

• **Sentence الجملة:** عندما نكتب جملة في اللغة الإنكليزية يجب أن تستوفي شرطين:

1- من حيث القواعد: يجب أن تحتوي على فاعل أولاً وفعل ثانياً **فعل + فاعل**

2- من حيث المعنى: يجب أن تعطي معنى مكتمل قبل (full stop) النقطة

I am . → (لم تعطي معنى مكتمل) → I am a student. → (معنى مكتمل)

• **Personal Pronouns الضمائر الشخصية:** كلمة ضمير تعني بديل الاسم أي انه نستخدم الضمائر الشخصية لكي لانكرر

الاسم لاكثر من مرة ولترابط الجمل اكثر مع بعضها:

احمد ← هو - راما ← هي - احمد وراما وحسام ← هم - انا واحمد ← نحن - قطة ← انها / انه - قطط ← هم

• يوجد نوعين من الضمائر: **1- ضمائر الفاعل:** تأتي قبل الفعل وتدل على من قام بالفعل

2- ضمائر المفعول به: تأتي بعد الفعل او حرف الجر وتدل على من وقع عليه الفعل

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به
انا I فعل	me فعل / حرف جر
انت / انتم / انتم You فعل	you فعل / حرف جر
نحن We فعل	us فعل / حرف جر
هم They فعل	them فعل / حرف جر
هو He فعل	him فعل / حرف جر
هي She فعل	her فعل / حرف جر
أنه / انها لغير العاقل It فعل	it فعل / حرف جر
تحل ضمائر الفاعل محل الفاعل:	تحل ضمائر المفعول به محل المفعول به:
Rama → She - Omar → He	Rama → her - Omar → him
Rama and Omar → they	Rama and Omar → them
Rama, Omar and I → We	Rama, Omar and me → us
A cat → It - Cats → They	a cat → it - cats → them

• **الصفات الملكية:** تستخدم لنسب الاسم لصاحبه أي من يملكه ودائماً يأتي بعدها اسم وهو الفاعل وليست الصفة الملكية

• **الضمائر الملكية:** تستخدم لنسب الاسم لصاحبه أي من يملكه ولا يأتي بعدها اسم وتحل محل الصفة الملكية والاسم معا

Possessive Adjectives الصفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns الضمائر الملكية
I my اسم	mine لي
You your اسم	yours لك - لك - لكم
We our اسم	ours لنا
They their اسم	theirs لهم
He his اسم	his له
She her اسم	hers لها
It its اسم	its له - لها
سيارتي my car →	mine →
قلمك your pen →	yours →
صفنا our class →	ours →
بيتهم their house →	theirs →
دراجته his bike →	his →
كتابها her book →	hers →
ذيها its tail →	its →

Fill in the gaps with the correct *subject* or *object* pronouns:

1. Jack called Lana and told her that he wanted to visit.....
2. Mum cooks us delicious food. Yesterday..... made us a very tasty meal.
3. Some people say that we should protect environment because.....is very important.
4. Peter and George are studying together at university. also live at the same home.
5. Some animals are endangered. We should protect.....
6. Mr. Jones likes me too much and I like.....too.
7. My grandpa built this big house. has ten rooms and three bathrooms.
8. Our history teacher is very good. always does her best and we like her too much.
9. Water is very important in our lives. We all need.....
10. Omar lent me his camera last week and I gave it back to.....yesterday.
11. I always visit granny and give.....flowers.
12. Yesterday you got at me and I did not say anything to.....
13. I fell and broke my leg while.....was playing football.
14. My friend, Hussam, often helps..... with my math homework because he is good at math.
15. Salem and Maya are in love. want to marry soon.
16. I called Omar and told.....what happened with me.
17. Aya and Noora are my best friends. I really like.....
18. Salwa and I are friends. like each other.
19. We asked our teacher to give.....an example.
20. I lost my pens. I can't find.....anywhere.

Choose the correct answer:

1. 2.(My, Mine) bag is the red one. The blue one is (her, hers).
3. This big classroom is (our, ours).
4. He likes his dictionary, and they like (their, theirs).
5. (Their, Theirs) pieces of paper are under the desk.
6. Can you give me (your, yours) pens, please?
7. 8.(Her, Hers) desk is over there, next to (our, ours).
9. His computer is better than (my, mine).
10. I like Tala and I like (her, hers) mum.

All Pronouns**Choose the correct answer:**

1. I told Nader everything about (you, your).
2. This hat is (my, mine).
3. This hat is (my, mine) hat.
4. (Their, Theirs, They, Them) school is 3 km from here.
5. (Their, Theirs, They, Them) can speak 3 languages.
6. Would (your, you) like to go with (our, us, we) ?
7. There is a new restaurant near (my, mine, I, me) home and (my, I, me) will go there soon.
8. (My, Mine, I, Me) lost my wallet last week and I could not find (it, its) anywhere.
9. Samar and her sister visited Ali yesterday but (him, he, his) was not at home.
10. (He, His, Him) promised to help (my, me, I).
11. (Her, Hers, She) relatives from the UK are coming to visit (her, hers, she).
12. I am looking for my little brother. Have you seen (he, his, him)?
13. I like this chocolate. I want another box of (it, its).
14. Sarah likes John and he likes (she, her, hers), too.
15. (Their, Theirs, They, Them) house was big and modern unlike (our, ours, we, us).

- **أداة التنكير (an - a) :** تستخدم مع الاسم المفرد النكرة المعدود ويقابلها في اللغة العربية (التتوين)
 - الاسم النكرة: هو اسم غير معروف وغير محدد وغير معين أي لا على التعيين ويوجد مثله الكثير أي انه واحد من آلاف الأسماء: **a pen (فلياً لا على التعيين)** أحياناً يفصل بين (an - a) صفة ← **a blue pen**
 - نضع (an) اذا بدأ الاسم او الصفة التي تفصل بينهما بإحدى الحروف الصوتية (a - e - i - o - u)
an apple **an interesting story**
 - لا نستخدم أداة التنكير (an - a) مع الاسم الجمع النكرة **✗pens**
 - لا نستخدم أداة التنكير (an - a) مع الاسم الغير معدود النكرة **✗water**
- **أداة التعريف (the) :** تستخدم مع الاسم المفرد او الجمع او الغير معدود المحدد والمعروف
 - الاسم المعرفة: هو اسم معروف ومحدد و معين أي نقصده هو بالذات بكلامنا ويقابلها في اللغة العربية (ال تعريف)
the pen → the pens **the water**
 - يُعرّف الاسم اذا ذكر مرة ثانية : **I bought a car. The car was new.**
 - يُعرّف الاسم اذا كان لا يوجد غيره : **the sun - the moon**
 - خلاصة:

(a - an)	(the)
اسم مفرد نكرة a pen	اسم مفرد معرف the pen
اسم جمع نكرة ✗pens	اسم جمع معرف the pens
اسم غير معدود نكرة ✗water	اسم غير معدود معرف the money

- تحل الكلمات التالية بدلا من (the - a - an) :
 (my - his - some - many - few - all - this - that one - two)
- لا نستخدم (the) مع الاسم الجمع اذا كنا نتكلم بشكل عام: **People eat to survive.**
- نستخدم (the) مع الاسم المفرد اذا كنا نتكلم عنه بشكل عام كنوع او آلة: **The computer is a good invention.**

Fill in the gaps using the articles (a , an , the or nothing)

1. She bought.....new drum and started practicing.
2. I like to play.....drums.
3.elephant which we saw in the zoo was very big.
4. Many.....animals around the world are endangered.
5. I have.....computer and I use it very much.
6. Can you give me.....pen which is on your desk?
7. Where is.....camera that I have given to you?
8. I have to write his phone number but I need.....pen first.
9. Sarah is my.....best friend.
10.computer is the most important invention in the twentieth century.
11. When you are in trouble, you can turn to.....friend. He may help you.
12. Doried Lahaam is.....actor. He is from Syria.
13. Olaa is.....good girl.
14. I saw.....accident this morning.car crashed into..... tree.
driver of the car wasn't hurt, but.....car was badly damaged.
15. Sometimes.....girls are troublesome.
16. I lost my mobile phone but dad brought me.....new one.
17.cars produce a lot of gases which damage our environment.
18. Most.....students study hard before exams.
19. Yesterday I watched.....interesting film.
20. There are two cars parked outside:blue one and.....grey one.
blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who..... owner of
grey one is.
21. I watched.....film that you told me about.

22. This is.....man who took my wallet.
 23. Last week I met.....strange man on my way home.
 24. My friends live in.....old house in.....small village. There is
beautiful garden behind.....house.
 25. We went to Lama's wedding and we gave her.....presents.
 26. This morning I bought.....newspaper and.....magazine..... newspaper
 is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put.....magazine.
 27. Oh no! I think all.....people in my class are stupid!
 28. Could you close.....door behind you, please?

• أسماء الإشارة :

مفرد قريب هذا / هذه This	مفرد بعيد ذلك / تلك That
جمع قريب هؤلاء These	جمع بعيد أولئك Those

this / that → is → اسم غير معدود / اسم مفرد
 This is a pen. / That is water.
 these / those → are → اسم جمع
 These are pens. / Those are men.

Choose the correct answer:

- I like (**this, these**) music.
- Tell me about (**that, those**) new friend of you.
- We could earn more money during (**that, those**) long winter evenings.
- Wow! What are all of (**this, these**) things?
- (**This, These**) man in old jeans is strange.
- (**That, Those**) are the people who won the race.
- (**That, These**) is my friend, Ali.
- (**This, These**) lady can speak three languages.
- (**That, These**) students are the best.
- Give me (**this, those**) ball and let us play.
- (**That, These**) is my son over there.
- How much are (**this, these**) glasses, please?
- Do you have more of (**this, these**) chocolate?
- (**This, Those**) clouds are terrible.
- Many girls smoke cigarettes nowadays. (**This, These**) is very common in my city.
- (**This, These**) kind of animals is endangered. We should protect them.
- (**That, Those**) is the man who took my wallet.
- I couldn't understand (**that, these**) rule. I am sorry.
- (**This, These**) is my house. Is it good?
- Money, properties, friends and good health are necessary things. All of (**those, that**) things make people happy.

• Prepositions حروف الجر:

- نستخدم حرف الجر (in) مع :

- 1 - القرن (century) **in** 16th century
- 2 - العقد (عشرة أعوام) **in** 1990s
- 3 - العام **in** 2012
- 4 - فصول العام (Spring / Summer / Autumn / Winter) **in**
- 5 - الأشهر (January / February / March / April / May / June / July / August / September / October / November / December) **in**
- 6 - أجزاء النهار (morning / afternoon / evening) **in** the

- نستخدم حرف الجر (on) مع :
- 1 - أيام الأسبوع (Sunday – Monday -) **on**
 - 2 - تاريخ (date) : (23 . 6 . 2005 / 6th October) **on**
 - 3 - عطل **on** holidays
- نستخدم حرف الجر (at) مع :
- 1 - الوقت (6 o'clock / pm / am) **at**
 - 2 - نهاية الأسبوع **at** the weekend
 - 3 - الليل **at** night
 - 4 - العمر **at** the age
 - 5 - الأعياد (Eid Al Fitr / Ramadan) **at**
- مع الكلمات التالية : **at** (good / bad) **at** (home / school / work / the end / the moment)
- نستخدم (From to) مع :
- 1 - مكانان: مكان **to** مكان **from** **from** Aleppo **to** Hama
 - 2 - زمانان: زمان **to** زمان **from** **from** 1990 **to** 2014
- نستخدم (by) مع وسائط النقل: (bus / train / plane / taxi / car / bike /) **by** ماعدا **on** foot
- بقية الاحرف لا يوجد لها قاعدة بل يجب حفظها غيبا :

different **from** - look **at** - look **for** - look **after** - die **from** - full **of** - believe **in**

arrive **at** (مكان) / **in** (بلد) - afraid / scared **of** - made **of** / **from** - interested **in** - **on** TV

think **about** / **of** - agree / disagree **with** (شخص ما) - agree / disagree **on** (شيء ما) - succeed **in**

suffer **from** - help **with** - worry **about** - responsible **for** - decide **on** - depend **on** - wait **for**

aware **of** - famous **for** - able **to** - stay **at** - prevent **from** - keen **on** - care **for** - sure **about**

suited / adapted **to** - satisfied **with** - **on** the beach - **on** court (ملعب) - **in** court (محكمة) - **in** a head

dispose **of** (2013) - angry **with** - **in** a few seconds - **at** random - **on** a variety - the cause **of**

Fill in the correct preposition :

1. Oranges are a different colour.....lemons.
2. Plants and animals are dependent.....a regular supply of water. (2012 دورة)
3. The Syrian people are aware.....the need to protect their wildlife.
4. Many people are interested.....the future of endangered animals.
5. Layla is very bad.....French. she can't say a word in French.
6. Child prodigies are children who demonstrate talents.....a very young age.
7. Child prodigies can do complicated calculations.....their heads.....just a few seconds.
8. The numbers have been selected.....random.
9. The musician, Mozart, could play new pieces of music.....a variety of instruments.
10. When he died.....1791, some people said that overwork was the cause of his death.
11. Greenhouse gasses keep the heat of the sun in and prevent our planet.....freezing.
12. Many areas of land which are now.....the coast will be flooded.
13. Some people are not aware.....the difference between a fruit and a vegetable.
14. I am really interested.....the history of my family.
15. Apples and bananas are dependent for their survival.....greenhouse gasses.
16. Modern Damascus is built.....the site of many ancient civilisations.

17. Damascus is famous..... its historical monuments.
18. Are you good..... maths?
19. Dmeir is famous..... its watering system.
20. He is able..... walk on his hands.
21. Omar Khayyam lived..... 1048 to 1133.
22. He showed a musical ability..... a very early age.
23. He learnt to play complicated music..... the piano.
24. I woke up..... 6 o'clock yesterday.
25. the age of seven, my brother, Amar, played football for a local club.
26. English people arrived in America..... the sixteenth century.
27. Why are you looking..... me like that? What's the matter?
28. I like going on trips..... the summers.
29. The exam is..... the third of June.
30. I saw Amanda..... two o'clock yesterday.
31. My uncle is coming..... the 25th October.
32. My uncle is coming..... October.
33. I am looking..... my school bag. Have you seen it?
34. My twain sister looks exactly like me, but we are very different..... the rest of our sisters.
35. We came to Aleppo for the first time..... 1990 and settled down in it.
36. I have an appointment with Jack..... Monday..... 3 p.m .
37. We had a big party..... the end of Ramadan.
38. Living..... a big city like Washington has its disadvantages.
39. We always go to Lattakia..... Al Fitre Eids.
40. I am waiting..... a new baby this month.

• Conjunctions حروف العطف:

- 1- (and) : تربط بين كلمات وجمل متوافقة (توافقية)
- 2- (but) لكن : تربط بين كلمات وجمل متعاكسة (تعاكسية)
- 3- (or) او : تستخدم للاختيار والتخيير
- 4- (because) لان : تعطي سبب يأتي بعدها جملة (فعل + فاعل)
- 5- (because of) بسبب : يأتي بعدها اسم

Complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps with (and , but , or , because):

1. Secretaries used to spend most of their time typing letters.....reports.
2. Irish people emigrated.....so many were dying of starvation.
3. Chinese grammar is not too difficult.....the pronunciation is hard for me.
4. Grass.....sugar cane are two of the materials that can be used to make paper.
5. He had to pay a fine.....he was driving without insurance.
6. Many nests are made from grass, twigs.....feathers.
7. Do you want to go home.....do you want to stay here ?
8. The Arabian Gulf countries transformed into modern and wealthy states, funded by oil.....other precious natural resources.
9.of the increase in the Earth's temperature, the ice at the north and south poles is melting.
10. He said everything was okay,.....that was a story he made up to stop me from worrying.
11. I like eating chocolate.....sweets after food.
12. Tom is usually very happy,.....today he is sad.
13. Peter stayed at home.....of rain.
14. They do not like writing.....reading English texts.
15. Sarah has studied well for her exam.....she has failed.

16. Do you want to go out with me.....to stay in and watch TV.
 17. I wake up early every day.....go to school.
 18. The airhostess gave us the tickets.....wished us a good flight.
 19. We did not go to the party.....they did not invite us.
 20. Noor lost her purse.....she was very sad.

- (`s) الملكية : تقع بين اسمين لتدل على ان الاسم الذي **يعد** (`s) الملكية هو ملك او تابع للاسم الذي قبل (`s) الملكية
 student`s book (كتاب الطالب) وغالبا تُستخدم مع الأشخاص و الحيوانات والفاعل الاسم الذي بعد (s)
 - في حال الجمع نحذف (`s) الملكية ونبقي فاصلة علوية تدل عليها منع لالتقاء (`s) الملكية و (s) الجمع
 students` book (كتاب الطلاب)

- (of) التبعية : تقع بين اسمين لتدل على ان الاسم الذي **قبل** (of) التبعية هو ملك او تابع للاسم الذي بعد (of) التبعية
 the teacher **of** the school (معلم المدرسة) وغالبا تُستخدم مع الأشياء والفاعل الاسم الذي قبل (of)

- Reflexives Pronouns الضمائر الانعكاسية : تستخدم الضمائر الانعكاسية لتدل على ان الشخص نفسه قد قام بالعمل
 وتأتي هذه الضمائر غالبا في آخر الجملة

الضمائر الشخصية	الضمائر الانعكاسية	المعنى
I	myself	بنفسي
You	yourself	بنفسك
We	ourselves	بأنفسنا
They	themselves	بأنفسهم
You	yourselves	بأنفسكم
He	himself	بنفسه
She	herself	بنفسها
It	itself	بنفسه/ بنفسها لغير العاقل

I cut my hair myself.

- انا اقص شعري بنفسي

We cut down the trees ourselves.

- نحن قطعنا أشجار الحديقة بأنفسنا

He paints his house himself.

- هو يدهن بيته بنفسه

They repair their car themselves.

- هم يصلحون السيارة بأنفسهم

• قواعد إضافة الاحرف:

- 1- عند إضافة (ed / ing) لفعل منتهي بحرف ساكن واحد قبله صوتي واحد فإننا نضاعف الساكن:
 swim → swimming / stop → stopped
 2- عند إضافة (ing) لفعل منتهي بحرف (e) فإننا نحذفه: come → coming
 3- عند إضافة (ly - ed - s) لفعل او صفة منتهية بحرف (y) او اسم وقبله حرف ساكن فإننا نقبلب (y) الى (i) ونضيف (ly - ed - s) : study → studied / studies - story → stories - happy → happily
 4- عند إضافة (s) لفعل او اسم منتهي بإحدى الحروف التالية (ch - sh - o - x - s - z) فإننا نضيف (es) بدلا من (s) :
 teach → teaches - fox → foxes - do → does - finish → finishes - miss → misses
 5- عند إضافة (ed) لفعل منتهي بحرف (e) فإننا فقط نضيف (d) : live → lived - like → liked
 6- لجمع الاسم نضع (s) الجمع في آخر الاسم: book → books ولكن يوجد جمع شاذ مثل:
 man → men - woman → women - child → children - person → people - foot → feet
 tooth → teeth - mouse → mice - f → ves - wife → wives - half → halves

- **صفات (ing)**: تدل على من قام بالفعل وتسمى صفات الفاعل: (صفة فاعل → ing + فعل)
 - امثلة: مُتعب tire + ing → tiring - مُمل bore + ing → boring - مُثير excite + ing → exciting
 - **صفات (ed)**: تدل على من وقع عليه الفعل وتسمى صفات المفعول به: (صفة مفعول به → ed + فعل)
 - امثلة: مُتعب tire + ed → tired - مائل / ضجران bore + ed → bored - مستمتع / مثار excite + ed → excited
 - **اقسام الكلمة**: للكلمة اقسام منها (اسم - فعل - صفة - ظرف - حروف عطف - حروف جر -)
 - لمعرفة نوع الكلمة هناك إضافات تضاف تساعد على معرفة نوع الكلمة
 - من إضافات الاسم: (tion - sion - ness - ment - ism - nce - ity - dom - hood -)
 - من إضافات الصفة: (ous - ive - al - ible - able - ful - less - nt -)
 - إضافة الظرف: لتحويل الصفة إلى ظرف نضيف (ly بشكل) لتصبح ظرف quick → quickly
 - الصفة تصف الاسم ← I am quick.
 - الظرف يصف الفعل ← I came here quickly.
 - شواذ: good → well - fast → fast - hard → hard
 - **The Verb الفعل**: ينقسم الفعل في اللغة الإنكليزية إلى:
 - أفعال مساعدة فرعية (Modal Verbs)
 - أفعال مساعدة رئيسية (Auxiliary Verbs)
 - أفعال رئيسية (Main Verbs)
- 1- أفعال مساعدة فرعية (Modal Verbs):
- (can - could - must - shall - should - may- might - will - would - have to - has to - going to)
- لا تأتي هذه الأفعال في الجملة لوحدها كفعل رئيسي بل تأتي مع الأفعال الرئيسية لتدل على إمكانية أو مستقبل في حال الإثبات ولتشكيل السؤال أو النفي ودائما تأتي الأفعال الرئيسية بعدها **بالمصدر**:
- I can swim. → سؤال → Can you swim? → نفي → I can't swim.
- 2- أفعال مساعدة رئيسية (Auxiliary Verbs) :
- (am - is - are - was - were - do - does - did - have - has - had)
- هذه الأفعال قوية أي تأخذ مهمتين: - مهمة فعل رئيسي أي تأتي لوحدها كفعل رئيسي
- I am a teacher. - I do my homework. - I have had a car. - I had a headache.
- أو كفعل مساعد لتشكيل السؤال والنفي
- Are you a teacher? - Do you do your homework? - Have you had a car? - Did you have a headache?
- I am not a teacher. - I don't do my homework. - I haven't had a car. - I didn't have a headache.
- 3- أفعال رئيسية (Main Verbs) : كل الأفعال في اللغة الإنكليزية هي أفعال رئيسية ما عدا الأفعال المساعدة الفرعية والرئيسية (play - listen - read -) وهي أفعال ضعيفة لا تستطيع تشكيل السؤال والنفي لوحدها بل تحتاج إلى أفعال مساعدة اما فرعية او رئيسية:
- I play tennis. → Do you play tennis? → I don't play tennis.
- او لتشكيل زمن معين:
- I am playing tennis. - I have played tennis. - I will play tennis.

• **Verb To Be فعل الكون:**Personal Pronouns الضمائر الشخصيةVerb To Be فعل الكون

	حاضر	ماضي	إسم المفعول
	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
I	am	was	been
You	are	were	
We			
They			
He	is	was	
She			
It			

- was ← ماضي ← is / am
- were ← ماضي ← are
- been ← P P اسم المفعول ← were / was / are / is / am
- be ← المصدر ← were / was / are / is / am

• **Verb To Have فعل الملك:**Personal Pronouns الضمائر الشخصيةVerb To Have فعل الملك

	حاضر	ماضي	إسم المفعول
	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
I	have	had	had
You			
We			
They	has	had	
He			
She			
It			

- had ← ماضي ← has / have
- had ← P P اسم المفعول ← has / have
- have ← المصدر ← has / have

• **Question Words كلمات السؤال:**

What* ماذا / ما	كيف How
When متى	How many* (اسم جمع) كم عدد
Where أين	How much* (اسم غير معدود) كم الكمية
Why لماذا	How long كم المدة
Which* أي	How old كم العمر
Who من (فاعل)	How far كم المسافة / البعد
Whom من (مفعول به)	How fast كم السرعة
Whose* لمن	How many times / كم مرة / كم عدد المرات
What color ما لون	What kind of* ما نوع

يأتي اسم تمييز بعد كلمات السؤال ذات () - نترجم (What) (ما) إذا أتى بعدها اسم

• **Short Answer الجواب القصير:** يأتي دائما إما (Yes) أو (No) ودائما نجواب بنفس الفعل المساعد الذي سُئِل في

السؤال: **not. + فعل مساعد + فاعل, No** - **فعل مساعد + فاعل, Yes**

Is she clever?	→ Yes, she is.	- No, She isn't.	أمثلة:
Are you happy?	→ Yes, I am.	- No, I am not.	
Do you play tennis?	→ Yes, I do.	- No, I don't.	
Did he finish his homework?	→ Yes, he did.	- No, he didn't.	
Have they played tennis?	→ Yes, they have.	- No, they haven't.	
Can you go with me to the zoo?	→ Yes, I can.	- No, I can't.	

• **Present Simple الحاضر البسيط:** يعبر عن نشاط يحدث بشكل متكرر إعتيادي (عادة - روتين) - حقائق علمية - حالات مستقرة ثابتة.

- دلالة: ظروف التكرار (never - أحيانا sometimes - غالبا often - عادة usually - دائما always)
نادرا seldom - كل each - نادرا rarely - عموما generally - في الحقيقة in fact - كل every
- **Affirmative الإثبات:**

I
You
We
They } + V1 + C .

مثال: I play tennis every day.

He
She
It } + Vs + C .

- (s) تدعى (s) المفرد الغائب او الشخص الثالث
مثال: He plays tennis every day

- **Question السؤال:**

Do + { I
you
we
they } + V1 + C ?

مثال: Do you play tennis?

Does + { he
she
it } + V1 + C ?

مثال: Does he play tennis?

I
You
We
They

+ don't + V1 + C .

I don't play tennis every day. :مثال

He
She
It

+ doesn't + V1 + C .

