Hani said, "No one offers me a job. My enemies told everyone that I never do any work in time." The kind king said, "You can go into my **treasury** and collect as much wealth as you can, but you have to finish before sunset." Hani was so happy and rushed home to tell his wife. She said, "Go and get the gold coins and **gems** now." He said: "I cannot go now. I am so hungry. I'd like to eat first." After lunch, he took a nap for an hour. Then in the late afternoon, he picked some bags and went to the palace. On the way, he felt hot so he sat under a tree to rest and drink some water. Two hours later, when he wanted to move on, he saw a man showing some magic tricks. He stopped to watch for an hour again. On the way to the palace, he met an old friend and chatted with him for some time. When he reached the palace, it was already sunset time. The palace gates had been shut. Hani lost a golden chance because he had not learnt the value of time. If Hani worked hard, he wouldn't be poor. This story teaches us that once time is spent, it will never come back again.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

- Hani is the name of the king.
- He went immediately to the place to get money.
- Hani watched a man who was showing some magical tricks.
- He came across an old friend.
- He didn't get any treasures because he wasted time.

Samar



wonder	يتساءل
civilization	حضارة
astonishing	مدهش
capture	يأسر/ يجذب
universe	الكون
galaxy	المجرة

<u>think about</u> something curiously
the <u>culture</u> and way of life of a society
very <u>surprising</u> / difficult to believe
to <u>catch</u> /take control
<u>everything that exists</u> (planets, stars, etc.)
the large <u>system of stars</u> in outer space

wonder	تتساءل
wish	أمنية
interest	اهتمام
led	أدى
search	بحث

communication	تواصل
mentioned	ذكر
entitled	تحت عنوان
wireless	لاسلكية
waves	أمواج

methods	طرق
claim	ادعاء
reported	علق
press	الصحافة
media	الإعلام

existence	موجود
solar system	المجموعة الشمسية
detect	اكتشاف
farther	أبعد
signals	إشارات

If you look up at the stars, you might wonder if anyone is really out there. You might also **wonder** if they have found as many strange ways to communicate with each other as we have. The wish to communicate with the outer space has always been there in our minds. As the 20th century began, interest in the possible life on Mars and the possible **civilizations** there led to a search for signals. Could we communicate with another planet? How might we look for signals and messages from other worlds? An example of how we might receive communications from the planet was mentioned in 1896 when a newspaper article entitled "A Signal from Mars" had offered one. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the idea of wirelessly sending and receiving waves through the air, was developed. New methods of searching for communications from space were offered too. In 1901, engineer Nicola Tesla made the **astonishing** claim that he was receiving radio communications from Mars. His story was picked up and reported in the press. The Media was **captured** by the idea of communicating with Mars but it did not find much serious interest from scientists. In the 1960s a number of other scientists began searching for signals showing the existence of another life elsewhere in the **universe**. As it became increasingly clear that there was no intelligent life on other planets in the solar system, it became possible to detect signals from much farther away. Radio signals were detected to look for life or civilizations out in the **galaxy** but none was proved, yet most of us still look at the sky and wonder if there is someone trying to contact us.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

1. Scientists first adopted the idea of the existence of life on other planets.
2. Inventing the Wireless made the idea of connecting the world unreasonable.
3. Tesla claimed that he received messages from the sun.
4. After many experiments, it was proved that there might be life on other planets.
5. It is difficult to look for life in the galaxy.



Vocabulary :

Opposites

familiar ≠ strange	مألوف ≠ غريب
late ≠ early	متأخر ≠ مبكر
ambiguous ≠ clear	غامض ≠ واضح

possible ≠ impossible	ممكن ≠ مستحيل
silly ≠ serious	سخيف ≠ جدّي (خطير)
nearer ≠ farther	أقرب ≠ لا يصدق



Silent, yet talking

Unit 12 / page 72

Do Animals Have a Language?

sign	علامة
wag	يهز
gesture	إشارة / إيحاءة
command	أمر
response	استجابة
motivation	دوافع / محفزات
engage	يشترك
intellectual	فكري / مثقف

a <u>movement</u> or sound that you make
to <u>move</u> a finger / head / tail from side to side
a <u>movement</u> of part of your body to express an idea
order
a <u>reaction</u> to something
<u>willingness</u> to do something
to become <u>involved</u> in an activity
relating to the <u>ability</u> to understand intelligently



complex	معقد
needs	احتياجات
express	يعبر
sounds	أصوات

form	شكل
trained	يتدرب
experts	خبراء
intentions	نوايا

actual	فعلي
motivation	محفزات
creative	ابداعية
unique	مزيد

characteristics	صفات
logical	منطقي
ways	طرق
although	على الرغم من

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 owner's 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. Human language is creative and consists of unique characteristics that give us the ability to **engage** in **intellectual** and logical ways. However, it can be said that although animals do not have a true language like humans, they can still communicate.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

- Animals communicate with each other through sounds and gestures.
- Animals can slowly learn the words of the language and use them.
- Dogs follow the commands by being trained.
- Animals have a true languages like us humans.
- Because of creativity , we can communicate easily.



B. Vocabulary (P74) :

1. The student was very; he gave a smart answer to a very difficult quiz.			
a- intellectual	b- bad	c- careless	d- silly
2. The police is ready to to people's calls for help.			
a- motivate	b- train	c- respond	d- understand

3. It was a nice to send her a birthday card.

a- engage **b- gesture** c- engagement d- respond

4. The dog was wagging its tail as a of happiness.

a- sign b- question c- respond d- language

5. The animals at the circus do the movements following their trainers'

a- feeling b- questions **c- commands** d- creativity

Progress Test (1)

page 78

Overseas Pen Friends

make friends	يتعرف على أصدقاء
create a profile	ينشئ ملف شخصي
learn about new experiences	يتعلم عن تجارب جديدة
sign up Facebook	ينشئ حساب على الفيسبوك
start a conversation	يبدأ محادثة
supervision	مراقبة

curious	فضولي
culture	ثقافة
pen pal	صديق مراسلة
privacy	خصوصية
create	ينشئ

bonds	روابط
chance	فرصة
fill out	يملئ
life styles	نمط حياة
enrich	يُغني

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.



A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

1. Now a days, it is easy to make friends.
2. Parents are not allowed to control their children websites.
3. Learning language is necessary to communicate with pen-pals friends.
4. You must be rude to make new friends.
5. Respect the privacy of others in necessary.

Samar



1

Writing (P9):

A job you would like to have in the future and how it will make a difference to your life and to others lives.

I would like to be a doctor. It's an interesting but hard job. I have to work hard for long hours. I will get a lot of money, but I will treat poor people for free. I will do my best to find cure to diseases like Covid 19. I will face all difficulties to achieve my goals.

2

Writing (P15):

Think of a personal initiative that you can launch to help your community. Write about how you and your friends are going to apply it.

I have announced an initiative in the school magazine to help poor children. First we are going to write the names of the children. Then we are going to have a race to collect money. After that we are going to buy them clothes and presents. This act can change their lives and make a difference.

3

Writing (P19):

Your future house.

My future house will be wonderful. It will be modern and relaxing. Everything will work by solar power. I will use a remote control to control doors, windows and lights. Around the house there will be a beautiful garden. I won't do the housework because a robot will do it. I will live happily with my family.

4

Writing (P27):

The planes of the future.

Planes will develop a lot in the future. Planes are the fastest means of transport, but they are expensive. They will be faster, safer and cheaper. Future planes will be solar-powered. I think that robots will fly planes. Planes need airports, but they will be able to land everywhere. Planes will be very wonderful.

5

Writing (P33):

Write about a decision you have made recently. What are the steps you have followed?

Three months ago I took an important decision. I drank a lot of cola because I liked it. I saw on TV that cola is not good for health and bones. So, I stopped drinking cola and instead. I drank great tea. It was the best decision I had ever taken.

6

Writing (P39):

Write a short biography about a famous person you know.

Thomas Edison was an American inventor who had positively affected my life. He was born in 1847. He invented the electricity and early light bulb. I think Edison's invention were very important, and they changed the future. He died in 1931. In fact, Edison was a genius who learned me a lot in my life.

7

Writing (P45):

A pleasant experience you've been through.

The most pleasant experience was when I travelled with my friends to India to celebrate the festival of lights. We lighted candles in the street. We danced and sang with a lot of Hindu people. I was happy so much. The event was in November and lasted for five days. In fact, it was an amazing and a happy experience I would always remember.

8

Writing (P51):

In your opinion, what are the ways we can adopt to protect animals on the edge of extinction?

Many animals are in danger, so we should protect them. First, we can put them in zoos, where their numbers increase. Second, we should stop killing them and people who kill them have to pay a large fine. Third, we should not destroy forests. All countries should work together to protect these animals.



9

Writing (P57):

Write a paragraph about why some people like to try adventures.

Many people like to try adventures although they may lose their lives. They do dangerous things like climbing high and steep mountains. First, those people like to try new and exciting things. Second, they have a strong will and enjoy challenge. Third, they want to be famous. I think that people shouldn't risk their lives for adventure.

10

Writing (P63):

Your friend always cheats in the exam. Write about this bad behaviour and give some advice.

Cheating is a bad behaviour. My friend always cheats in the exam. He must have trust to change that behavior so, I always advise him to study daily and to stop fighting with his family about cheating. It is healthier to sleep early and study in the morning more than cheating. In fact, cheating is a lack of self-esteem.

11

Writing (P69):

Write a diary about what you do to manage and organize your time.

I always spend my time on playing video games. I have asked myself if what I am doing is good or bad. So, I have decided to organize my time. In the morning, I have to spend time with my family. In the afternoon, I should do sport. At night, I will do my homework and study. In fact, organizing my time solve my problem.

12

Writing (P75): Imagine you have a friend living on another planet. Write an email to tell him/her about your life on Earth.

What things would you like to mention? What technology has the Earth reached? What would you like to ask him about?

Hi there, How are you? I am fine here in Syria. I hope you will be fine there in Canada/Mars. Life here is very interesting. I have an iPhone and a laptop. I am so good at football now. I go to school by bus. I like learning languages, and I speak English and Arabic. It's summer now, and it is hot. How is your life there?
Write soon.

To : Mary

From : Salwa

Writing (P81):

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

Last week I went to my cousin's birthday party. When I arrived at his house, I wished him a happy birthday and gave him a nice present. The house looked wonderful. It was decorated with lights, balloons and beautiful pictures. We ate delicious cakes and drank juice. We sang, danced and had fun. It was a wonderful party.

Writing (P88):

Write a letter to a pen pal who is living abroad.

Dear Ahmed,

How are you? Every things is OK here. Every day I get up early, then I have a healthy breakfast and go to school. In the evening, I help my siblings do their homework and I do mine. At the weekend, I usually work in our shop. Before I go to bed, I always read a story.

Write to me soon.

Yours

Nour

Samar

Samar Taraben

الزمن	Simple Present	Present Continuous	Present Perfect
الصيغة	I - you - we - they / اسم جمع v1 he - she - it / اسم مفرد v1 +s ➤ I play football. ➤ He plays football.	I am + v+ ing you - we - they are + v + ing he - she - it is + v + ing ➤ I am watching a film now.	I - you - we - they / اسم جمع v3+have he -she - it / اسم مفرد v3+has ➤ I have spoken English. ➤ He has spoken English.
الاستخدام	روتين / أعمال متكررة / حقائق عامة	أعمال تحدث لحظة التكلم عنها خطط مستقبلية / عادة مؤقتة	يستخدم الحاضر التام للتعبير عن عمل بدأ في الزمن الماضي وما يزال مستمر حتى الوقت الحاضر / أو أنه انتهى من فترة قصيرة وما تزال آثاره موجودة.
السؤال	نضع قبل الفاعل (Do - Does) ونعيد الفعل للمصدر . I - you - we - they / اسم جمع Do he - she - it / اسم مفرد Does ➤ Does he play music? ➤ Do you play music?	نضع قبل الفاعل am - is - are ➤ Is he running? ➤ Are you working? ➤ Is Ahmad working? ➤ Are the boys eating?	نضع قبل الفاعل (have - has) I-you-we-they / اسم جمع have he - she - it / اسم مفرد has ➤ Have you spoken English? ➤ Has he spoken English?
النفي	نضع قبل الفعل (Don't - Doesn't) I-you-we- they / اسم جمع Don't he - she - it / اسم مفرد Doesn't ➤ I don't play. ➤ He doesn't play.	نضع قبل الفعل isn't-aren't-am not ➤ It isn't running. ➤ They aren't playing now. ➤ I am not sleeping right now.	نضع قبل الفعل (haven't - hasn't) I-you-we-they / اسم جمع haven't he - she - it / اسم مفرد hasn't ➤ I haven't spoken English. ➤ He hasn't spoken English.
الدلائل	always - usually - often - sometimes - never - rarely - every (day-week-month-year- morning) at the weekends - on (Sundays - Fridays) - once - twice - three times	today - now- at the moment - at present - this (week - month year)- look! - listen! - Be quiet Don't..... فعل أمر - tomorrow - next (week - month - year) - these days - nowadays	just - already - ever - never - yet - since- for - so far - recently - several times
since	January - 2002 - Monday - seven o'clock - last (week - month - year - yesterday) - I was a child		
for	two months - ten years - three days - two hours - a week - a month - a year - a long time		

1. Every Monday, we spaghetti for dinner.			
a- are eating	b- eat	c- ate	d- eats
2. I to school every day.			
a- go	b- went	c- am going	d- goes
3. Sami to Paris every summer.			
a- traveled	b- travel	c- is traveling	d- travels
4. This summer, we French at school.			
a- learned	b- learn	c- are learning	d- learns
5. He his friends next Monday.			
a- meet	b- is meeting	c- met	d- was meeting
6. Usually, Ias a secretary.			
a- works	b- worked	c- am working	d- work
7. Be quite! John			
a- sleep	b- is sleeping	c- was sleeping	d- slept
8. It rarely in the desert.			
a- rains	b- rain	c- is raining	d- rained

9. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It			
a- rains	b- rain	c- is raining	d- rained
10. She is fit because she always as an exercise.			
a- run	b- is running	c- are running	d- runs
11. She at this moment.			
a- sleeps	b- is sleeping	c- are sleeping	d- sleep
12. Mom dinner now.			
a- prepare	b- is preparing	c- prepares	d- prepared
13. They always camping in spring.			
a- went	b- go	c- goes	d- are going
14. In Syria, schools usually at 8.00 a.m.			
a- are starting	b- starts	c- start	d- started
15. What a delicious smell! What for dinner?			
a- were you cooking	b- are you cooking	c- did you cook	d- do you cook
16. Where when you often go to Homs?			
a- are you staying	b- did you stay	c- do you stay	d- you stay
17. They a new bridge nowadays.			
a- is building	b- builds	c- are building	d- build
18. She on the phone right now.			
a- is talking	b- talk	c- talks	d- talked
19. I in the library at the moment.			
a- read	b- am reading	c- reads	d- was reading
20. Where are the children? There they are. They tennis.			
a- play	b- plays	c- are playing	d- played
21. I often pizza whenever I get hungry.			
a- at	b- eating	c- eat	d- eats
22. Right now, my sister dinner for my family.			
a- makes	b- make	c- made	d- is making
23. He rice every day.			
a- eats	b- eat	c- ate	d- is eating
24. Every Monday, Sally her kids to football practice.			
a- is driving	b- drives	c- drove	d- are driving
25. I am not hungry. I already..... lunch.			
a- has eaten	b- have eaten	c- eats	d- ate
26. We for our holiday yet.			
a- didn't plan	b- hasn't planned	c- haven't planned	d- doesn't plan
27. I just the cat.			
a- has fed	b- feeds	c- fed	d- have fed
28. Amer a car yet?			
a- have - bought	b- has - bought	c- did - buy	d- is - buying
29. She's very experienced now. She a volunteer for two years.			
a- was	b- is	c- has been	d- have been
30. Good news! They enough money for the charity for two years.			
a- has raised	b- have raised	c- raised	d- are raising
31. He's hungry. He hasn't for four days.			
a- eaten	b- ate	c- eat	d- eats
32. She missis him! She seen him for a long time.			
a- haven't	b- doesn't	c- didn't	d- hasn't

33. I this book already.			
a- reads	b- have read	c- read	d- am reading
34. She her tea yet.			
a- didn't drink	b- doesn't drink	c- hasn't drunk	d- isn't drinking
35. I here for fourteen years.			
a- lives	b- have lived	c- living	d- has lived
36. I have done gymnastics I was a child.			
a- for	b- just	c- since	d- yet
37. I have lived here fourteen years.			
a- for	b- just	c- since	d- yet
38. I haven't been to Paris I was born.			
a- for	b- just	c- since	d- yet
39. He has worked here two months.			
a- for	b- just	c- since	d- yet
40. They a cure for the common cold yet.			
a- have discovered	b- has discovered	c- haven't discovered	d- didn't discover

Future (will - going to)