He doesn't play tennis every day :مثال

Negative النفي :

يأتي الفعل الأساسي بالمصدر بعد (Do – Does - don't – doesn't)

في حال السؤال يتحول كلا مما يلي إلى:

I ضمير فاعل → أنت you
We ضمير فاعل → انتم you
my صفة ملكية → your مفرد
our صفة ملكية → your جمع

me ضمير مفعول به → you مفرد
us ضمير مفعول به → you جمع

I am → Are you مفرد
We are → Are you جمع
I was → Were you مفرد
We were → Were you جمع

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

- 1) He sometimes.....(tell) the truth.
- 2) Jack.....(not want) to retire when he is 40.
- 3) We never.....(come) to class late.
- 4) Lena often.....(help) all people.
- 5) Every week Samer and I.....(go out) together.
- 6) She.....(not be) my sister.
- 7) They.....(not eat) at restaurants every day.
- 8) Every time I see them, they.....(be) angry and nervous.
- 9) Hussain.....(not know) what to do.
- 10)your teachers.....(give) you a lot of homework usually?

• **Past simple الماضي البسيط:** يعبر عن نشاط حدث وانتهى في الماضي في وقت محدد أي انه مؤرخ بزمن

- دلالة: (عام + in) - (تاريخ + on) - (مضي ago) - (year / week /) last الماضي - yesterday البارحة

Question السؤال :

Did + كل الضمائر + V1 + دلالة + C ?

امثلة: فعل نظامي Did you play tennis yesterday?

فعل شاذ Did your brother go to school last year?

Affirmative الإثبات :

+ دلالة + C. { فعل نظامي (ed)
كل الضمائر + {
V2 التصريف الثاني (فعل شاذ)

امثلة: فعل نظامي I played tennis yesterday.

فعل شاذ My brother went to school last year.

Question النفي :

- يأتي الفعل الأساسي بالمصدر (V1) بعد (didn't- did t)
أي بحذف (ed) للفعل النظامي (play ← played)
و بإرجاع الفعل الشاذ للتصريف الأول (go ← went)

+ دلالة + V1 + didn't + كل الضمائر

امثلة: فعل نظامي I didn't play tennis yesterday.

فعل شاذ My brother didn't go to school last year.

• **Past Continuous الماضي المستمر**: يعبر عن نشاط كان يحدث في الماضي ضمن فترة زمنية مطولة واستغرق فترة من



الزمن وكان في حالة استمرار في الماضي

- دلالة: (When / While / As)

- **Affirmative الإثبات**: نفس شكل الحاضر المستمر ولكن يتحول: were ← are / was ← is – am

- **مثال**: I was playing tennis yesterday.

- **Question السؤال**: نفس شكل الحاضر المستمر في حال السؤال أي نبدل بين فعل الكون و الفاعل

- **مثال**: Were you playing tennis yesterday?

- **Negative النفي**: نفس شكل الحاضر المستمر في حال النفي فقط نضع (not) امام فعل الكون

- **مثال**: I was not / wasn't playing tennis yesterday.

- **ملاحظات هامة**: يقطع الماضي البسيط الماضي المستمر مع الدلالات التالية:

ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط + When

ماضي بسيط + When + ماضي مستمر

ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر + As / While

ماضي مستمر + As / While + ماضي بسيط

- **امثلة**: When it rained, I was waiting the bus.

I was waiting the bus when it rained.

As / While I was waiting the bus, it rained.

It rained as / while I was waiting the bus.

- **ملاحظة**: يمكن ان يأتي فعلا بزمان الماضي المستمر كانا مستمرين في الماضي بنفس الوقت

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

- 1) The cook.....(cry) while he was cutting onions.
- 2) The telephone rang as I.....(have) a shower.
- 3) When she was laughing, he.....(cry).
- 4) She.....(stand) in this place when the accident happened.
- 5) What.....you.....(do) yesterday when I phoned you?
- 6) Osama.....(not feel) okay when we visited him yesterday.
- 7) While I.....(study) hard, she was playing and wasting her time.
- 8) Amjad.....(go) to his work when he suddenly found a golden ring.
- 9) I.....(do) my homework at 8 o'clock last night when Norah called me.
- 10) As we.....(have) a great time in Lattakia last year, you were staying at your home.

• **Present Perfect الحاضر التام**: يعبر عن نشاط حدث في الماضي القريب للحاضر في وقت غير محدد او معروف

وانتهى للتو وظهرت نتائجه في الحاضر أي انه ترك أثر أو نتيجة لوقت التكلم (ماضي مرتبط بالحاضر)

- دلالة: - الإثبات: for لمدة - since منذ - lately مؤخراً - recently مسبقاً - already مؤخراً - just للتو

مرات many / severaltimes (so far / up to now / until now) حتى الآن -

- **السؤال**: ever سبق وان (تأتي قبل اسم المفعول) - yet بعد / لسي (في آخر جملة السؤال)

- **النفي**: never ابدأ - yet بعد / لسي (في آخر جملة النفي)

(جملة ماضي بسيط / زمن دقيق) + since منذ (تحدد بداية الحدث)

(مدة زمنية) + for لمدة (تحدد طول مدة الحدث)

- **ملاحظة**: تقع كل الدلائل في آخر الجملة ما عدا (just – never – already) فإنها تأتي بعد (have / has)

Question السؤال:

Have	{	I	}	+ P.P (V3) + C?
		you		
we				
they				
Has	{	he	}	
		she		
		it		

مثال: Have you played tennis yet?

Affirmative الإثبات:

I You We They	{	have	}	+ P.P (V3) + C.
He She It	{	has	}	

مثال: I have just played tennis.

Negative النفي: نفس شكل الإثبات فقط نضع (not) امام have / has : (have → haven't) - (has → hasn't)

مثال: I haven't played tennis yet.

ملاحظة: إسم المفعول (P.P) هو بإضافة (ed) للفعل النظامي (play → played)

والتصريف الثالث (العامود الثالث في ورقة الأفعال الشاذة) للفعل الشاذ (break → broken) - (go → gone)

ملاحظة: نترجم (have / has) بمعنى (قد)

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

- Osama.....(go) out since five minutes.
- Hello.you just.....(arrive) ?
-it.....(stop) raining yet ?
- Aya can't walk. She.....(break) her leg.
- Zaid's English.....(improve) much recently.
- I.....(get) a letter this morning.
- 'Do you know where Bana is ?' 'Yes, I.....(just see) her.'
- 'What's in the newspaper today?' 'I don't know. I.....(not read) it yet.'
- 'Are your friends here?' 'Yes, they.....(just arrive).'
- 'What does the teacher think of your plan?' 'We.....(not tell) him yet.'

• **Present Perfect continuous الحاضر التام المستمر:** يعبر عن نشاط بدأ في الماضي في وقت غير محدد واستمر

لوقت التكلم وربما يمتد للمستقبل (بدأ في الماضي مروراً بالحاضر نحو المستقبل)

دلالة: for لمدة - since منذ - all طوال

Question السؤال:

Have	{	I	}	+ been + (V1) ing + C?
		you		
		we		
		they		
Has	{	he	}	
		she		
		it		

مثال: Have you been playing tennis?

Affirmative الإثبات:

I You We They	{	have	}	+ been + (V1) ing + C.
He She It	{	has	}	

مثال: I have been playing tennis.

- **Negative النفي:** نفس طريقة النفي في الحاضر التام اي نضع (not) امام have / has :
 (haven`t ← have) - (hasn`t ← has)
 - **مثال:** I haven`t been playing tennis.
 - **ملاحظة:** نترجم (have / has been) بمعنى (قد صار)

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

- 1) Ahmad.....(swim) with his friends recently.
- 2) Hiba.....(buy) food for her family.
- 3) I.....(do) a research for a school project for a month.
- 4) She.....(work) since 8 o'clock this morning.
- 5) What.....you.....(do) since I last saw you?
- 6) We are waiting for the bus. We.....(wait) for 20 minutes.
- 7) Linda is a teacher. She.....(teach) for ten years.
- 8) How long.....you.....(sell) computers?
- 9) We are learning French. We.....(learn) since December.
- 10) We have just come back. We.....(celebrate) Samer's graduation.

الحاضر التام المستمر Present Perfect continuous	الحاضر التام Present Perfect
1- متواصل (بدون انقطاع) -2- نهتم بطول فترة النشاط وليس الأثر -3- لم ينتهي وربما يمتد للمستقبل	1- متقطع (متكرر) -2- نهتم بالأثر او النتيجة -3- انتهى للتو او منذ قليل
since / for	

- **ملاحظة:** اذا اتى (since / for) فإننا ننظر للفعل اذا كان لا يقبل الاستمرار فإننا نختار حاضر تام
- من الأفعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرار: **أفعال الحواس** * (see -hear -smell -taste -look -feel)
 - be (am - is - are)
 - realize - know - seem - contain - belong - prefer
 - mean - envy - need - want - love - like - hate - believe
 - forget - imagine - have* - think* - remember - understand
 - أفعال النجمة تقبل الاستمرار ولكن بمعنى آخر (يتناول having - يفكر thinking)
 - هناك أفعال مطولة تقبل الاستمرار مثل :
 - wait - learn - work - live - study
 - listen to - sleep - teach

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

- 1) Ahmad.....(swim) with his friends recently.
- 2) Hiba.....(buy) food for her family.
- 3) I.....(do) a research for a school project for a month.
- 4) She.....(work) since 8 o'clock this morning.
- 5) What.....you.....(do) since I last saw you?
- 6) We are waiting for the bus. We.....(wait) for 20 minutes.
- 7) Linda is a teacher. She.....(teach) for ten years.
- 8) How long.....you.....(sell) computers?
- 9) We are learning French. We.....(learn) since December.
- 10) We have just come back. We.....(celebrate) Samer's graduation.

• Past Perfect الماضي التام: يعبر عن عملان حدثا في الماضي الذي حدث أولا يسمى ماضي تام والذي حدث بعده يسمى

ماضي بسيط (الماضي التام لا يأتي لوحده في الجملة بل يجب ان يأتي بعده ماضي بسيط ليضعه ماضي تام

ماضي بسيط ماضي تام

- دلالة: تقريبا نفس دلالات الحاضر التام: (for - yet - already - till - until)

- Affirmative الإثبات:

had + P.P (V3) + C . (كل الضمائر)

After the lesson had finished, I spoke to the teacher.

- ملاحظة: في حال السؤال فقط نبدل بين (had) والفاعل وفي حال النفي فقط نضع (not) امام (had)

- ملاحظة هامة جدا: كلمات ربط بين الماضي البسيط والماضي التام

- امثلة → By the time I came home, they had gone out.

→ When I came home, they had gone out.

→ Before I came home , they had gone out.

→ After they had gone out, I came home.

→ By 2010, I had finished my study at university.

→ I was very tired because I had worked hard.

- ملاحظة:

→ I have lived in London since 2000 / I was a child.

→ By 2010, I had finished my study at university.

→ I travelled to London in 2000 / on 6.9. 2000.

ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط + By the time
ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط + When
ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط + Before
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + After
ماضي تام + عام + By
ماضي تام + because + ماضي بسيط

حاضر تام → جملة ماضي بسيط/ تاريخ/ عام + since
ماضي تام → عام/ تاريخ + By
ماضي بسيط → تاريخ/ عام + in

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form :

- 1) We went home after we.....(finish) our work .
- 2) We visited him when we.....(know) he was living nearby.
- 3) He left the court a free man because he.....(prove) he was innocent.
- 4) I was afraid because I.....(never drive) a car before.
- 5) What.....you.....(do) before you came to Damascus?
- 6) I.....(not eat) Sushi until I went to Japan.
- 7) She.....(not see) her dad till he visited her in Syria.
- 8) When I.....(see) that sad film yesterday, I cried.
- 9) I.....(not know) the correct answer, so I chose the wrong answer.
- 10) There was a fire in a nearby building yesterday. When the firefighters arrived, the whole building.....(be) destroyed.

- ملاحظة: ازمنة الحاضر تأتي مع بعضها وازمنة الماضي تأتي مع بعضها (تفيد هذه الملاحظة في سؤال إكمال جمل)

- ملاحظة: فقط يتقاطع الماضي البسيط مع الحاضر التام او التام المستمر مع (since)

• Past Perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر: يعبر عن عملان حدثا في الماضي الذي حدث أولا يسمى

ماضي تام والذي حدث بعده يسمى ماضي بسيط لكن الماضي التام المستمر يعبر عن حالة كانت مستمرة وسائدة في الماضي

وحدثت **لأكثر من مرة** في الماضي بينما الماضي التام حدثت **مرة واحدة** فقط

- دلالة: نفس دلالات الماضي التام

- Affirmative الإثبات:

had + been + (V1) ing + C . (كل الضمائر)

- مثال: (اكثر من مرة) Before 1953, people had been trying to reach the summit of Everest for many years.

- (مرة واحدة) Before Messner and Habeler, no one had attempted to climb Everest without oxygen.

- ملاحظة: في حال السؤال والنفي نفس طريقة الماضي التام

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

- 1) The police arrested three men yesterday because they.....(cut) trees illegally.
- 2) The police.....(look for) the thieves for three weeks before they finally caught them.
- 3) Yesterday I saw an old woman in the public garden screaming. Her little son had fallen into the river and he.....(drown).
- 4) My mum was very happy when she.....(get) letters from you.
- 5) The ground was wet when we went out.it.....(rain) ?
- 6) I did not get enough money when I.....(work) in that restaurant.
- 7) Millions of native Americans.....(live) in America before Columbus' arrival.
- 8) At last the bus came. I.....(wait) for 20 minutes before the bus came.
- 9) I was very tired when I got home. I.....(work) hard all day.
- 10) Yusuf went to the doctor last Friday. He.....(not feel) well for some time.

Make negative and question sentences of the following sentences:

1. Salam went to the factory two hours ago.

.....
 ?

2. Omar was having a good time.

.....
 ?

3. Some animals are endangered nowadays.

.....
 ?

4. We all need water to live on it.

.....
 ?

5. Tareq is my best friend.

.....
 ?

6. They are coming to visit us today.

.....
 ?

7. He had moved into a new house last month.

.....
..... ?

8. I am an engineer.

.....
..... ?

9. We are hungry actually.

.....
..... ?

10. Aya is very generous.

.....
..... ?

11. She has said the truth.

.....
..... ?

12. They have arrived early this morning.

.....
..... ?

13. He suffered a lot after his wife's death.

.....
..... ?

14. We would protect animals.

.....
..... ?

15. Noor might call you tonight.

.....
..... ?

16. I will look for a new flat tomorrow.

.....
..... ?

17. Ahmad does his homework at school.

.....
..... ?

18. We are having a great time.

.....
..... ?

Answer the following questions:

21) What is your dad doing right now ?

.....

22) What is your mum doing at the moment ?

.....

23) What is your sister doing today ?

.....

24) What is your brother doing this week ?

.....

25) What are you doing now ?

.....

26) What are you planning to do this summer ?

.....

27) What do you think the teacher is doing at the moment ?

.....

28) Where is your best friend living?

.....

29) Who is coming to visit you today ?

.....

30) Can you tell anything happening before you now ?

• Making Question صناعة السؤال:

? تتمة + فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد + (كلمة سؤال)

- 1- نترجم الجملة بشكل صحيح
- 2- نحدد زمن الجملة من خلال شكل الفعل او من الدلائل الموجودة في الجملة
- 3- نحذف المعلومة الهامة من الجملة
- 4- نضع كلمة السؤال المناسبة للمعلومة المحذوفة
- 5- نضع الفعل المساعد المناسب لزمن الجملة
- 6- نضع الفاعل
- 7- نضع الفعل الرئيسي بالتناسب مع الفعل المساعد
- 8- نكمل الجملة ما عدا المعلومة المحذوفة ونضع (?) في آخر الجملة

زمن الجملة	الفعل المساعد	شكل الفعل الرئيسي
الحاضر البسيط	Do / Does	(V1) مصدر
الماضي البسيط	Did	(V1) مصدر
الحاضر المستمر	Am / Is / Are	V1 + ing
الماضي المستمر	Was / Were	V1 + ing
الحاضر التام	Have / Has	P.P (V3)
الحاضر التام المستمر	Have / Has	been + V1 + ing
الماضي التام	Had	P P (V3)
المستقبل البسيط	Will / Can / would / Should....	(V1) مصدر

1- للسؤال عن شيء نستخدم (What ماذا) :

My father gave me a present. → What did your father give you?

2- للسؤال عن زمان نستخدم (When متى) :

I go to London every year. → When do you go to London?

3- للسؤال عن مكان نستخدم (Where اين) :

I go to London every year. → Where do you go to every year?

4- للسؤال عن كيفية او حال نستخدم (How كيف) وذلك مع (بواسطة / by / ظرف ly) :

I go to work by bus. → How do you go to work?The footballers played badly. → How did the footballers play?

5- للسؤال عن سبب نستخدم (Why لماذا) وذلك مع (لأن because / لـ to / لكي in order to / لأجل for) :

People eat and drink in order to survive. → Why do people eat and drink?People eat and drink to survive. → Why do people eat and drink?I slept early because I was tired. → Why did you sleep early?I am waiting for my friend. → Why are you waiting?

6- للسؤال عن الفعل نستخدم (What) والفعل المساعد (do) مع مراعاة زمن الجملة وشكل الفعل:

I was studying when you phoned me. → What were you doing when I phoned you?

7- للسؤال عن شخص نستخدم (Who مَنْ):

I am waiting for my friend. → Who are you waiting for?

8- للسؤال عن كمية نستخدم (اسم غير معدود + How much كم الكمية) حتى مع المال money :

This jacket costs 3000 SP. → How much (money) does this jacket cost?

I drink two liters of water a day. → How much water do you drink a day?

9- للسؤال عن اسم جمع معدود نستخدم (اسم جمع معدود + How many كم العدد) :

I have read five stories so far. → How many stories have you read?

I drink two liters of water a day. → How many liters of water do you drink a day?

10- للسؤال عن اسم نستخدم (اسم + Which أي):

I like travelling to Britain. → Which country do you like travelling to?

11- للسؤال عن العمر نستخدم (How old كم العمر):

My father is 50 years old. → How old is your father?

12- للسؤال عن اللون نستخدم (اسم + What color of ما اللون من + اسم):

I want the blue pen. → What color of pen do you want?

13- للسؤال عن نوع او صفة نستخدم (اسم + What kind of ما النوع من + اسم):

I prefer watching adventure films. → What kind of films do you prefer watching?

14- للسؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم (How often كم مرة / How many times كم عدد المرات) مع :

(once / twice / three times / / several / many times)

I do sport four times a week. → How often/ How many times do you do sport a week?

15- للسؤال عن ملكية نستخدم (اسم + Whose لمن) مع الصفات الملكية او الضمائر الملكية او (s) الملكية :

Our house is very big. → Whose house is very big?

That book is mine. → Whose book is that?

Omar`s car is expensive. → Whose car is expensive?

16- للسؤال عن مسافة نستخدم (How far كم المسافة) :

It takes five kilometers to the city center. → How far does it take to the city center?

17- للسؤال عن كمية الوقت نستخدم (How much time كم كمية الوقت) :

It took an hours to the city center. → How much time did it take to the city center?

18- للسؤال عن الوقت نستخدم (What time) :

I went home at seven o`clock. → What time did you go home?

19- للسؤال عن الصفات الخارجية نستخدم التالي (What do / does + فاعل + look like?) :

My friend is tall and handsome. → What does your friend look like?

20- للسؤال عن الصفات الداخلية نستخدم التالي (What is / are + فاعل + like?):

My friend is clever and friendly. → What is your friend like?

21- للسؤال عن الطقس نستخدم التالي (What is / was the weather like?) :

It is very cold in Canada. → What is / was the weather like in Canada?

22- للسؤال عن طول مدة نستخدم (How long كم طول المدة) مع (since / for / all) في زمن الحاضر التام والتام المستمر

I have been studying for three hours. → How long have you been studying?

23- عندما يبدأ الجواب بـ (Yes / No) فإننا لا نحتاج كلمة سؤال ولا نحذف شيء من الجملة فقط نحذف (Yes / No) و

نبدأ بالفعل المساعد
Yes, I was very happy. → Were you very happy?

Yes, computer crimes have increased recently. → Have computer crimes increased recently?

24- للسؤال عن الفاعل الذي في اول الجملة أي قبل الفعل فإننا في هذه الحالة لا نحتاج لفعل مساعد بل فقط نحذف الفاعل ونضع اما (Who) إذا كان الفاعل شخص ونعامله كالضمير (he) أو نضع (What) إذا كان الفاعل شيء ونعامله كالضمير (it) ونضع (?) في آخر الجملة:

(شخص) The police arrested the criminal. → Who arrested the criminal?

(شخص) My friends are coming to visit me. → Who is coming to visit you?

(شيء) Too many cars lead to pollution. → What leads to pollution?

Make questions of the following sentences:

.....?

1) My name is Rami.

.....?

2) I am Ahmad.

.....?

3) Yes, I like London.

.....?

4) I am a student.

.....?

5) I am playing basketball now.

.....?

6) I was staying in a hotel in Aleppo.

.....?

7) Haya is leaving at six o'clock in the morning.

.....?

8) I want the blue pen.

.....?
9) That ring cost 10 000 sp.

.....?
10) Hiba wanted to travel to America.

.....?
11) Yussof likes adventure holidays.

.....?
12) We usually go to the beach on holidays.

.....?
13) My son has bought a new computer.

.....?
14) I have invented three machines.

.....?
15) Yes, shopping on the internet will increase.

.....?
16) We will go shopping tomorrow.

.....?
17) We are swimming in the sea at the moment.

.....?
18) We are studying French.

.....?
19) My mum loves tourism.

.....?
20) Last year I spoke English and Spanish.

Make questions of the following sentences:

.....?
1. Hi, I am Ali.

.....?
2. I am a student.

-?
3. I live at the end of the street.
-?
4. I wake up at 7 a.m.
-?
5. Mum is a teacher.
-?
6. She teaches young students.
-?
7. Yes, I like her too much.
-?
8. She comes back home at 2 o'clock every day.
-?
9. She cooks us very delicious food.
-?
10. I sometimes help her in the kitchen.
-?
11. Dad is an engineer.
-?
12. He is 45 years old.
-?
13. He is tall with blond hair.
-?
14. He works in a big company.
-?
15. He works for eight hours a day.
-?
16. Of course, I love him.
-?

17. He goes to his work by train.

.....?

18. He earns 50 000 s.p a month.

.....?

19. His favourite sport is squash.

.....?

21. He is professional because he trains every day.

.....?

22. No, I do not go with him always.

.....?

23. Nor, Sana, Judy are my friends.

.....?

24. They visit me every week.

.....?

25. We go shopping together.

.....?

26. Our teacher, miss Tala, says we are different from other students.

.....?

27. Miss Tala teaches us French.

.....?

28. She often dresses up trendy clothes.

.....?

29. Yes, she is very fashionable.

.....?

30. She can speak three languages.

.....?

31. Last year she was in France and Germany.

.....?

32. No, she is single.

.....?
33. She does not want to marry because she wants to complete her studies.

.....?
34. I will study French in the future.

.....?
35. I have loved it since I was a child.

.....?
36. I have one brother and two sisters.

Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions:

1. Ali:

Samer: I was in America last year.

2. Ali:

Samer: I go there three times every year.

3. Ali:

Samer: It is hot and warm there.

4. Ali:

Samer: It is 54000 kilometers from Nepal to America.

5. Ali:

Samer: Actually I read books when I have free time.

6. Ali:

Samer: I like bungee jumping too much.

7. Ali:

Samer: I jumped yesterday with my friends.

8. Ali:

Samer: Mum hates that but dad loves it.

9. Ali:

Samer: Mum is cooking right now.

10. Ali:

Samer: Sarah often helps her.

11. Ali:

Samer: Yes, I like Sarah too much.

12. Ali:

Samer: No, she comes on Monday and Tuesday.

13. Ali:

Samer: She is very kind and quiet.

14. Ali:

Samer: She has a white skin and brown eyes.

15. Ali:

Samer: I want to marry her because I like her very much.

16. **Ali:**

Samer: Yes, she knows that.

17. **Waleed:** What sport would you like to play?

Reem:

18. **Waleed:** Why do you play it?

Reem:

19. **Waleed:** Do you play football every day?

Reem:

20. **Waleed:** Where do you go after school?

Reem:

21. **Waleed:** What are you doing today?

Reem:

22. **Waleed:** Can we come to visit you today?

Reem:

23. **Ali:**

Samer: Noor is my sister.

24. **Ali:**

Samer: She studies at school.

25. **Ali:**

Samer: She has three friends.

26. **Ali:**

Samer: Reem, Rama, and Ranim.

27. **Ali:**

Samer: They go to the cinema at their free time.

28. **Ali:**

Samer: Their best hobby is writing letters.

29. **Ali:**

Samer: Yesterday they came to visit us.

30. **Ali:**

Samer: Yes, they visit us every week.

31. **Ali:**

Samer: Aya and Tasnim are special students.

32. **Ali:**

Samer: They will study English literature at university next year.

33. **Ali:** Will you remember them ?

Samer:

34. **Ali:** Why do you think they are special?

Samer:

35. **Ali:** What does Aya look like ?

Samer:

36. **Ali:** What is Tasneem like ?