الزمن	will	going to
الصيغة	s + will + v0 I think it will rain	I + am + going to + v0 he - she - it + is + going to + v0 you - we - they + are + going to + v0
الاستخدام	يستخدم للتنبؤ بشيء دون دليل. القرار المفاجئ اللحظي. ★ I will make tea.	يستخدم للتعبير عن خطط ونوايا مستقبلية. عن موعد محدد أو وجود دليل. ★ I am going to study medicine after I finish school.
السؤال	will + s + v0 ★ Will you come tomorrow?	Are + you - we - they + going to + v0 Is + he - she - it + going to + v0 Is he going to attend the football match?
النفي	s + won't + v0 ★ I won't come to the party.	I + am not + going to + v0 he - she - it + isn't + going to + v0 you - we - they + aren't + going to + v0 ★ They are not going to travel on Monday.
الدلائل	tomorrow - next - in the future - I think -in 2050	المستقبلية (الأيام + on) tonight -

1. Look at the clouds! It tomorrow.			
a- rained	b- will rain	c- had rained	d- rain
2. I think that Brazil the World Cup next year.			
a- will win	b- won	c- is winning	d- is going to win
3. I Aleppo next year.			
a- visited	b- am going to visit	c- was visiting	d- have visited
4. The phone is ringing. I answer it.			
a- would	b- could	c- am	d- will
5. The weather be dreadful tomorrow.			
a- would	b- could	c- am	d- will
6. Tonight, we a birthday party for our mother.			
a- would have	b- are going to have	c- has	d- had

7. I think our team the match tomorrow.			
a- won	b- will win	c- is winning	d- wins
8. Next Monday, she a letter to her cousin.			
a- is going to write	b- wrote	c- have written	d- was writing
9. I am not free tomorrow. I the doctor.			
a- saw	b- am going to see	c- seen	d- sees
10. It is a heavy box. I it for you.			
a- would lift	b- am lifting	c- will lift	d- lifted
11. The weather be colder tomorrow.			
a- was	b- would	c- were	d- will
12. Maha learning French tomorrow.			
a- is going to start	b- started	c- starts	d- was starting
13. My parents London next year.			
a- visited	b- are going to visit	c- visits	d- were visiting
14. He his vacation in Lattakia next summer.			
a- is going to spend	b- spend	c- was going to	d- had spent
15. In the future, people by flying cars.			
a- traveled	b- were traveling	c- travels	d- will travel
16. I am hungry! I give you a sandwich.			
a- was	b- would	c- will	d- been
17. I think that life in the future be easy and comfortable.			
a- was	b- would	c- will	d- been
18. Amal has bought a new book. Tonight she stay at home and start reading it			
a- going to	b- are going to	c- is going to	d- goes
19. We forget to buy bread. We go back to buy some.			
a- would	b- is going to	c- will	d- going to
20. She is so tired. She needs some rest. I think she take a week off.			
a- are going	b- will	c- is go to	d- was going to
21. Do you want to go with us next Saturday? We a football match.			
a- attended	b- going to attend	c- attending	d- are going to attend

Determiners / المحددات



الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى	الاستخدام
many	الكثير من	نستخدم بعد (many) اسم معدود جمع . (friends - presents)
much	الكثير من	نستخدم بعد (much) اسم غير معدود . (water - ice cream)
(a) few	القليل من	نستخدم بعد (few) اسم معدود جمع . (pens - books)
(a) little	القليل	نستخدم بعد (little) اسم غير معدود . (juice - pollution....)
some	بعض	نستخدم (some) أمام الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير المعدودة في الجملة المثبتة.
any	أي	نستخدم (any) أمام الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة في الجمل المنفية والسؤال.
a lot of	الكثير من	نستخدم (a lot of) أمام الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة

a	قبل اسم مفرد معدود غير محدد : (a book)
	قبل الأمراض (headache - toothache)
	قبل أسماء المهن : (a doctor - a teacher....)
	قبل بعض الكلمات والتعابير (twice a week...)
an	قبل اسم مفرد معدود يبدأ بحرف صوتي.
	قبل بعض الكلمات والتعابير (60 km an hour...)

the	قبل أسماء البحار - المحيطات - الأنهار ... : (The Nile)
	قبل الاتجاهات - قبل الأشياء التي لا يوجد منها إلا شيء واحد (earth - sun - moon)
	قبل صيغة التفضيل (-est) : (most - best- worst)
	قبل الأعداد الترتيبية (first - second - third...)
	قبل فترات اليوم (morning - afternoon - evening...)
قبل بعض الكلمات (capital - center - world - mosque - internet ...)	

1. She saw lions at the zoo.			
a- much	b- any	c- some	d- a
2. There is tea in the glass.			
a- a	b- some	c- any	d- a few
3. John doesn't have money.			
a- much	b- many	c- a few	d- a lot
4. She doesn't have friends.			
a- much	b- many	c- a	d- a lot
5. I have told you to pay attention times.			
a- much	b- many	c- a lot	d- some
6. I would like to ask questions.			
a- a	b- any	c- a few	d- much
7. I have only coins in my pocket.			
a- much	b- many	c- a few	d- a lot
8. We have of time.			
a- some	b- much	c- a lot	d- any
9. people drive cars nowadays.			
a- A lot	b- A lot of	c- Much	d- Any
10. weather was fine yesterday.			
a- The	b- Those	c- A	d- This
11. Does anyone know answer?			
a- a	b- the	c- an	d- any
12. sun rises from the east.			
a- A	b- An	c- Some	d- The
13. I read book. The book was interesting.			
a- a	b- the	c- some	d- any
14. The doctor advised me to eat apple every morning.			
a- a	b- an	c- some	d- any
15. Do you have children?			
a- a	b- some	c- any	d- much
16. I didn't see friends.			
a- a	b- some	c- any	d- a few
17. She got her license without problems.			
a- much	b- some	c- a	d- any
18. children will hurt themselves if they don't get off that tree.			
a- the	b- an	c- any	d- some
19. Sami likes to eat food before he sits down to study.			
a- many	b- few	c- little	d- a
20. There is milk left in the fridge.			
a- a little	b- a few	c- an	d- a

X Demonstratives / أسماء الإشارة Y

This	That	Those	These
هذا (للمفرد القريب)	ذلك (للمفرد البعيد)	أولئك (للجمع البعيد)	هؤلاء (للجمع القريب)

1. flower here is beautiful.			
a- These	b- That	c- Those	d- This
2. men over there are tall.			
a- That	b- a	c- Those	d- These
3. house over there is big.			
a- These	b- This	c- Those	d- That
4. flowers aren't for sale.			
a- A	b- This	c- That	d- These
5. flower is beautiful.			
a- That	b- These	c- Those	d- Some
6. house is big.			
a- This	b- These	c- Some	d- Any
7. houses are big.			
a- This	b- These	c- A	d- A lot

X Tenses / الأزمنة Y



الزمن	Simple Past	Past Continuous	Past Perfect
الصيغة	s + v2 * I went shopping yesterday.	s + was - were + v + ing * yesterday at 5 o'clock I was reading a book.	s+ had + v3 * She left after they had come.
الاستخدام	- حدث حصل بتتابع في الماضي. - حدث حصل في الماضي وانتهى. - حدث حصل باستمرار وقطعه حدث آخر.	- حدث حصل باستمرار في الماضي في فترة معينة محددة. - حدثان حصلوا بنفس الوقت في الماضي - حدث حصل باستمرار وقطعه حدث آخر.	حدث حصل مع حدث آخر بفارق زمني الحدث الأول نضعه في (had + v3) والحدث الثاني نضعه في (v2)
السؤال	نستخدم الفعل المساعد مع جميع الضمائر (did) + v0 * Did you go to Aleppo yesterday?	نستخدم الفعل المساعد was - were + s + v + ing * Was has sleeping yesterday at 10 o'clock?	s + had + v3 * Had you visited the museum before you came?
النفي	نستخدم الفعل المساعد v0+ didn't + مع جميع الضمائر * He didn't come last Friday.	نستخدم الفعل المساعد wasn't - weren't + v + ing * We weren't eating when he came.	s + hadn't + v3 * She hadn't seen him until he came.
الدلائل	yesterday - last - ago - in + الأعوام	yesterday at o'clock - when - while	before - by at the time - until - when - after - although because - already - since - for

1. The teacher angry because we were talking.			
a- is	b- was	c- be	d- am
2. He an e-mail when the phone rang.			
a- writes	b- is writing	c- write	d- was writing
3. I dinner while Melanie was working upstairs.			
a- was preparing	b- were preparing	c- prepare	d- am preparing

4. I wasn't sleeping when you home last night.			
a- came	b- come	c- comes	d- are coming
5. When Mrs. Brown, the girls were studying.			
a- is arriving	b- arrive	c- arrived	d- arrives
6. I lost my keys while I to school.			
a- were walking	b- was walking	c- walk	d- walked
7. My stereo working last night.			
a- stops	b- is stopping	c- stopped	d- stops
8. The weatherdreadful last weekend.			
a- is	b- was	c- be	d- were
9. Shea book when the phone rang.			
a- read	b- was reading	c- reads	d- is reading
10. I to the dentist last week.			
a- go	b- goes	c- went	d- am going
11. When they, we were waiting for the bus.			
a- are arriving	b- arrive	c- arrived	d- arrives
12. Fatima her job two hours ago.			
a- does	b- do	c- did	d- done
13. John was playing tennis when he his leg.			
a- hurts	b- is hurting	c- were hurting	d- hurt
14. I my new football to the park yesterday.			
a- take	b- took	c- am talking	d- takes
15. I my arm while we were playing football.			
a- break	b- broke	c- am breaking	d- breaks
16. Tom was wrapping the gift when I into the room.			
a- walk	b- walks	c- walked	d- am walking
17. What the manager..... at 7:00 pm yesterday?			
a- was - doing	b- were- doing	c- has - done	d- is - doing
18. Tina and Shelly to the hotel when it started to rain.			
a- was walking	b- were walking	c- are walking	d- walk
19. We the film that we saw last night.			
a- enjoy	b- enjoys	c- enjoyed	d- are enjoying
20. When Donny the room, everyone was talking.			
a- enters	b- entered	c- enter	d- is entering
21. I in the sales department when I first met Sofie.			
a- was working	b- were working	c- work	d- works
22. My brother the computer while I was packing for my trip.			
a- use	b- uses	c- was using	d- were using
23. This morning, while I breakfast, someone knocked at the door.			
a- were having	b- was having	c- have	d- has
24. When the lights out I was taking a bath.			
a- go	b- went	c- goes	d- are going
25. He found a coin while he			
a- is walking	b- was walking	c- walks	d- walk
26. Many tourists Damascus last summer.			
a- visit	b- visits	c- are visiting	d- visited
27. While we the cake, John came.			
a- are eating	b- was eating	c- were eating	d- eat

28. Ahmad me to move my furniture two days ago.			
a- helps	b- helped	c- help	d- is helping
29. It was raining heavily when they an accident.			
a- had	b- has	c- have	d- are having
30. I when somebody stole my car.			
a- am sleeping	b- were sleeping	c- sleep	d- was sleeping
31. I my keys yesterday.			
a- lose	b- lost	c- loses	d- am losing
32. I the matter with my teacher before I told my father.			
a- discuss	b- had discussed	c- discusses	d- am discussing
33. The lesson already when we arrived.			
a- had begun	b- is beginning	c- will begin	d- begins
34. I had never seen snow until I to Canada.			
a- go	b- have gone	c- went	d- am going
35. By the time mom I had prepared dinner.			
a- came	b- comes	c- has come	d- is coming
36. I a little better after I had taken the medicine.			
a- feel	b- have felt	c- felt	d- am felling
37. She was late. The teacher already a test when she went class last Monday.			
a- has given	b- had given	c- gives	d- is giving
38. Maram a news reporter before she became an editor.			
a- is	b- has been	c- be	d- had been
39. It was raining heavily, but by the time class was over, the rain			
a- has stopped	b- had stopped	c- stops	d- is stopping
40- Dinosaurs had become extinct by the time humankind first			
a- appears	b- appeared	c- appearing	d- has appeared
41. They never any of his painting before they visited the Art.			
a- have seen	b- had seen	c- see	d- will see
42. The Titanic was the largest ship that ever on the sea.			
a- had travelled	b- have travelled	c- travel	d- is travelling
43. When some of the survivors were saved, they in the ice water for hours.			
a- have been	b- are	c- had been	d- be
44. The lesson already when we arrived.			
a- had begun	b- begins	c- will begin	d- has begun
45. The doctors that Mr. Tyler had died on the plane.			
a- think	b- have thought	c- thought	d- will think
46. Karen already by the time Sally got there.			
a- has left	b- have left	c- had left	d- ids leaving
47. Sam walked into a cake shop, after he his work.			
a- finishes	b- had finished	c- has finished	d- is finishing
48. After the guests, I went to bed.			
a- leave	b- have left	c- will leave	d- had left
49. Titanic was carrying 2207 people, but it on enough lifeboats for only 1178 people.			
a- takes	b- is taking	c- had taken	d- has taken
50. Nobody that the Titanic could sink.			
a- has believed	b- believes	c- had believed	d- believe
51. The steamship company had thought that its ship be completely safe in all situations.			
a- will	b- would	c- can	d- won't

الأمر بالنفي	حالة الأمر بالإثبات
نضع قبل الفعل don't ويكون الفعل بالمصدر	نستخدم الفعل مباشرة بالمصدر لإعطاء صيغة الأمر
Don't open the door.	Open the door.
Don't stand up.	Stand up.
Don't be late.	Be careful. نضع قبل الصفة
	Let's go to the mall.

1. when I am speaking!			
a- listen	b- listened	c- listens	d- be listen
2. your documents as soon as you finish your work.			
a- saved	b- save	c- saves	d- saving
3. after your eat a big meal. It isn't good idea.			
a- not run	b- doesn't run	c- don't run	d- runs
4. Please and open your books!			
a- sits down	b- sitting down	c- sat down	d- sit down
5. careful! you are standing on my foot.			
a- Being	b- Be	c- Do	d- Don't be
6. your books please!			
a- Open	b- Opens	c- Opened	d- Opening
7. make the same mistake twice!			
a- Do	b- Don't	c- Doesn't	d- Didn't
8. out! You are driving too fast!			
a- Watches	b- Watch	c- Watched	d- Watching
9. Please down and have some tea!			
a- sits down	b- sitting down	c- sat down	d- sit down
10- Before you dive into water, a deep breath.			
a- takes	b- take	c- took	d- taking
11. please. This is a library.			
a- Don't be quiet	b- Quite	c- Be quiet	d- Being quiet
12. The bus leaves on time be late!			
a- do	b- don't	c- doesn't	d- didn't
13. When you get to the corner right!			
a- turned	b- turns	d- turning	d- turn
14. If you want to smoke, go outside. Don't in your room.			
a- smoke	b- smokes	c- smoked	d- smoking
15. in the corridor!			
a- Doesn't run	b- Didn't run	c- Don't run	d- Not run
16. warmly so you don't get cold outside. It's snowing.			
a- Dressed	b- Dress	c- Dresses	d- Be dress
17. in and fasten your seatbelt!			
a- Sat	b- Sits	c- Sit	d- Sitting
18. drive too fast, please! I get sick easily.			
a- Do	b- Don't	c- Doesn't	d- Didn't
19. The kitchen is really dirty! the dishes now.			
a- do	b- don't	c- doesn't	d- didn't
20. make the same mistake twice.			
a- Didn't	b- Shouldn't	c- Do	d- don't

الصيغة	
نحول الفعل المضارع في جملة التمني إلى زمن الماضي	I sleep late. I wish I didn't sleep late.
في أغلب الجمل المثبت منفي والمنفي مثبت	I am old. I wish I weren't old.
إذا وجدنا فعل ماضي في الجملة العادية نضعه في زمن الماضي التام في جملة التمني	I lost my keys. I wish I hadn't lost my keys.
مع جملة التمني (be) فعل الكون دوماً (were) أو (weren't)	I am not tall. I wish I were taller. I weren't short.