Samer:

• **Wish التمني:** تُستخدم للتعبير عن ندم و اسف على حالات غير موجودة وللتعبير عن نقد و انزعاج حول اعمال يقوم بها آخرون

يتمنى المتكلم تغيير هذه الاعمال وتحقيق ما يريد

- الاستخدامات: 1- (جملة ماضي بسيط + wish) للتعبير عن اسف وندم (regret) و استحالة (impossibility)

2- (wish + فاعل + would + V1) للتعبير عن انزعاج (annoyance) او نقد (criticism)

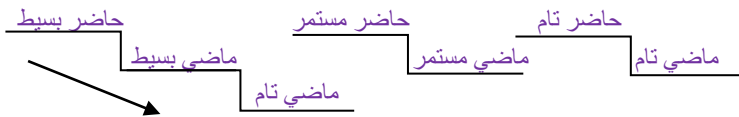
3- (wish + فاعل + could + V1) للتعبير عن عجز و عدم قدرة (inability)

- ملاحظات هامة: - دائما يأتي بعد (wish) جملة ماضي تبدأ بالفاعل

- جميع الضمائر تأخذ فعل الكون (were) بعد (wish)

- عند كتابة جملة (wish) دائما نعطي عكس الجملة المعطاة اي: إثبات ← نفي أو نفي ← إثبات

و نرجع بالزمن درجة للوراء



- الماضي من (can → could + V1) - (will → would + V1)

- نحول: (very / too / really → so) - (good / well → better)

- يجوز الحل بأن نعطي عكس الجملة ليس بالقواعد بل بالمعنى : good ← bad

- في جملة (wish) تتحول كلا مما يلي إلى:

(am / is / are) → wish → (weren't)

(am not / isn't / aren't) → wish → (were)

(can) → wish → (couldn't)

(can't) → wish → (could)

(will) → wish → (wouldn't)

(won't) → wish → (would)

(V1 / Vs حاضر بسيط إثبات) → wish → (didn't + V1 ماضي بسيط نفي)

(V1+ed / V2 ماضي بسيط إثبات) → wish → (don't / doesn't + V1 حاضر بسيط نفي)

ماضي بسيط (regret اسف وندم) I do not have my glasses with me. I wish I had my glasses with me.

(annoyance انزعاج) I wish I would have my glasses with me.

ماضي بسيط (regret اسف وندم) I am too old to play tennis. I wish I weren't so old to play tennis.

(inability عجز و عدم قدرة) I cannot go to your party. I wish I could go to your party.

(annoyance انزعاج) My friend won't give me my CD back. I wish my friend would give me my CD back.

My brother spends many hours talking on the phone

ماضي بسيط (regret اسف وندم) I wish my brother didn't spend many hours talking on the phone.

(annoyance انزعاج) I wish my brother wouldn't spend many hours talking on the phone.

Complete the following sentences:

1) I do not have my glasses with me. I wish.....

- 2) I am too old to play tennis. I wish.....
- 3) I cannot go to your party. I wish.....
- 4) I read slowly and cannot read quickly. I wish.....
- 5) You are annoying me by doing this. I wish.....
- 6) I always wake up late and that annoys me. I wish.....
- 7) You waste too much paper. I wish.....
- 8) My brother spends many hours talking on the phone. I wish.....
- 9) I am very shy about talking in public. I wish.....
- 10) Newspapers and magazines contain too many adverts. I wish.....
- 11) You eat too quickly. I wish.....
- 12) I am a very slow reader. I wish.....
- 13) We don't spend much time together. I wish.....
- 14) The city center is really busy this morning. I wish.....
- 15) He's lost his keys. He wishes.....
- 16) I am not old enough to go to university. I wish.....
- 17) I am not very good at maths. I wish.....
- 18) Hani speaks really quickly. I wish.....
- 19) I can't speak French. I wish.....
- 20) You are always losing things. I wish.....
- 21) I'm really tired this morning. I wish.....
- 22) My friend won't give me my CD back. I wish.....
- 23) It's too hot to go out today. I wish.....
- 24) I can't remember where I left the newspaper. I wish.....
- 25) Her music is too loud for me. I wish.....
- 26) I'm really tired, but I can't sleep at night. I wish.....
- 27) The weather's too hot at the moment. I wish.....
- 28) People drive too fast in the city center. I wish.....
- 29) The streets are very dirty. I wish.....
- 30) We have to start work very early tomorrow morning. I wish.....
- 31) Going to the theatre is expensive. I wish.....
- 32) I can't sing very well. I wish.....

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

- 33) I wish people.....(take) the problem more seriously.
- 34) I wish we could.....(recycle) plastic more easily.

- 35) I wish every country.....(have) a system like that.
 36) I wish I..... (be) in charge of our company.
 37) They wish the government..... (build) more bridges.
 41) I wish it..... (stop) raining.
 42) I wish she..... (not make) so much noise.
 43) He wishes he..... (find) his keys.
 44) I wish the streets..... (be) cleaner.
 45) I wish I..... (can) remember where I left the newspaper.
 46) I wish people..... (not drive) too fast in the city.
 47) I wish we..... (spend) so much time together.
 48) I wish my friend..... (give) me back my CD back.
 49) I wish they..... (not do) that.

Fill in the missing words :

- 56) I am a very slow reader. I wish I..... a better reader.
 57) The city center is really busy this morning. I.....it were not busy.
 58) I wish people.....take the problem more seriously.
 59) I can't swim. I wish I.....swim.
 60) I won't have time to visit the museum. I wish I.....have.

Explanations and Results

الكلمة	الترجمة	تستخدم لتعطي	يأتي بعدها
Because	لان	سبب	(. تتمة + فعل + فاعل) جملة
We need to produce more food because there are more people to feed.			
in order to	لكي	سبب	فعل بالمصدر
Some people move to greener areas in order to survive.			
to	!	سبب	فعل بالمصدر
Trees are cut down to make more agricultural land.			
be + the cause of	يكون السبب من	سبب	اسم
The activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.			
because of	بسبب	سبب	اسم
Some people may survive by moving, but others may die because of shortages of food and water.			
so that	لذلك	نتيجة	(. تتمة + فعل + فاعل) جملة
The soil is destroyed so that the land cannot be used for growing crops.			
with the result that	مما نتج عن ذلك	نتيجة	(. تتمة + فعل + فاعل) جملة
Farmers tend to overcultivate their land with the result that the soil becomes unproductive.			
lead to	يؤدي إلى	نتيجة	اسم
Wildfires can lead to greater pressure on the Earth`s most precious resource, water.			

Choose the correct word between brackets :

- 1) Trees are cut down (in order to , so that) make more farmland.
- 2) Trees are cut down (in order to , so that) the soil is poor.
- 3) Trees are cut down (because , to) people need the wood.
- 4) I went to the souk (in order to , because) I wanted to buy stamps.
- 5) I went to the souk (in order to , because) buy stamps.
- 6) Cutting trees are (the real cause of , in order to) desertification.
- 7) Cutting trees can (to , lead to) desertification.
- 8) Farmers overcultivate their land (in order to , because) there are growing numbers of people to feed.
- 9) Some people move to greener areas (so that, in order to) survive.
- 10) Dust from Africa which reaches large modern cities (is the cause of, because) many illnesses.
- 11) We should stop burning coal and oil (because, in order not to) pollute the environment.

Complete the following sentences:

- 1) Farmers tend to overcultivate their land because.....
- 2) More and more forests are being cut down, with the result that.....
- 3) Forests are cut down so that.....
- 4) Forests are being cut down because.....
- 5) We need to protect some animals so that.....
- 6) The ice in the polar areas is melting because.....
- 7) Some animals like the sand gazelle are under threat because.....
- 8) The amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world because.....
- 9) Large areas of forest have been cut down, with the result that.....
- 10) Farmers need more land so that.....
- 11) Fadia did not go to school yesterday because.....
- 12) Ahmad went to the airport because.....
- 13) People write things in their diaries because/so that.....
- 14) Omar's letter was so difficult to read because.....
- 15) In the future, sea levels will rise because.....
- 16) Scientists are trying to produce new fuels so that.....
- 17) Scientists are worried about climate change because.....

Explaining Possibilities شرح الاحتمالات: نستخدم

- **1** نستخدم (must / can`t / might + V1) لنشرح حقائق ممكنة او احتمالات بنسب معينة في زمن الحاضر
مع الكلمات الاحتمالية التالية: (sure - certain - certainly - true - know)
ماضي او حاضر تام حاضر
- **2** نستخدم (must / can`t / might + have + V3) لنشرح حقائق ممكنة او احتمالات بنسب معينة في زمن الماضي او الحاضر التام
عندما نكون متأكدين تقريبا ان شيء ما صحيح في حال الاثبات (اكيد نعم)
ماضي او حاضر تام حاضر
- **3** نستخدم (might / might + have + V3) عندما لا نكون متأكدين فيما إذا شيء ما صحيح او غير صحيح (إما نعم او لا)
مع الكلمات الاحتمالية التالية: (not) جملة نفي + (sure - certain - certainly - true - know)
ماضي او حاضر تام حاضر
- مع الكلمات الاحتمالية التالية: (not sure – think – probably – may be - perhaps)

12. You hear a car approaching, but know it isn't car because it doesn't sound the same.
13. A new building is going up in your neighborhood. You think it is probably a school.
14. I know it's true that the world is getting warmer, because the polar ice is melting.
15. The ground is wet here. That means this was almost certainly a lake once.
16. Faisal's car lights were on all night. I am sure he forgot to switch the lights off.
17. Ahmad's looking at the engine of his car. I am sure his car broke down.
18. Khaled has a very good English accent. I think he lives with an English family.
19. Khaled has a very good English accent. I think he has lived with an English family.
20. Tareq wants to be a teacher when he graduates from university. I am sure he is very interested in education.
21. Ali has just drunk two liters of water. I am sure he is thirsty.
22. Ali has just drunk two liters of water. I am sure he was thirsty.

Choose the correct modal verb in these conversation :

23. A. Did you speak to Mahmoud this morning? He said he was going to phone you.
B. He (**can't have phoned / must have phoned**) me this morning. I was at home and I would have heard the telephone.
24. A. When are you next in town?
B. I (**may be / must be**) coming next month. If I do, I'll let you know.
25. A. I've looked everywhere for the letter I wrote to my uncle.
B. Don't worry- if it's not here, you (**can't have posted it / must have posted it**).
26. A. You (**might be / must be**) exhausted. You've been working very hard recently.
B. I'm all right, thanks. .
27. A. I've tried to contact Alia, but she isn't at home.
B. You never know- she (**might have forgotten / can't have forgotten**) the meeting.

• **Passive Voice المبني للمجهول**: نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهولاً أو عندما نركز على النشاط فقط أو

على المفعول به ولتحويل الجملة من المعلوم إلى المجهول نقوم بما يلي:

- 1- نحذف الفاعل من اول الجملة
- 2- نضع المفعول به في اول الجملة
- 3- نضع فعل الكون المناسب لزمان الجملة
- 4- نحول الفعل إلى اسم المفعول (P.P (V3)
- 5- إذا كان الفاعل هاما نضع (by بواسطة) ثم الفاعل

الزمن	(Active) مبني للمعلوم		(Passive) مبني للمجهول
	مفعول به + فعل + فاعل . S + V + O.	→	V3. + فعل كون + مفعول به O + be + V3.
حاضر بسيط مثال	S + V1 / (V1)s + O. The boy eats the apple.	→	O + am / is / are + V3. The apple is eaten.
ماضي بسيط مثال	S + V2 + O. The boy ate the apple.	→	O + was / were + V3. The apple was eaten.
حاضر مستمر مثال	S + am / is / are + (V1) ing + O. The boy is eating the apple.	→	O + am / is / are + being + V3. The apple is being eaten.
ماضي مستمر مثال	S + was / were + (V1) ing + O. The boy was eating the apple.	→	O + was / were + being + V3. The apple was being eaten.
حاضر تام مثال	S + have / has + V3 + O. The boy has eaten the apple.	→	O + have / has + been + V3. The apple has been eaten.
ماضي تام مثال	S + had + V3 + O. The boy had eaten the apple.	→	O + had + been + V3. The apple had been eaten.
مستقبل بسيط مثال	S + will / must / + V1 + O. The boy will eat the apple.	→	O + will / must ... + be + V3. The apple will be eaten.
مستقبل تام مثال	S + will / must ... + have + V3 + O. The boy will have eaten the apple.	→	O + will / must ... + have + been + V3. The apple will have been eaten.

- (V3) اسم المفعول - (V2) ماضي بسيط - (V1) فعل مصدر - (O) مفعول به - (S) فاعل

- had to → ماضي → have to / has to / must

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form of Passive Voice:

- 1) Forests are being.....(**remove**) to grow soya beans.
- 2) Elephants have been.....(**hunt**) for their tusks.
- 3) The natural environment has been.....(**change**) by elephants.
- 4) This house.....(**repair**) last year.
- 5) Tree kangaroos are.....(**find**) only in the rainforests of Australia.
- 6) The tree kangaroos' habitat is being.....(**destroy**) by human activities.
- 7) People who live in West Papua have been.....(**teach**) how to protect tree kangaroos.
- 8) Some areas of the rainforest are.....(**clear**) by ranchers who use the land for their cattle.
- 9) Thousands of animals.....(**kill**) by people every year.
- 10) Trees.....(**cut down**) nowadays by people.

Complete the following sentences :

- 11) People cut down trees. Trees.....by people.
- 12) People are cutting down trees. Trees.....by people.
- 13) Desertification destroys the soil. The soil.....by desertification.
- 14) People hunt the elephants for their tusks. The elephants.....by people for their tusks.
- 15) We repaired the house last year. The house.....by us last year.

Complete these sentences with the present passive form of the verbs in brackets :

- 16) Birds' nests.....(**often build**) at the top of trees where the eggs will be safe.
- 17) Many nests.....(**make**) from grass, twigs or feathers.
- 18) In some countries, the nests of rare birds.....(**protect**) by law.
- 19) If the nests of rare birds.....(**damage**), or their
eggs.....(**steal**), the people who do the damage have to pay a large fine.

Rewrite these sentences, changing the verbs in italics from the active to the passive or from the passive to the active :

- 20) Throughout history people *have hunted* elephants for their tusks.
.....

- 21) Elephants *have been prevented* from migrating to find food and water.
.....

- 22) People *have turned* their natural habitats into farmland or building land.
.....

23) Elephants *have changed* the natural environment.

.....

24) Elephants *make* paths through the areas where they live and other animals *have used* these.

.....

Fill in the missing words :

25) Trees are being cut down.....people every year.

26) Trees.....being cut down by people every year.

27) Trees.....been cut down by people.

28) Thousands of trees will.....cut down next year.

29) About three thousands elephants have been hunted.....people since 1980.

30) This house.....built by grandpa last year.

Make passive sentences of the followings:

1. My grandpa builds a house every year. A house.....

2. My grandpa is building a new house now. A new house.....

3. My grandpa has built a house before. A house.....

4. My grandpa built a house last year. A house.....

5. My grandpa was building a house. A house.....

6. My grandpa had built a house before we came here. A house.....

7. My grandpa will build a house in the future. A house.....

8. They have published *the Times* in London since 1788. *The Times*.....

Fill in the following gaps:

9. The children broke our window yesterday. Our window.....broken by the children yesterday.

10. The police have arrested three suspects. Three suspects have.....arrested by the police.

11. We were helping poor people. Poor people werehelped by us.

12. They are building an airport now. An airportbeing built by them now.

13. The earthquake can kill thousands of people. Thousands of people can.....killed by the earthquake.

14. The first computer.....invented in 1990 by a math scientist.

15. Many Palestinian people.....killed every day by the Israel forces.

Reported Statements

الأقوال المنقولة

• **Reported Speech الكلام المنقول:** نستخدم الكلام المنقول لننقل ما قال شخص ما او ننقل حوار دار بين شخصين

- يتغير في الكلام المنقول :

1- زمن الفعل: نرجع بالزمن درجة للوراء

حاضر بسيط	→	ماضي بسيط	→	ماضي تام
am / is	→	was	→	had been
are	→	were	→	had been
go	→	went	→	had gone
حاضر مستمر	→	ماضي مستمر	→	ماضي تام مستمر
am / is doing	→	was doing	→	had been doing
are doing	→	were doing	→	had been doing
	→	حاضر تام	→	ماضي تام
	→	have done	→	had done

2- الضمانر والصفات الملكية (للفهم فقط) :

{ المتكلم ينقل عن الآخرين	(I → he / she - we → they - my → his / her) (me → him / her - us → them - our → their)
{ المتكلم ينقل كلام موجه له	(you → I / we) (you → me / us)

3- إشارات الوقت والمكان:

here → there	- yesterday → the previous day	
last → the previous	- tomorrow → the following day	

- امثلة :

Reem: I like English. → Reem said she liked English.

Reem: I liked English. → Reem said she had liked English.

Children: We are having fun. → They said they were having fun.

Reem: Hani is from Aleppo. → Reem told me (that) Hani was from Aleppo.

Reem: My father is a doctor. → Reem said (that) her father was a doctor.

We don't argue about anything. → They said they didn't argue about anything.

My name is Samer. → He said His name was Samer.

I'm going out with my parents. → She said she was going out with her parents.

• **Reported Questions الأسئلة المنقولة:** عندما ننقل سؤال ما فإننا نحوله من سؤال مباشر إلى سؤال غير مباشر

- السؤال المباشر: يحتاج فعل مساعد وإشارة استفهام في آخره

? تتمة + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + (أداة سؤال)

What are you doing now?

- السؤال الغير مباشر: لا يحتاج لفعل مساعد ولا إشارة استفهام ولكن يوجد تساؤل قبل بإحدى الكلمات التالية:
(يستفسر enquire - يريد ان يعرف want to know - يتساءل wonder - يسأل ask)

. تتمة + رجوع بالزمن درجة للفعل + فاعل + أداة سؤال + الشخص السائل

He asked me what I was doing.

- اذا لم يحتوي السؤال المباشر على أداة سؤال فإننا نضع كلمة (whether فيما اذا - if اذا) بدلا من أداة السؤال أي:

? تتمة + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد

Do you play tennis?

- السؤال مباشر:

. تتمة + رجوع بالزمن درجة للفعل + فاعل + if / whether + الشخص السائل

He asked me if / whether I played tennis.

- السؤال غير مباشر:

- يوجد نوعين من الأسئلة المباشرة:

1- أسئلة (Wh-Questions) أي انها تحتوي أداة سؤال

2- أسئلة (Yes / No - Questions) أي انها لا تحتوي أداة سؤال أي جوابها (Yes / No)

Put the verb between brackets in the correct form :

- 1) The journalist said she.....(do) research for an article.
- 2) One of their sons told me that his parents.....(spend) every day of their lives together.
- 3) He said they.....(always have) a good social life and.....(keep) in regular touch with their family, friends and neighbors.
- 4) He said he.....(be) not sure, but suggested that.....
- 5) He added that they.....(both be involved) in farming for most of their lives.
- 6) Mrs. Chin said she.....(never do) paid work.

Complete the following sentences :

- 7) What is the secret of their healthy life ? I asked them.....
- 8) Do you remember your wedding day ? I asked him.....
- 9) Did you enjoy your long life ? I asked him.....
- 10) How long have you been married? I asked my grandparents.....
- 11) Do you enjoy spending time with each other? I asked them.....
- 12) We don't argue about anything. They said they.....

- 13) We're taking our grandchildren on holiday. They said they.....
- 14) Are you enjoying married life ? She asked them.....
- 15) Can I ask you why you left your village and moved to the city ?
I asked Mr Mahmoud.....
- 16) The reason I left my village was that I wanted to work in the city.
He said.....
- 17) Was it easy to find work ? I asked him.....
- 18) I was offered two jobs in two days. He said.....
- 19) What are you doing ? I asked him.....
- 20) I'm working for large travel agency in the city center.
He said.....
- 21) I start at seven o'clock in the morning, and, finish at five in the evening.
He said.....
- 22) When do you start and finish work ? I asked him.....
- 23) What are you doing at the weekend ? Deema asked Ruba.....
- 24) I'm going out with my parents. She said.....
- 25) Where are you going ? Deema asked Ruba.....
- 26) I'm going to visit my cousins in the next town. She said.....
- 27) Can you take me to the airport tomorrow ? Deema asked Ruba.....
- 28) What time do you have to be there ? Deema asked Ruba.....
- 29) I have to be there at four o'clock in the afternoon. Ruba said.....
- 30) Did you enjoy your holiday ? Deema asked Ruba.....
- 31) Yes, it was very relaxing. She said.....
- 32) When did you get back? Deema asked Ruba.....
- 33) Very late last night- our plane was delayed. She said.....
- 34) Have you seen my briefcase ? Hani asked Amer.....
- 35) No, I haven't. when did you last have it. Amer said.....
- 36) I brought it home from work yesterday, but I haven't seen it since.
Hani said.....
- 37) What's your name ? I asked him.....?
- 38) My name is Samer. He said.....
- 39) Where do you live ? I asked him.....?
- 40) I live in the city centre. He said.....

- 41) Where did you live before ? I asked him..... ?
 42) I lived in the country. He said.....
 43) Did you enjoy living there ? I asked him..... ?
 44) Yes, I enjoyed it most of the time. He said.....
 45) Are you married ? I asked him..... ?
 46) Not yet. I am getting married next month. He said.....

What were these people's actual words ? Give direct speech :

- 47) She asked me if I had got the time. ?
 48) He said he'd slept for ten hours the previous night.
 49) Hani asked his mother if he could go out with his friends. ?
 50) Waleed asked whether Omar wanted to go swimming with him..... ?
 51) Hiba said she was enjoying her new job.
 52) When did you first meet ? She asked them.....

• Comparing and Contrasting المقارنة والتباين :

- **Comparing المقارنة:** هي مقارنة بين شيئين متشابهان (أوجه الشبه بينهما)

اسم + **than** + (er + صفة) + فعل الكون + اسم

small → smaller than

fat → fatter than

happy → happier than

nice → nicer than

beautiful → more beautiful than

- **Contrasting التباين:** هي مقارنة بين شيئين مختلفان (أوجه الاختلاف بينهما)

1- **Whereas بينما:** تربط عبارتين (تأتي اما في اول الجملة او في وسط الجملة)

مثال: **Whereas** some people enjoy the outdoor life, others spend all their time indoors.

I prefer living in the town, **whereas** my brother prefers the country.

2- **But لكن:** تربط عبارتين (تأتي فقط في وسط الجملة)

My brother prefers the country, **but** I prefer the city. **مثال:**

3- **On the other hand من ناحية أخرى:** تربط جملة مع جملة جديدة (هناك نقطة بين الجملتين)

Travelling by car is very cheap. **On the other hand**, flying is much quicker. **مثال:**

4- **Instead of بدلا من:** تربط عبارة مع اسم (تأتي في اول الجملة او في وسط الجملة) (يأتي بعدها اسم)

Instead of flying, let`s go by car. **مثال:**

Could I have tea **instead of coffee**, please?

5- **In comparison with** بالمقارنة مع: تربط عبارة مع اسم (تأتي في اول الجملة او في وسط الجملة) (يأتي بعدها اسم)

In comparison with flying, driving is quite slow.

مثال:

It's expensive to live in the city **in comparison with the country**.

Complete these sentences with one of these comparing or contesting words or phrases :

(**Instead of - In comparison with – but – whereas**)

-Seoul in South Korea, Paris, the capital of France, is quite a small city.
.....Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Paris only has 2 million.
- I've decided to learn Chinese.....French at university. Chinese grammar is not too difficult.....the pronunciation will be very hard for me.
- Big supermarkets sell everyday goods quite cheaply,.....small shops often charge very high prices.
-supermarkets, small shops offer customers a very personal service.
- It's expensive to live city.....the country.
- Supermarket fruit may be cheap.....it isn't always as tasty as fruit from a market .
-some older people enjoy a quiet life in the country, many young people prefer the excitement of city life.

Choose the correct word between brackets :

- (**In comparison with , whereas**) Seoul in South Korea, Paris, the capital of France, is quite a small city.
- (**In comparison with , whereas**) Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Paris only has 2 million.
- I've decided to learn Chinese (**Instead of , but**) French at university.
- Chinese grammar is not too difficult (**Instead of , but**) the pronunciation will be very hard for me.
- Big supermarkets sell everyday goods quite cheaply, (**In comparison with , whereas**) small shops often charge very high prices.
- (**In comparison with , whereas**) supermarkets, small shops offer customers a very personal service.
- It's expensive to live in the city (**in comparison with , whereas**) the country.
- Supermarket fruit may be cheap (**instead of , but**) it isn't always as tasty as fruit from a market .
(**In comparison with , Whereas**) some older people enjoy a quiet life in the country, many young people prefer the excitement of city life.

● **Causative Verbs الأفعال السببية:** نستخدم التركيب (V3 + مفعول به + have/ has) عندما نسأل شخص ما ليقوم

بعمل ما بدلا منا او بالنيابة عنا أي (**have something done**)

- مثال: I have my house painted. - حاضر بسيط - I had my house painted. ماضي بسيط
I am having my house painted. - حاضر مستمر - I have had my house painted حاضر تام
I was having my house painted ماضي مستمر - I had had my house painted ماضي تام
I will have my house painted. مستقبل بسيط - I have been having my house painted حاضر تام مستمر

ملاحظة: يأتي سؤال الأفعال السببية غالبا بإعطاء جملة فإذا كانت على شكل جملة عادية اثبات او نفي فإننا نحولها إلى جملة سببية

أي نستخدم التركيب (V3 + مفعول به + have/ has) ونحولها إلى نفي او العكس من نفي إلى إثبات **بنفس الزمن**

او إذا كانت جملة سببية إثبات او نفي فإننا نحولها إلى جملة عادية نفي او إثبات **بنفس الزمن** مع تحويل المفعول به إلى

ضمير (it) إذا كان مفرد و (them) إذا كان جمع أي:

- (حاضر بسيط اثبات) V1 / (V1)s → **Causative** → (حاضر بسيط نفي) don't / doesn't have + it / them + V3
 جمع / مفرد
- (حاضر بسيط نفي) don't / doesn't + V1 → **Causative** → (حاضر بسيط اثبات) have / has + it / them + V3
 جمع / مفرد
- (ماضي بسيط اثبات) V2 → **Causative** → (ماضي بسيط نفي) didn't have + it / them + V3
 جمع / مفرد
- (ماضي بسيط نفي) didn't + V1 → **Causative** → (ماضي بسيط اثبات) had + it / them + V3
 جمع / مفرد

My neighbor painted his own house. He didn't have it painted. - مثال:

My father doesn't clean his car himself. He has it cleaned.

Write follow-up sentences using causative verbs :

- I didn't repair the car myself. I.....
- My mother dyed her own dress blue. She didn't.....
- She didn't make the dress herself. She.....
- He isn't going to take his own photo.....
- My brother cut his own hair.....
- My neighbor painted his own house.....
- My father doesn't clean his car himself.....
- We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves.....

Complete these sentences using the correct form of have something done. You may also have to think of a verb :

- I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had to.....by computer experts.
- We didn't build our own house. We.....by a local construction company.
- Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. They.....by specialist dressmakers.
- People don't service their cars themselves; they.....professionally two or three times a year.
- I've got a really bad toothache, so I'm going to the dentist this afternoon.
I might have to.....
- She tried mending her glasses, but she couldn't. she had to.....by the optician she had bought them from.
- Do you like this photograph of our family? We.....by a local photographer.

Full in the missing words :

- I did not repair my computer myself. I.....it repaired.
- We.....our house painted every year.

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form :

- He did not build his house himself. He had it.....(build).
- We have not taken this photograph ourselves. We had it.....(take).
- I could not repair my computer myself. I had it.....(repair).

Adding information (relative and –ing clauses)**إضافة معلومات (عبارات الوصلية و عبارات ing)**

-1 **Relative Clauses** عبارات الوصلية: نستخدم العبارات الوصلية بدلا من استخدام عدة جمل قصيرة حيث يمكننا إضافة معلومات إضافية لجمل معينة

She could beat adults in memory games, **which involved numbers.** - امثلة:
He is now a PhD student in India **where he is doing high level research.**

-2 **ing clauses** عبارات ing: نستخدم الأفعال المنتهية بـ (ing) لنختصر من جمل قصيرة تحتوي على ضمائر الوصل وذلك بحذف الضمير الوصلي والفاعل الذي بعده (إن وجد) وإضافة (ing) للفعل مع حذف النقطة بين الجملتين (إن وجدت)

- امثلة:
She could beat adults in memory games **involving** numbers.
He is now a PhD student in India **doing** high-level research.
She won her first gold medal at the age of 13, **becoming** the youngest Olympic champion ever.
In his first match he scored three goals, **beating** the previous record.

ملاحظة: ضمائر الوصل تستخدم كالتالي :

- (who) الذي للأشخاص يأتي بعدها فعل (فعل + who)

This is the man **who took** my wallet.

- (which) الذي للأشياء يأتي بعدها فعل او فاعل (فاعل / فعل + which)

I watched the film **which was** exciting. - I watched the film **which you gave** me

- (whose) الذي له يأتي بعدها اسم ثم فعل (فعل + اسم + whose)

The woman , **whose purse was stolen**, went to the police station.

- (where) حيث يأتي بعدها فاعل ثم فعل (فعل + فاعل + where)

He is now a PhD student in India **where he is doing** high level research.

- (when) عندما يأتي بعدها فاعل ثم فعل (فعل + فاعل + when)

I knew him **when I was** a child.

- (whom) الذي للأشخاص (مفعول به) يأتي بعدها فاعل (فعل + فاعل + whom)

This is the man **whom I took** his wallet.

- (that) الذي للأشخاص وللأشياء يأتي بعدها فعل (فاعل / فعل + that)

This is the man **that took** my wallet. - I watched the film **that was** exciting.

This is the man **that I took** his wallet. - I watched the film **that you gave** me

Fill in the missing words :

1. He is now a PhD student in India.....he is doing high level research.
2. He received coaching from Kasparov.....is one of the greatest chess players and geniuses of all time.
3. At the age of nineteen he was ranked number one in the world.....made him the youngest player to be awarded this title.
4. This is the house.....I lived.
5. This is the ring.....I love.

Choose the correct answer between brackets :

6. The house (who, which, where) is at the end of the street is huge.
7. The winner (whom, who, whose) car is red won the race.
8. The uncle (whom, which, whose) I visited on Saturday has travelled.
9. The museum (who, which, where) I visited last year is being renovated.

10. The lady (who, whom, whose) made the cake is Maya's mother.
11. The winner ,(who, whom, which) won the race, is happy.
12. The winner (who, whom, whose) car is red won the race.
13. Samuel, (which, when, whom) you met last week, will be visiting us today.
14. The lady, (who, whom, whose) window you accidentally broke, has complained.
15. Martin had to visit the doctor again, (which, when, where) he hated.
16. This is my cousin, (whom, who, whose) will explain the system for you.
17. I was happy when he gave me a copy of the book,(who, whose, which) had been signed by the author.

Choose the correct word :

18. At the age of seven, my brother Amar played football for a local club, (become, becoming) the youngest professional player in Syria.
19. A few years later, he joined the men's team (score, scoring) three goals in his first match.
20. At the end of his first season, he was the highest paid player in the team (earn, earning) as much as six players would earn.
21. Soon afterwards, a newspaper began printing stories (accusing, to accuse) Amar of spending too much money on high living.
22. Amar denied these accusations, (explaining, explain) that he spent his money on his family and that he gave much of it to charity.
23. He continued to play for his team, (trusting, trust) in the support of his family and (refuse, refusing) to let the newspaper stories bother him.
24. Muhanad trained hard for competition.(run, running) 3,000 meters every evening for six months.
25. He was careful about his diet, (eating, eat) only healthy food.
26. As a result he became slimmer and fitter, (losing, lose) 10kg while he was training.

-
- صفات تبدأ بـ (a) تأتي بعد فعل الكون ← (afraid / alight / alike / alive / asleep) + فعل الكون
نائم / حي / مشابه / مشتعل / خائف
- صفات يأتي بعدها اسم تأتي قبل الاسم ← اسم (frightened / burning / similar / living / sleeping)

They saved **the frightened boy**. / The boy **was afraid**.

Choose the correct answer between brackets :

1. After the storm there were a lot of (afraid , frightened) children and animals.
2. My sister and I look very (alike , alive)- people often think I'm her.
3. We were driving home on the motorway yesterday evening when we came across a/an (alight , burning) car.
4. A family was standing by the side of the road. The mother was holding a/an (asleep , sleeping) baby in her arms. A woman came to ask if they needed any help.
5. Two older children were standing next to the parents. They were very (afraid , frightened) of the fire. A policeman offered them some water.
6. These two must have been twins, as they looked very (alike , similar).
7. No two people are completely (alike , similar). Everyone is an individual.
8. There's no need to be (afraid , scared) of flying. Air travel is the safest form of transport.
9. That was a terrible accident. The driver's lucky to be (alive , living). The fire had started when everyone in the house was asleep/sleeping.
10. In less than ten minutes the whole building was (alight / burning).
11. The family escaped, but the parents had to calm their (afraid /frightened) children.
12. Some people had minor burns, but fortunately everyone was still(alive / living).
13. The police suspected a crime as there had been four (alike /similar) fires in the previous month.

Formal and Informal Words الكلمات الرسمية والغير رسمية

الكلمات الرسمية Formal Words	الكلمات الغير الرسمية Informal Words
يكمل complete	ينتهي finish
ينشئ construct	يبني build
كامل entire	كلي whole
يتوسع extend	يمتد stretch
بداية inception	بداية beginning
جاهز للاستخدام operational	جاهز للإستخدام ready to use
تقدم progress	يتحرك للأمام move forward
موقع site	مكان place

Choose the correct answer between brackets :

1. What a waste of time! I've spent the (entire , whole) afternoon fixing my computer.
2. Since its (inception , beginning) , this organization has been at the forefront of research.
3. A government spokesman said that the new airport would not be fully (operational , ready to use) until early in the new year.
4. I'll ring you back in a few minutes- I'm just (completing , finishing) my lunch.
5. Have you looked out of the window? they've started (constructing , building) the new block.
6. The organization hopes to be able to attract tourists to visit the many historical (sites , places) in the south- east of the country.
7. Next year the college plans to (extend , stretch) the number of subjects it offers by 50%.
8. The new government computer system is not expected to be fully (operational , ready to use) until the end of the year.
9. When I was a child, I used to love (constructing , building) tree houses.
10. Tomorrow, I'm planning to spend the (entire , whole) day on the beach.
11. As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important archaeological (sites , places) .
12. By the time they'd (completed , finished) their homework, it was time for bed.
13. In the twelve months since its (inception , beginning) , the new tax system has raised £9 million.

Conditional Sentences الجمل الشرطية:

- First Condition الشرطية الاولى: تستخدم في الحالات ممكنة التحقق في الحاضر او المستقبل

فعل الشرط	جواب الشرط
If + S + V1 / (V1)s (جملة حاضر بسيط)	, S + will + V1 (مصدر)

If he studies hard , he will pass the exam.

- Second Condition الشرطية الثانية: تستخدم في الحالات المتخيلة والمستحيلة الحدوث في المستقبل

فعل الشرط	جواب الشرط
If + S + V2 (جملة ماضي بسيط)	, S + would + V1 (مصدر)

If he studied hard , he would pass the exam.

- Third Condition الشرطية الثالثة: تستخدم للندم على حالات في الماضي مستحيلة التحقق

فعل الشرط	جواب الشرط
If + S + had + V3 (جملة ماضي تام)	, S + would + have+ V3

If he had studied hard , he would have passed the exam.

- ملاحظة: يمكن التبديل بين طرفي الشرطية مع حذف الفاصلة :

He will pass the exam if he studies hard. ← → If he studies hard , he will pass the exam.

Derivation الاشتقاقات: •

عنف violence	→	violent عنيف	دمار destruction	→	destroy يدمر
فوضى chaos	→	chaotic فوضوي	موهبة talent	→	talented موهوب
قانون law	→	legal قانوني	اكمل completion	→	complete يكمل
براءة innocence	→	innocent بريء	بناء builder	→	build يبني
ذنب guilt	→	guilty مذنب	عدم كفاءة inefficiency	→	inefficient غير كفي
يوم day	→	daily يومي	قدرة ability	→	able قادر
اغلبية majority	→	major رئيسي	ذهول amazement	→	amazing مذهل
كارثة disaster	→	disastrous كارثي	يجذب appeal	→	appealing جذاب
عدوى infection	→	infect يعدي	ذهول astonishment	→	astonished مذهل
الطبيعة nature	→	natural طبيعي	رياضيات mathematics	→	mathematical رياضياتي
تهديد threat	→	threaten يهدد	موسيقى music	→	musical موسيقي
تنوع variety	→	vary يتنوع	شعبية popularity	→	popular شعبي
السلام peace	→	peaceful مسالم	مهارة skill	→	skilled ماهر
مذكر reminder	→	remind يذكر	علم الآثار archaeology	→	archaeologist عالم آثار
اثارة excitement	→	excite يثير	تاريخ history	→	historical / historic تاريخي

Choose the correct word between brackets :

- Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other (violent , violently) acts.
- There would be a (chaos , chaotic) situation in society if there were no (law , legal) systems.
- He left court a free man because he had proved that he was (innocence , innocent) .
The jury said he was not (guilt , guilty).
- My weekly (earn , earnings) are twice as much as they were last year.
- A huge earthquake caused the (destroy , destruction) of Agadir, Morocco, in 1960.
- Two (disaster , disastrous) potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland.
- The (major , majority) of the world's migrants move to find a better life.
- The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of volcanic (act , activity).
- The (economy , economic) success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil.
- These workers were able to find a better life and help with the (develop , development) of the region.
- Many people find out about the world by reading a (day , daily) newspaper.
- During the storm, there were (chaos , chaotic) scenes in the city.
- Omar felt very (guilt , guilty) even though the accident was not his fault.
- The (major , majority) of people never commit a crime.
- No rain has fallen in the region for two years. This has had a (disaster , disastrous) effect on crops.
- And because there was no clean drinking water, (infect , infections) spread very quickly through the population.
- Deir ez-Zour is an area of great (nature , natural) beauty.
- Careless drivers can seriously (threat , threaten) the safety of pedestrians.
- In my city there is a wide (vary , variety) of entertainments to choose from.
- I'd like to live in a small (peace , peaceful) village near the sea.
- The storm damage is a lasting (remind , reminder) of the power of nature.
- I'll never forget the (excite , excitement) I felt on my first day at school.

23. The (construct , construction) of the dam involved the (destroy , destruction) of many (history , historical) buildings.
24. The date for the (complete , completion) of the dam project is 2009.
25. The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the (build , builders) have worked very slowly and partly because of (inefficient , inefficiency).
26. My sister is a very (able , ability) student.
27. To my (amazement , amazing) I got over 90% in the exam.
28. Many children find young animals very (appeal , appealing).
29. When she said she was leaving, we just started at her in (astonishment , astonished).
30. I've never been very good at (mathematical , mathematics).
31. I enjoy listening to all kinds of (music , musical).
32. Sport has increased greatly in (popular , popularity) recent years.
33. The more you practice, the more (skill , skillful) you will become.
34. My father is one of the most (skill , skillful) drivers I know.
35. Traditional music has lost some of its (popular , popularity) among young people.
36. Samer was a very (talent , talented) Jazz trumpet player.
37. He has an amazing (able , ability) to multiply large numbers in his head.
38. Wherever I go on holiday I like to visit places of (historical , history) interest.
39. I'd like to be an (archaeologist , archaeology) when I leave university.
40. It's hard to prosecute computer criminals (successful , successfully).
41. His letter was hard to read because he had written it (quick , quickly).
42. Some human activities are (destroying , destruction) the natural world.
43. Unemployment is falling as more people find (permanent , permanently) work.
44. Average (earn , earnings) are expected to double in the next ten years.
45. It has been a (disaster , disastrous) year for the tea industry.
46. Storms caused the (destroyed , destruction) of most of the crops.
47. My brother is (talent , talented) in many different ways.
48. He is a (mathematical , mathematics) genius but also has great (music , musical) ability.
49. Only certain kinds of people have (mathematics , mathematical) brains.
50. The whole family was (astonish , astonished) when he won the first prize in a competition for young composers.
51. My sister was never (ability , able) to do paint or draw well until a new and very (skillful , skill) teacher arrived at the school.
52. Since then, my sister's progress has been (amaze , amazing), and art has grown in (popularity , popular) throughout the school.
53. My brother is very (talent , talented) basketball player. His greatest strength is his (able , ability) to change direction quickly.
54. The earthquake caused terrible (destruction , destroy) across the country.
55. Water sports are increasing in (popular , popularity) every year.
56. Many important (historical , history) events have taken place here in the last 500 years.
57. She's very (skill , skillful) at drawing and painting.
58. Some of the most important (history , historical) sites in the world will be destroyed if
59. sea levels rise as expected in the next 100 years. The (destroy , destruction) will be particularly serious in low-lying cities, such as Venice in Italy.
60. Some of the (build , buildings) have already been damaged by the floods which regularly
61. hit the city. In some places (archaeologists , archaeology) are working against the clock to explore sites before they are lost beneath the water forever.
62. Cities like London are planning the (construct , construction) of new flood defence schemes.

• **Idioms مصطلحات:**- **Colour Idioms مصطلحات اللون:**

- out of the blue → unexpectedly بشكل غير متوقع فجأة
- red tape → paperwork and administration عمل ورقي وإدارة روتين حكومي
- in black and white → printed here مطبوع هنا مكتوب باليد / واضح
- see red → get very angry يغضب
- give the green light → say yes يقول نعم يسمح
- put something on the black list → tell the public they have done something wrong يخبر العامة بانهم قد فعلوا شيء ما خطأ يفصح

- **Idioms with and مصطلحات بـ and:**

- pick and choose → select exactly يختار بالضبط نقى واختار
- nearest and dearest → family and close friends العائلة والأصدقاء المقربين احبائي واقربائي
- odds and ends → different things أشياء مختلفة هدايا صغيرة متنوعة (نثریات)
- far and wide → all over the place في كل انحاء المكان من بعيد وقريب
- hustle and bustle → noise and excitement ضجة وإثارة زحمة سوق / صخب
- peace and quiet سلام وهدوء

- **Music Idioms مصطلحات الموسيقى:**

- face the music → put up with the consequences يتحمل العواقب يتحمل العواقب
- change his tune → change one`s mind يغير عقل الشخص يغير رأيه
- blow his / her own trumpet → boast / say good things about oneself يتفاخر يتفاخر
- drum into → teach by frequent repetition يعلم بواسطة الإعادة المتكررة يكرر / يلقن

Choose the correct answer between brackets :

1. When he accused me of being wasteful, I (saw red , gave the green light).
2. We have to stop companies from polluting the environment. We should (see red , put them on the black list).
3. They've (seen red , given the green light) to the building of a new incinerator.
4. The rules clearly say that we must not leave rubbish outside our homes. Look, it's (in black and white , out of the blue).
5. It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly. There is so much (see red , red tape).
6. I heard this morning, (out of the blue , put on the black list), that I'd won a writing competition.
7. People come from (hustle and bustle , far and wide) to see the Umayyad mosque in the center of Damascus.
8. I love spending time with my (odds and ends , nearest and dearest), so we often have family get-togethers.

9. While I was on holiday I bought lots of (odds and ends , hustle and bustle) to give as presents.
10. There are lots of restaurants near here. You can (nearest and dearest , pick and choose) from about fifty.
11. Some people enjoy the (far and wide , hustle and bustle) of shopping in street markets.
12. Laila is very good at (blowing her own trumpet , changing her tune), so she'll probably get that job.
13. If you break the law, you have to (blow your own trumpet , face the music).
14. The importance of crossing the road safely is (drummed into , faced the music) children when they are very young.
15. Omar said he was going to buy a Porsche, but he (changed his tune , drummed into) when he discovered the price.
16. A: Is that a letter you're reading?
B: Yes, it's from an old friend. It came this morning – Completely out of the (red , blue).
17. A: Have you heard? The government of has given the (red , green) light to the building of a new airport . B: I think it's just a rumour.
A: No, it's in the newspaper. Look - it's here in (black , blue) and (yellow , white).
18. A: Calm down. B: Sorry- someone accused me of being lazy and I just saw (white , red).
19. The authorities have just given the (blue , green) light to the building of new airport.
20. The news has come out of the (black , blue), and shocked many villagers.
21. The thought of a new airport near their homes has made many of them see (black , red).
22. Unfortunately, the plans have already been prepared- I've seen them in (black , white) and (black, white).
23. Graduates with first class degrees can (pick and choose , odds and ends) the jobs they want.
24. The country is too quiet for me, I would miss the (nearest and dearest , hustle and bustle) of the city.
25. I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of (odds and ends , pick and choose) on my desk.
26. People came from (far and wide , hustle and bustle) to see the exhibition.
27. We're having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our (far and wide , nearest and dearest).
28. He's been telling lies to so many people. Eventually they will find out and he'll have to (blow his own trumpet , face the music).
29. I can't stand the kind of big-headed person who (blows his own trumpet , drums into) all the time.
30. He was against the idea of a holiday in Greece, but he (faced the music , changed his tune) when he found out how cheap the flight was.
31. The importance of knowing the difference between right and wrong is usually (drummed into , blown his own trumpet) children by their parents at a very early age.
32. I've travelled (far and wide , hustle and bustle), but I haven't found anywhere I like as much as my country.
33. Most of the time I love the (far and wide , hustle and bustle) of city life, but I prefer the peace and quiet of the countryside when I'm on holiday.
34. The new library is wonderful –there are so many books to (change tune , pick and choose) from.
35. You've (blown your trumpet , changed your tune). Yesterday you said you'd never eat fast food again.
36. If you drive too fast and the police stop you, you'll just have to (change your tune , face the music).
37. Mahmoud is very modest- that's why he never (blows his own trumpet , faces the music).

• Phrasal Verbs الأفعال التركيبية:

- Three – Part Phrasal verbs أفعال تركيبية من ثلاث أجزاء:

- نفذ run out of
- يدعم / يؤيد go along with
- يعرف آخر المعلومات حول keep up with → know the latest information about يبقى على اطلاع
- يقلل يخفض / ينقص cut down on → reduce يقلل
- يجد / يكتشف / يخترع come up with → invent / discover / find يبتدع / يكتشف / يخترع
- يواجه / يقابل come up against → meet / face يواجه / يقابل
- ينتظر بسرور لأجل شيء ما ليحدث look forward to + (V) ing / اسم → wait with pleasure for something to happen يتطلع
- يتحمل / يقبل put up with → accept / stand / tolerate يتحمل / يقبل

- Phrasal Verbs with make and do أفعال تركيبية بـ (make و do):

- يزين / يرتب do up → tidy / redecorate يزين / يرتب
- يتخلص من do away with → get rid of يتخلص من
- يزر / يربط do something up → fasten / tie يزر / يربط
- لا يتناول شيء ما ويتمكن من الاستغناء عنه do without → not having something and manage in spite of this يستغني عن
- يفهم / يفكر بـ make of → think about / understand يفهم / يفكر بـ
- يستبدل شيء ما ضائع أو مفقود make up for → replace something lost or missing يعوض
- يخترع make up → invent يخترع / يخلق

- Phrasal Verbs with come أفعال تركيبية بـ (come):

- يصبح مرئي / يظهر come out → appear / become visible يظهر
- يجد بالصدفة come across → found by chance يصادف
- يصحو بعد فقدان الوعي come round → recover after being unconscious يصحو بعد فقدان الوعي
- يصبح متوفر come up at → become available يصبح متوفر
- يهبط / ينخفض come down → fall / decrease يهبط / ينخفض
- يُذكر come up → be mentioned يُذكر
- يزور / يمر على come over → visit يزور / يمر على

Choose the correct verb between brackets :

1. Things are moving so fast- it's impossible to keep (up , on) with changes.
2. Supermarkets should cut (down , up) on packaging.
3. we've (come up , down) against serious problems in our plan to recycle rubbish.
4. I'm looking forward (into , to) the day when 100% of our rubbish recycled.
5. Scientists have just come (on , up) with a new way of reprocessing plastic.
6. People living near the bus station put (up , of) with a lot of noise.
7. I've been sorting (out , up) my bedroom cupboard all morning.
8. In the city, the council is running (up , out) of space for new houses.
9. Our town is trying hard to cut down (off , on) the amount of waste it buries in the ground.
10. Students should read newspapers to make sure they keep up (on , with) national and international new stories.
11. I am looking for a new flat. I can't put up (with , off) the noise of the traffic any longer.
12. In my city, the council is (going along with , running out of) space for new houses.
13. We're running out (on , of) space to use as landfill sites.
14. Our town is trying hard to (come up against , cut down on) the amount of waste it buries in the ground.
15. Students should read newspapers to make sure they (keep up with , look forward to) national and international news stories.
16. I'm looking for a new flat. I can't (come up with , put up with) the noise of the traffic any longer.
17. Ibrahim usually arrives at work on time, so his boss didn't know what to (make of , make up) it when he was an hour late one morning.
18. At first, he thought he might (make up , make of) an excuse, but decided he must be honest.
19. Ibrahim promised he would (make up for , make of) the time he had lost by being late.
20. You shouldn't try to (do away with , do without) sleep. You need at least eight hours a night.
21. He said everything was okay, but that was just a story he (made out , made up) to stop me from worrying.
22. You'd better (do out , do up) your boots tightly to stop the sand getting in.
23. Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to (do it up , do without it).
24. The students had to (make of , make up) a story about their recent holiday.
25. If everyone uses online banking, they'll (do away with , do without) banks.
26. When my brother (came round , came up) after his operation, he felt fine.
27. Why don't you (come out , come over) after school? We could visit my grandparents.
28. It was cloudy all morning , but in the afternoon the sun (came across , came out).
29. I've lost my watch. Can you let me know if you (come across , come over) it ?
30. The price of DVD players (came down , came round) by 50% last year.
31. We haven't seen you for ages. You must (come over , come up) and see us at the weekend.
32. I've lost my glasses- let me know if you (come across , come over) them.
33. Mobile phones (come up , come down) in price very quickly. They are half the price they were three years ago.
34. A: Do you take sugar in your tea?
B: Yes, I've tried to (do up , do without) it, but I can't.

Fill in the missing words :

35. How do you keep up.....news about your country ?
36. What are you looking forward.....at the moment ?
37. What irritations do you have to put up.....in your daily life ?
38. How could you prevent or cut down.....these irritations ?
39. I'm so busy. I find it very hard to keep up.....the news.

40. There's nowhere to park in the city center. The car parks usually run out.....spaces by 8 o'clock in the morning.
41. They have been working very hard recently, so they're really looking forward.....their holidays.
42. They live very close to the airport, and they're finding it very difficult to put up..... the noise.
43. Everything was going very well until they came up.....an unexpected problem.
44. I've hurt my back which means I have to get someone to do my shoes.....for me.
45. The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to do.....sugar.
46. we'll have to do the room.....before anyone sleeps there.
47. Not everyone in our family has mobile so we can't do away.....our landline.
48. It had been cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun came.....
49. After she fell and hit her head on the ice it was ten minutes before she came.....
50. As we were walking up the mountain, we came.....a small camp site.
51. Come over when you're next in town.
52. A job has come.....at the polar research center- I may apply for it.
53. I wish the price of petrol would come.....
54. When I was talking to my brother yesterday, your name came.....several times.
55. We haven't seen you for ages. You must come.....and see us at the weekend.