1- I want to go home, but I don't know the way. I wish I the way home.			
a- have known	b- knew	c- knows	d- know
2. I wish the prices so high.			
a- aren't	b- weren't	c- are	d- wasn't
3. She didn't study hard in school. She wishes she hard in school.			
a- has studied	b- is studying	c- studies	d- had studied
4. I wish I to my father.			
a- had listened	b- have listened	c- listens	d- listen
5. We weren't kind to her before she got sick. We wish we kind to her.			
a- had been	b- has been	c- have been	d- are
6. They are too old to play football. I wish they younger.			
a- have	b- were	c- was	d- are
7. I didn't graduate from university. I wish I from university.			
a- had graduated	b- graduated	c- graduates	d- have graduated
8. Rita didn't come to class yesterday. I wish Rita			
a- comes	b- has come	c- come	d- had come
9. Noel didn't visit the Sorbonne when he was in Paris. He wishes he visited the Sorbonne.			
a- is visiting	b- had visited	c- visits	d- have visited
10. I wish it snowing.			
a- stops	b- stop	c- would stop	d- will stop
11. I didn't have enough time for sport. I wish I enough time for sport.			
a- has	b- have	c- had had	d- have had
12. He wishes he so old.			
a- isn't	b- weren't	c- don't	d- doesn't
13. I wasted too much time watching TV. I wish I too much time watching TV.			
a- hadn't wasted	b- waste	c- wastes	d- haven't wasted
14. I am not tall enough to reach the books on the top shelf. I wish I tall enough.			
a- weren't	b- am	c- were	d- was
15. I didn't learn languages. I wish I languages.			
a- learns	b- have learned	c- had learnt	d- am learning
16. I had a boring desk job. I wish I a boring desk job.			
a- had had	b- hadn't had	c- don't have	d- haven't
17. I didn't visit Australia when I was younger. I wish I when I was younger.			
a- am visiting	b- had visited	c- visits	d- visit
18. She wishes she the train.			
a- takes	b- has taken	c- take	d- had taken
19. They spent so much money on their shopping trip. They wish they so much money.			
a- had spent	b- have spend	c- spends	d- hadn't spent
20. They are too old to play football. I wish they too old to play football.			
a- weren't	b- were	c- did	d- are

Who	Which	Whose	Where	When	Whom
إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ أحد أسماء العاقل وبعد الفراغ فعل نختار الإجابة (who)	إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ أحد الأسماء غير العاقل 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)

1. I told you about the woman lost her bag.			
a- which	b- who	c- whom	d- where
2. The parents we interviewed were all involved in education.			
a- whom	b- whose	c- who	d- which
3. Do you know that boyshirt is red?			
a- when	b- who	c- whom	d- whose
4. Do you see that cat is lying on the roof?			
a- where	b- which	c- who	d- whose
5. I don't like the table stands in my kitchen.			
a- when	b- where	c- that	d- whom
6. Grandma remembers the time radioshow were popular.			
a- when	b- who	c- which	d- where
7. I want to visit the island my teacher lives.			
a- whom	b- when	c- where	d- who
8. Do you know a good store I can buy a new shirt?			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
9. Last week I met Mrs. Smith lived next door.			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
10- She thanked everyone for this wonderful gift came on time.			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
11. My sister wore a mask made her look like Mickey Mouse.			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
12. A person has a lot of friends is lucky.			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
13. Martha has a brother name is Manuel.			
a- who	b- where	c- whose	d- which
14. This is the house I grow up in with my sister.			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
15. I still remember the day grandmother told us interesting stories.			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
16. I remember that wonderful summer the whole family gathered again.			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
17. The woman car was broken is my neighbour.			
a- whose	b- where	c- when	d- which
18. He didn't wait at the traffic light was red.			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
19. Is that the hospital your brother works?			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
20. I like to eat at that restaurant the food is healthy and the price is reasonable.			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which

21. Leila gave me a beautiful souvenir she bought from Al-Hmideya souk.			
a- who	b- where	c- when	d- which
22. She worked for a man used to be an athlete.			
a- whom	b- who	c- which	d- where
23. We broke the computer belonged to my father.			
a- which	b- where	c- when	d- who
24. I bought a car is very fast.			
a- where	b- who	c- when	d- which
25. She loves books have happy endings.			
a- whose	b- whom	c- who	d- that
26. He sent an email to my brother lives in Australia.			
a- when	b- who	c- whose	d- where
27. Micheal is in the garden is wearing a blue jumper.			
a- where	b- who	c- when	d- which
28. The television was bought 20 years ago was stolen.			
a- that	b- who	c- whose	d- whom
29. The fruit is on table isn't fresh.			
a- who	b- whose	c- which	d- where
30- The table was my grandmother's was broken.			
a- which	b- whose	c- when	d- where

Reported question / السؤال المنقول

نعود خطوة إلى الوراء في الزمن.

في الكلام المنقول لا يوجد مضارع أبداً.

سؤال غير مباشر (منقول)	سؤال مباشر	
ماضي بسيط	حاضر بسيط	① تغيير زمن الجملة
ماضي مستمر	حاضر مستمر	
ماضي تام	حاضر تام	
ماضي تام	ماضي بسيط	
I	he - she	② تغيير بعض الضمائر
we	they	
you	I - he - she	
me	him - her	
us	them	
my	his - her	
our	their	
this	that	③ تغيير بعض الظروف إن وجدت
these	those	
here	there	
now	then	
today	that day	
tomorrow	the following day	
yesterday	the day before	

أفعال النقل هي : said - told - asked - wondered

① الجملة التصريحية : وهنا يجب تغيير الضمائر والأفعال والظروف إن وجدت .

★ I will travel tomorrow. → ★ He said he would travel the next day.

② yes / no question : وهي الأفعال التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد .

◆ إذا وجدنا في السؤال الفعل المساعد (do - does) فإننا نقوم بحذفها ويعود الفعل بعدها إلى v2 مع استخدام (If) (whether) وفق الترتيب التالي :

v2 + الفاعل + If + فعل النقل

★ Do you like pizza? → ★ He asked if I liked pizza.

◆ إذا وجدنا في السؤال الفعل المساعد (did) فإننا نقوم بحذفه ويعود الفعل بعده إلى (had + v3) مع استخدام (If) (whether) وفق الترتيب التالي :

had + v3 + الفاعل + If + فعل النقل

★ Did you send the email? → ★ He asked me if I had sent the email.

◆ إذا وجدنا في السؤال الأفعال المساعدة (is - are - was - were - can - will - have - had - has) فإننا لا نقوم بحذفها بل نعود بها خطوة إلى الوراء في الزمن وفق الترتيب التالي :

الفعل + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل + If + جملة النقل

★ Is he coming soon? → ★ She wondered if he was coming soon.

③ نقل سؤال يبدأ بـ (WH - word) : نقوم بنفس الخطوات السابقة ونستبدل (If) بكلمة السؤال الموجودة :

الفعل + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل + كلمة السؤال + فعل النقل

★ Where can you come? → ★ He asked me where I could come.

v2 + الفاعل + كلمة السؤال + فعل النقل

أما إذا وجدنا في السؤال (do - did) فإننا نقوم بحذفها ، ونعود خطوة إلى الوراء في الزمن .

★ What do you eat? → ★ He wondered what I ate.

had + v3 + الفاعل + كلمة السؤال + فعل النقل

★ How did you come? → ★ He asked me how I had come.

1. Are you going to the party? -John asked me if I to the party.			
a- was going	b- am going	c- go	d- have gone
2. He asked how old her mother			
a- is	b- was	c- were	d- been
3. Where have you been? -The mother asked her daughter where she			
a- has been	b- have been	c- had been	d- been
4. Do I have to do it? He asked if he do it.			
a- have to	b- has to	c- can	d- had to
5. Which dress do you like best? -She asked her friend which dress she best.			
a- likes	b- like	c- liked	d- has liked
6. What are they doing? -She asked what they			
a- were doing	b- are doing	c- do	d- done
7. Did you enjoy the festival? - He wanted to know whether we the festival.			
a- had enjoyed	b- enjoy	c- has enjoyed	d- enjoys
8. Where is my umbrella? - She asked where her umbrella			
a- were	b- is	c- was	d- are
9. Do you plan to go back? - He asked me whether I to go back.			
a- planning	b- plans	c- planned	d- plan
10. Where have you been? - He asked where I			
a- have been	b- has been	c- am	d- had been

11. She asked me if I was there.			
a- living	b- lives	c- lived	d- live
12. Where are your parents? - He asked me where my parents			
a- are	b- were	c- is	d- was
13. What do you want to do now? - She asked me what I to do.			
a- want	b- wants	c- wanting	d- wanted
14. Where did you stay? - He asked me where I			
a- have asked	b- stay	c- stays	d- had satyed
15. Are you happy to be back? - He asked me if I happy to be back.			
a- were	b- am	c- are	d- was
16. Have you ever been to Mexico? - She asked me if I to Mexico.			
a- has ever been	b- had ever been	c- have ever been	d- were
17. Can you help me to go there? - He asked me if I him to go there.			
a- can	b- been	c- could	d- will
18. How are you? - Adam asked me how I			
a- are	b- were	c- is	d- was
19. Do you know him? - He asked me whether I him.			
a- known	b- knows	c- knew	d- know
20. Are you excited about going on a picnic? - He asked the children if they excited about going on a picnic.			
a- are	b- were	c- is	d- was
21. Have you met Angela? - She asked us if we Angela.			
a- meet	b- are meeting	c- have met	d- had met
22. He asked her if she English.			
a-- spoke	b- speaks	c- spoken	d- speak
23. Where is the post office, please? - She asked me where the post office			
a- was	b- is	c- been	d- are
24. How much did the concert tickets cost? - She asked how much the concert tickets			
a- cost	b- costs	c- had cost	d- have cost
25. They wanted to know whether we a computer.			
a- have	b- had	c- has	d- are
26. Have you read this book? - He asked me if I that book.			
a- read	b- reads	c- am reading	d- had read
27. Why are you crying? - He wondered why I			
a- am crying	b- cry	c- cries	d- was crying
28. He asked me if I British or American.			
a- was	b- am	c- are	d- were
29. Did Mark pass all his exams? - He asked if Mark all of his exams.			
a- passes	b- pass	c- had passed	d- has passed
30. When has he met his friend? - My mother wanted to when he his friends.			
a- is meeting	b- are meeting	c- meets	d- had met
31. She asked if he type.			
a- can	b- could	c- will	d- shall
32. I liked classical music when I was at school. -She said she classical music when she had been at school.			
a- liked	b- has liked	c- had liked	d- likes
33. He asked me how old my father when I had gone to school.			
a- has been	b- had been	c- had had	d- was
34. Do you usually play any sports at the university? - My teacher wondered if I usually any sports.			
a- play	b- playing	c- plays	d- played

35. They have been to France for a month. Mark told us that they to France.			
a- had had	b- had	c- have	d- had been
36. When did you go to the party? - I asked Sally when she			
a- has gone	b- had gone	c- went	d- had go
37. Was it cold? - He wondered if it cold.			
a- has been	b- have been	c- had been	d- was
38. We stayed in a big hotel. She told me that they in a big hotel.			
a- have stayed	b- had stayed	c- stayed	d- stay
39. Do you need directions to reach your destination? - I asked the tourist if he destination.			
a- need	b- needed	c- has need	d- have need
40. Why did you leave your job? - He asked him why he his job.			
a- has left	b- have left	c- left	d- had left

Possessive Pronouns and Reflexive Pronouns

ضمائر التملك

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

Samar

① **ضمائر الفاعل** : * تستخدم 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 الجرّ.

③ **صفات الملكية** : * يأتي بعد صفات الملكية اسم.

④ **ضمائر الملكية** : * تأتي ضمائر الملكية في بداية أو نهاية الجملة لكنها غير متبوعة باسم.

⑤ **الضمائر الانعكاسية** : * تستخدم عندما يكون فاعل الجملة والمفعول يدل على نفس الشخص.

1. This book is			
a- you	b- you're	c- your	d- yours
2. The ball is			
a- I	b- me	c- my	d- mine
3. The blue car is			
a- our	b- ours	c- your	d- their
4. The ring is			
a- her	b- him	c- hers	d- my

5. The luggage is			
a- he	b- he's	c- him	d- his
6. Expressions may reveal true feelings about a particular situation.			
a- we	b- us	c- our	d- ours
7. It was suggested that body language may account for between 60 to 65% of all communication.			
a- myself	b- himself	c- herself	d- itself
8. Arms and legs can also useful in conveying nonverbal information.			
a- itself	b- herself	c- themselves	d- himself
9. Robert made this T-shirt			
a- myself	b- himself	c- herself	d- themselves
10. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help			
a- myself	b- yourself	c- yourselves	d- himself
11. Alice and Doris collected the stickers			
a- herself	b- itself	c- themselves	d- yourselves
12. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework			
a- you	b- yourselves	c- yourself	d- itself
13. I introduced to my new neighbor.			
a- myself	b- himself	c- herself	d- ourselves
14. Thousands of drivers will lose jobs.			
a- his	b- her	c- our	d- their
15. I have a shirt. shirt is blue.			
a- His	b- Their	c- My	d- Her
16. They have a house. house is big.			
a- His	b- Their	c- My	d- Her
17. I haven't got any pictures in bedroom.			
a- my	b- their	c- her	d- our
18. There is a bird in our grand. The nest is			
a- his	b- it	c- its	d- mine
19. The girl looked at in the mirror.			
a- hers	b- her	c- she	d- herself
20. While you say that, you are feeling fine, the look on your face may tell people otherwise.			
a- themselves	b- yourself	c- himself	d- them
21. We can move the table			
a- ourselves	b- us	c- ours	d- we
22. I looked at in the mirror.			
a- he	b- my	c- himself	d- myself

السؤال التوكيدي / Question Tag

عند وجود فعل مساعد	
فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل	? + ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد منفي
e.g. You can swim, can't you?	
التتمة + فعل مساعد منفي + فاعل	? + ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت
e.g. You weren't there, were you?	
عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد	
الفاعل + (v1 +s/es) أو (has) + التتمة	? + ضمير فاعل + doesn't
e.g. She plays football, doesn't she?	
الفاعل + (v0) أو (have) + التتمة	? + ضمير الفاعل + don't
e.g. They play football, don't they?	

الفاعل + (v2 /ed) أو (had) + النتمة	didn't + ضمير الفاعل + ?
e.g. They lived in Damascus, didn't they?	
Let's ⇌ shall we ⇌ I am ⇌ Aren't I	

1. Mary is here, she?			
a- isn't	b- doesn't	c- is	d- wasn't
2. Jack can't come to the party,?			
a- he can	b- can't he	c- can he	d- can she
3. You like fish, you?			
a- aren't	b- are	c- don't	d- didn't
4. Let's go to the party,?			
a- we shall	b- do we	c- shall we	d- don't we
5. John isn't very happy, he?			
a- was	b- does	c- is	d- doesn't
6. Mary is here, isn't?			
a- hers	b- her	c- me	d- she
7. He likes tea,he?			
a- aren't	b- doesn't	c- don't	d- didn't
8. They have left, they?			
a- don't	b- haven't	c- are	d- aren't
9. Your parents aren't at home,?			
a- are them	b- are they	c- don't they	d- were they
10. He didn't eat much lunch,?			
a- is	b- does	c- did	d- doesn't
11. Your friends haven't left yet,?			
a- have they	b- do they	c- don't them	d- haven't they
12. You don't like tea, you?			
a- don't	b- aren't	c- are	d- do
13. I am good at math,?			
a. aren't I	b- am I	c- isn't I	d- I am
14. The shops close at 7pm,?			
a- didn't they	b- do they	c- aren't they	d- don't they
15. Jane won't be here tonight,?			
a- won't he	b- will she	c- will he	d- he will
16. He can't swim very fast,?			
a- can't he	b- can he	c- could he	d- is he
17. We were almost late,?			
a- were we	b- wasn't we	c- weren't we	d- are we
18. I should wash the dishes,?			
a- should I	b- shouldn't I	c- I shouldn't	d- I shall
19. They had a big house, they?			
a- don't	b- hadn't	c- didn't	d- have
20. Amal has a villa in Blodan, she?			
a- don't	b- hasn't	c- isn't	d- doesn't

لتحويل جملة من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول :

- ⊗ نضع المفعول به مكان الفاعل.
- ⊗ نضع الفعل المساعد حسب زمن الجملة.
- ⊗ نضع الفعل بالتصريف الثالث الذي يكون ثابت في جميع الحالات.
- ⊗ نضع حرف الجرّ (by).