● كلمات تذهب معاً:

- **do** (a job / homework / research / experiment / damage / shopping)
- **make** (an effort / a suggestion / a mistake / a decision / a promise / a success / an arrangement)
- **blow** (saxophones / trumpets / flute)
- **pluck / strum** (guitar / oud / strings)
- **hit** (percussion / instruments / tablah)
- **bow** a violin

الأقواس Brackets

1. The law is a set of rules (which , who) governs all individuals.
2. A person in (innocent , guilty) until someone proves he is guilty.
3. Every country has developed (its , it) own code of law over hundreds or thousands of years.
4. I have been reading (a , an) book about the history of law-making.
5. Students (who , which) have been cheating will be punished severely.
6. His been studying law (for , since) three years.
7. Hussain has been writing (a , an , the) all morning.
8. Computer criminals are invisible (who , which) makes it more difficult for the police to solve computer crimes.
9. The fact that actual things are not stolen by computer criminals makes it more difficult for the police to prosecute (their , they , them) successfully.

10. One of the reasons why computer crime is on the (increase , decrease) is that more people are using the internet to buy goods.
11. (Fraud , Identity theft) the crime of stealing someone's personal details
12. Virus is a bad program (who , which) damages computers.
13. The people of Tristan da Cunha were taken from (them , their) island to England.
14. The Arabian Gulf countries experienced (a , an) economic success requiring large numbers of workers.
15. (By , In) 1854 a quarter of the population of Ireland had emigrated abroad.
16. James was very nervous when he arrived (to , at) the airport.
17. What do you think are the advantages of (move , moving) abroad?
18. There is greatly increased awareness (in , of) the fragile local environment and the need to take care of Syria's precious natural resources.
19. When he accused me of (be , being) wasteful, I got very angry.
20. I wish people (will , would) take the problem more seriously.
21. I wish we (can , could) recycle plastic more easily.
22. I wish every country (has , had) a system like that.
23. I wish I (am , were) in charge of our country.
24. I wish they (won't , wouldn't) do that.
25. Traffic situation is bad especially (in , at) lunch times.
26. (Climate , Weather) is what happens to the air and the atmosphere outside. It may be cold or hot, wet or dry.
27. Some people move to greener areas (because , in order to) survive.
28. Trees are usually cut down (because , to) make more agricultural land.
29. The Eden project, (who , which) opened in the year 2000, is a living plant museum in the countryside in the south-west of England.
30. Apamea is (a , an) ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River.
31. Sand gazelles are protected from predators (by , for) camouflage.
32. Forests are being cut down (because , in order to) we need more farming land.
33. (originally , habitat) means 'at first' or 'in the beginning'.
34. If we (survive , protect) something or someone, we stop it from being damaged or harmed.
35. The opposite of 'temporary' is (permanent , originally).
36. The area where an animal normally lives and sleeps is called its (habitat , dust).
37. To (survive , protect) means to stay alive, especially in difficult situations.
38. Plants grow in (soil , climate).
39. We use the word (climate , weather) to refer to the weather conditions that are typical of a country or region.
40. A: I thought you said we'd meet at 8.30 p.m.
B: I said 9.30 p.m. You must have (misread , reread) my email.
41. A: I didn't think I'd spend so much money. I haven't got enough left.
B: The shop assistant must have (overcharged , undercharged) you.
42. A: Why aren't you eating those potatoes?
B: They're too hard. We obviously (overcooked , under) cooked them.
43. A: Be careful. Those chemicals are very dangerous.
B: They're only dangerous if you (misuse , reuse) them.
44. A: I want to listen to that side of the cassette again.
B: Then you'll have to (overwind , rewind) it.
45. When I have free time I always (do , make) puzzles and crosswords.
46. As we get older, it is important that we (keep , do) busy.
47. We should (make , do) plans for the future, and (keep , do) a positive outlook on life.

48. In Mexico she met the (earth's , world's) oldest married couple.
49. Alberto and Maria's son said his parents had (a simple , no easy) way of life.
50. Sunil says his customers are all his (near , close) friends.
51. Sunil said he'd enjoyed every (one , single) day of his life.
52. One day our children will look (at , after) us.
53. The journalist said she was (doing , making) research for an article.
54. Scientists frequently (do , make) experiments to test their ideas.
55. You will have to (do , make) a special effort if you want to pass your exam.
56. Can I (make , do) a suggestion? Why don't we (do , make) the shopping together?
57. If you (do , make) a mistake, you have to (do , make) your homework again.
58. I've (done , made) my decision very carefully.
59. I've (done , made) myself a promise. I'm going to (do , make) a success of my new job.
60. Last night's storm (did , made) a lot of damage to buildings in our area.
61. I asked their son what the secret of their healthy life (is , was).
62. City people often live in apartments, (whereas , instead of) country people usually live in houses.
63. You have to (blow , strum) saxophones and trumpets.
64. You can (pluck , hit) or (bow , strum) a guitar, but you usually (bow , blow) a violin.
65. You (strum , hit) percussion instrument? With sticks or your hands.
66. I did not repair the car myself. I had it (repair , repaired).
67. My mother's sister is my (aunt , niece).
68. My mother and (brother , father) have been married for 22 years.
69. When I was 12, I (did , made) the decision not to eat any more fast food.
70. Every week I (do , make) the shopping for my mother.
71. I just heard the door (bang , splash). It sounded as if someone left in a hurry.
72. You can (hit , strum) a guitar or you can (blow , pluck) the strings individually.
73. I saw a/an (afraid , frightened) boy .
74. The family escaped, but the parents had to calm their (afraid , frightened) children.
75. The police suspected a crime as there had been four (similar , alike) fires in the previous month.
76. The new government computer system is not expected to be fully (operational , ready to use) until the end of the year.
77. When I was a child, I used to love (construction , building) tree houses.
78. Tomorrow, I'm planning to spend the (whole , entire) day on the beach.
79. As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important archaeological (sites , places).
80. By the time they'd (completed , finished) their homework, it was time for bed.
81. In the twelve months since its (inception , beginning), the new tax system has raised £9 million.
82. Magnus was ranked number one in the world, (become , becoming) the youngest player to be awarded this title.
83. He is now a PhD student (do , doing) high-level research.
84. He is now a PhD student in Bangalore (when , where) he is doing high-level research.
85. What do you think are the advantages of (move , moving) abroad ?
86. Many people find out about the world by (read , reading) a daily newspaper.
87. The Geneva Convention has been written (in , since) 1864.
88. The Geneva Convention had been written (for , by) 1864.
89. The judge in charge of the (case , fine) carried all his documents in a black leather case.
90. The court heard that the crime had taken place on a tennis (court , case).
91. The Geneva Convention was written (in , since) 1864.
92. The fine weather made me feel happy, but my mood changed when the police officer gave me a (fine , case) for driving too fast.
93. A- What does this word (mean , court)?

- B- Mean is the opposite of generous.
94. He has been looking (for , to) work for two weeks.
 95. The first paper was (make , made) in China two thousand years ago.
 96. Grass and sugar cane are two of the (air pollution , materials) that can be used to make paper.
 97. Trees used for making paper are grown in (sustainable forests , greenhouse gas), where new trees are planted to replace ones which are cut down.
 98. About 50% of the paper and cardboard in (sustainable forests , household waste) is made up of newspapers and magazines.
 99. Burying paper in landfill sites does more damage to the (materials , environment) than recycling it.
 100. I wish you (will , would) stop wasting paper.
 101. I wish I (am , were) not shy.
 102. I wish newspapers (don't contain , didn't contain) too many adverts.
 103. I wish I (can , could) speak French.
 104. Many new migrants take low-paid jobs (who , which) British people do not want to do.
 105. Most migrants who come to Britain do (high-paid , low-paid) work.
 106. Plants are always in danger from animals (who , which) want to feed on them.
 107. Aubergines grow (on plants , under the ground).
 108. Tea grows (on trees , on bushes).
 109. Dates grow (on the ground , on trees).
 110. Potatoes grow (on the ground , under the ground).
 111. In the future, sea levels will rise (because , in order to) the polar ice melting.
 112. People are cutting down forests (because , in order to) have more land for growing food.
 113. Many people recycle their rubbish (in order to , so that) use up the world's resources.
 114. Scientists are trying to produce new fuels (in order to , so that) people can continue to use their cars without damaging the environment.
 115. Some people are moving out of their homes on the coast (because , in order to) escape future floods.
 116. Scientists are worried about climate change (in order to , because) it is threat to life on Earth.
 117. A: Did you speak to Mahmoud this morning? He said he was going to phone you.
B: He (can't have phoned , must have phoned) me this morning. I was at home and I would have heard the telephone.
 118. We arrived (in , to) Damascus in 1990.
 119. A: When are you next in town?
B: I (may be , must be) coming next month. If I do, I'll let you know.
 120. A: I've looked everywhere for the letter I wrote to my uncle.
B: Don't worry- if it's not here, you (can't have posted , must have posted it).
 121. A: You (might be , must be) exhausted. You've been working very hard recently.
B: I'm all right, thanks.
 122. A: I've tried to contact Alia, but she isn't at home.
B: You never know- she (might have forgotten , can't have forgotten) the meeting.
 123. Damascus is (locate , located) in south-west of Syria.
 124. Damascus is (a , an) popular tourist destination;.
 125. In recent years, many companies have (build , building , built) their offices in the new part of the city.
 126. If you are very lucky, you may see the giant panda in its natural (display , habitat).
 127. Most of Africa has a very hot, dry (climate , weather).
 128. Some plants grow well here even though the (dust , soil) is poor and it hardly ever rains.
 129. Ali doesn't want a (permanent , temporary) job- he wants a serious career as engineer.
 130. We must do something about climate change to (protect , survive) our way of life.

131. We though the restaurant bill was too high. We were right- the waiter had (overcharged , undercharged) us.
132. I'm not going to throw my mobile phone away. I'm going to send it to another country where it can be (misused , reused).
133. The mouse is a (bird , mammal , reptile).
134. The (deer , eagle , owl) is not a bird.
135. The (leaf , zoo , shoot) is not a part of a plant.
136. The (banana , carrot , orange) is not a fruit.
137. The (leaf , zoo , shoot) is not a part of a plant.
138. A. Could I (make , do) a suggestion? B. Of course.
139. A. You should think carefully before you (make , do) your decision.
140. B. You're right. If I (make , do) a mistake now, I could (make , do) a lot of damage to a lot of people.
141. A. Are you at university?
B. Yes, I am (making , doing) research into sleep deprivation.
142. A. What does that involve?
B. I have to (make , do) experiments on people who have had little or on sleep.
143. It's impossible to get a passport (quick , quickly). There is much red tape.
144. A. Where do you (make , do) your shopping?
B. The little shop round the corner. They sell most of the things I need.
145. Deema asked Ruba what she (is , was) doing at the weekend.
146. I have already slept (since , for) ten hours.
147. Some people find exercise boring so they (make , do) excuses to avoid doing it.
148. Damascus is (consider , considered) one of the oldest cities in the world.
149. The (roar , bang) of a plane woke me up in night.
150. Can you hear that (splashing , dripping) noise? Someone must have left a tap on in the bathroom.
151. Everyone heard the (click , splash) when he jumped into the swimming pool.
152. A friend of mine is terrified of spiders and (screams , whistles) if she sees one close to her.
153. Digital clocks don't (tick , splash) like old-fashioned clocks used to.
154. I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had it (repair , repaired) by computer experts.
155. We didn't build our own house. We had it (build , built) by a local construction company.
156. City life has (it , its) disadvantages, like the noise, the traffic and the crowds of people.
157. I asked him what his name (is , was).
158. It's expensive to live in the city (whereas , in comparison with) the country.
159. A. Is that your aunt?
B. Yes, she's my father's (daughter , sister).
160. A. What do you enjoy about city life?
B. I think it's probably the hustle and (whistle , bustle).
161. A. Is that your grandfather?
B. Yes, he's my mother's (mother , father).
162. How (many , much) sleep do you need each night?
163. We have to stop companies from (pollute , polluting) the environment.
164. Animal migration always involves (return , returning) the same season.

Missing words

1. When I wasstudent, I was a member of the law society.
2. Tutankhamen wasvery famous Egyptian ruler.
3. The price of property in the cityincreased dramatically this year.

4. In the final of the championship, the players were.....court for two hours.
5. He did.....fine job of washing my car.
6. He had to pay a fine.....he was driving without insurance.
7. Secretaries used to spend most of their time typing letters.....reports.
8. Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder.....other violent acts.
9. There would be.....chaotic situation in society if there were no legal systems.
10. He left court a free man.....he had proved that he was innocent . The jury said he was not guilty.
11. They have broken the law- they should.....punished.
12. I've.....reading a book about the history of law- making.
13. Anyone.....has committed a crime will have a criminal record.
14. Students.....have been cheating will be punished severely.
15. He has been studying law.....three years.
16. Computer criminals are invisible.....makes it more difficult for the police to solve computer crimes
17. The people of Tristan da Cunha were taken from their island.....England.
18. A huge earthquake caused the destruction of Agadir, Morocco,.....1960.
19. Two disastrous potato crops led.....mass starvation in Ireland.
20. The majority of the world's migrants move.....find a better life.
21. The people of Tristan da Cunha left.....of volcanic activity.
22. The economic success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded.....oil.
23. These workers were able to find a better life and help.....the development of the region.
24.1854 a quarter of the population of Ireland emigrated abroad.
25.1854 a quarter of the population of Ireland had emigrated abroad.
26. Irish people emigrated.....so many were dying of starvation.
27. Irish people emigrated because so many had died.....starvation.
28. On February 29th 1960,earthquake hit the Moroccan city of Agadir.
29. James was very nervous when he arrived.....the airport.
30. I agree/disagree.....you about travelling abroad.
31. They have given the green light.....the building of a new incinerator.
32. The rules clearly say that we must not leave rubbish outside our homes. Look, it's in blackwhite.
33. I heard this morning, out.....the blue, that I'd won a writing competition.
34. We are running out.....space to use as landfill sites.
35. Things are moving so fast- it's impossible to keep up.....the changes.
36. Supermarkets should cut down.....packaging.
37. we've come.....against serious problems in our plan to recycle rubbish.
38. I'm looking forward.....the day when 100% of our rubbish recycled.
39. Scientists have just come up.....a new way of reprocessing plastic.
40. People living near the bus station put up.....a lot of noise.
41. I wish a I could sleep.....night.
42. During the year 2009-2010, 4.5 million tonnes of household waste.....recycled.
43. In recent years migration into Europe and Russia.....increased sharply.
44. I.....been trying to phone you all morning.
45. In my city, the council is running.....of space for new houses.
46. Our town is trying hard to cut.....on the amount of waste it buries in the ground.
47. Students should read newspapers to make sure they keep up.....national and international news stories.

48. I'm looking for a new flat. I can't put.....with the noise of the traffic any longer.
49. Driving to work in the mornings often takes me over an hour.....there is so much traffic.
50. I travel to my work.....train.
51. I've.....thinking of buying a flat in the city centre.
52. The traffic situation is especially bad.....lunch times.
53. Trees are usually cut down.....make more agricultural land.
54. One of the most important issues.....the 21st century is the scarcity of fresh water.
55. The Eden project,opened in the year 2000, is a living plant museum in the countryside in the south-west of England.
56. Human beings are dependentplants.
57. While she was at the Eden Project one girl became very interested.....biology.
58. I've never been keen.....museums.
59. The Eden Project is quite different.....a normal Museums.
60. On wet days the biomes are full.....visitors sheltering from rain.
61. Visiting the Eden Project makes you aware.....importance of plants.
62. The Eden Project is particularly famous.....its huge biomes.
63. It's expensive to get into the Eden Project, but we were very satisfied.....our visit.
64. It is.....interesting place to visit.
65. Ahmad and I have just got home from a two-day visit.....Apamea.
66. It was only a short visit.....I will remember it forever.
67. Apamea is.....ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River.
68. There are extensive ruins.....tourists can walk around and where they can learn about many different civilisations.
69. We arrived.....Tuesday evening and the first thing we did was set up our camp. The sky was very clear and we could see millions of stars. The next morning was very hot but we visited the Roman city.
70. There were enormous columns.....high walls which I thought were amazing.
71. The next day was another scorching hot day.....we climbed up the hill to the medieval citadel.
72. I didn't think the ruins were as interesting.....the views from the top were incredible and we could see a long way across Syria. As the sun went down over the plain, we saw the buildings change colour, from a dark red to pink and purple.
73. It was.....amazing sight I will never forget.
74. The sand gazelles are protected from predators.....camouflage.
75. Forests are being cut down.....we need more farming land.
76. The polar ice must be melting.....the world is getting warmer.
77. Al Ain, an ancient oasis city, is the second biggest city.....Abu Dhabi.
78. It is located 160km east of the capital and is linked to Abu Dhabi city.....fast motorways. It takes about 90 minutes to drive between the two cities.
79. Al Ain's international Airport,was opened in 1994, has over half a million passengers each year.
80. In the past, Al Ain was famous.....its traditional system of watering the land. Water is directed through man-made tunnels to local farms.
81. Now, its modern system ensures that an area of 100 square km around Al Ain is covered in trees.....other plants. Even the six-lane roads in the city are lined with many different kinds of trees and other plants.

82. Everything is watered.....a mixture of recycled waste water and desalinated water.
83. Many salad crops are produced by farmers in the area around the city. These include tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce.....strawberries.
84. I am listening.....music at the moment.
85. Alberto and Maria have been married.....nearly eighty years.
86. They have three sons.....three daughters – the oldest is 81 years old.
87. After that, I travelled to the south of India.....I met Sunil.
88. When my parents get old, my sister and I will help look after.....
89. Traditional values teach sons and daughters to honour their fathers and mothers and show love and care to.....as they grow old.
90. Family is very important to everyone, and I am very close to my mother's sister and.....husband–my aunt and uncle.
91. Caring for our family like this helps us all to live longer, happier lives and know our children will one day look.....us.
92. The journalist said she was doing research for.....article.
93. You will have to.....a special effort if you want to pass your exam.
94. Can I.....a suggestion? Why don't we.....the shopping together?
95. If youa mistake, you have to.....your homework again.
96. I'vemy decision very carefully.
97. I'vemyself a promise. I'm going to.....a success of my new job.
98. Last night's storma lot of damage to buildings in our area.
99. Ibrahim usually arrives.....work on time.
100. The worker was late so he tried to make.....an excuse.
101. I've hurt my back which means I have to get someone to do my shoes.....for me.
102. The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to do.....sugar.
103. We'll have to do the room.....before anyone sleeps there.
104. Not everyone in our family has a mobile so we can't do away.....our landline.
105. How long.....you been married ?
106. We are taking our grandchildren.....holiday.
107. People come from far.....wide to see the Umayyad mosque in the center of Damascus.
108. I love spending time with my nearest.....dearest so we often have family get-togethers.
109. While I was on holiday I bought lots of odds.....ends to give as presents.
110. There are lots of restaurants near here. You can pick.....choose from about fifty.
111. Some people enjoy the hustle.....bustle of shopping in street markets.
112. I'll never forget the excitement I felt.....my first day at school.
113. Laila is very good.....blowing her own trumpet, so she'll probably get that job.
114. If you break the law, you have to face.....music.
115. The importance of crossing the road safely is drummed.....children when they are very young.
116. Omar said he was going to buy a Porsche,he changed his tune when he discovered the price.
117. I didn't repair the car myself. I.....it repaired.
118. She didn't make the dress herself. She.....it made.
119. Tareq was born.....Damascus in 1962 into a successful Syrian family.
120. His father worked as a civil servant and his mother,had once been a teacher, was a hardworking housewife.

121. His brother ,Hani, was very bright and, after finishing university, went on to becomecivil engineer.
122. Tareq was good with his hands and so, instead of going to university, took a course in woodwork.....become a carpenter.
123. He loved Syrian folk music and.....his spare time, made musical instruments, finely crafting instruments such as ouds.
124. One day, one of his friends saw an oud he had made and asked him to make one fortoo.
125. This was the beginning of Tareq's career as.....instrument maker and soon he was able to give up selling furniture and make instruments instead.
126. With.....money he earned he was able to get married and start a family, buying his own villa outside Damascus.
127. His instruments.....become famous across Syria and Arab world, and there is now a great demand for these instruments.
128. One of Tareq's sons, Saleh, has decided to follow his father into the business and Tareq is teaching him how.....make the oud.
129. Mobile phones are more up-to-date.....traditional phones.
130. My father and mother have been married.....22 years.
131. The teacher asked the students to invent a story.....the sea.
132. Too much salt is bad for you,you shouldn't do without it altogether.
133. It had been cloudy all morning.....in the afternoon the sun came out.
134. As we were walking up the mountain, we came.....a small camp site.
135. Come.....when you're next in town.
136. After she fell and hit her head on the ice it was ten minutes before she cam.....
137. A job has come.....at the polar research center- I may apply for it.
138. I wish the price of petrol would com.....
139. When I was talking to my brother yesterday, your name came.....several times.
140. When I was.....child, I used to love building tree houses.
141. Tomorrow, I'm planning to spend the whole day.....the beach.
142. In the twelve months since its inception, the new tax system.....raised £9 million.
143. Child prodigies demonstrate talents.....a very young age.
144. I enjoy listening.....all kinds of music.
145. Dr. Droubi is.....incredibly gifted dentist and academic.
146. Dr, Droubi is a dentist,gives lectures to audiences all over the world.
147. The channel tunnel,links Britain and France, is over 50 kilometers long
148. Burj Al-Arab,is one of the most expensive hotels in the world, stands in the sea off the coast of Dubai.
149. The Panama Canal.....joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, opened to shipping in 1914.
150. Hani is a postgraduate student.....the university of Damascus who is studying law.
151. My younger sister has always had.....talent for music. She started piano lessons at the age of three.
152. Samer was.....very talented Jazz trumpet player.
153. Hussam has.....amazing ability to multiply large numbers in his head.
154. Wherever I go.....holiday I like to visit places of historical interest.
155. I'd like to be.....archaeologist when I leave university.
156. The price of DVD players came.....by 50% last year.

157. If you are good.....mental arithmetic, it means you can do calculations in your head very quickly.
158. After the storm there were a lot of frightened children.....animals.
159. I've lost my glasses- let me know if you come.....them.
160. Over a thousand people sent in correct answers to the competition. A computer picked the names of the three winners.....random.
161. My sister and I look very alike- people often think I'm.....

● أهم جمل الترجمة بالكتابين:

Unit 1

- 1- The Geneva Convention is a set of international laws that protect injured soldiers and civilians during war.
1- اتفاقية جنيف هي مجموعة من القوانين الدولية التي تحمي الجنود المصابين والمدنيين اثناء الحرب.
- 2- The Red Crescent is one of the organisations that provides aid during times of war.
2- الهلال الأحمر هو واحد من المنظمات التي تزود المساعدة خلال أوقات الحرب.
- 3- A person is innocent until someone proves that he is guilty.
3- يكون الشخص بريء حتى شخص ما يثبت بأنه مذنب.
- 4- There would be a chaotic situation in society if there were no systems.
4- هناك سوف يكون حالة فوضوية في المجتمع اذا لم يكن هناك أنظمة قانونية.
- 5 - He left court a free man because he had proved that he was innocent.
5- إنه غادر المحكمة رجل حر لانه قد اثبت بأنه كان بريء.
- 6 - They have broken the law – they should be punished.
6- لقد خالفوا القانون- يجب أن يعاقبوا.
- 7- Anyone who has committed a crime will have a criminal record.
7- أي شخص الذي قد ارتكب جريمة سوف يملك سجل اجرامي.
- 8- Students who have been cheating will be punished severely.
8- الطلاب الذين قد صار لهم يغشون سوف يعاقبون بقسوة .
- 9- A strong legal system is important in a modern society.
9- نظاما قانونيا قويا مهم في مجتمع حديثا.
- 10-Taking another person's property is theft.
10- اخذ ممتلكات شخص آخر هي سرقة.
- 11- He had to pay a fine because he was driving without insurance.
11- توجب عليه ان يدفع غرامة لانه كان يقود بدون تأمين.
- 12- Secretaries used to spend most of their time typing letters and reports.
12- اعتادت السكرتيرات ان يقضوا معظم وقتهم في طباعة الرسائل والتقارير.
- 13- Modern criminals are using computers to help them commit crimes like identity theft.
13- يستخدم المجرمون الحديثون الحواسيب لتساعدهم في ارتكاب جرائم مثل انتحال الشخصية.
- 14- Criminals can use the Internet to plan crimes and pass on confidential information more easily than meetings.
14- يمكن للمجرمين استخدام الإنترنت ليخططوا وينقلوا معلومات سرية بسهولة اكثر من الاجتماعات

Unit 2

- 15- Most animal migrations are recurrent events which happen at certain times of the year.
15- معظم هجرات الحيوانات هي احداث متكررة التي تحدث في أوقات محددة من العام.
- 16- Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young.

- 16- الحيوانات عادة لتجد الطعام او لتربي صغارها تهاجر
- 17- Most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation.
- 17- تتبع معظم الحيوانات المهاجرة نفس الطريق كل عام ومن جيل إلى جيل
- 18- Some human activities are destroying the natural world.
- 18- بعض النشاطات البشرية تدمر العالم الطبيعي
- 19- Unemployment is falling as more people find permanent work.
- 19- تتخفض البطالة بما أن اكثر الناس يجدون عمل دائم
- 20- Average earnings are expected to double in the next ten years.
- 20- معدل الإيرادات من المتوقع ان يتضاعف في السنوات العشرة القادمة
- 21- It has been a disastrous year for the tea industry.
- 21- لقد كان عاما كارثيا لصناعة الشاي
- 22- Storms caused the destruction of most of the crops.
- 22- سببت العواصف الدمار لمعظم المحاصيل

Unit 3

- 23- Things are moving so fast – it's impossible to keep up with the changes.
- 23- تتحرك الأشياء بسرعة – إنه من المستحيل مواكبة التغيرات
- 24- Supermarkets should cut down on packaging.
- 24- ينبغي على السوبرماركات ان تخفض التغليف
- 25- We've come up against serious problems in our plan to recycle rubbish.
- 25- واجهنا مشاكل خطيرة في خطتنا لإعادة تصنيع القمامة
- 26- I'm looking forward to the day when 100% of our rubbish is recycled.
- 26- انني أتطلع لليوم عندما 100% من نفاياتنا يُعاد تصنيعها
- 27- Scientists have just come up with a new way of reprocessing plastic.
- 27- لقد اخترع العلماء طريقة جديدة لإعادة معالجة البلاستيك
- 28- People living near the bus station put up with a lot of noise.
- 28- يتحمل الناس الذين يعيشون قرب موقف الباص الكثير من الضجيج
- 29- The first paper was made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China.
- 29- صنعت اول جريدة من القماش منذ ألفي عام تقريبا في الصين
- 30- Recycling paper is less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites.
- 30- إن إعادة تصنيع الورق أقل ضررا للبيئة من دفنها في مواقع مكبات النفايات
- 31- Grass and sugar cane are two of the materials that can be used to make paper.
- 31- العشب وقصب السكر هما اثنان من المواد التي يمكن ان تستخدم لصنع الورق
- 32- Burying paper in landfill sites does more damage to the environment than recycling it.
- 32- دفن الورق في مواقع مكبات النفايات تسبب اكثر ضررا للبيئة من إعادة تصنيعها

Unit 4

- 33- Desertification is the process in which productive land changes into desert.
- 33- التصحر هو العملية التي فيها تتغير الأرض المنتجة إلى صحراء
- 34- Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh.
- 34- يحدث التصحر عادة في مناطق جافة حيث لا يوجد مطر وحيث يكون المناخ قاسيا
- 35- Desertification can create conditions which produce strong winds and dangerous wildfires.
- 35- يمكن للتصحر ان يخلق حالات التي تنتج رياح قوية و حرائق برية خطيرة

- 36- A country where the sun always shines has a dry climate.
36- بلدا حيث تشرق الشمس دائما يمتلك مناخا جافا
- 37- Farmers listen to the weather forecast to decide when to harvest their crops.
37- يستمع المزارعون للنشرة الجوية ليقرروا متى يحصدوا محاصيلهم
- 38- The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world.
38- تمتلك غابة الامازون تأثيرا مهما على مناخ العالم
- 39- The rainforest has been cut down to make more farmland.
39- تقطع الغابة المطرية لصنع أراضي زراعية اكثر
- 40- Farmers need more land so that they can grow more soya beans.
40- يحتاج المزارعون أرض اكثر وبذلك يمكنهم ان يزرعوا فول صويا اكثر
- 41- Loggers cut down trees in order to sell the wood.
41- يقطع الحطابين اللصوص الأشجار لكي يبيعوا الاخشاب
- 42- One of the most important issues in the 21st century is the scarcity of fresh water.
42- إحدى اهم القضايا في القرن الحادي والعشرين هي ندرة الماء العذب

Unit 5

- 43- Millions of visitors come every year to see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment.
43- يأتي ملايين الزوار كل عام لرؤية النباتات من كل انحاء العالم المزروعة في هذه البيئة الخاصة
- 44- Some plants grow outside, but many are in specially-built domes, called 'biomes' where the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled.
44- تنمو بعض النباتات خارجا، لكن العديد توجد في قبب مبنية بشكل خاص تسمى القباب النباتية حيث الحرارة والرطوبة يُتحكم بها بعناية
- 45- One of the purposes of the project is to show how dependent human beings are on plants.
45- إحدى اهداف المشروع هو لتعرض كم الكائنات البشرية تكون معتمدة على النباتات
- 46- The Eden Project combines educational value with scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life.
46- يجمع مشروع عدن القيمة التربوية مع الاهتمام العلمي وتنوع كبير من حياة النبات المدهشة
- 47- On wet days, the biomes are full of visitors sheltering from the rain.
47- في الأيام الماطرة تكون القباب مليئة بالزوار المحتمين من المطر
- 48- Visiting the Eden Project makes you aware of the importance of plants.
48- زيارة مشروع عدن تجعلك واعيا من أهمية النبات
- 49- The Eden Project is particularly famous for its huge biomes.
49- مشروع عدن مشهور خصوصا بقببه الضخمة
- 50- Plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from these enemies.
50- لقد طورت النباتات طرقا لحماية انفسهم من الأعداء
- 51- There are many plants, which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies.
51- يوجد نباتات عديدة التي تحمي انفسهم بواسطة تسميم اعدائهم
- 52- Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches.
52- تُحمى بعض أشجار الاكاسيا في البلدان الافريقية بواسطة النمل الذي يعيش بشكل دائم على اغصانها
- 53- The acacia tree is famous for being protected by ants.
53- أشجار الاكاسيا مشهورة بكونها محمية بواسطة النمل

Unit 6

- 54 - In the summer months, sand gazelles live in small family groups of around ten individuals.
54- في اشهر الصيف تعيش الغزلان الرملية في مجموعات عائلية صغيرة من حوالي عشرة افراد
- 55- In the hottest season the sand gazelles dig shallow pits and lie on the cooler soil.
55- في الفصل الأكثر حرا تحفر الغزلان الرملية حفر ضحلة وتستلقي على التربة الباردة
- 56- The sand gazelle is in danger of extinction, mainly due to habitat loss and hunting.
56- ان الغزال الرملي في خطر الانقراض بشل رئيسي وفقا لفقدان الموطن والصيد
- 57- Oranges are a different colour from lemons.
57- ان البرتقالات مختلفة اللون عن الليمونات
- 58- Plants and animals are dependent on a regular supply of water.
58- ان النباتات و الحيوانات معتمدة على مؤنة منتظمة من الماء
- 59- The Syrian people are aware of the need to protect their wildlife.
59- ان الناس السوريين واعين من الحاجة لحماية حياتهم البرية
- 60- Dmeir is famous for its watering system.
60- الضمير مشهورة بنظام السقاية
- 61- Many people are interested in the future of endangered animals.
61- أناس كثيرون مهتمون بمستقبل الحيوانات المهددة بالخطر
- 62 -The area where an animal normally lives and sleeps is called its habitat.
62- المنطقة حيث يعيش حيوان بشكل طبيعي و ينام تسمى موطنه
- 63- In some countries, the nests of rare birds are protected by law.
63- في بعض البلدان تُحمى اعشاش الطيور النادرة بواسطة القانون
- 64-Throughout history elephants have been hunted for their tusks.
64- على مر التاريخ لقد أصطيدت الفيلة لاجل انيابهم
- 65- Zoos exist all over the world because people want to see animals that they cannot see in their own country.
65- توجد حدائق الحيوان في كل انحاء العالم لان الناس يريدون رؤية الحيوانات التي لا يمكنهم رؤيتهم في بلدهم الخاص
- 66- Without greenhouse gases human beings couldn't live on Earth.
66- بدون غازات البيوت البلاستيكية لا يمكن للبشر ان يعيشوا على الأرض
- 67- Human beings have been using fossil fuels for more than two hundred years.
67- ان الكائنات البشرية قد صار لها تستخدم وقود المستحاثات لأكثر من مئتي عام
- 68- Sea levels will rise if the ice at the poles melts.
68- سيرتفع مستوى البحر اذا يذوب الجليد في القطبين
- 69- In the future, sea levels will rise because the polar ice is melting.
69- في المستقبل سوف يرتفع مستوى البحر لان الجليد القطبي يذوب
- 70- People are cutting down forests in order to have more land for growing food.
70- يقطع الناس الغابات لكي يملكوا المزيد من الأرض لزراعة الطعام
- 71- Many people recycle their rubbish in order not to use up the world's resources.
71- يكرر العديد من الناس قمامتهم لكي لا تستهلك موارد العالم
- 72- Scientists are trying to produce new fuels so that people can continue to use their cars without damaging the environment.
72- يحاول العلماء إنتاج وقود جديد وبذلك يمكن للناس الاستمرار باستخدام سياراتهم بدون الإضرار بالبيئة
- 73- Some people are moving out of their homes on the coast in order to escape future floods.
73- ينتقل بعض الناس خارج بيوتهم على الساحل لكي يهربوا من الفيضانات المستقبلية

- 74- We should stop burning coal and oil in order not to cause more global warming.
74- ينبغي علينا ان نتوقف عن احراق الفحم والنفط لكي لا نسبب المزيد من الاحتباس الحراري
- 75- Scientists are worried about climate change because it is a threat to life on Earth.
75- ان العلماء قلقون بشأن تغير المناخ لأنه تهديد للحياة على الأرض
- 76- The famous Hejaz train station transports passengers to Amman, Jordan.
76- تنقل محطة القطار الحجاز المسافرين إلى عمان والأردن
- 77- A huge variety of items is sold in the souks of Damascus, including fabrics, metal goods and jewellery.
77- يُباع تنوع كبير من الأشياء في أسواق دمشق متضمنا النسيج والبضائع المعدنية والمجوهرات
- 78- In recent years many companies have built their offices in the new part of the city.
78- في السنوات الأخيرة لقد بنت شركات عديدة مكاتبهم في القسم الجديد للمدينة
- 79- Some people are not aware of the difference between a fruit and a vegetable.
79- بعض الناس غير واعين من الاختلافات بين الفاكهة والخضار
- 80- Apples and bananas are dependent for their survival on greenhouse gases.
80- ان التفاح والموز يكونون معتمدين في بقائهم على غازات البيوت البلاستيكية
- 81- Modern Damascus is built on the site of many ancient civilisations.
81- دمشق الحديثة مبنية على موقع للعديد من حضارات قديمة
- 82- Damascus is famous for its historical monuments.
82- دمشق مشهورة بنصبها التاريخية

Unit7

- 83- The journalist said she was doing research for an article.
83- قال الصحفي بانها كانت تجري بحثا لمقالة
- 84- Scientists frequently do experiments to test their ideas.
84- يجري العلماء بشكل متكرر تجارب ليختبروا أفكارهم
- 85- You will have to make a special effort if you want to pass your exam.
85- سيتوجب عليك ان تصنع جهد خاص اذا تريد ان تجتاز امتحانك
- 86- Can I make a suggestion? Why don't we do the shopping together?
86- هل يمكن ان أقدم اقتراحا؟ لماذا لا ننجز التسوق معا؟
- 87- If you make a mistake, you have to do your homework again.
87- اذا ترتكب خطأ فإنه يتوجب عليك ان تنجز وظيفتك ثانية
- 88- I've made my decision very carefully.
88- لقد اتخذت قراري بحذر جدا
- 89- I've made myself a promise. I'm going to make a success of my new job.
89- لقد قطعت وعدا على نفسي. سوف احقق نجاحا بعلمي الجديد
- 90- Last night's storm did a lot of damage to buildings in our area.
90- عاصفة الليلة الماضية عملت الكثير من الضرر بالأبنية في منطقتنا
- 91- The amount of sleep human beings need varies from individual to individual.
91- تتنوع كمية الحاجة للنوم للكائنات البشرية من فرد إلى فرد
- 92- People who have been deprived of sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities.
92- يجد الناس الذين قد حرموا من النوم صعوبة لينجزوا ابسط النشاطات
- 93- Some people find exercise boring so they make excuses to avoid doing it.
93- يجد بعض الناس التمارين مملة لذلك يقدمون اعدارا ليتجنبوا القيام بها

- 94- Experts frequently tell us that what we eat affects how healthy we are and how long we live.
94- يخبرنا الخبراء بشكل متكرر بأن ما نتناوله يؤثر على كيف صحتنا تكون وكم المدة نعيش
- 95- Scientists have shown that people who keep their brains busy tend to live long, happy lives.
95- لقد اظهر العلماء بان الناس الذين يببقون ادمغتهم مشغولة يميلون ليعيشوا حياة طويلة سعيدة

Unit 8

- 96- People come from far and wide to see the Umayyad Mosque in the centre of Damascus.
96- يأتي الناس من كل حدب وصوب لرؤية الجامع الاموي في وسط دمشق (مهمة)
- 97- I love spending time with my nearest and dearest, so we often have family get-togethers.
97- أحب قضاء الوقت مع اقربائي واحبائي، لذلك لدينا غالبا اجتماعات عائلية
- 98- Some people enjoy the hustle and bustle of shopping in street markets.
98- يستمتع بعض الناس بصخب التسوق في أسواق الشارع
- 99- Careless drivers can seriously threaten the safety of pedestrians.
99- يمكن للسائقين المتهورين ان يهددوا بشكل خطير سلامة المشاة
- 100- In my city there is a wide variety of entertainments to choose from.
100- في مدينتي يوجد تنوع واسع من التسلالي لتختار منها
- 101- I'd like to live in a small peaceful village near the sea.
101- اودّ ان أعيش في قرية صغيرة هادئة قرب البحر
- 102- The storm damage is a lasting reminder of the power of nature.
102- دمار العاصفة هو مذكّر دائم لقوة الطبيعة
- 103- I'll never forget the excitement I felt on my first day at school.
103- سوف لن انسى ابدأ الإثارة التي شعرت بها في يومي الأول بالمدرسة
- 104- The residential area is where people live.
104- المنطقة السكنية هي حيث الناس يعيشون
- 105- Capital cities contain key buildings such as the parliament.
105- تحتوي المدن العواصم على مباني مهمة مثل البرلمان
- 106- Government buildings are often known as administrative buildings.
106- تُعرف المباني الحكومية غالبا كأبنية إدارية
- 107- Banking and other financial institutions are usually based in the capital city.
107- تُقام المصارف والمؤسسات المالية الأخرى عادة في المدينة العاصمة
- 108- Graduates with first class degrees can often pick and choose the jobs they want.
108- يمكن لخريجو علامات الدرجة الأولى غالبا ان ينتقوا و يختاروا الاعمال هم يريدونها
- 109- People came from far and wide to see the exhibition.
109- اتى الناس من كل حدب وصوب لرؤية المعرض

Unit 9

- 110- Syria has undergone a period of modernisation in the last few years.
110- لقد عانت سوريا فترة من التحديث في السنوات القليلة الماضية
- 111- The fast pace of globalisation is threatening the skilled local artisans.
111- تهدد الخطوة السريعة للعولمة الحرفيين المحليين الماهرين
- 112- Local artisans are threatened by increasing globalisation.
112- يُهدّد الحرفيين المحليين بواسطة العولمة المتزايدة
- 113- Copper artefacts have been found in the region dating to around 3000 BCE.
113- لقد وُجدت التحف النحاسية في المنطقة بالعودة لحوالي 3000 قبل الميلاد

- 114- Syria has been a centre of trade in the region for thousands of years.
114- لقد كانت سوريا مركزا للتجارة في المنطقة لآلاف السنين
- 115- Copper artefacts are used by historians as evidence of past civilisations.
115- إستُخدمت التحف النحاسية بواسطة المؤرخين كدليل على حضارات الماضي
- 116- Big supermarkets sell everyday goods quite cheaply, but small shops often charge very high prices.
116- تبيع السوبر ماركات الكبيرة كل يوم بضائع إلى حد ما رخيصة لكن تطلب المحلات الصغيرة غالبا أسعار عالية
- 117- In comparison with supermarkets, small shops offer customers a very personal service.
117- بالمقارنة مع السوبر ماركات، تقدم المحلات الصغيرة للزبائن خدمات شخصية صغيرة جدا
- 118- It's expensive to live in the city in comparison with the country.
118- العيش في المدينة غالي بالمقارنة مع الريف
- 119- Supermarket fruit may be cheap, but it isn't always as tasty as fruit from a market.
119- ربما تكون رخيصة فواكه السوبر ماركت لكنها ليست ك مذاق الفواكه من السوق
- 120- The students had to make up a story about their recent holiday.
120- توجب على الطلاب ان يخترعوا قصة بشأن عطلتهم الأخيرة
- 121- Let's turn the television off and have some peace and quiet for a change.
121- دعنا نطفأ التلفاز ونملك بعض السلام والهدوء من اجل التغيير
- 122- People came from far and wide to see the exhibition.
122- اتى الناس من كل حذب وصوب لرؤية المعرض

Unit 10

- 123- It had been cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun came out.
123- لقد كانت غائمة طوال الصباح لكن بعد الظهر سطعت الشمس
- 124- When my brother came round after his operation, he felt fine.
124- عندما استعاد اخي وعيه بعد عملياته شعر على ما يرام
- 125- It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun came out.
125- كانت غائمة طوال الصباح لكن بعد الظهر سطعت الشمس
- 126- Omar passed all his exams. He had been revising non-stop for a month.
126- اجتاز عمر كل امتحاناته. لقد صار له يراجع دروسه بدون توقف لمدة شهر
- 127- The fire had started when everyone in the house was asleep.
127- لقد بدأ الحريق عندما كل شخص في الغرفة كان نائما

Unit 11

- 128-The new government computer system is not expected to be fully operational until the end of the year.
128- ليس من المتوقع ان يكون نظام الحاسوب الحكومي الجديد جاهزا للعمل بشكل كامل حتى نهاية العام
- 129- When I was a child, I used to love building tree houses.
129- عندما كنت طفلا اعتدت ان احب بناء منازل شجرية
- 130- The construction of the dam involved the destruction of many historical buildings.
130- شمل بناء السد تدمير عدة ابنية تاريخية
- 131- Next year the college plans to extend the number of subjects it offers by 50%.
131- العام القادم تخطط الكلية لتوسع عدد المواد هي تقدم بنسبة 50%
- 132- The driver stopped after smoke had been seen coming out of the lorry's engine.

132- توقف السائق بعد رؤية الدخان خارجا من محرك الشاحنة

Unit 12

133- Many children find young animals very appealing.

133- يجد العديد من الأطفال الحيوانات الصغيرة جذابة جدا

134- Sport has increased greatly in popularity in recent years.

134- لقد ازدادت الرياضة في الشعبية بشكل كبير في السنوات الأخيرة

135-The more you practise, the more skillful you will become.

135- الأكثر أنت تتمرن الاكثر مهارة سوف تصبح

136- Traditional music has lost some of its popularity among young people.

136- لقد فقدت الموسيقى التقليدية البعض من شعبيتها فيما بين الناس الشباب

137- The price of DVD players came down by 50% last year.

137- انخفض سعر سواقات DVD بنسبة 50% العام الماضي

138- The earthquake caused terrible destruction across the country.

138- تسبب الزلزال بدمار فظيع لكل البلد

139- Water sports are increasing in popularity every year.

139- تتزايد الألعاب المائية شعبية كل عام

140- No two people are completely alike. Everyone is an individual.

140- ليس كل شخصين متشابهين بشكل كامل. كل شخص هو فرد

141- Child prodigies are children who demonstrate talents at a very young age.

141- أطفال المعجزات هم الأطفال الذين يثبتون مواهب في عمر مبكر

Translation Test

Translate into Arabic:

1. Syria is at the forefront of regional recycling, hosting regional conferences dedicated to the protection of environment

2. Things are moving so fast-it's impossible to keep up with the changes.

3. Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.

4. The sand gazelle, or goitered gazelle, is a horned animal that lives across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa.

5. In the summer months, sand gazelles live in small family groups of around ten individuals.

6. Sand gazelles are protected from predators by camouflage.

-
7. In recent decades, efforts have been made to save endangered species in Syria.
.....
8. The area where an animal normally lives and sleeps is called its habitat.
.....
9. Getting enough sleep keeps our minds fresh, but we need to exercise our brains, too.
.....
10. Sea levels will rise because the polar ice is melting.
.....
11. Some people are not aware of the difference between a fruit and a vegetable.
.....
12. Modern Damascus is built on the site of many ancient civilisations.
.....
13. I am doing research into sleep deprivation.
.....
14. Damascus is the seat of the government and the economic and cultural centre of Damascus.
.....
15. The residential area is where people live.
.....
16. A friend of mine is terrified of spiders and screams if she sees one close to her.
.....
17. I would miss the hustle and bustle of the city.
.....
18. Careless drivers can seriously threaten the safety of pedestrians.
.....
19. Deir ez-Zour is an area of great natural beauty.
.....
20. People come from far and wide to see the Umayyad Mosque in the center of Damascus.
.....
21. Laila is very good at blowing her own trumpet, so she'll probably get that job.
.....
22. Tareq was born in Damascus in 1962 into a successful Syrian family.
.....

23. I've traveled far and wide, but I haven't found anywhere I like as much as my country.
.....
24. The new government computer system is not expected to be fully operational until the end of the year.
.....
25. Unemployment is falling as more people find more permanent work.
.....
26. There is an increasing awareness in Syria of the need to recycle both paper and other materials.
.....
27. Everything was going well until they came up against an unexpected problem.
.....
28. Farmers use most of the new land to grow soya beans.
.....
29. Nearly a third of the world's animals and plants are found in the Amazon rainforest.
.....
30. The amount of sleep human beings need varies from individual to individual.
.....
31. Adults and teenagers need a lot less sleep than babies.
.....
32. People who do not get enough sleep may find it difficult to concentrate at school.
.....
33. As part of their, holiday tourists will visit many important archaeological sites.
.....
34. Large areas of land had to be flooded when they were building the Three Gorges Dam.
.....
35. He is now a PHD student, doing high-level research.
.....
36. Traditional music has lost some of its popularity among young people.
.....
37. Syria is one of 200 countries that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention.
.....
38. The judge in charge of the case carried all his documents in a black leather case.
.....
39. Damascus is the cultural and economic hub of Syria.

40. Syria has undergone a period of modernization in the last few years.

41. Syria has undergone a period of modernization in the last few years.

42. It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun came out.

43. Musa al-Khwarizmi was one of the world's greatest mathematicians.

44. Musa al-Khwarizmi helped people to understand Greek and Hindu mathematics.

45. Arithmetic and algebra are two different branches of mathematics.

46. Arabic numerals included zero for the first time.

47. She is very skillful at drawing and painting.

Translate into English:

1. كان توت عنخ آمون حاكم مصري

2. توجب عليه أن يدفع غرامة لأنه كان يقود بدون تأمين

3. أي نوع من الموسيقى تُفضله أكثر؟

4. هو يدرس القانون منذ ثلاثة أعوام

5. كَتَبَ عمر مقالتان هذا الصباح

6. المجرمون العصريون يستعملون الحاسوب لارتكاب الجرائم

7. في أوائل القرن ال 19 ، أهم نشاط اقتصادي في إيرلندا كان الزراعة

8. أغلبية مهاجرو العالم ينتقلون ليجدوا حياة أفضل

9. هاجر الناس الايرلنديين لأن العديدين كانوا يموتون من المجاعة.
10. إعادة التصنيع هو معالجة الأشياء و المواد بحيث يُمكن إعادة استعمالها.
11. عندما اتهمني بكوني مُبذر غضبت.
12. أتمنى لو أن الطقس لم يكن حارا.
13. خلال التاريخ انتقل الناس من بلد لآخر.
14. اتمنى لو أن الناس في قريتي دخنوا أقل.
15. العديد من الناس يعرفون عن العالم بقراءة صحيفة يومية.
16. كنت أفكر بشراء شقة في وسط المدينة.
17. يحدث التصحر عادة في الأماكن الجافة حيث لا يوجد مطر وحيث المناخ قاس.
18. يعتمد البشر على النباتات.
19. سكتب الشاي على وظيفتي، لذلك توجب علي أن أعيد كتابتها.
20. خلال العاصفة دُمرت ثلاثة منازل وتوجب إعادة بنائها.
21. الطقس هو ما يحدث للهواء و الجو خارجا.
22. المكان حيث لا تمطر لسنوات عديدة فيه هو مناخ جاف.
23. ينتقل بعض الناس إلى مناطق أكثر خضارا لكي ينجوا.
24. تُقطع الأشجار لإيجاد أراضي زراعية أكثر.

25. الحفاظ على الماء هو تحدٍ عالمي رئيسي .
26. زيارة مشروع عدن يجعلك مدركا لأهمية النباتات
- في سوريا هناك وعي مُتزايد حول أهمية إنقاذ الحيوانات البرية
28. غزال الرمل هو في خطر الانقراض نتيجة لفقدان الموطن و الصيد
- الناس في سورية مدركين للحاجة لحماية حياتهم البرية .
30. هذه المواد الكيميائية خطيرة فقط إذا أنت أسأت استعمالها
31. قالت الصحفية أنها تعمل أبحاث من أجل مقالة
- أخبر الطبيب جدتي أنها ينبغي عليها أن تستغني \ تمتنع عن السكر .
33. سألته ماذا كان سر حياته الصحية .
34. سألت جدّاي كم مضى على كونهم متزوجان
- أفضل طريقة لكي تكون زميلا جيدا هي أن تعمل بجد .
36. لا بُد أن فيصل قد نسي أن يُطفئ الأضواء .
- المكان حيث الحيوان يعيش يُدعى موطنه .
38. بدون غازات البيوت البلاستيكية لن يستطيع الناس العيش على الأرض .
39. العلماء قلقون بشأن تغيير المناخ
- معظم إفريقيا فيها مناخ حار جدا .
41. سوف أرسل موبايلي إلى بلد آخر حيث يمكن إعادة استخدامه .