الزمن	Tense	Auxiliary verb + v3 (past participle)
المضارع البسيط	present simple	am , is , are + v3
الماضي البسيط	past simple	was , were + v3
المضارع المستمر	present progressive	am , is , are + being + v3
الماضي المستمر	past progressive	was , were + being + v3
المضارع التام	present perfect	has , have + been + v3
الماضي التام	past perfect	had + been + v3

1. The mistake by the teacher.			
a- was correct	b- were correct	c- correct	d- was corrected
2. The wallet to the police station.			
a- gives	b- gave	c- is give	d- was given
3. The bell by the children a few minutes ago.			
a- was rung	b- rang	c- is rang	d- is ringing
4. The whole story in a few days by the kids.			
a- is forgetting	b- was forget	c- was forgotten	d- forgetting
5. He very closely by the police.			
a- have been question	b- hadn't been question	c- questioned	d- wasn't questioned
6. Two men by the wild animals yesterday.			
a- was kill	b- is killing	c- killed	d- were killed
7. A lot of coffee in Brazil.			
a- is grown	b- is grew	c- grown	d- grown
8. The world's highest mountains in Himalayas.			
a- found	b- are found	c- are find	d- find
9. The Monalisa by Leonardo Davinchi.			
a- was painted	b- is paint	c- was painting	d- were paint
10. Many electronic goods in Japan.			
a- are make	b- are being make	c- is made	d- are made
11. The first modern Olympic games in 1896.			
a- are hold	b- were holding	c- are holding	d- were held
12. Papers from all students at the moment.			
a- is taking	b- are being taken	c- are took	d- is taken
13. All the flights due to the storm.			
a- has been cancelled	b- have cancelled	c- had cancelled	d- had been cancelled
14. My laptop when the teacher asked about the project.			
a- is fix	b- was fixing	c- was being fixed	d- are fixed
15. Our house with antiques.			
a- has been furnished	b- has furnished	c- are furnished	d- is furnish
16. He a book for his birthday.			
a- is giving	b- was giving	c- was given	d- were given

17. New machinery by the factory.			
a- is buy	b- are bought	c- buying	d- is bought
18. A new school in this area by the workers.			
a- are building	b- is being built	c- built	d- building
19. The farmer's wagon by two horses.			
a- pul`	b- are pull	c- is being pulled	d- is pulling
20. The passive voice role by the teacher.			
a- is explain	b- explaining	c- is being explained	d- explains
21. The book by Mark to the library.			
a- have return	b- return	c- had returned	d- had been returned
22. A mistake by someone.			
a- has been make	b- has been made	c- have made	d- makes
23. A lot of olive oil by Italy.			
a- are produce	b- is producing	c- is produced	d- have produce
24. Many places in the city by the storm.			
a- are destroying	b- were destroyed	c- is destroy	d- destroyed
25. The email by the time I left school.			
a- have already deliver	b- delivered	c- had already been delivered	d- delivered
26. The hard working students by teachers			
a- has reward	b- rewarded	c- have been rewarded	d- had rewarded



Prepositions أحرف الجر



- Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d to complete the sentences :

1. Hanan Al-Hroub was a poorly paid teacher the West Bank.			
a- in	b- on	c- to	d- by
2. She uses balloons and puppets explain her lessons.			
a- for	b- to	c- at	d- of
3. addition to the toys, she uses videos.			
a- At	b- On	c- In	d- To
4. Parents often refuse the focus play.			
a- from	b- for	c- to	d- on
5. The book is divided tasks.			
a- form	b- at	c- in	d- into
6. Light Initiative helps students who suffer sight problems.			
a- at	b- on	c- from	d- to
7. You can listen the recordings if you have a network.			
a- on	b- to	c- of	d- in
8. This party was done for the benefit the poor.			
a- of	b- to	c- at	d- in
9. Scientist and researchers will find cure many diseases.			
a- to	b- at	c- on	d- in
10. People will grow crops the roofs of the buildings.			
a- of	b- on	c- from	d- to
11. The country is peace with its neighbours.			
a- to	b- for	c- at	d- on

12. It is difficult predict what the long-term effects of the accident will be.			
a- of	b- on	c- in	d- to
13. His father suffers a heart disease.			
a- off	b- in	c- at	d- from
14. I'd love go out, but I think it will continue raining.			
a- off	b- by	c- to	d- at
15. Thousands drivers will lose their jobs.			
a- to	b- of	c- in	d- on
16. The land is divided seven continents.			
a- into	b- at	c- off	d- from
17. Once a time, there was a king and a queen who had one son.			
a- upon	b- from	c- of	d- to
18. The king asked his servants to search a truly happy man.			
a- with	b- for	c- on	d- in
19. You must collaborate your family members to make the right decision.			
a- at	b- to	c- with	d- from
20. Health officials have tried raise awareness.			
a- in	b- by	c- on	d- to
21. I decided to spend my holiday Wales last year.			
a- with	b- from	c- to	d- in
22. It was raining so heavily the seaside.			
a- of	b- in	c- at	d- from
23. Edison's mother decided to educate Thomas home.			
a- to	b- at	c- on	d- from
24. My father was genius storytelling.			
a- at	b- at	c- to	d- by
25. Soup is made water, ashes and fat.			
a- from	b- with	c- in	d- at
26. Our level of happiness depends factors we cannot control.			
a- to	b- on	c- at	d- in
27. People who achieve their goals tend be happier.			
a- of	b- at	c- to	d- on
28. The Titanic hit an iceberg 1912.			
a- with	b- on	c- by	d- in
29. Some of the survivors had been in the icy water hours when they were saved.			
a- to	b- with	c- from	d- for
30. The Titanic hit the iceberg night.			
a- in	b- to	c- at	d- on
31. The passengers did not believe they were danger.			
a- for	b- in	c- to	d- on
32. A selfie is taken a digital camera or a smart phone.			
a- with	b- from	c- for	d- in
33. Selfies are often shared social media services.			
a- on	b- at	c- to	d- with
34. Marat Dupri started to spice things by climbing up higher structures.			
a- in	b- up	c- at	d- of
35. Take care yourselves and other people around you.			
a- for	b- on	c- of	d- with

36. I wish I had graduated university.			
a- in	b- for	c- with	d- from
37. Algebra is a branch of mathematics dealing symbols.			
a- at	b- on	c- in	d- with
38. Mariam was confused who would deserve the award.			
a- at	b- for	c- about	d- up
39. Millions of people in the world live poverty.			
a- on	b- in	c- at	d- with
40. People can spend a lot time doing various things.			
a- of	b- to	c- from	d- by
41. The water clock was created the ancient Greeks.			
a- by	b- at	c- from	d- on
42. The hourglass was made two separate glass bulbs.			
a- in	b- from	c- for	d- on
43. You should be positive and capable inspiring others.			
a- with	b- to	c- of	d- from
44. Trust can be destroyed no time.			
a- to	b- from	c- on	d- in
45. You should be honest earn people's trust.			
a- on	b- in	c- at	d- to
46. Don't make fun people.			
a- with	b- from	c- of	d- for
47. Show your family that you care them.			
a- for	b- about	c- at	d- on
48. Body language refers the nonverbal signals that we use to communicate.			
a- to	b- on	c- in	d- for
49. Make your mind before you decide.			
a- up	b- for	c- of	d- to
50. The hospital is to the north the library.			
a- at	b- of	c- on	d- in
51- My cousin is interested music.			
a- on	b- at	c- in	d- of

Workbook.



1. An unemployed man went to apply a job with Microsoft as a cleaner.			
a- for	b- from	c- with	d- of
2. The man looked the last £ 10 in his wallet.			
a- in	b- at	c- by	d- on
3. Life doesn't exist Mars.			
a- in	b- to	c- on	d- for
4. You play chess 32 pieces.			
a- on	b- of	c- in	d- with
5. I am doing my homework the moment.			
a- by	b- on	c- to	d- at
6. March 27, 2013, John Sweeny started a Facebook page.			
a- With	b- To	c- On	d- In
7. John Sweeny is a plumber Ireland.			
a- of	b- from	c- to	d- on

8. Suspended coffee is a tradition that comes Naples, Italy.			
a- from	b- for	c- in	d- at
9. The customers pay advance for a cup to be given to somebody else.			
a- in	b- on	c- to	d- by
10. You can buy coffee for anyone need.			
a- on	b- in	c- to	d- by
11. Someday, it is possible for people to live the moon.			
a- for	b- to	c- on	d- in
12. Look the clouds! It's going to rain.			
a- to	b- on	c- in	d- at
13. We tend assume that things will stay the same in the future.			
a- on	b- in	c- at	d- to
14. Future cities should be surrounded rivers.			
a- for	b- in	c- by	d- with
15. We have a lot time.			
a- on	b- of	c- in	d- at
16. We saw some lions the zoo.			
a- at	b- on	c- of	d- to
17. The store usually closes five o'clock.			
a- at	b- in	c- on	d- to
18. The world is full options available to us.			
a- in	b- of	c- on	d- at
19. He was playing 10 a.m. yesterday.			
a- to	b- on	c- at	d- in
20. They are really good making decisions.			
a- in	b- of	c- on	d- at
21. Sujeet Desai is Buffalo, New York.			
a- with	b- of	c- on	d- from
22. He graduated high school.			
a- of	b- in	c- from	d- with
23. People are able challenge difficult circumstances and be successful.			
a- at	b- to	c- on	d- from
24. A good diet is beneficial your health.			
a- for	b- of	c- in	d- at
25. Frane Salek was born Croatia in 1929.			
a- in	b- on	c- from	d- to
26. Selak's near-death experiences began January 1962.			
a- to	b- in	c- at	d- on
27. He was travelling a train from Sarajevo to Dubrovnik.			
a- for	b- to	c- by	d- at
28. sheer luck Selak swam to the shore with only a few cuts.			
a- At	b- On	c- In	d- By
29. Selak's car was hit a truck.			
a- in	b- for	c- from	d- by
30. She looked helplessly watching despair.			
a- at	b- to	c- in	d- on
31. Laws of motion were discovered Newton.			
a- in	b- by	c- to	d- with
32. Many plays were written Shakespeare.			

a- by	b- from	c- for	d- at
33. The girl looked herself in the mirror.			
a- at	b- on	c- with	d- in
34. Most people are curious different countries and their cultures.			
a- of	b- about	c- for	d- with
35. Some people tend make friends from all around the world.			
a- for	b- at	c- to	d- on
36. I am good Maths.			
a- to	b- on	c- in	d- at
37. I am bad science.			
a- to	b- on	c- in	d- at



Pronunciation (Sounds)

تمارين اللفظ

Unit 1	
short vowel / æ /	long vowel / a: /
cab	jar
dad	father
bag	car
van	class
mat	arch
hat	part
map	palm
sad	calm
ant	
flag	
glad	

Unit 2	
short vowel / e /	long vowel / i: /
men	mean
red	read
met	meet
led	lead
set	seat
fell	feel
wet	wheat
hell	heal
ten	teen
peck	peek
egg	deal
vent	seal
lend	need
tell	feet
bed	beef
end	weak
net	meat
check	evil

Unit 3	
sound / ʌ /	different sounds
bun	rag
bum	track
bus	cat
bud	bird
bug	shirt
but	
hut	
cut	
cup	
dug	
fun	
gun	
truck	
summer	
bungee - jumping	
trouble	

- Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d :

1. The sound / æ / is found in			
a- jar	b- car	c- class	d- cab
2. The long vowel / a: / is found in			
a- glad	b- ant	c- father	d- bag
3. The short vowel / e / is found in			
a- mean	b- read	c- led	d- lead
4. The sound / i: / is found in			
a- mean	b- end	c- egg	d- ten

5. The sound / ʌ / is found in			
a- rag	b- cat	c- track	d- truck
6. All these words have the sound / i: /, except			
a- feel	b- fell	c- peek	d- read
7. The vowel sound in “ bag ” is			
a- / ʌ /	b- / æ /	c- / e /	d- / a: /
8. The word “ cut ” has the vowel sound			
a- / ʌ /	b- / æ /	c- / e /	d- / i: /
9. The vowel sound in “ red ” is			
a- / æ /	b- / a: /	c- / ʌ /	d- / e /
10. The sound / a: / is found in all these words, except in			
a- calm	b- palm	c- glad	d- father

Unit 7	
diphthong / ei /	different sounds
fail	sheep
bake	bet
wait	key
weight	
sake	
sane	
cape	
wake	
gaze	
hate	
day	
shape	
bate	
James	
shake	
ape	
sail	

Unit 10	
short sound / u /	long sound / u: /
put	shoot
look	juice
full	fool
butcher	school
push	soup
pull	rude
took	cruel
would	true
bush	blue
cook	group
foot	fruit

Unit 11	
sound / D /	sounds / ɔ: /
not	naught
cock	cork
fox	forks
pot	port
shot	short
box	cord
spot	bought
clock	torn
dock	torch
rob	born
lost	horn
	court

- Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d :

11. The sound / ei / is found in			
a- sheep	b- key	c- bake	d- bet
12. The long vowel / u: / is found in			
a- would	b- juice	c- put	d- look
13. All these words have the sound / D: /, except			
a- cork	b- not	c- port	d- bought
14. The short vowel / u / is found in			
a- shoot	b- fool	c- rude	d- push
15. The sound / D / is found in			
a- fox	b- naught	c- cord	d- short
16. The sound / ɔ: / is found in			
a- rob	b- pot	c- shot	d- short

17. The vowel sound in "fail" is

a- / i:/ b- / æ / c- / ei / d- / a: /

18. The sound / u: / is found in all these words, except in

a- true b- school c- put d- soup

19. The word "shot" has the vowel sound

a- / ɔ / b- / ɒ: / c- / u / d- / u: /

20. The vowel sound in "full" is

a- / u: / b- / a: / c- / ʌ / d- / u /

أسئلة الدورات السابقة



1. The word that has / ʌ / sound is :

a- put b- quarter c- future d- bus
 a- cat b- cut c- hit d- let
 a- hat b- father c- sad d- cub
 a- bird b- cat c- shirt d- cut

2. The letter / a / is pronounced as / a: / in :

a- ant b- flay c- calm d- glad

3. The sound / æ / is found in :

a- car b- hat c- jar d- part

4. One of the following words has the sound / a: / :

a- dad b- van c- palm d- hat

5. The vowel sound / i: / is found in the word :

a- set b- pin c- meat d- egg

6. Wheat and seat have the sound of :

a- / i: / b- / e / c- / a / d- / a: /

7- Choose the correct word that has the / e / sound :

a- mean b- red c- meet d- read

8. The word which has a different vowel sound is :

a- fit b- beat c- kill d- bit

كل جدول من الجداول الآتية يحوي كلمات لها نفس لفظ الصوت .

Unit 1

/ æ /

Text Book - p 9

cab	dad	bag	van	mat	hat	map
sad	ant	flag	glad	cat	track	rag

/ a: /

jar	father	car	class	arch	part	art
palm	calm					

Unit 3

/ e /

Text Book - p 24 / 25

men	red	met	led	set	fell	wet
hell	ten	peck	egg	vent	lend	tell
bed	end	net	check	bet		

/ i: /

mean	read	meet	lead	seat	feel	wheat
heal	teen	peek	deal	seal	need	feet
beef	weak	meat	evil	sheep	key	

Unit 5

/ʌ/

Text book - p 39

bus	bum	bun	bud	bug	but	hut
cut	cup	dug	fun	gun	truck	trouble
summer	bungee - jumping					

Unit 7

/ei/

Text Book - p 52

fail	bake	wait	weight	sake	sane	cape
wake	gaze	hate	day	shape	bate	sail
James	shake	ape				

Unit 10

/u/

Text Book - p 73

put	look	full	butcher	push	pull	took
would	bush	cook	foot			

/u:/

shoot	juice	fool	school	soup	rude	cruel
fruit	true	blue	group			

Unit 11

/ɔ/

Text Book - p 81

not	cock	fox	pot	shot	box	dock
spot	rod	clock	lost	lock		

/ɔ:/

naught	cork	fork	port	short	torn	torch
cord	born	bought	horn			



How to Find the Mistake

السؤال قبل الأخير في ورقة الامتحان هو إيجاد الغلط وقد يكون عن طريق جهل أو عن طريق مقطع فيه أربعة أخطاء.

قد يكون الخطأ (**spelling**) : son - sun - daughter - doughier

قد يكون الخطأ (**punctuation**) علامات ترقيم وتشتمل :

★ قد يكون الخطأ بوضع إشارة استفهام بدلاً من النقطة في جملة الكلام المنقول : He asked where I lived ?

★ قد يكون الخطأ بوضع نقطة بين جملتين شرطيتين : If you study . You will pass

★ وحالات أخرى كثيرة .

قد يكون الخطأ في (**capitalization**) : أي الحرف الكبير مع أسماء العلم والبحار والمحيطات والبلدان واللغات .

france , ahmad , sami

وقد يكون الخطأ قواعدي حسب صيغة الزمن الموجود : She **have** left to Lebanon for ten years

- Find the mistake in each sentences :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. She <u>always go</u> to <u>school every day</u> .
A B C D | 8. <u>My friend</u> from <u>aleppo</u> is <u>coming soon</u> .
A B C D |
| 2. He <u>don't speak</u> <u>English well</u> .
A B C D | 9. <u>My father</u> <u>traveled</u> to <u>Dubai yesterday</u> .
A B C D |
| 3. I <u>doesn't like</u> <u>watching TV</u> .
A B C D | 10. I <u>has lived</u> in <u>Syria</u> for ten <u>years</u> .
A B C D |
| 4. We <u>never plays</u> <u>in the</u> garden.
A B C D | 11. She <u>have studied</u> <u>English since</u> 2000.
A B C D |
| 5. <u>She is read</u> a book <u>at the moment</u> .
A B C D | 12. <u>She hasn't finished</u> <u>her homework</u> <u>Just</u> .
A B C D |
| 6. I <u>are watching</u> a film <u>on</u> TV now.
A B C D | 13. <u>Where</u> are you <u>coming</u> to <u>visit us</u> ?
A B C D |
| 7. <u>While I were</u> <u>watching</u> TV my father <u>came</u> .
A B C D | 14. <u>This book is</u> <u>my</u> .
A B C D |

15. I am eating dinner when mom came.

A B C D

16. I was sleeping when my father enters.

A B C D

17. While I was eating the sky rains.

A B C D

18. I will go to school yesterday.

A B C D

19. I am going to study english next week.

A B C D

20. It rarely snow in the desert.

A B C D

21. Life don't exist on Mars.

A B C D

22. This boys over there are my brothers.

A B C D

23. I need to eat a apple every morning.

A B C D

24. a sun rises from the East.

A B C D

25. I saw a boys in the garden.

A B C D

26. english is spoken all over the world.

A B C D

27. I'm playing tennis with ahmad.

A B C D

28. she saw himself in the mirror.

A B C D

29. The boys itself did the washing.

A B C D

30. The house which is on the corner is us.

A B C D

31. Hers book is stolen.

A B C D

32. Give my the mobile please.

A B C D

33. Listten! It's raining.

A B C D

34. I don't leeke to watch horror films.

A B C D

35. Nobody knows how too turn the mobile on.

A B C D

36. Didn't speak loudly in the library.

A B C D

37. We living in a big flat.

A B C D

38. I was hungry but I don't eat.

A B C D

39. she were at home at the moment.

A B C D

40. The read sea is deep.

A B C D

How to make questions

صياغة السؤال

يوجد نوعين من الأسئلة :

النوع الأول : أسئلة استفهام (Yes / No Question)

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

EX: ★ Are you happy?