42. أنا حقا مُهتم بتاريخ عائلتي

43. يجب أن تفكر جيدا قبل أن تتخذ قرارك

44. سألت ديما ربي ماذا كانت تفعل

45. أيقظني هدير الطائرة في الليل

46. قررت أن أتعلم اللغة الصينية بدلا من الفرنسية في الجامعة

47. دمشق هي أكبر مدينة في سوريا

48. الزراعة أقل ربحا / كسبا مما اعتادت أن تكون عليه

49. اخطط غدا أن أمضي كل اليوم على الشاطئ

50. يجب على سكان المدينة أن يقودوا ببطيء، بينما سكان الريف يمكنهم القيادة بسرعة كبيرة

51. بالمقارنة مع سكان المدينة، سكان الريف يمكن أن يقودوا بسرعة كبيرة

52. ذهبْتُ إلى خبير العيون لأفحص عيوني

53. ذهبْتُ إلى طبيب الأسنان لأقلع سني

54. سألتُ السيد محمود لماذا ترك قريته و انتقل إلى المدينة

55. الهواتف الجوالَة أحدثت من الهواتف التقليدية

56. خالتي هي أخت أمي

57. عندما كان عُمرِي 12 ، اتخذتُ قراري بألا أكل المزيد من الطعام الجاهز

58. كل يوم، أقوم بالتسوق من أجل أمي.

59. لقد بدأ الحريق عندما كل شخص في المنزل كان نائما.

60. دائما أردت أن أكون سائق دراجة.

61. اخطط غدا أن أمضي كل اليوم على الشاطئ.

62. اليوم، المزيد والمزيد من الناس في سوريا يستخدمون الأنترنت.

63. بعض النشاطات البشرية تُدمر العالم الطبيعي.

64. في 1975 غادرت عائلتي إنكلترة على متن طائرة.

65. ذهبت إلى الطبيب هذا الصباح لأنني شعرت بالمرض خلال الليل.

66. إعادة تصنيع الورق أقل ضررا على البيئة من دفنه في مواقع مكبات النفايات.

67. في مواقع مكبات النفايات يسبب ضرر أكثر للبيئة من إعادة تصنيعه.

68. وصلت آية من بولنדה إلى إنكلترة من سبع سنوات مضت.

69. وافقت السلطات على بناء مطار جديد.

70. اتمنى أن تتوقف عن تبيذير الورق.

71. تشتهر دمشق بمعالمها الأثرية.

72. يجب أن تفكر جيدا قبل أن تتخذ قرارا.

73. بناء السد يتضمن تدمير مباني تاريخية عديدة.

74. لسوء الحظ العديد من المواقع التاريخية لم يكن من الممكن إنقاذها عندما بنوا السد.

75. أسرع طريقة لشراء تذاكر قطار هي الحجز على الأنترنت

76. الأطفال العباقرة هم الأطفال الذين يظهرون مواهب في عمر مبكر جدا

77. كان لدى أختي الصغيرة موهبة بالموسيقى

78. بعد العاصفة كان هناك العديد من الأطفال الخائفين والحيوانات

79. أنا أتطلع إلى عطل الصيف في سوريا

80. حوالي مئتا بلد بما فيهم سورية وقعوا الآن على اتفاقية جنيف

81. البلد حيث الشمس تُشرق فيه دائما فيه مناخ جاف

82. انت تشعر بالبرد عندما تكون درجة الحرارة منخفضة

83. كتبتُ وظيفتي بسرعة لذلك طلب مني الأستاذ أن أعيد كتابتها

84. إذا أسأت استخدام المُعدات فإنها لن تعمل بالشكل الصحيح

85. لم تذهب فاديا للمدرسة لأنها كانت تشعر بالمرض

86. دائما كنتُ مُهتما في النباتات و الأشجار

87. سوريا كانت مركز تجاري في المنطقة لآلاف السنين

88. توجب علي أن أصلح حاسوبي من قبل خبراء حاسوب

89. سألني ما هو أسمى

90. أنه من المكلف العيش في المدينة بالمقارنة مع الريف

91. توجب على الطلاب أن يخترعوا قصة عن عطلتهم الأخيرة .

.....

92. هل أنت سعيد بالقرار الذي اتخذته؟

.....

93. نحن عادة نقوم بالتسوق في العطلة .

.....

94. يأتي الناس من كل حدب وصوب ليُشاهدوا المعرض .

.....

95. هلاً أخبرتني إذا صادفت نظاراتي .

.....

96. كنا نقود للمنزل البارحة عندما صادفنا سيارة مُحترقة .

.....

97. نَجَحَ عُمر بكل امتحاناته .

.....

98. ذهبتُ لرؤية علي في المشفى .

.....

99. استلمتُ رسالة من هبة البارحة .

.....

100. أمضيتُ كُلّ الظهر في إصلاح حاسوبي .

.....

101. أخي لاعب كرة سلة موهوب جدا .

.....

102. تسبب الزلزال بدمار فظيع لكل البلد .

.....

103. انخفض سعر الهواتف الجواله كثيرا .

.....

Module (1)			
Recycling	تكرير - إعادة تصنيع	Relating to	متعلق بـ
Resources	مصادر	The law	القانون
Reduce	يقلل	Practice / carry out	يمارس - ينفذ
pollution	تلوث	Think / thought	يعتقد - اعتقد
Court	محكمة - ملعب	Action	عمل - فعل
Govern	يحكم	Everyone	كل شخص
Guilty	مذنب	The first	الأول
Innocent	بريء	Make / made	يصنع - صنع
Jury	هيئة محلفون - الحكام	Most	معظم
Legal	قانوني	Societies	مجتمعات
principle	مبدأ - قاعدة	Hear	يسمع
Property	ملكية - عقار	Types	أنواع
Prove	يثبت - يبرهن	Criminal law	قانون الجرائم (الجنايات)
Ruler	مسطرة - حاكم	Civil law	القانون المدني
Abroad	خارج البلد	Criminals	مجرمون
Deteriorate	يتدهور - ينهار	Send / sent	يرسل - ارسل
Emigrate	يهاجر	Prison	السجن
Famine	مجاعة	Typical	نموذجي
Industry	صناعة	Punishment	عقوبة
Modernization	التحديث - الحداثة	Less	اقل
Refugee	لاجئ	Serious	خطير - جدي
Starvation	مجاعة	Define	يعرف - عرف
Success	نجاح	Special	خاص
Composted	سمد - مزج	Individual	فردية
Incineration	حرق - صهر	Rules	قواعد - احكام
Landfill	موقع دفن النفايات	Sure	متأكد
Material	مادة	Obey	يطيع
Precious	ثمينة	Government	حكومة
Recycle	يعيد تكرير	Police	الشرطة
Rubbish	نفاية	Judges	قضاة
Waste	نفايات - تبيذير	Members	أعضاء - افراد
Enforce	يقوي - يعزز	Public	شعبي - عام
Responsible for	مسؤول عن	Juries	هيئة محلفين
Something	شيء ما	Deals with	يتعامل مع
Valuable	غالي - قيم	Murder	قتل - مقتل
Crime	جريمة	Theft	سرقة
Group	مجموعة	Discuss	يناقش
People	الناس	Questions	أسئلة
Belongs	تعود ملكيته لـ	The main	الرئيسي
Someone	شخص ما	Purpose	هدف
Decide	يقرر	Sending	إرسال
Rule / belief	قاعدة - معتقد	Country	بلد
Control	يحكم - يسيطر	Wrong	خطأ
Show	يظهر	Code	شيفرة - رمز
Job	عمل	Washing	غسل

True	صحيح	Type	نوع
Protect	يحمي	Punish	يعاقب
Agree with	يتفق مع	Spend – spent	يقضي – ينفق
Without	بدون	Typing	كتابة
Chaos	فوضى	Letters	رسائل
Behave	يتصرف	Reports	تقارير
Correct	صحيح	Like best	يفضل
Definitions	تعريف	Area	منطقة
The list	القائمة	Games	العاب
Below	في الأسفل	Tennis	كرة المضرب
Repeated	متكررة	Modern	حديث- عصري
Words	الكلمات	Land	ارض
Each	كل	Building	بناء
Student	طالب	Club	نادي
Society	مجتمع – جمعية	Organization	منظمة
Important	هام	The same	نفس
Ruler	حاكم – مسطرة	Interest	الاهتمام
Famous for	مشهور لاجل	Using	يستخدم – استخدام
Egyptian	مصري	Machine	آلة
Maths	رياضيات	Place	مكان
Homework	وظيفة	Trials	محاكمات
Borrow	يستعير	Take place- happen	يحدث
Property	ملكية – عقار	In charge of	مسؤول عن
Taking	أخذ	Such as	مثل
Price	سعر- ثمن	King	ملك
City	مدينة	Straight	مباشرة – مستقيمة
Increased	ازداد	Piece	قطعة
Dramatically	بشكل مفاجئ	Wood	خشب
Court	محكمة – ملعب	Plastic	بلاستيك
The final	النهائية	Draw	يرسم
Championship	البطولة	Lines	خطوط
Players	اللاعبين	Kind / sort	نوع
Men	رجال	Money	مال
Appear	يظهر	Illegal	غير قانوني
Tomorrow	غدا	Mean	بخيل – يعني
Accused of	متهم ب	Case	قضية – حالة – حقيقية
dangerous	خطير	Note	ملاحظة- يلاحظ – نقود ورقية
Driving	القيادة	Spring	ربيع – نبع – نابض
Fine	جيد جدا – غرامة	Row	نسق – شجار - يجذف
Believe	يعتقد - يؤمن	Complete	كامل- يكمل
Examples	امثلة	Sentences	جمل
Pay – paid	يدفع – دفع	Adjectives	صفات
Insurance	ضمان	Derived form	مشتق من
Give	يعطي	The nouns	الأسماء
Secretaries	سكرتيرات	Brackets	الاقواس
Used to	اعتاد ان	Need	تحتاج – حاجة
Many	العديد	Dictionary	قاموس

		Give	يعطي
The worst	الاسوأ	Motivates	يحفز
Crime	جريمة	Related to	متصل بـ
Murder	قتل - مقتل	Changing	تغير
Acts	اعمال - تصرفات	Quickly	بسرعة
Violent	عنيف	Using	مستخدما
Violence	عنف	Commit	يرتكب
Situations	حالات	Like	مثل
Chaos	فوضى	Identity	هوية
Chaotic	فوضوي	Easier	اسهل
Law	قانون	Fraud	احتيال
Lawless	ضد القانون - متمرّد	Issue	قضية
Systems	أنظمة	Hard	قاسي - صعب
Leave - left	يغادر - غادر	Fight	يحارب - يقاتل
Free	حر - مجاني	Offence	يؤدي - يسيء
Innocence	براءة	Difficult	صعب
Innocent	بريء	Solve	يحل
Guilt	ذنب	Traditional	تقليدي
Guilty	مذنب	Invisible	غير مرئي
Country	بلد	Actions	اعمال
Developed	طور	May- might	ربما
Own	خاص	Prosecute	يقاضي
Hundreds	مئات	Successfully	بشكل ناجح
Thousands	آلاف	Nothing	لا شيء
Years	سنوات	Stolen	مسروق
Broken the law	اخترق القانون	Physically	ماديا - ملموس
Reading	قراءة	Damaged	متضرر
Book	كتاب	Recent	حديث
History	تاريخ	Number	عدد
Law-making	صناعة القانون	Access	وصول
Anyone	أي شخص	Account	حسابات
Committed	ارتكب - تورط	Bank	مصرفية
Record	يسجل - يدون	Grown	نما - كبر
Cheating	غش	Business	عمل تجاري
Severely	بقسوة	Attracted	يجذب
Essay	مقالات	Tiny	صغير جدا
Sergeant	ضابط (رقيب)	Order	يطلب
Interviewed	قابل	Goods	بضائع
Detectives	محققون	Paying	دفع
So far	حتى الآن	Break into	اقتحام
Family	عائلة	Move	ينتقل / يتحرك
Recently	مؤخرا	Viruses	فيروسات
Revising	يراجع - ينقح	Affect	يؤثر
Science	علوم	Worldwide	حول العالم - عالمي
Exam	امتحان	Shortage	عجز - نقص
Plan	خطة - يخطط	Leading	يؤدي
Pass on	يمرر	Hunger	الجوع

confidential	سرية	scale	مقياس
Meeting	مقابلة	Great	عظيم
Conversations	محادثات	Wealth	ثروة
Allow	يسمح	Necessity	ضرورة
Persuade	يقنع	Natural	طبيعي
Worthless	عديم القيمة	Disaster	كارثة
Solve	يحل	Early	باكرا
Stealing	سرقة	Century	قرن
Personal	شخصي	Agriculture	الزراعة
Details	تفاصيل	Farmers	مزارعين
Discover	يكشف	Poor	فقير
Lying	كذب	Old-fashion	قديم الموضة
Cheating	غش	Methods	أساليب - طرق
Get	يحصل على	Earn	يكسب
Bad	سيء	Disease	مرض - علة
Program	برنامج	Destroyed	دمر
Damages	اضرار	Food	طعام
Ensuring	ضمان	During	خلال
Traffic	المرور	The next	القادمة
Speed	سرعة	Die	يموت
Limits	حدود	Quarter	ربع
Motorist	سائق دراجة	Population	عدد سكان
Fast	سريع - بسرعة	Parts	أجزاء
Residential	سكنية - مأهولة	Small	صغير
Areas	مناطق	Island	جزيرة
Banned	ممنوع	Ocean	محيط
Migration	هجرة - نزوح	August	أب
Large	كبيرة	Earth	الكرة الأرضية - الأرض
Foreign	غريبة - اجنبية	Tremors	هزات
Leave- left	يغادر - غادر	Gradually	تدريجيا
Illustrated	وضح	Frequent	متكررة
Choose- chose	يختار - اختار	Beginning	بداية
Success	نجاح	October	تشرين الأول
Development	تطور	Decided to	قرر أن
Deteriorate	يتدهور - ينهار	No longer	لم يعد
Emigrate	يهاجر	Safe	آمن
Economic	اقتصادي	Evacuated	أخليت
Activity	نشاط	Nearby	مجاورة
Concerned with	مهتم بـ	Ship	سفينة
Raw	خام	Picked up	التقط - أخذ
Materials	مواد	Take- took	يأخذ - اخذ
Manufactures	سلع - منتجات	South	جنوب
Serious	خطير - جدي	Passed	مر - تجاوز
See- saw	يرى - رأى	Weekly	أسبوعيا
Volcano	بركان	Earnings	مكاسب
Erupt	يثور - ينفجر	Earthquake	زلزال
Stayed	بقي - مكث	Caused	سبب

Volcanic	بركاني	destruction	دمار
Stopped	توقف	Disastrous	كارثية
Voted	صوتوا	Crops	محاصيل
Go back- return	يعود	Mass	هائلة
However	على أي حال	Activity	نشاط
Adapted	تأقلموا - تكيفوا	Economic	اقتصادي
Elderly	كبار السن - مسنين	Development	تطور
Changes	تغيرات	Chemistry	كيمياء
Couples	ازواج	Physics	فيزياء
Married	تزوج	Sailed	ابحر
Babies	اطفال	February	شباط
Born	وُلد	Hit	يضرِب - يصطدم
Arabian Gulf	الخليج العربي	Moroccan	المغربية
Transformed	تحول	Agadir	آغادير
States	ولايات - إمارات	Although	بالرغم من
Funded by	مُولت	Lasted	استمر - دام
Gas	الغاز	Second	ثانية
Needs	حاجات	Destructive	مدمر
Construction	بناء - تشييد	Rescue	انقاذ
Industries	صناعات	Team	فريق
Lead- led	يقود - قاد	Arrive	يصل
Huge	ضخم	Completely	بشكل كامل
Demand for	طلب على	Refugees	لاجئين - نازحين
Skilled	ماهرون	Inhabitants	سكان
Workers	عمال	Injured	أصاب
Region	منطقة	Late	أواخر
High- tech	تقنية عالية	Young	صغير شاب
All over the Gulf	في كل أنحاء الخليج	Rare	نادر
Find- found	يجد - وجد	imagine	يتخيل

Nervous	عصبي - متوتر	Greatly	بشكل كبير
Airport	مطار	Awareness	وعي
Fly	يطير	Fragile	هش - ضعيف
confident	واثق	Care	عناية
Driving	القيادة	Precious	ثمين
Test	فحص - اختبار	Seriously	بشكل جدي
Fail	يفشل - يُخفق	Improving	تحسين
Twice	مرتين	Out of the blue	بشكل مفاجئ
Recognize	يدرك - يتعرف على	Red tape	روتين حكومي
Get up	ينهض	To be black and white	مطبوع - مكتوب بوضوح
Smiling	يبتسم	To see red	يغضب
Contact	يتصل - يتواصل	To give the green light	يسمح
Switch off	يطفى	To put someone on the black list	يفصح
Accurate	دقيق	Accused	اتهم
Definition	تعريف	Companies	شركات
Once	مرة	Incinerator	محرق - فرن حرق قمامة

Throw away	يرمي	Clearly	بشكل واضح
Issue	قضية	Printed	مطبوع
Polluted	ملوث	Passport	جواز سفر
River	نهر	Paperwork	اعمال كتابية
Glass	زجاج	Administration	إدارة
Metal	معدن	Unexpectedly	بشكل غير متوقع
Cardboard	كرتون	Competition	منافسة - تنافس
Simply	ببساطة	Running out of	ينفذ
Under	تحت	Minority	أقلية
Ground	ارض	Keep up	يواكب - يتابع
Bury	يدفن	Changes	تغييرات
Rubbish	نفاية	Cut down on	يقلل
Unwanted	غير مرغوب به	Packaging	التغليف - التعليب
Unusable	غير قابل للاستعمال	Come up against	يواجه
Points	نقاط - اهداف	Plan	خطة - يخطط
Tools	أدوات	Looking forward to	يتطلع - يتشوق
Reprocess	يعيد معالجة	Scientists	علماء
Provide	يزود	Come up with	يخترع
Electricity	كهرباء	Reprocessing	إعادة معالجة
Fridges	ثلاجات	Put up with	يتحمل
Batteries	بطاريات	Accept/stand/ tolerate	يقبل - يتحمل - يطيق
Equipment	معدات	Unpleasant	غير سار
Offence	إساءة - اذى	Invent/ discover/ find	يخترع
Household	منزلي	The latest	الاحدث
Forefront	طلبة - مقدمة	Meet/face	يقابل - يواجه
Regional	إقليمية	Reduce	يقلل
Hosting	مستضيف - استضافة	Wait	ينتظر
Conferences	مؤتمرات	Pleasure	سرور
Dedicated	تكرس	Wishes	رغبات
Protection	حماية	Regret	ندم
Plants	نباتات	Criticism	نقد
Dispose	يطرح - يتخلص من	annoyance	انزعاج
Safely	بأمان	The mayor	العمدة
Substances	مواد	Discuss	يناقش
Easily	بسهولة	Expect	يتوقع
In charge of	مسؤول عن	Realize	يدرك
Suppose	يفترض	Problem	مشكلة
Annoying	مزعج - إزعاج	Several	عديدة
Hopefully	بتفاؤل - مفعم بالأمل	Advisors	مستشارون
Be able to	يكون قادرا أن	The cause	السبب
Eventually	أخيرا	Suddenly	فجأة
Tired	متعب	Site	موقع
The city center	مركز المدينة	The edge	حافة
throughout	عبر - على مر	Remembers	يتذكر
Moved	انتقل	Members	افراد
Another	آخر	Poison	سم
Country	بلد	The fumes	الروائح - الابخرة

Migrants	مهاجرون	Unburied	غير مدفونة
Choose-chose	يختار - اختار	In fact	في الحقيقة
Emigrate	يهاجر	The council	المجلس
Wars	حروب	Furious	غاضبون
Natural	طبيعية	Resign	يستقيل
Disasters	كوارث	In response	ردا على ذلك
Economic	اقتصادية	Smoke	يدخن
Reasons	أسباب	Adverts	إعلانات
Rise- rose-risen	يرتفع - ارتفع	Collect	يجمع
Sharply	بحدة	Enough	كافي
Fall-fell-fallen	يسقط - سقط	Maths	رياضيات
Settle	يستقر	Quickly	بسرعة
Entered	دخل	Storm	عاصفة
Celebration	احتفال	Day/daily	يوم - يومي
Cupboards	خزانة ملابس	Major // majority	كثير - الاكثرية
mainly	بشئ أساسي	Chaos // chaotic	فوضى - فوضوي
Prepare	يحضر	Guilt // guilty	ذنب - مذنب
Tidy	يرتب	Scene	مشهد
Call	يتصل- ينادي	Accident	حادث
Die	يموت	Fault	خطأ
Fly away	يطير بعيدا	Region	منطقة
Happen	يحدث	Disaster // disastrous	كارثة - كارثية
Turn	يتحول - دور	Effect	تأثير
Wake up	يستيقظ	Affect	يؤثر
Parks	منتزهات	Crops	محاصيل
Forests	غابات	Drinking water	مياه شرب
lakes	بحيرات	Infect // infection	يعدي - عدوى
Clean	نظيف	Spread	ينتشر
During	خلال	Population	عدد السكان
Grey	رمادي	Hard	بجد
The sky	السماء	Amount	كمية
Blue	ازرق	Make sure	يتأكد
Plants	نباتات	National	وطني
Trees	أشجار	International	دولي
Birds	طيور	Flat	شقة
Noise	ضجة	Urgently	بالحاح
Traffic	مرور	Office	مكتب
Any longer	اكثر من ذلك	Workers	عمال
Lack	نقص	Improved	حسن
Space	مساحة - فراغ	Recently	مؤخرا
Housing	سكن - إسكان	Situation	حالة
Facilities	تسهيلات	Especially	خصوصا
Enjoy	يستمتع	Bad	سيء
Out-of-town	خارج البلدة	Suggest	يقترح
Areas	مناطق	Residents	سكان
Range	سلسلة	Get together	يتجمعون
Convenient	ملائم - مناسب	Agree	يوافق

Excellent	ممتاز	Set	مجموعة
Matter	مسألة - أمر	Recommendations	مقترحات - توصيات
Takes (an hour)	يستغرق (ساعة)	Private	خاص
Terrible	فظيع	Parked	(سيارة) واقفة
Overcrowded	مكتظ - شديد الازدحام	Outside	خارج
Uncomfortable	غير مريح	Walked	مشى
Better	أفضل	Buying	شراء
Transport	نقل	Afford	يدفع
The smallest	الأصغر	Low-paid	أجر منخفض
Activity Book (1)			
convention	اتفاقية	Gender	جنس
Protect	يحمي	Nationality	جنسية
Injured	مصابون	Views	وجهات نظر
Soldiers	جنود	Sick	مريض
Civilians	مدنيون	Prejudice	تحيز - تحامل
Treated	يعاملون	Victims	ضحايا
Well	بشئ جيد	Forbidden	ممنوع
With respect	بإحترام	Harshly	بقسوة
Treaty	معاهدة	Army	جيش
Due to	وقفا ل - تبعاً ل	Formal	رسمي
Significantly	بشكل هام	Attitude	موقف - سلوك
Updated	حُدثت	Signed	وَقَعَت
Follow	يتبع	Paid	دَفَع (مال)
The agreement	الموافقة	Subject	موضوع
Important	هام	Investigation	تحري - تحقيق
Neutral	حيادية	Signify	يعني
Care for	تعتني بـ	Squash	لعبة السكواش
Wounded	الجرحي	Container	وعاء - حاوية
The Red Crescent	الهلال الأحمر	Unkind	غير لطيف
Provides	يزود	Not generous	غير كريم - بخيل
Aid	مساعدة	Quality	نوعية
Peacetimes	أوقات السلم	Held	أقيم - عُقد
Ambulance	الإسعاف	Carried	حمل
Symbol	رمز	Documents	وثائق
Street	شارع	Leather	جلدية
Attack	يهاجم	Illustration	توضيح
Allowed to	يسمح له	Come out of	يخرج - يطلع من
Fight	يحارب - يقاتل	Library	مكتبة
Hurt	مصاب	Research	بحث
Ignore	يتجاهل	Come off	يخرج من
Prisoners	سجناء	Pitch	ملعب كرة قدم
Receive	يتلقى	Meal	وجبة
Medical	طبية	Celebrate	يحتفل
Nurses	ممرضات	Graduation	تخرج
Involved	المتورطين - المشتركين	Interviews	يجري مقابلة
Conflict	صراع	Cross	يعبر
Religion	الدين - الديانة	Mountains	جبال