- Yes, I am happy.

★ Did they come to the party?

- No, they didn't come to the party.

يوجد ستة أشكال لسؤال الاستفهام :

الشكل الأول : يأتي في الجواب فعل مساعد . الأفعال المساعدة هي :

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

* عند كتابة سؤال الاستفهام في الشكل الأول نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

① ننقل الفعل المساعد إلى بداية السؤال . ② ننقل الفاعل . (الفاعل كل ما يأتي قبل الفعل)

③ ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب إن وجد . ④ نضع (؟)

A: Will she go by bus?

B: Yes, she will go by bus.

الشكل الثاني : يأتي في الجواب فعل مضارع بسيط (V1) ينتهي بـ (s, es, ies) .

* عند كتابة سؤال الاستفهام في الشكل الثاني نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

- ① نضع الفعل المساعد (Does) .
- ② ننقل الفاعل
- ③ ننقل الفعل المضارع مجرداً (بدون s)
- ④ ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب إن وجد .
- ⑤ نضع إشارة (؟)

A: **Does** she play tennis every week?

B: Yes, she **plays** tennis every week.

الشكل الثالث : يأتي في الجواب فعل مضارع بسيط (V0) مجرد بدون (s, es, ies) .

* عند كتابة سؤال الاستفهام في الشكل الثالث نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

- ① نضع الفعل المساعد (Do) .
- ② ننقل الفاعل
- ③ ننقل الفعل المضارع كما هو .
- ④ ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب إن وجد .
- ⑤ نضع إشارة (؟)

A: **Do** they watch TV every night?

B: Yes, They **watch** TV every night.

الشكل الرابع : يأتي في الجواب فعل ماضي بسيط (V2) .

* عند كتابة سؤال الاستفهام في الشكل الرابع نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

- ① نضع الفعل المساعد (Did) .
- ② ننقل الفاعل
- ③ نرد الفعل من التصريف الثاني (V2) إلى التصريف الأول (V1) المجرد .
- ④ ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب إن وجد .
- ⑤ نضع إشارة (؟)

A: **Did** he go to work yesterday?

B: Yes, He **went** to work yesterday.

الشكل الخامس : يأتي في الجواب أحد الأفعال الآتية : (Have , Has , Had) حيث يأتي بعدها الفعل بالتصريف الثالث (V3) .

* عند كتابة سؤال الاستفهام في الشكل الخامس نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

- ① ننقل الأفعال (Have , Has , Had) .
- ② ننقل الفاعل
- ③ ننقل الفعل بالتصريف الثالث كما هو .
- ④ ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب إن وجد ثم نضع (؟)

A: **Has** she cleaned the room?

B: Yes , She **has** cleaned the room.

الشكل السادس : يأتي في الجواب أحد الأفعال الآتية : (Have , Has , Had) حيث يأتي بعدها اسم .

* عند كتابة سؤال الاستفهام في الشكل السادس نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

- ① أ- إذا جاء في الجواب (has) وبعدها اسم نضع الفعل المساعد (Does) .
- ب- إذا جاء في الجواب (have) وبعدها اسم نضع الفعل المساعد (Do) .
- ج- إذا جاء في الجواب (had) وبعدها اسم نضع الفعل المساعد (Did) .

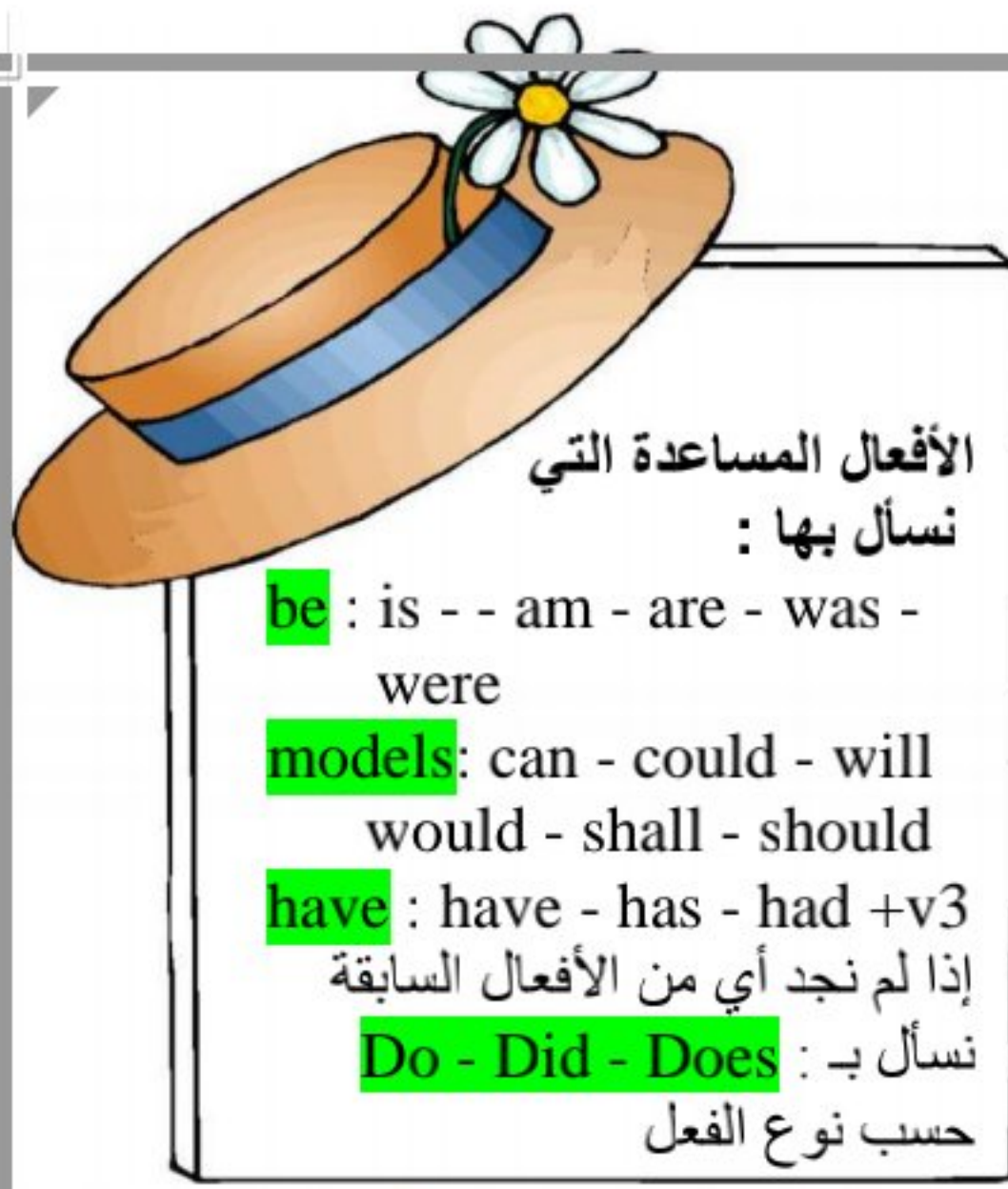
- ② ننقل الفاعل .
- ③ نحول الأفعال (Have , Has , Had) إلى have .
- ④ ننقل ما تبقى من الجواب إن وجد .
- ⑤ نضع إشارة (؟)

A: **Does** she have a flat in Paris?

B: Yes, She **has** a flat in Paris.

ملاحظة هامة : إذا جاء في الجواب ضمير متكلم يجب تحويله إلى ضمير مخاطب في السؤال .





يجب حفظ هذه التغيرات وتطبيقها على الشكل الآتي :

الجواب (ضمائر المتكلم)	تصبح في السؤال (ضمائر مخاطب)
I am	are you
We are	are you
I was	were you
We were	were you
My	your
Our	your
I / We	you
me / us	you

النوع الثاني : أسئلة تبدأ بكلمة سؤال (**WH - Question**)

كلمة السؤال	المعنى	تستخدم للسؤال عن :
1. What	ما / ماذا	شيء أو فعل
2. When	متى	زمان
3. Where	أين	مكان
4. Why	لماذا	سبب
5. Which	أي	السؤال عن الأشياء
5. How	كيف	حال أو وسيلة نقل
6. Who	من	شخص عاقل / للسؤال عن " من الفاعل "
7. How old	كم عمر	عمر الأشخاص أو الأفعال
8. How many	كم عدد	اسم معدود " رقم "
9. How much	1- كم كمية 2- كم ثمن	1- اسم غير معدود كميّة 2- ثمن /سعر الأشياء
10. How long	1- منذ متى 2- كم طول	1- الفترة الزمنية 2- طول الأشياء
11. How often	كم مرة	عدد المرات أو الزوتين
12. Whose	لمن	عن ملكية شيء ما
13. How fast, How high	ما السرعة ، ما الارتفاع	ارتفاع - سرعة
14. What time	في أي وقت	وقت محدد
15. How far	كم يبعد	للمسافات

قاعدة عامة : عند كتابة سؤال يبدأ بكلمة سؤال نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

- 1 نقرأ الجواب ونفهم المعنى ثم نضع خط على كلمة أو كلمات في الجواب تدلّ على (شيء ، مكان ، زمان ، سبب ، شخص عاقل ، حال ، صفة ، وسيلة نقل ، لون ، عمر شخص ، فترة زمنية ، اسم معدود ، اسم غير معدود ، ثمن شيء ، عدد مرات)
- 2 بناء على الكلمة أو الكلمات التي عليها خط نختار كلمة السؤال المناسبة ونكتبها في بداية السؤال
- 3 نضع فعل مساعد بحسب الأشكال الستة التي أخذناها في أسئلة الاستفهام ونطبق نفس الخطوات في كل شكل ولا ننسى تغيير ضمائر المتكلم إلى ضمائر مخاطب ولا ننقل الكلمة / الكلمات التي وضعنا عليها خط لأنها الجواب للسؤال الآء، كتناها، ثم نضع (؟) .

حالات خاصة :

1. What is the weather like? What was the weather like? What will the weather be like?	للسؤال عن حالة الطقس	A: It is cold and rainy. A: It was hot and sunny. A: It will be dry.
2. What does <u>فاعل مفرد</u> look like?	للسؤال عن الشكل الخارجي	Tom is tall and fat .
3. What is <u>فاعل مفرد</u> like?	للسؤال عن الحالة الداخلية / الشخصية	Tom is smart and had working .
4. How many + الاسم الذي نسال عنه	للسؤال عن اسم معدود (رقم / عدد)	A: How many trees are there ? B: There are ten trees.
5. How do (فاعل) feel ?	للسؤال عن الشعور	A: How do you feel ? B: I feel happy.
6. What does (فاعل) do ?	للسؤال عن طبيعة العمل	A: He is a doctor.
7. What do you do?	للسؤال عن طبيعة العمل	A: I'm a student.

- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence.

1. A:	B: I went to Palmyra last month .
2. A:	B: I went with my cousins .
3. A:	B: The trip was very exciting .
4. A:	B: I bought some fruit
5. A:	B: I like classical music.
6. A:	B: I have been playing the piano for three years .
7. A:	B: I couldn't sleep because I was thinking .
8. A:	B: The Blue Beach is in Lattkia .
9. A:	B: My favourite sport is basketball .
10.A:	B: I have got a toothache .
11.A:	B: My name is Tony .
12.A:	B: I live in Aleppo .
13.A:	B: I'm twenty years old.
14.A:	B: I've got one brother and two sisters .
15.A:	B: I was born in Syria .
16.A:	B: My favorite food is pizza .
17.A:	B: I have lived in Syria since 2000 .
18.A:	B: I like it because it is exciting .
19.A:	B: My favorite hobby is reading .
20.A:	B: I read scientific book .
21.A:	B: I read in the library .
22.A:	B: I read after school .
23.A:	B: I read with my friends .
24.A:	B: My best friend is Ahmad .

25.A:	B: I have known him for ten years .
26.A:	B: Ahmad likes running .
27.A:	B: He likes running because it makes him fit .
28.A:	B: I go shopping once a week .
29.A:	B: I always buy beautiful things .
30.A:	B: I bought a red shirt yesterday.
31.A:	B: It was colorful .
32.A:	B: He likes watching film .
33.A:	B: He is kind and honest .
34.A:	B: I like him because he is generous .
35.A:	B: The weather is sunny today .
36.A:	B: I went to the dentist yesterday.
37.A:	B: My father is a teacher .
38.A:	B: He works in a school .
39.A:	B: I bought a nice shirt .
40.A:	B: It costed me 20.000 S.P
41.A:	B: It's color is red and white .
42.A:	B: I went to the shop by bus .
43.A:	B: There are 25 trees in the forest.
44.A:	B: The forest is big and green .
45.A:	B: The farmer works in the forest in the morning .
46.A:	B: My favorite place is Dubai .
47.A:	B: I travel to it every year .
48.A:	B: I like it because it is modern .
49.A:	B: It is (2400) K.M between Dubai and Damascus.

الجمل الشرطية / If Conditional Sentences

تتألف الجملة الشرطية من قسمين يفصل بينهما فاصلة :

If + s + v , s + will + v0

If + s + v2 , s + would + v0

If + s + had + v3 , s + would have + v3

النوع الأول هو الجملة الشرطية في زمن المضارع ويمكن أن تتحقق : If you study, you will pass.

النوع الثاني هو الجملة الشرطية في زمن الماضي ويمكن أن تتحقق في الماضي : If you studied, you would pass.

النوع الثالث هو الجملة الشرطية في زمن الماضي التام ولا يمكن أن تتحقق : If you had studied, you would have passed.

ملاحظة : يمكن ألا تأتي جملة (If) في البداية وهنا يجب عدم وضع فاصلة : You will pass if you study.

التفضيل والأعظمية / Comparative and Superlative

الألوان صفات

نحن نقارن بين الصفات

Adjectives / الصفات

⊕ الصفات : الصفة تأتي دائماً قبل الاسم (عكس اللغة العربية) : We stayed in a big hotel.

⊕ المقارنة (comparative) : تُصاغ بإضافة (er) إلى الصفة.

إذا كانت الصفة طويلة نضع (more/less) قبل الصفة. تأتي بعد الصفة عادةً than

★ Your house is bigger than my house.

★ Time is more important than money.

⊕ التفضيل (superlative) : يُصاغ بوضع (the) قبل الصفة وإضافة (est) إلى الصفة - إذا كانت الصفة طويلة نضع (the most)

★ She is the tallest girl in the class.

★ He should choose the most delicious cake

Linking Words / أدوات الربط

★ أدوات الربط : إذا كان لدينا جملتين ضمن جملة واحدة يجب ربطهما بأداة ربط : I went to bed after I watched the film.

and	or	but	so	after	before	when
و	أو	لكن	لذلك	بعد	قبل	عندما
as soon as	because	although	until	by the time	while	
حالما	لأن	على الرغم من	حتى	في الوقت الذي	بينما	

★ إذا كانت أداة الربط في بداية الجملة ، نضع فاصلة مع نهاية الجزء الأول : After the guests had left, I went shopping.

1. She couldn't buy shoes she was very poor.			
a- but	b- although	c- until	d- because
2. I was having breakfast, the phone rang.			
a- When	b- Because	c- Until	d- But
3. It is normal to feel nervous you take an exam.			
a- but	b- so	c- before	d- although
4. Living on a space station will be easier, it will be cheaper.			
a- and	b- but	c- until	d- although
5. He felt hot, he sat under a tree to rest.			
a- and	b- but	c- so	d- or
6.the guests had left, I went to bed.			
a- Before	b- Although	c- Until	d- After
7. Karen had already left Sally got there.			
a- until	b- after	c- by the time	d- so
8. He survived the plane crashed, killing 19 people.			
a- because	b- although	c- so	d- or
9. She is fit she always runs as an exercise.			
a- because	b- although	c- but	d- while
10. I lost my keys I was walking to school.			
a- when	b- until	c- but	d- as soon as
11. I had never seen snow I went to Canada.			
a- because	b- but	c- until	d- and
12. Malik will start his job he graduates from college.			
a- because	b- until	c- but	d- as soon as
13. She was late. The teacher had already given a test she got to class last Monday.			
a- after	b- but	c- until	d- when
14. I felt a little better I had taken the medicine.			
a- after	b- before	c- although	d- so
15. the class was over, rain had stopped.			
a- While	b- By the time	c- Although	d- Because
16. I want to go home, I don't know the way.			
a- because	b- while	c- until	d- but



V1	V2	V3		V1	V2	V3	
be (is-am-are)	was/were	been	يكون	lead	led	led	يقود/ يؤدي
become	became	become	يصبح	lend	lent	lent	يُعير
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	lose	lost	lost	يفقد / يخسر
break	broke	broken	يكسر	leave	left	left	يغادر / يترك
bring	brought	brought	يجلب	make	made	made	يصنع / يجعل
build	built	built	يبني	meet	met	met	يقابل
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
can	could	-----	يستطيع	put	put	put	يضع
catch	caught	caught	يمسك	read	read	read	يقرأ
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	ring	rang	rung	يرن
come	came	come	يأتي	run	ran	run	يركض
cost	cost	cost	يكلف	say	said	said	يقول
cut	cut	cut	يقطع	see	saw	seen	يرى
do	did	done	يفعل	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	send	sent	sent	يرسل
drive	drove	driven	يقود	set out	set out	set out	ينطلق
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	sing	sang	sung	يغني
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	sit	sat	sat	يجلس
feed	fed	fed	يُطعم	sleep	slept	slept	ينام
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
find	found	found	يجد	spend	spent	spent	يقضي/يصرف
fly	flew	flown	يطير	spill	spilt	spilt	يدلق
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	stand	stood	stood	يقف
get	got	got	يحصل/يصل	steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
give	gave	given	يعطي	strike	struck	struck	يضرب
go	went	gone	يذهب	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
grow	grew	grown	ينمو/ يكبر	take	took	taken	يأخذ
have	had	had	يملك/يتناول	teach	taught	taught	يُعلم
hear	heard	heard	يسمع	tell	told	told	يخبر
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي	think	thought	thought	يفكر
hit	hit	hit	يضرب	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي	wake up	woke up	woken up	يستيقظ
keep	kept	kept	يبقى/يحافظ	wear	wore	worn	يلبس
know	knew	known	يعرف	will	would	-----	سوف
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم	win	won	won	يفوز
buy	bought	bought	يشترى	write	wrote	written	يكتب

الأفعال الآتية لها تصريف نظامي أيضاً : burned - learned - spilled

A-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

When we think about the future, we tend to assume that most things will stay the same. This is almost never the case. We are experiencing a technological progress every month now. The world is changing and the changes are very dramatic. So, we should focus on some forms of alternative energy such as solar power, wind power, and water power which lead to environmental sustainability.

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. Future cities should be surrounded by rivers and provided with renewable energy resources and green vehicles heading towards more ecological forms of public transport.

Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

- Most things in the future will
a- never change b- change slowly
c- change dramatically d- change gradually
- Alternative energy will
a- improve the society
b- improve the environment
c- increase the pollution
d- (a + b)
- Future cities will useto irrigate the land.
a- rain b- solar power
c- wind power d- water power
- Green transportation will.....
a- pollute the environment.
b- help the drivers.
c- improve the ecological zone.
d- help with the spread of the desert.
- The meaning of irrigate is
a- to think that something is true.
b- to supply crops with water.
c- to treat something as being more important.
d- to pay in advance.

B-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Some people think that autonomous vehicles will change our lives for the better. However, others believe that autonomous vehicles will cause many problems. First, driverless cars will increase unemployment. Thousands of drivers will lose their jobs if autonomous vehicles are allowed to take over the roads. Second, companies and governments will lose money. For example, insurance companies now get about fifty percent of their income from car insurance. Governments and cities, too, will lose much money from parking, speeding fines and petrol taxes. Finally, there is no planning. Dramatic change is coming, but governments haven't begun thinking about it. Only some American cities have done long-term planning. Driverless cars could arrive by 2030, but most government officials and transport ministers are only worried about short-term problems.

Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

- Unemployment will increase because of drive less cars.
- The government will obtain a lot of money when driveless cars arrive.
- Insurance companies will not have any profits when driveless cars arrive.
- Driveless cars will arrive by the end of the twenty 1st century.
- Most governments have done short-term planning .

C- Choose the correct answer : (200 marks)

11. Where you live ?
a- dose b- are
c- do d- was
12. you read any interesting books ?
a- Has b- Have
c- Does d- Is
13. I would like to ask questions.
a- a little b- a few
c- much d- any
14. The artist had to a hammer to open his paint cans.
a- employs b- employ
c- employment d- employed
15. Which word has the sound / ^ / ?
a- day b- soup
c- summer d- butcher
16. It's to feel nervous before an exam.
a- normal b- normall
c- normaly d- normality
17. I haven't got any pictures in bedroom.
a- these b- a
c- him d- my
18. She saw in the mirror .
a- himself b- ourselves
c- herself d- themselves
19. I am at work. I wish I at work.
a- haven't been b- hadn't been
c- am not d- weren't
20. John lived a life of after he lost his fortune.
a- degradation b- degrades
c- degrading d- degrade
21. Which word has the sound / i:/ ?
a- weight b- fell
c- set d- seat
22. He has to take to control his blood pressure.
a- pills b- bills
c- pillar d- bell
23. When Mrs. Brown the girls were studying .
a- has arrived b- arrives
c- arrived d- arriving
24. Please down and open your books.
a- sat b- sits
c- you sit d- sit
25. The woman gave him the money was young .
a- who b- whom
c- whose d- which
26. She has to pay a for speeding.

- a- financial b- fined
c- fines d- fine
27. They are working together to the whole society.
a- allow b- increase
c- benefit d- fine
28. Have you read this book?
He asked me if the book .
a- I have read b- I read
c- I had read d- had I read
29. A new bridge by our company last year.
a- is built b- built
c- was building d- was built
30. Signals make up a huge part of daily communication.
a- our b- us
d- ours d- we

D- Ask about the underlined words in each sentences : (40 marks)

31. A:
B: His new uniform is black.
32. A:
B: I am fit because I do sport every day.
33. A:
B: I live with my parents .
34. A:
B: I am visiting my friend today.

E- Find the mistake in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. She took an extra work too increase her income. A B C D
36. Always write an outline for you essays. A B C D
37. We are visiting our grandmother yesterday . A B C D
38. We were talk when Ahmed arrived. A B C D

F- Write a 50 words paragraph about this topic: (40 marks)

“Imagine how your future house will be and write a paragraph about it”

★ Include the following :

- How many floors?
- How many rooms, bathrooms?
- Will there be a garden or a garage ?
- What will be your favourite room?

A-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

One day, an unemployed man went to apply for a job with Microsoft as a cleaner. The manager said: "Let me have your e-mail address, so that I can send you a form to complete." The man said he had no computer or email address. The manager said: "Well, then, that means that you can't be employed." The man looked at the last £10 in his wallet and thought of buying tomatoes in bulk. Within less than 2 hours, he sold all the tomatoes. Repeating the process several times that day, he ended up with almost £100. Getting up early every day and going to bed late, he multiplied his profits quickly. After a short time he bought a cart to transport boxes of tomatoes. By the end of the second year, he became the owner of a fleet of trucks.

Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

1. The man didn't get the job because he
a- had no car b- had no money
c- had no-email d- had no laptop.
2. After that he thought of trading with
a- potato b- tomato
c- fruit d- okra
3. His profit from his new job increases
a- quickly b- slowly
c- gradually d- didn't increase
4. Finally, he became
a- millionaire b- ordinary man
c- owner of a fleet d- both (a+b)
5. His life changed after
a- 12 months b- 24 months
c- 6 months d- it never changed

B-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

The tradition of suspended coffee started in Naples, Italy during the 20th century.

In cafés people used to pay for two cups of coffee; one for themselves and the other for someone who couldn't afford it.

This tradition has spread all over the world and in some countries. You can order not only suspended coffee, but also a sandwich or a meal. In 2011, the officials in Naples introduced a "suspended coffee day" to be celebrated each December.

After ten years, John Sweeny heard about this and it motivated him to create a Facebook page and this page has inspired people to buy millions of cups of coffee for others. The message of Sweeny is that an act of kindness can change a life.

Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

6. People can pay for more than one cup of coffee.
7. Suspended coffee is celebrated in the last month of the year.
8. Suspended coffee is for rich people who have cars and houses.
9. It was spread through a YouTube channel .
10. It had amoral lesson.

C- Choose the correct answer : (200 marks)

11. She a newspaper upstairs now.
a- read b- reading
c- reads d- is reading
12. They haven't discovered a cure for the common cold
a- already b- yet
c- just d- since
13. Our teacher always asks us to focus the subject.
a- in b- at
c- on d- for
14. My parents wouldn't me to go abroad.
a- allowing b- allow
c- allowance d- allowed
15. Which word has the sound / ei / ?
a- win b- torch
c- full d- wake
16. A good diet is for your health.
a- benefit b- beneficial
c- benefits d- benefited
17. She got her license without problems.
a- some b- a
c- any d- that
18. The lesson when we arrived.
a- already begins b- has already begun
c- already began d- had already begun
19. It is snowing heavily. I wish it..... snowing.
a- stop b- has stopped
c- will stop d- would stop
20. She gave the greatest of her career.
a- perform b- performed
c- performance d- performing
21. Which word has the sound / ʌ / ?
a- truck b- track
c- trek d- evil
22. The country is at with its neighbors for the first time in years.
a- peace b- piece
c- peaceful d- peacefully
23. Leila lunch when her friends came.
a- had b- was having
c- has d- have
24. make the same mistake twice.
a- You don't b- Did
c- Don't d- Do
25. Do you know a good store I can buy a new shirt.
a- which b- where
c- when d- whose

26. My rich uncle has just bought a house.
a- luxuriosness b- luxurious
c- luxury d- luxuriously
27. He survived the plane crashed.
a- because b- although
c- so d- on
28. How are you ? Ahmad asked us
a- how are we b- how we are
c- how were we d- how we were
29. A new school last year.
a- was built b- is built
c- were built d- builds
30. He won't tell her,?
a- won't he b- will he
c- would he d- wouldn't he

D- Ask about the underlined words in each sentences : (40 marks)

31. A:
B: I am reading a book about history.
32. A:
B: Rami moved to London in 2018.
33. A:
B: The weather will be sunny tomorrow.
34. A:
B: Samia has 15 different books about nature.

E-Find the mistake in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. Sandy has already prepare her dinner.
A B C D
36. I doesn't like playing video games.
A B C D
37. Have you did your homework yet ?
A B C D
38. They have left before we arrived.
A B C D

F- Write a 50 words paragraph about this 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:
- Take about the problem.
- Give advice.

A-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

A poor family was living happily until the son felt severely ill. The doctor said that his condition was critical and he needed a miracle to survive. After she had heard the doctor's words, the little daughter rushed to the nearest pharmacy with the only pound she had in her money box and asked him to give her a miracle. The pharmacist was busy talking to his brother. After a while he replied, "who told you I sell miracles?" She looked helplessly watching in despair. Suddenly the pharmacist's brother knelt asking her, "tell me, sweetie, why do you need a miracle?" Without thinking, "I don't know, the doctor said that my brother needed a miracle for an operation not to die." Is this pound enough?" "One pound is exactly enough", he answered with a big smile and a tender voice.

Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

1. The girl ran to the pharmacy to buy
a- a medicine b- a miracle
c- a painkiller d- a cream
2. The girl was
a- rich b- average
c- poor d- stupid
3. Her brother was
a- seriously ill b- normally ill
c- had a broken leg d- about to die
4. The girl had
a- a little money b- much money
c- one pound d- ten pounds
5. Finally, her problem was
a- ignored b- solved
c- neglected d- rejected

B-Read the following text and do the text below:

(50 marks)

Here are some examples of successful people with Down's syndrome who have proved that they have been really good at making decisions and they achieved their aims. From an early age, Isabella Tejada decided to follow the footsteps of her grandmother, who was a designer. As a child, Isabella would create clothes for her dolls, but playing eventually turned into work when she enrolled in a fashion course. Her designs aimed specifically at people with Down Syndrome. Isabella had her first big showcase in 2015, where she sold her complete collection, Sujeet Desai graduated from high school. Two years later, he decided to study Music Academy. Now he a famous musician. All in all, Desai can play seven instruments. His greatest accomplishment was his 2015 performance at Carnegie Hall.

Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

6. Down's syndrome never makes a person successful.
7. Isabella Tejada wanted to work in fashion.
8. Isabella never sold any piece of her collection in 2015.
9. Sujeet Desai learnt music before he graduated from high school.
10. Sujeet became a famous music player in 2015.

C- Choose the correct answer : (200 marks)

11. She is fit because she always as an exercise.
a- running b- is running
c- run d- runs
12. Have you your homework?
a- did b- doing
c- done d- do
13. I think our team win the match.
a- will b- going to
c- would d- aren't
14. She was wearing a splendid
a- outfits b- outfet
c- outfit d- outfit
15. I have known for two years
a- he b- his
c- him d- she
16. That was really a presentation.
a- bore b- boredom
c- bored d- boring
17. The teacher asked the students to open.....books
a- their b- there
c- this d- them
18. I lost my keys while I to school.
a- walked b- walking
c- was walking d- walk
19. careful! You're standing on my foot.
a- To be b- Are
c- Been d- Be
20. It was a nice to send her a birthday card
a- sign b- gesture
c- respond d- command
21. Which word has the sound / u: / ?
a- school b- full
c- bud d- cape
22. The effects of smoking are serious.
a- long b- short-term
c- long-term d- short
23. Dinosaurs had become extinct by the time humankind first
a- had appeared b- appeared
c- was appearing d- appears
24. I don't have a car. I wish I a car.
a- have b- have had
c- had d- had had
25. The woman bag was stolen went to the police station.
a- whose b- who
c- where d- that

26. She asked the to prepare the medicine.
a- pharmasist b- phamacies
c- pharmacist d- pharmaceutical
27. Which word has the sound / ɔ: / ?
a- rude b- lost
c- court d- end
28. Do you play football?
They wanted to know if we..... a football.
a- have play b- had played
c- play d- played
29. Look! It's heavily!
a- rain b- raining
c- rained d- has rained
30. Let's go to the party,
a- won't we? b- shall we?
c- do we? d- aren't we?

D- Ask about the underlined words in each sentences : (40 marks)

31. A:
B: My name is Salwa.
32. A:
B: Ahmad lives in Homs.
33. A:
B: She has got one brother and two sisters.
34. A:
B: My friend Maher is tall and fit.

E-Find the mistake in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. I was reading a book when Nada comes.
A B C D
36. It rarely rain in the desert.
A B C D
37. They haven't discover a cure for the common cold yet. A B C D
38. I which I have a big car.
A B C D

F- Write a 50 words paragraph about this topic: (40 marks)

“Think of a job you would like to have in the future and how it will make a difference to your and to others' lives ”

★ Include the following :

- What is the name of this job?
- Why do you like it ?
- What are the benefits of this job?
- How can you make a difference?



A-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Thomas Edison is one of the most famous inventors in history. He invented so many things that helped people live a more comfortable life. He stayed in school for only three months because he was so different from other students. He wanted to understand everything, so he could not memorize his lessons. His teacher thought that he was mentally ill and asked him to leave school and study at home. His mother taught him at home because she believed that her son would be a great scientist. During his life, he failed many times but this never made him frustrated. Every time he failed, he learnt something new and he made this failure a step towards success. He never gave up and tried many times until he succeeded, His story teaches us that we can achieve our goals when we work hard.

Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

1. When Edison's mother read the letter she.....
a- told him the truth b- ignored the letter
c- hid the letter d- teared the letter
2. Edison's teacher told his mother that he was
a- smart b- clever
c- stupid d- unable to be a normal student
3. Edison's mother decided to
a- let him stop learning
b- let him work as mechanic
c- let him stay at home doing nothing
d- let him continue studying at home.
4. At last Edison became
a- an ordinary man b- a sales man
c- a stupid man d- a genius
5. The word **pretend** in the text means
a- to behave in a way people believe you
b- to make fun of people
c- to insult people
d- to lose temper

B-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Sam walked into a cake shop, after he'd finished his work, to buy his daughter a birthday cake. It was about four o'clock and the store usually closes at five. So he should make his mind quickly and decide what he should buy. Sam asked himself "Which one should I choose?" He began wandering in the shop watching the various kinds of the cakes which were kept in the refrigerators around. The cakes looked very delicious and tasty so that it was difficult for Sam to choose. Time was passing but in vain. Sam couldn't decide yet, when he heard the chef saying "Come on. Hurry up, please, we are about to close the store." "No wait please, I should choose the most suitable and delicious cake," Sam said sorrowfully. "Try to be quick Man, make up your mind, we have to close," the impatient chef said. Suddenly, the chef had enough and asked Sam to leave immediately. Sam walked out of the shop empty-handed feeling depressed and frustrated.

Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

6. Sam went into the shop in the early morning.
7. It was difficult for Sam to choose a cake.
8. All the cakes in the shop were the same shape and size.
9. At last Sam bought a cake.
10. Time management is the main idea of the text.

C- Choose the correct answer : (200 marks)

11. Where do you usuallywhen you go to Homs?
a- stay b- stays c- staying d- stayed
12. She has just She will speak to you in a minute.
a- been arriving b- arrives
c- arrived d- arrived
13. The weather be dreadful tomorrow .
a- will b- going to
c- is going to d- would
14. The teacher began to the students for their excellent work.
a- prize b- praise
c- praised d- praising
15. Which word has the sound / a: / ?
a- hate b- hat
c- lead d- calm
16. The accident has not caused any damage.
a- temporary b- permit
c- permanent d- permission
17. Does anyone know answer?
a- the b- a c- an d- some
18. Karen had already left by the time Sally there .
a- gets b- has got
c- got d- get
19. I can't play the piano. I wish I the piano
a- could play b- can play
c- couldn't play d- can't play
20. I didn't see your bike, so I you had gone out.
a- assumption b- assuming
c- assume d- assumed
21. Which word has the sound / æ / ?
a- sail b- hat
c- arch d- juice
22. Our role is to a new research center in our city.
a- establishing b- establishment
c- established d- establish
23. I dinner while Melanie was working upstairs.
a- were preparing b- prepare
c- was preparing d- have prepared
24. after you eat big meal. It's not a good idea.
a- Exercise b- Do exercise
c- Exercised d- Don't exercise
25. The gift was for the student marks are excellent.
a- which b- whom
c- whose d- that

26. We have no but to study hard.
a- choice b- choose
c- cheese d- chees
27. Which word has the sound / ɔ / ?
a- loss b- lost
c- born d- fool
28. What do you want to do?
He asked me what to do.
a- I wanted b- want I
c- I want d- wanted I
29. I like to do sport the morning.
a- on b- in
c- at d- to
30. Cars pollute the environment,?
a- do they b- don't they
c- did they d- didn't they

D- Ask about the underlined words in each sentences : (40 marks)

31. A:
B: I go to swimming pool every weekend.
32. A:
B: She has lived in Syria since 2000.
33. A:
B: The shirt costed me 20,000 S.P .
34. A:
B: My father is a doctor.

E-Find the mistake in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. My father have got a new job in France.
A B C D
36. I wish I have a new smart phone.
A B C D
37. He has returned from Europe next week.
A B C D
38. The students is playing football now.
A B C D

F- Write a 50 words paragraph about this topic: (40 marks)

- “Write about a decision you have made recently. What are the steps you have followed”**
★ The following question may help you :
- What was your decision about ?
- When have you mad it ?
- What was the result?
- How did you feel about it?



A-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Mary was a teacher who wanted to motivate her students and make them do their best in the exam. So, she told them that she would give a simple and symbolic gift, which is a new pair of shoes, to the one whose marks are excellent. The children rejoiced over this challenge and they started writing diligently. After collecting the papers, the teacher was surprised to find that everyone had a full mark. She thought with her students of the suitable solution to who she would give the gift. Each student wrote his name on a folded paper and put it in a box form which the teacher picked one. So, the paper would reveal the name of the winner. The teacher was touched when she found that all the students wrote the same name on all the papers so the gift would be given to a poor student they knew.

Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

- The teacher's idea was :
a- great b- bad
c- useless d- unimportant
- The children wrote on the piece of the paper.
a- different names b- the same name
d- their names d- their teacher's name
- The main idea of the game is to :
a- depress the students .
b- frustrate the students.
c- motivate the students.
d- humiliate the students.
- The children over the challenge :
a- became happy b- became sad
c- became angry d- became disappointed
- Poor** is the opposite of :
a- gift b- sad
c- happy d- rich

B-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Suzan is an orphan whose father died when she was a baby. Before his death, he had a strong will of taking care of Suzan and encouraging her to study hard. After her husband's death, the mother worked hard to make her daughter feel comfortable and tried to afford her all what she needed tells Suzan how much it is important to be a responsible citizen who honours the principles of the country. Suzan is sure that "life is difficult when you can't have what you want". But she has learnt from her mother to fight till the end. She always says her best proverb: "when we don't have what we like, we must like what we have" .

Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false :

- Suzan's father died when she was young .
- Her father was a bad man .
- Suzan became responsible because of her mother's ideas .
- The meaning of **orphan** is :
a child who doesn't have father or mother.
- Suzan believes that life is good when you know how to live .

C- Choose the correct answer : (200 marks)

6. The baby is still
a- cry b- cried
c- has cried d- crying
7. There is..... pollution in the air.
a- a lot b- many
c- a few d- much
8. when I am speaking !
a- listens b- listened
c- listen d- be listen
9. He multiplied profit quickly.
a- he b- him
c- himself d- his
10. The weather towards the evening.
a-built b- improved
c- predicted d- replaced
11. Sami to Dubi every summer .
a- traveled b- travel
c- is traveling d- travels
12. My parents London next year .
a- visited b- are going to visit
c- visit d- were visit
13. Fatima her job two hours ago .
a- does b- do
c- did d- done
14. I didn't see animals in the zoo.
a- some b- a
c- an d- any
15. He ask her if she English .
a- spoke b- speaks
c- spoken d- speak
16. She is talking the phone .
a- in b- for
c- from d- on
17. The artist had to a hammer to open his paint cans.
a- employ b- call
c- sell d- struggle
18. You can help people by the shopping for them .
a- doing b- stealing
c- reading d- making
19. The boys collected the stickers
a- them b- themselves
c- himself d- theirs
20. The ring is
a- hers b- herself c- she d- her

21. She her mother at the moment .
a- is helping b- are helping
c- helps d- helped
22. She has friends .
a- many b- a
c- an d- any
23. It takes two hours to get
a- they b- their
c- there d- theirs
24. If I up early, I will go with you.
a- got b- gets
c- get d- have got
25. If you studied, you pass.
a- will b- would
c- have d- can

D- Ask about the underlined words in each sentences : (40 marks)

26. A:
B: He had to study well.
27. A:
B: I have lived in Syria for ten years .
28. A:
B: She is kind and honest .
29. A:
B: I sometimes go to my office by car .

E-Find the mistake in each sentence: (20 marks)

30. Look! It is rain heavily.
A B C D
31. They has lived in Italy since 2004 .
A B C D
32. When are you going now ?
A B C D
33. Don't speaks loudly in the library .
A B C D

F- Write a 50 words paragraph about this topic: (40 marks)

“A personal initiative you launch to help you community.”

- ★ Include the following :
- When it will start.
 - Who will take part in the initiative.
 - How it can make a difference in society.
 - How you will feel about it.

A-Read the following text and do the text below:
(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. 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.

Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

1. When the train went into the river, Selak
a- drowned b- died
c- survived d- helped the other passengers
2. The number of people who died in the plane crash was
a- seventeen b- nineteen
c- sixty six d- twenty nine
3. The truck was moving towards Selak's car.
a- fast b- slowly
c- carefully d- smoothly
4. Selak when the truck hit his car.
a- was died b- was injuries
c- was afraid d- was hung to a tree.
5. Plummet means
a- to fall suddenly and quickly from a high level.
b- to invent something.
c- to continue to live after danger.
d- to suddenly move smoothly sideways or forwards.

B-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Titanic was a British ship which sank in April, 1912 during its first journey, killing about 1500 passengers out of 2200. It was one of the largest ships in the world. The builders of the ships said that this ship would never sink. The ship hit a large iceberg and the water started to flow into the ship. It began to send help signals but the nearest ship that received the signals needed about three hours to reach the Titanic. There were 20 boats which could carry 1178 people and in the end only 705 people were rescued in lifeboats. Hundreds of passengers went into the icy water and by the time people in the lifeboats came back to help them, all of them had died.

Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false.

6. Titanic was made in U.K.
7. The ship was holding 1500 passengers.
8. The helping ship came quickly to sure the passengers.
9. All the passengers were safe.
10. The boats on the ship could carry some passengers.

C- Choose the correct answer : (200 marks)

39. He to work at the moment.
a- drives b- drove
c- is driving d- was driving
40. The fisherman a big fish yesterday.
a- catch b- is catching
c- has caught d- caught
41. When I phoned him, he home yet.
a- hasn't got b- hadn't got
c- weren't getting d- won't get
42. They were having breakfast while I
- a- will sleep b- was sleeping
c- were sleeping d- sleep
43. The train is leaving now. I to catch it.
a- run b- ran
c- will run d- am going to run
44. I asked him where during the holiday.
a- he stayed b- did he stay
c- he has stayed d- had he stayed
45. Tea is popular drink. It..... all over the world.
a- drink b- drinks
c- is drunk d- was drunk
46. She is in kitchen cooking dinner.
a- a b- the
c- some d- an
47. She is going to spend holidays in Wales.
a- his b- her
c- our d- its
48. There is..... fresh water in this village.
a- many b- a few
c- much d- any
49. Tom, you must tidy the room
- a- yourselves b- himself
c- yourself d- themselves
50. at that picture. It's beautiful.
a- To look b- Looking
c- Look d- Don't look
51. You should lots of fruit and vegetables.
a- ate b- eat
c- eating d- eats
52. I want to the pharmacy to buy some
- a- bills b- pills
c- bills d- balls
53. You can get sugar easily. It's in all shops.
a- quick b- suitable
c- available d- difficult
26. She was wearing her new at the party.
a- book b- outfit
c- operation d- stress
27. Which word has a different sound ?
a- but b- cut
c- full d- bus

28. Which word is pronounced with / ɔ / ?
a- short b- box
c- lot a- hot
29. The gives us light.
a- sun b- son
c- soon d- sin
30. She has been a teacher 2001.
a- since b- for
c- ago d- yet

D- Ask about the underlined words in each sentences : (40 marks)

31. A:.....
B: Doing sport makes me fit and healthy.
32. A:
B: I have practiced sport for ten years.
33. A:
B: I was at the age of ten when I started doing sport.
34. A:
B: I also eat healthy food to keep fit.

E-Find the mistake in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. They are build a new school nowadays.
A B C D
36. I had to return a book to the library.
A B C D
37. The teacher whom lessons I enjoy teaches maths.
A B C D
38. There are a little bananas left in the refrigerator.
A B C D

F- Write a 50 words paragraph about this topic: (40 marks)

A friend of yours

name / you first met / what he (she) looks like /

what he (she) is like / what you do together - why

you like him / her .



A-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Maria Smith is a successful teacher. Her students like and respect her. She helps her students enjoy and learn their lessons by following a method called "Learn an play". This technique encourages children to work together. She has two goals. The first goal is to change their behavior and the second goal is to improve their academic achievement. She thinks there should no violence in schools. She wants children to live in peace with their families and be friendly with their classmates. In her lessons, she uses balloons and toys to make it interesting to learn and she pays with her own money. Last week she won a global prize of five hundred thousand dollars. She wants to use the money to help **Poor** families and build a new and developed school.

Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

1. Maria's lessons are
a- boring b- interesting
c- silent d- inactive
2. She wants her students to
a- be good students b- build a new school
c- buy balloons and toys d- give her money
3. The balloons and toys are bought by
a- the school manager b- the children
c- poor families d- Maria Smith
4. Maria wants her students to learn while they are
a- studying b- sleeping
c- eating d- playing
5. **Poor** means
a- good at doing something.
b- very expensive.
c- having a lot of money.
d- having a little or no money.

B-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Inspiration plays a very important part in our lives. Through inspiration, you can make a positive difference in the lives of others. First, you need to show a person that you care about them. This can be done through words and through acts of kindness. To inspire people around you, you need to forget about your stress and problems and show them that you are strong. You can give people advice but you need to give them freedom to try things themselves. You should be a good example for others to follow because people watch what you do more than they listen to what you say. In this way you can get the trust of others. When you inspire others, you motivate them to do their best and achieve more.

Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false.

6. It is necessary to be honest when you inspire people.
7. You shouldn't give people freedom to experience things.
8. You should inspire people when you are stressed.
9. Your behaviors should reflect people's trust towards you.
10. Inspiration is motivation in somehow.

C- Choose the correct answer : (200 marks)

11. People in England English.
a- speak b- spoke
c- are speaking d- have spoken
12. She is very busy, so she dinner yet.
a- haven't prepared b- hadn't prepared
c- hasn't prepared d- doesn't prepare
13. I can't go with you today. I my room.
a- cleaned b- am going to clean
c- have cleaned d- clean
14. The horse was running fast when I down.
a- fall b- was falling
c- fell d- will fall
15. They a new shop a week ago.
a- open b- opened
c- will open d- are opening
16. The film by millions of people.
a- watched b- was watched
c- was watching d- watch
17. Were you at home in the evening?
I asked him if he at home.
a- were b- was
c- had been d- has been
18. He phoned yesterday evening.
a- me b- my
c- I d- mine
19. This is their house. It's
a- they b- their
c- them d- theirs
20. Look at very tall building over there.
a- this b- these
c- that d- those
21. You have been to Mexico, you?
a- don't b- didn't
c- haven't d- have
22. The plane goes to Greece leaves at nine.
a- who b- whom
c- which d- where
23. We have to good citizens.
a- be b- are
c- being d- been
24. When the weather, we went to the shore.
a- came b- predicted
c- improved d- replaced
25. You should work to save time.
a- efficiently b- efficient
c- efficiency d- inefficiently
26. He has to find a new job to increase his
a- unemployment b- problems
c- income d- taxes

27. Which word has a different sound ?
a- large b- far
c- bag d- are
28. Which word is pronounced with / a: /?
a- mat b- calm
c- fat d- sat
29. I want to buy a new bike, I don't have enough money.
a- or b- because
c- fat d- sat
30. I usually play the guitar night.
a- at b- on
c- in d- for

D- Ask about the underlined words in each sentences : (40 marks)

31. A:
B: I am leaving for London tomorrow.
32. A:
B: I usually go there by train .
33. A:
B: The train is about 160 km an hour.
34. A:
B: I prefer travelling by train because it's fast.

E-Find the mistake in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. It is freezing outside today, but I will stay at home
A B C D
36. He does much experiments in his laboratory.
A B C D
37. I think that he will be a doctor famous in the future
A B C D
38. She was talking on the phone at the moment.
A B C D

F- Write a 50 words paragraph about this topic: (40 marks)

Something happened to you that you will always remember.

- ⊗ Where and when it happened.
- ⊗ Who you were with.
- ⊗ What happened.
- ⊗ What you did.
- ⊗ What happened in the end.
- ⊗ What lesson you learnt.



A-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Life is too **short** and our time is too precious to water. People usually need to sleep eight hours at night and there are still sixteen hours left in a day. It is important to manage your time. You can make a list of the important things you have to achieve and start with the most important or the most difficult. Time management helps you to achieve your goals faster and easier. It helps you to prioritize better and makes you more productive. It also reduces stress and increases your happiness. People who say that they don't have time to complete their work don't really know how to manage time. Time is very valuable and when you spend it, you can't get it back. Therefore, we should know how to manage time in order to make the best of it.

Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

- Time management is to be happy.
a- important b- bad
c- not good d- not essential
- If you manage your time well, you do things.....
a- more slowly b- more efficiently
c- less efficiently d- with more difficulty
- We shouldn't time.
a- spend b- manage
c- invest d- waste
- It isto get back the time we spend.
a- possible b- ordinary
c- usual d- impossible
- Short** means
- a- not happy b- not expensive
c- not long d- not important

B-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Life in the future will be very different. Futurologists predict that it will probably be very different in all the (fields or activity), from entertainment to technology. Some people have 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, as for education 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. So even absent students will learn.

Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false.

- life in the future will not be easy.
- In the future education will improve.
- In the future it is necessary for students to go to schools every day.
- Absent student will fail.
- People will have a life full of worries.

C- Choose the correct answer : (200 marks)

11. She herself when she was using a knife.
a- cuts b- had cut
c- cut d- is cutting
12. I took taxi because I the bus.
a- miss b- will miss
c- had missed d- have missed
13. I want to phone her now, but I her number.
a- don't know b- didn't know
c- am not knowing d- hadn't known
14. When I get a lot of money, I a car.
a- bought b- have bought
c- will buy d- had bought
15. He can't see well because he his glasses.
a- have broken b- has broken
c- hasn't broken d- break
16. She missed the bus. She wishes she the bus.
a- hadn't b- missed
c- had missed d- didn't miss
17. The photo while he was sleeping.
a- took b- is taken
c- was taken d- takes
18. Paul and wife worked in the same office.
a- he b- him
c- her d- his
19. She painted her room
a- himself b- herself
c- themselves d- myself
20. I asked them if had found my bag.
a- their b- they
c- them d- theirs
21. The monkey has eaten bananas.
a- much b- a
c- a little d- a lot of
22. You can't ride a horse, you?
a- can b- can't
c- aren't d- don't
23. He his car carefully.
a- drives b- drive
c- driving d- driven
24. His parents don't him to smoke.
a- increase b- improve
c- play d- allow
25. The energy of the sun is
a- renew b- renewable
c- renewably d- renewal
26. He doesn't like his job because it is
a- bored b- boredom
c- boring d- bore

27. Which word has a different sound ?
a- ten b- feel
c- meat d- need
28. Which word is pronounced with / i: /?
a- red b- keep
c- men d- help
29. I am going to an article about smoking.
a- right b- rite
c- root d- write
30. My brother is interested maths.
a- on b- in
c- at d- for

D- Ask about the underlined words in each sentences : (40 marks)

31. A:
B: This is my brother's guitar.
32. A:
B: He bought it from a famous shop in Madrid.
33. A:
B: It costs five hundred dollars.
34. A:
B: He can play three musical instruments.

E-Find the mistake in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. I will choose this cakes for my birthday party.
A B C D
36. I spend my holiday in London last summer.
A B C D
37. I can speak english very well.
A B C D
38. I always have breakfast, who gives me energy.
A B C D

F- Write a 50 words paragraph about this topic: (40 marks)

Yesterday was a busy day. Write about how you could manage your time.

- ⊗ Introduction about the importance of managing time.
- ⊗ What you did in the morning /the afternoon / the evening / at night .
- ⊗ How you feel.

C- Choose the correct answer : (200 marks)

11. I was studying when I a noise.
a- heard b- hear
c- was hearing d- will her
12. I wish I a lot of money last year.
a- haven't spent b- didn't spend
c- hadn't spent d- don't spend
13. Many films wereabout the war.
a- make b- made
c- making d- makes
14. He wishes he at home at the moment.
a- stay b- had stayed
c- were staying d- is staying
15. Tigers are animals which meat.
a- eat b- ate
c- are eating d- have eaten
16. He them to the zoo to watch wild animals.
a- took b- was taken
c- were taken d- take
17. What is your father doing?
I asked him what his father
a- did b- were doing
c- was doing d- is doing
18. I thanked the man helped me carry the bag.
a- who b- whom
c- which d- whose
19. There aren't computers in our school.
a- some b- much
c- any d- a
20. Your school is small, but us very big.
a- us b- our
c- we d- ours
21. He said he stayed at home..... night before.
a- the b- an
c- many d- much
22. Let's go for a walk. we?
a- aren't b- shall
c- do d- are
23. This is smallest bag in the shop.
a- a b- an
c- the d- some
24. He works hard to the needs of his family.
a- do b- work
c- meet d- play
25. He had to pay a because he was driving fast.
a- fine b- benefit
c- decision d- choice
26. coffee is a great tradition.
a- Suspend b- Suspended
c- Suspending d- Suspends

27. Which word has a different sound ?
a- group b- soup
c- juice d- fox
28. Which word is pronounced with / u: /?
a- box b- spot
c- moon d- clock
29. We always stay in this hotel it is comfortable.
a- because b- although
c- but d- so
30. She is able learn very fast.
a- on b- for
c- to d- in

D- Ask about the underlined words in each sentences : (40 marks)

31. A:
B: I spent the weekend at my uncle' house.
32. A:
B: My uncle is a farmer.
33. A:
B: He grows olives, lemons and potatoes.
34. A:
B: I visit him every month.

E-Find the mistake in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. After the lesson, I will went to the gym.
A B C D
36. Every Saturday, Sally take her son to the park.
A B C D
37. I have done my homework before I went out.
A B C D
38. The building was design by a famous engineer
A B C D

F- Write a 50 words paragraph about this topic: (40 marks)

Write a letter to friend who lives in another country.

family / school / your city (village / town) / hobbies / your daily routine.....

A-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Decision making is the process of making option and choosing the best one. It is a step - by - step process. First, you should realise that you need to make a decision and identify the problem you need to solve or the question you need to answer. Then you need to collect enough information and make many alternatives. After that you choose one of the alternatives after studying all of them carefully. You can get help from your family and the friends. When you choose the best alternative, you should start action. If you find out that the alternative you have chosen doesn't work, you need to stop and think of another alternative. It is **necessary** to make decision in our lives because if we don't do that we will end in nothing.

Choose the right answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following :

1. The main idea of the text is
a- making decision b- life alternatives
c- answering question d- collecting information
2. It's to collect enough information to make a suitable decision.
a- not necessary b- useless
c- unimportant d- important
3. After you take a decision, you should
a- stop working b- not evaluate it
c- not stick to it d- start working
4. We should make decisions
a- slowly b- without thinking
c- quietly d- quickly
5. **necessary** means
a- very important. b- very interesting.
c- very large. d- very careful.

B-Read the following text and do the text below:
(50 marks)

Communication between people can be verbal by using a language to speak to others, or non - verbal by using body language like gestures and facial expressions. Through body language people can express different feeling and attitudes. The way you sit, stand and walk; for example, communicate a lot of information to the people around you. There are different meanings expressed by body language and these meanings can even differ from one place to another. Facial expressions are mostly universal. Expressing feelings like happiness, sadness and anger are almost the same all over the world. Eye contact is another non-verbal language. Looking away while a person is talking is a sign that you are not interested. You have to pay attention to body languages it can tell many unspoken words.

Decide if the following sentences are (T) true or (F) false.

6. Communication between people have one kind only.
7. Facial expressions are similar all over the world.
8. You insult a person when you look around while he is taking.
9. Body language can tell many important things.
10. Eye contact is not important when someone is talking.

C- Choose the correct answer : (200 marks)

11. I know this city very well. I here for years.
a- live b- have lived
c- had lived d- am living
12. I was sad because I my mobile phone.
a- lose b- was losing
c- have lost d- had lost
13. She rarely shopping with her family.
a- go b- goes
c- is going d- going
14. He the gift which I gave him.
a- liked b- was liking
c- had liked d- has liked
15. She is busy because she the dishes.
a- wash b- washed
c- washes d- is washing
16. I'm not rich. I wish I rich.
a- weren't b- am
c- were d- had been
17. The house looked fantastic after it.....
a- decorated b- decorate
c- is decorated d- was decorated
18. The person car was broken was very angry.
a- whose b- whom
c- who d- which
19. We watched the film and enjoyed a lot.
a- him b- her
c- it d- its
20. I like to eat orange in the morning.
a- an b- a
c- the d- some
21. Could you give me water, please?
a- a few b- a little
c- many d- a
22. We are going out today, we?
a- are b- aren't
c- don't d- haven't
23. They have to a ticket to get on the train.
a- got b- get
c- getting d- gotten
24. Hard work is for success.
a- require b- requires
c- requiring d- required
25. She was when she heard the news.
a- astonish b- astonishment
c- astonished d- astonishes
26. I am going to meet the today.
a- manage b- manages

- c- manager d- managing
27. Which word has a different sound ?
a- cut b- push
c- sun d- cup
28. Which word has a different sound ?
a- could b- good
c- should d- blue
29. I am going to a new house.
a- bye b- buy
c- by d- bay
30. You should never make fun your friends.
a- in b- on
c- of d- at

D- Ask about the underlined words in each sentences : (40 marks)

31. A:
B: I'm watching a programme about Titanic.
32. A:
B: Titanic is the name of a famous ship that sank.
33. A:
B: The accident happened in the Atlantic Ocean.
34. A:
B: 1502 people lost their lives in the accident.

E-Find the mistake in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. I asked him if had he seen my wallet.
A B C D
36. Mark was very angry when his bike was stole.
A B C D
37. They have to cut down the tree ourselves.
A B C D
38. This is the village when Shakespear was born.
A B C D

F- Write a 50 words paragraph about this topic: (40 marks)

Write advice about how to be a good student.
should / shouldn't / it's a good idea to / study hard / do homework / listen to teacher / school library....



ملاحظات

Samar Taraben

Samar Taraben

Student book

P1	c	b	b	d	c	P3	b	d	b	d	a
P4	b	a	b	a	a	P5	c	b	a	b	c
P8	d	b	a	b	b	P9	c	d	d	d	a
P10	b	c	b	c	c	P11	c	c	c	a	c
P12	c	b	c	a	b	P14	a	b	c	a	c
P15	b	b	c	b	a	P17	c	c	a	c	c
P18	c	b	c	c	c	P21	a	c	a	b	a

Workbook

P25	T	F	F	F	T	P26	F	T	F	F	T
P27	F	F	F	T	T	P29	F	F	T	T	F
P30	F	T	F	F	T	P31	F	T	F	F	T
P32	F	F	T	T	T	P33	F	T	T	F	T
P34	F	T	T	T	F	P35	F	F	T	T	T
P36	F	F	T	T	T	P37	F	F	F	T	T
P38	T	F	T	F	T	P39	T	F	T	F	T

Grammar

P43	1 b	2 a	3 d	4 c	5 b	6 d	7 b	8 a		
P44	9 c	10 d	11 b	12 b	13 b	14 c	15 b	16 c	17 c	18 a
	19 b	20 c	21 c	22 d	23 a	24 b	25 b	26 c	27 d	28 b
	29 c	30 b	31 a	3 2d						
P45	33 b	34 c	35 b	36 c	37 a	38 c	39 a	40c		
P45	1 b	2a	3 b	4 d	5 d	6b				
P46	7 b	8 a	9 b	10 c	11 d	12 a	13 b	14 a	15 d	16 c
	17 c	18 c	19 c	20 b	21 d					
P47	1 a	2 b	3 a	4 b	5 b	6 c	7 c	8 b	9 b	10 a
	11 b	12 d	13 a	14 b	15 c	16 c	17 d	18 a	19 c	20 a
P48	1 d	2 c	3 d	4 d	5 a	6 a	7 b			
P48	1 b	2 d	3 a							
P49	4 a	5 c	6 b	7 c	8 b	9 b	10 c	11 c	12 c	13 d
	14 b	15 b	16 c	17 a	18 b	19 c	20 b	21 a	22 c	23 b
	24 b	25 b	26 d	27 c						
P50	28 b	29 a	30 d	31 b	32 b	33 a	34 c	35 a	36 c	37 b
	38 d	39 b	40 b	41 b	42 a	43 c	44 a	45 c	46 c	47 b
	48 d	49c	50c	51b						
P51	1 c	2 b	3 c	4 d	5 b	6 a	7 b	8 b	9 d	10 b
	11 c	12 b	13 d	14 a	15 c	16 b	17 c	18 b	19 a	20 d
P52	1 b	2 b	3 d	4 a	5 a	6 b	7 a	8 d	9 b	10 c
	11 c	12 b	13 a	14 c	15 c	16 b	17 b	18 d	19 d	20 a
P53	1 b	2 a	3 d	4 b	5 c	6 a	7 c	8 b	9 a	10 d
	11 d	12 a	13 c	14 b	15 c	16 c	17 a	18 d	19 b	20 b
P54	21 d	22 b	23 a	24 d	25 d	26 b	27 b	28 a	29 c	30 a
P55	1 a	2 b	3 c	4 d	5 c	6 a	7 a	8 c	9 c	10 d

P56	11 a	12 b	13 d	14 d	15 d	16 b	17 c	18 d	19 c	20 b
	21 d	22 a	23 a	24 c	25 b	26 d	27 d	28 a	29 c	30 d
	31 b	32 c	33 b	34 d						
P57	35 d	36 b	37 c	38 b	39 b	40 d				
P57	1 d	2 d	3 b	4 c						
P58	5 d	6 c	7 d	8 c	9 b	10 c	11 c	12 c	13 a	14 d
	15 c	16 b	17 a	18 c	19 d	20 b	21 a	22 d		
P59	1 a	2 c	3 c	4 c	5 c	6 d	7 c	8 b	9 b	10 c
	11 a	12 d	13 a	14 d	15 c	16 b	17 c	18 b	19 c	20 d
P60	1 d	2 d	3 a	4 c	5 d	6 d	7 a	8 b	9 a	10 d
	11 d	12 b	13 d	14 c	15 a	16 c				
P61	17 d	18 b	19 c	20 c	21 d	22 b	23 c	24 b	25 c	26 c
P61	1 a	2 b	3 c	4 d	5 d	6 c	7 b	8 a	9 a	10 b
	11 c									
P62	12 d	13 d	14 c	15 b	16 a	17 a	18 b	19 c	20 d	21 d
	22 c	23 b	24 b	25 a	26 b	27 c	28 d	29 d	30 c	31 b
	32 a	33 d	34 b	35 c						
P63	36 d	37 d	38 c	39 b	40 a	41 a	42 b	43 c	44 d	45 d
	46 c	47 b	48 a	49 a	50 b	51 c				
P63	1 a	2 b	3 c	4 d	5 d	6 c	7 b			
P64	8 a	9 a	10 b	11 c	12 d	13 d	14 c	15 b	16 a	17 a
	18 b	19 c	20 d	21 d	22 c	23 b	24 a	25 a	26 b	27 c
	28 d	29 d	30 c	31 b	32 a					
P65	33 a	34 b	35 c	36 d	37 d					
P65	1 d	2 c	3 c	4 a						
P66	5 d	6 b	7 b	8 a	9 d	10 c	11 c	12 b	13 b	14 d
	15a	16d								
P67	17 c	18 c	19 a	20 d						
P67	1 d	1 b	1 d	1 d	2 c	3 b	4 c	5 c	6 a	7 b
	8 b									
P68	1 B	2 A	3 A	4 B	5 C	6 A	7 B	8 B	9 B	10 A
	11 C	12 D	13 A	14 D						
P69	15 A	16 D	17 D	18 D	19 D	20 C	21 B	22 A	23 C	24 A
	25 B	26 A	27 D	28 B	29 B	30 D	31 A	32 B	33 A	34 C
	35 B	36 A	37 B	38 D	39 B	40 B				

How to make questions :

P72	
1. Where did you go last month?	2. Who did you go with?
3. How was the trip?	4. What did you buy?
5. What do you like?	6. How long have you been playing the piano?
7. Why couldn't you sleep?	8. Where is the Blue Beach?
9. What is your favorite sport?	10. What's the matter?
11. What's your name?	12. Where do you live?
13. How old are you?	14. How many brothers and sisters have you got?
15. Where were you born?	16. What is your favorite food?
17. How long have you lived in Syria?	18. Why do you like it?
19. What is your favorite hobby?	20. What do you read?

21. Where do you read?	22. When do you read?
23. Who do you read with?	24. Who is your best friend?
P73	
25. How long have you known him?	26. What does Ahmad like?
27. Why does he like running?	28. How often do you go shopping?
29. What do you always buy?	30. What did you buy yesterday?
31. What did it look like?	32. What does he like?
33. What is he like?	34. Why do you like him?
35. What is the weather like today?	36. Where did you go yesterday?
37. What does your father do?	38. Where does he work?
39. What did you buy?	40. How much did it cost you?
41. What color is it?	42. How did you go to the shop?
43. How many trees are there in the forest?	44. What does the forest look like?
45. When does the farmer work in the forest?	46. What is your favorite place?
47. How often do you travel to it?	48. Why do you like it?
49. How far between Dubai and Damascus?	

P75	1 d	2 a	3 c	4 a	5 c	6 d	7 c	8 b	9 a	10 d
	11 c	12 d	13 d	14 a	15 b	16 d				

Samar Taraben

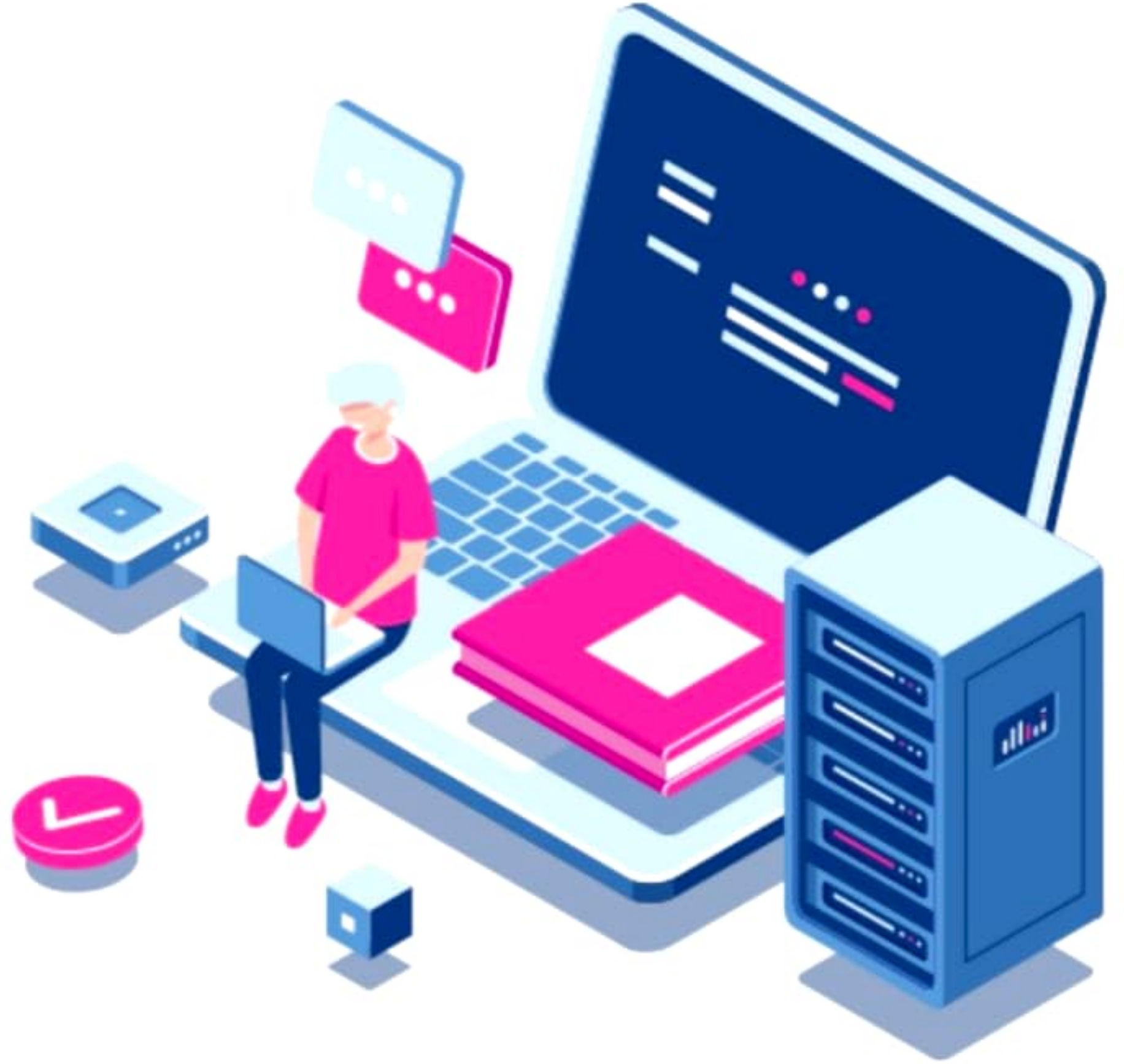


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