Instrument	أداة	Forge	يخوض - يجتاز
Come back	يعود	Rivers	انهار
Activities	نشاطات	Insects	حشرات
Demand	طلب	Extensive	واسعة
Purchase	يشترى - شراء	Distances	مسافات
Sorts	أنواع	Continents	قارات
Embraced	اعتنقت	Oceans	محيطات
Consider	يعتبر	Creatures	مخلوقات
Advantages	محاسن	Halfway	نصف الطريق
Disadvantages	مساوئ	The grey whale	الحوت الرمادي
Unsociable	غير اجتماعي	Northern	شمالي
Communicate	يتواصل	Plenty of	وفرة- كثرة من
Normally	بشكل عادي	Colder	ابرد
Health	الصحة	Temperate	معتدل
Suffers	يعاني	Weather	طقس
Periods	فترات	Involves	يتضمن
Headaches	صداع - الام رأس	Escape	يهرب
Properly	بشكل لائق	Enemies	أعداء
Doubt	يشك - شك	Rarely	نادرا
There is	يوجد	Advance	يتقدم
Stay	يبقى	Steadily	بثبات
Leisure	فراغ	Repeatedly	بشكل متكرر
Impossible	مستحيل	Mild	لطيف - معتدل
Possible	ممکن	Temperatures	درجات الحرارة
Dangers	مخاطر	Bring up	يربي
Useful	مفيد	Living	حي
Benefitted	استفاد	Address	عنوان
associated	مرتبط - مشارك	Century	قرن
Launched	اطلق	Centimes	سنتيمات
scheme	مشروع	Algerian	جزائري
Point of view	وجهة نظر	Dinar	دينار
Certain	أكيد	Destroying	يدمر
Warmer	أدفئ	Unemployment	بطالة
Northwards	باتجاه الشمال	Falling	هبوط - انخفاض
Southwards	باتجاه الجنوب	Permanent	دائم
Winter	شئاء	Permanently	بشكل دائم
Summer	صيف	Destruction	دمار
Autumn	خريف	Average	معدل
Spring	ربيع	Earn	يكسب
Movement	تنقل - حركة	Earnings	مكاسب
Return	العودة	Double	ضعف - مضاعفة
Journey	رحلة	Industry	صناعة
Original	اصلي	Tea	شاي
Recurrent	متكررة	Leave-left	يغادر - غادر
Events	احداث	Aeroplane	طائرة
Raise	يربي	Worried about	قلق بشأن
Young	صغار	Plane	طائرة

Incredibly	بشكل هائل	Journey	رحلة
Route	طريق- درب	Scared of	خائف من
Generation	جيل	Flying	طيران
Land	ارض - يابسة	Turbulence	اضطراب
,Sleep-slept	ينام - نام	Wood	خشب
Lovely	جميل - جذاب	Pulp	عجينة الورق
Apartment	شقة	Commonly	بشكل شائع
Provided	يزود	Environmentalists	علماء البيئة
Job	عمل	Persuaded	اقنع
Run	يدير	Increasing	متزايد
Engineering	هندسية	Awareness	وعي
Firm	شركة	Containers	حاويات
Build-built	يبني - بني	Parts	أجزاء
Bridges	جسور	Agencies	وكالات
Attend	يحضر	Programmes	برامج
All over the world	بكل انحاء العالم	Greater	اعظم - اكبر
Difficult	صعب	Education	تعليم - تربية
Getting used to	معتادا على	Commercially	تجاريا
Away from	بعيدا عن	Grown	نما
Fit in	يتأقلم	Long-term	طويلة الأمد
Friendly	ودود	Crops	محاصيل
Learn-learnt	يتعلم - علم	Cut down	يقطع
Culture	ثقافة	Plant	نباتات
Felt ill	شعر بالمرض	Papermakers	صانعو الورق
Dream-dreamt	يحلم - حلم	Sustainable	متجدد
Surprised	متفاجئ	Forests	غابات
Asleep	نائم	Facts	حقائق
retired	تقاعد	Producing	ينتج
Look for	يبحث عن	Proportion	نسبة - حصة
Parents	والدان	household	منزلي
Nearly	تقريبا	Cardboard	كرتون
Break	يكسر - فاصل	Tonne	طن
Offered	قَدَمَ - عَرَضَ	Save	يوفر - ينقذ
Describing	يصف	Reduce	يقلل
Sequence	سلسلة	Harmful	مؤذي
Events	احداث	Rots	يتعفن - يفسد
Midnight	منتصف الليل	Methane	غاز الميثان
Half-asleep	نصف نائم	Despite	بالرغم من
The wind	الرياح	Dependence on	معتمد على
Blowing	تهب	Stored	خزّن
Shattered	حطمت	Interests	اهتمامات
Immediately	حالا	Continue	يستمر- يتابع
Leapt out of	قفز من	Crushed	اصطدم
Rushed	اندفع	Decay	يتفسخ - يفسد
All right	على ما يرام	Fabric	نسيج
Staring out of	يحدق إلى الخارج	Gas	غاز
Peacefully	بشكل آمن	Replace	يستبدل

Luckily	لحسن الحظ	Burying	دفن
Okay	حسنا - على مايرام	Furniture	أثاث منزلي
Knocked	قرع - طرّق	Black	اسود
Reply	رد - جواب	Blue	ازرق
Dressed	مرتد ثيابه	Brown	بني
Cloth	قماش	Green	اخضر
Cotton	قطن	Red	احمر
Fibres	ألياف	White	ابيض
Grass	عشب	Yellow	اصفر
Sugar cane	قصب السكر	Letter	رسالة - حرف
Rumour	إشاعة	Unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
Calm down	يهدي	Plans	خطط
Lazy	كسول	Close / near	قريب
Energy	طاقة	Dentists	أطباء اسنان
Amount	كمية	Intend to	ينوي ان
Fat	دهون - سمين	Wages	أجور - رواتب
Gets worst	يصبح أسوأ	Simple	بسيط
Shy	خجول	Share	يشارك
In public	للعمامة - امام الجمهور	Accommodation	سكن - إقامة
Adverts	إعلانات	Eastern	شرقي
Slow	بطيء	Primary	ابتدائي - اولي
Reader	قارئ	Got married	تزوج
Busy	مشغول	The couple	الثنائي (الزوجان)
Lost	فقد - خسر	Imagine	يتخيل
Keys	مفاتيح	Suffered from	عانى من
Theatre	مسرح	Shock	صدمة
Based on	معتمد على	Pale	شاحب
Statistics	إحصائيات	Perhaps	ربما
Bar chart	مخطط بياني	Taking up	البدء بـ
Non-British	غير بريطانيون	Bump into	يصطدم بـ - يخبط بـ
citizens	مواطنين	Walk	يمشي
Returned	عاد	Wonder	يتعجب
Total	كلي - إجمالي	Sing-sang	يغني - غنى
population	عدد سكان	Authorities	السلطات
Arrivals	القادمين	Picking	قطف
traditionally	تقليديا	Vegetables	خضار
Growing	متزايدة - نامية	Repetitive	متكرر

Module (2)			
The earth	كوكب الأرض	Dry lands	أراضي جافة
At risk	في خطر	Sahara Desert	الصحراء العربية الكبرى
Save	ينقذ	Covered with	مغطى بـ
Planet	كوكب	Process	عملية
Plants	نباتات	Productive	منتج - معطاء
Nature	الطبيعية	Changes into	يتحول إلى
Under threat	تحت التهديد - الخطر	Increasingly	بشكل متزايد
Climate	مناخ	Billion	بليون
Cultivate	يزرع - يحرث	Suffers from	يعاني من
Dust	غبار	Occurs	يحدث
Erode	يتآكل - التآكل (الحت)	There is no	لا يوجد
Graze	يرعي الماشية	Harsh	قاسي
Soil	التربة	Top	قمة - أعلى
Survive	يبقى حياً	Layer	طبقة
Wildfire	حريق هائل	Depend on	يعتمد على
Biome	بيت نباتات	Greener	أكثر خضارا
Dome	قبة	In order to	لكي
Environmentalist	عالم بيئة	Proportion	نسبة - حصة
Exotic	غريب	Shortage	نقص
greenhouse	بيت زجاجي	Tend to	يميل إلى
Humidity	رطوبة	Overcultivate	يجور بالحرارة
Temperate	معتدل	Total	كلي
Waterfall	شلال	Poor	فقير
Camouflage	التنويه	Unproductive	غير منتجة - غير معطاءة
Congregate	يتجمع	Overgraze	يجور بالرعي
Endangered	مهدد بالخطر	Permanently	بشكل دائم
Evade	يهرب - يتجنب	Kills off	قتل
Extinction	إنقراض	In addition to	بالإضافة إلى
Habitat	موطن	Farming	زراعة
Predator	مفترس	Deforestation	تصحر
Shallow	ضحل - قليل العمق	Cutting down	تقطيع
Species	أنواع	Agricultural	زراعي
Associated with	مرتبط بـ	Wind	رياح
Dry	جاف	Blowing	يهب
Powder	مسحوق (بودرة)	Washing away	يجرف
Stay	يبقى - يقيم	Produces	ينتج
Alive	حيا	Distances	مسافات
Conditions	ظروف - أحوال	Create	يخلق
Grow	ينمو - يزرع	Greater	يشكل
Spreads	ينتشر	Pressure	ضغط
Field	حقل	Severe	اعظم
Grass	عشب	Escape	يهرب
Land	يابسة - ارض	In danger	في خطر
Growing	متزايد	Average	معدل
Crops	محاصيل	Cloud // Cloudy	غيم - غائم
Hectares	هكتارات	cold	بارد

Desert	صحراء	Lightning	برق
Desertification	تصحّر	Storm//stormy	عاصفة- عاصف
Sun//sunny	شمس - مشمس	Support	يدعم
Different from	مختلف من	Conservation	حماية
Air	هواء	Programmes	برامج
Atmosphere	الجو	Efficiency	كفاية
Wet	رطب - مبلل	Irrigation	الري
Calm	هادئ	Rural	ريفية
Clear	صافي - واضح - نقي	Cooperatives	تعاونية
Rain// rainy	مطر - ماطر	Implementation	تطبيق
Thunder	رعد	Knowledge	معرفة
Particular	محدد	Ultimately	أخيراً- جوهرياً
Low	منخفض - قليل	Curtail	يبتر- يقلص- يقلل
Temperatures	درجات الحرارة	Unwarranted	غير مسموح به- غير مجاز
Celebrate	يحتفل	Consumption	استهلاك
Useful	مفيد	Prevail	يعم- يسود
Weather forecasting	النشرة الجوية	Facing	مواجهة- يواجه
Perfect	كامل - تام - مثالي	Contribute	يساهم
Wrongly	بالخطأ	Usage	استخدام
Badly	بشكل سيء	Important	هام
Spilt	يسكب	Importance	أهمية
Rewrite	يعيد كتابة	Whole	كامل- كلي
Misheard	يسئ السمع	Project	مشروع
Misbehaved	يسئ التصرف	Museum	متحف
Worse	أسوأ	Countryside	ريف
Flooding	فيضان	The south-west	الجنوبي الغربي
Caused by	متسبب بـ	Popular	مشهور
Rising	ارتفاع	Attraction	معلم
Levels	مستويات	Specially-built	مبنى خصيصاً
Pollution	تلوث	Domes	قباب
Resulting	نتاجاً	Biomes	بيوت نباتية
Reply	رد - يرد - يجيب	Carefully	بحذر
Consuming	استهلاك	Controlled	تحكم- سيطر
Leading	يقود الى	Giant	هائل- عملاق
In complete	ناقص- غير كامل	Contains	يحتوي
Spider gram	مخطط عنكبوتي	Exotic	غريب
Scarcity	قلة- ندرة	Purposes	أهداف
Lack of	نقص في	Dependent	تابع- عالة على غيره
Presents	يقدم	Educate	يتقّف- يعلم
Hurdles	موانع- معوقات	Preserving	يحافظ على- يحتكر
Aside from	ماعدا	Fascinating	ساحرة- فائنة
Fulfilling	ينجز- ينفذ- يفي	Interactive	تفاعلي
Fresh	طازج- نقي	Exhibits	معارض- يعرض
Preservation	حماية- وقاية	Combines	يضم- يوحد- يدمج
Global	عالمي	Educational	تربوي- تعليمي
Challenge	التحدي	Value	قيمة
Perpetually	على الدوام(الى الأبد)	Scientific	علمي

Unprecedented	غير مسبوق- جديد	Interest	اهتمام
Demands	طلبات	Variety	تنوع- تشكيلية
In turn	بدوره	Spectacular	مدهش
Led to	قاد الى- أدى الى	Evaluate	يُثمن- يقيم
Prompted	شجعت- حثت	Attract	يجذب
Attention	الانتباه	The hill	التل
Tropics	استوائية- مدارية	Medieval	من القرون الوسطى
Harm/damage	ضرر- أدى	Citadel	قلعة
Flow	يتدفق- يسيل- متدفق	Views	مناظر- وجهات نظر
Stream	جدول- نهر	In credible	بشكل كبير - لا يصدق
Height	طول- ارتفاع	Plain	سهل
Unusual	غير عادي	Dark	ظلام- غامق
Foreign	اجنبي- غريب	Pink	قرنفلي(احمر وردي)
Busy	مشغول- مزدحم	Purple	ارجواني
Return	يعود- العودة	Sight	منظر- روية
Biology	علم الأحياء	Sand	رمل
Rainforest	غابة مطرية	Gazelles	غزلان
Middle	منتصف	High	عالي
Cross	يعبر	Horned	مقرن(له قرون)
Bridge	جسر	Extinct	منقرض
Aubergine	الباذنجان	Months	أشهر
Peanuts	فستق	Individuals	أفراد
Pineapple	أناناس	Congregate	جماعي- محتشد
Dependent on	معتمد على	Herds	قطعان
Interested on	مهتم بـ	Ideally	بشكل مثالي
Keen on	متحمس لـ	Suited	ملائم- مناسب
Different from	مختلف عن	Heads	رؤوس
Full of	مليء بـ	Sand colored	بلون الرمال
Aware of	واعي لـ مدرك لـ	Bodies	أجسام
Famous for	مشهور بـ	Blend into	ممزوج الى- مندمج الى
Satisfied with	راضي- مقتنع بـ	Camouflaging	تمويه
Crowds	حشود- جماهير	Predators	حيوانات مفترسة
Spoiled	يتلف- يفسد- ينهب	Mammals	ثدييات
Sample	عينة- يختبر	Weighing	يزن
Account	حساب- وصف	Speeds	سرعان
Positive	إيجابي	Per hour	بالساعة
Negative	سلبي	Jumpers	قافزون
Ancient	قديم	Agility	رشاقة- خفة الحركة
Site	موقع	Evade	يتجنب- يهرب
The bank	ضفة- مصرف	Consuming	يستهلك
The Orontes River	نهر العاصي	Shoots	نباتات
Extensive	هائل- شامل- واسع	Roots	جذور
Ruins	أثار	Leaves	أوراق
Tourists	سياح	Stems	جذوع
Civilizations	حضارات	Overall	عموما- ككل
Set up	ينظم	Bodyweight	وزن الجسم

Camp	مخيم	Drink	يشرب
Stars	نجوم	The hottest	الأكثر حرارة- الأحر
Enormous	ضخم	Season	فصل
Columns	أعمدة	Dig	يحفر- يحرث
Walls	جدران	Shallow	ضحل- قليل
High	عالية	Pits	حفرات- يحفر
Amazing	مدهشة	Lie	يتمدد- يكذب
Scorching	لاذع- محرق- يحرق	Cooler	ابرد
Climbed up	تسلق	Soil	تربة
Loss	خسارة	Windfall	كسب مفاجئ- ما تسقطه الريح
Habitat	موطن	Extra	إضافي
Hunting	الصيد	Extinct	منقرض
Efforts	جهود	Polar	قطبي
Breeding	تكاثر	Melting	يدوب- دوبان
Release into	يحرر الي- ينطلق الي	Global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
wild	بري	Ice	جليد
Battle	معركة	Bats	خفافيش
Abilities	مقدرات	Feathers	ريش
Location	موقع	Thin	رقيق- نحيف
Typical	نموذجي	Different from	مختلف عن
Lifestyle	نمط حياة	Dependent on	معتمد على
Diet	حمية	Aware of	واعي من
Warm	دافئ	Famous for	مشهور بـ
Blood	دم	Interested in	مهتم بـ
Fur	فرو	Located	واقع - متموضع
Hair	شعر	The capital	العاصمة
Skin	جلد	Link	رابط - يربط - يصل
Lay	يتمدد - يستلقي	Motorways	طرق سريعة
Eggs	بيض	Airport	مطار
Soft	ناعم	Passengers	مسافرين
Shells	قشور	Watering	سقاية
Feathers	ريش	Directed	موجه
Birds	طيور	Man-made	مصنوع يدويا
Reptiles	زواحف	Tunnels	أنفاق
Vulture	نسر	Farms	مزارع
Snake	أفعى	Six-lane	سته مسارات
Bat	خفاش	Roads	طرق
Camel	جمل	Mixture	مزيج
Eagle	صقر	Desalinated	تحلى- محلى
Lizard	سحلية	Include	تتضمن
Mouse	فار	Tomatoes	الطماطم- البندورة
Owl	بومة	Cucumbers	خيار
Parrot	ببغاء	Lettuce	خس
Rabbit	أرنب	Strawberries	الفراولة - الفريز
Turtle	سلحفاة	Alone	وحيدا
Report	تقرير	Permanent	دائم
Owners	مالكين- أصحاب	Damaged/ harmed	أضر- أذى

In favour of	لصالح – مؤيد لـ	Opposite	ضد- معاكس
Wetlands	أهوار	Temporary	مؤقت
Suitable	مناسب	Misread	يسيء قراءة
Tiles	عناوين	Reread	يعيد القراءة
Comment	تعليق	Left	متبقي
Respect	يحترم	Assistant	مساعد محل
Community	مجتمع	Overcharged	يطلب زيادة
In particular	بالتحديد	Undercharged	يطلب أقل
Burgeoning	يزدهر- أزدهار	Overcooked	مطبوخ كثير (مبالغ بطبخه)
Consensus	اجتماع- اتفاق- جماعي	Undercooked	نئى (غير مطبوخ جيدا)
Convinced	مقتنع	Obviously	بوضوح
Utilize	يستخدم- يستفيد	Be careful	كن حذرا
Chemicals	مواد كيميائية	Cassette	كاسيت
Misuse	يسيء استخدام	Overwind	يلف كثيرا (ينعطف كثيرا)
Reuse	يعيد استخدام	rewind	يعيد لـ
Activity Book (2)			
Feeding	إطعام- يطعم	Trunk	جذع
Chickens	الدجاج	Sharp	حاد
Covers	يغطي	Pointed	أبرية
Surface	سطح	Stem	ساق- جذع
At least	على الأقل	Enemies	أعداء
Tribes	قبائل	Attack	يهاجم
Deep	عميق	Insects	حشرات
Size	قياس	Acacia	الإكاسيا
Location	موقع	Nightshade	عنب الثعلب
Vital	حيوي	Chestnut	الكستناء
Carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	Nettle	القرص
Dry	جاف	Cactus	الصبار
Dusty	مغبر	Strange	غريب
Soya beans	فوليا الصويا	Roots	جذور
Export	يصدّر – تصدير	Constant	متواصل
increasingly	بشكل متزايد	Stings	يلدغ – يلسع – لسعة - لدغة
Turned into	تحول إلى	Quantities	كميات
Consumption	استهلاك	Inject	يحقن
Based on	معتمد على	By means	بواسطة
Ranchers	رعاة ماشية	Poison	سم
Cattle	ماشية	Berries	التوت
Loggers	حطابين اخشاب	Ants	نمل
Tropical	مداري	Branches	اغصان
Hardwood	خشب صلب	Sticky	لزج – دبق
Oil	نفت – زيت	Gum	صمغ
At the expense	على حساب	Paint	طلاء
In addition	بالإضافة إلى	Prevent	يمنع
Deforestation	إتلاف الغابات	Feet	أقدام
Devastating	مدمر محطم	Wings	اجنحة
Native	اصلي	Get stuck	يعلق
Medicines	ادوية	Escape	يهرب

Shelter	ملجأ - مأوى	Chewing gum	علكة
Influence on	يؤثر على	Turnips	اللفت
Consume	يستهلك	Lentils	العدس
Destructive	مدمر	Keen on	مولع بـ
Mishear	يسئ سمع	Encyclopedia	موسوعة
Recognize	يتعرف على - يدرك	Ring	يرن
Redo	يعيد القيام بـ	Doorbell	جرس الباب
Employees	موظفون	Postman	ساعي البريد
So that	لذلك	Waves	يلوح
With the result that	بالنتيجة لذلك	Grades	علامات
Stamps	طوابع	Approaching	قريب - مقرب
Diaries	مفكرات	Sound	صوت
In front of	امام	Neighborhood	الجوار
Seed	بذور	Lights	أضواء
Thorn	شوكة	Switch on/off	يشعل / يطفى
Engine	محرك	Civilization	حضارة
Accent	لهجة	Populated	مأهول
Graduates	يتخرج	Pocket	جيب - كيس
Species	أنواع	Skin	جلد
Spotted	لمح - لاحظ	Landscape	منظر طبيعي
Colourful	ملون	Suited	ملائم
Close to	قريب من	Flat	شقة - مسطح
Underwater	تحت الماء	Block	كتلة مصطفة
Trip	رحلة	Floats	يعوم - يطفو - عربات
Shipwreck	حطام سفينة	Lay	ينمدد
wrecked	محطم	Blood	دم
Boat	قارب	Nests	اعشاش
Wetsuits	بدلات سباحة	Grass	عشب
Nesting	مأوى - يأوي	Twigs	اغصان صغيرة - عيدان
Shore	شاطئ	Feathers	ريش
Lay	يستلقي - يضع	Steal-stole - stolen	يسرق
Eggs	بيض	Hunted	إصطاد
Disturb	يزعج	Tusk	انياب
Habitats	موطن	Paths	ممرات
Terrain	منطقة - تضاريس	Fur	فراء
Survive	يبقى حيا	Mining	التعدين (استخراج المعدن)
Lizards	سحالي	Coast	ساحل
Arctic	القطب الشمالي	Wildlife	حياة برية
Particular	محدد	Presenting	يقدم
Penguins	بطاريق	Sides	جوانب
Emperor	إمبراطور	Argument	نقاش
Common	شائع - مشهور	Exist	يوجد
Icebergs	جبال جليدية	Zoos	حدائق حيوانات
Kangaroos	الكنغر	Keeping	يبقى - إبقاء
Relatives	أقارب	Cruel	قاسي - وحشي
Wallabies	كنيغرات (كنغر صغير)	Bred	تكاثر - تناسل
Wombats	ومبات (حيوان جرابي)	Giant	عملاق

Bears	دببة	Observe	يراقب
Marsupials	جربيات	Behavior	سلوك - تصرف
Pouch	كيس - جراب	Captivity	اسر - عبودية
Plains	سهول	Cages	اقفاص
Rocky	صخري	Curious	فضولي
Remote	بعيد - ناء	Placed/ situated	متموضع - متوضع
Regions	مناطق	Greenhouses	بيت زجاجي
Jerboas	جربوع	Gases	غازات
Extremely	بشكل كبير - بشكل مفرط	Harmful	مؤذي ضار
Front	امامي	Mars	المريخ
Legs	ساقين	Methane	غاز الميثان
Enable	يتمكن	Keep	يبقى - يحفظ
Hop	ينط - يقفز	The heat	الحرارة
Predators	مفترسون	Planet	كوكب
Nocturnal	ليلي	Freezing	مجمد
Half	نصف	Enormous	ضخم
Conditions	ظروف	Quantities	كميات
Far	بعيد	Fossil	مستحاثة
Fuels	وقود	Melting	يذوب - ذائب
Coal	فحم	Burning	يحترق - احتراق
Are burnt	تُحرق	Worried about	قلق بشأن
Rising	مرتفعة	Posted	مرسلة
Heavy	غزيرة - كثيفة - ثقيلة	Exhausted	متعب - منهك
Released	منطلق - منبعث	Meeting	مقابلة - اجتماع
Atmosphere	الجو	Occupy	يحتل مساحة - يشغل
The ice	الجليد	Capital	عاصمة
Eventually	أخيرا	Popular	شعبي - مشهور
coast	ساحل	Tourist	سائح
Flooded	مغمور بالماء	Attraction	معلم سياحي
Warning	تحذير	Destination	وجهة - مكان مقصود
authorities	سلطات	Monuments	نصب تذكارية (اضرحة)
Introduce	يقدم	Jewelry	مجوهرات
Human beings	البشر	Lucky	محظوظ
Poles	القطبين	Panda	دب الباندا
Individual	فردى	Display	يعرض - معرض
Immediate	مباشر - حالي	Hardly	بصعوبة - بحدّة
The waiter	النادل - الخادم	Temporary	مؤقت
Throw away	يرمي	Permanent	دائم
Bananas	موز	Career	مهنة
Survival	البقاء	Engineer	مهندس
Historical	تاريخي	Bill	فاتورة

Module (3)			
Advise	نصيحة	Active	نشيط - فعال
Colleague	زميل	Aspects	جوانب
Interact	يتفاعل	Crucial	حاسم - هام
Lifestyle	نمط حياة	Healthy	صحي
Outlook	نظرة	Well-being	رفاهية
Secret	سر	Farther more	الاكثر من ذلك
Socialize	يتواصل اجتماعيا	Recommend	ينصح
Successful	ناجح	Exercise	يتمرّن - تمرين
Deserted	مهجور	Mind	عقل
Inhabitant	ساكن	Doing puzzles	حل الالغاز
Overcrowding	ازدحام	Doing crosswords	حل كلمات متقاطعة
Phenomenon	ظاهرة	Chess	شطرنج
Profitable	مفيد	Keep busy	يبقى مشغول
Public services	خدمات عامة	Related	متعلقة
Stress	توتر - جهد	Associate	تترافق مع
Rural	ريفي	Describe	يصف
Urban	مدني	Interact	يتفاعل
Biography	السيرة الذاتية	Support	يدعم - دعم
Blow	ضربة	Married	متزوج
Bow	قوس - يقوس	Marriage	زواج
Career	مهنة	Soup	حساء
Cookery	الطبخ	Corn	ذرة
Hardworking	مجدد - نشيط	Meal	وجبة
Hit	يضرب	Customers	زبائن
Pluck	يعزف على وتر	Husband	زوج
Repair	يصلح	Couple	ثنائي
Strum	يعزف على وتر	Daughter	ابنة
Brain	دماغ	in detail	بالتفصيل
Bride	عروس	Wedding	زفاف
Get old	يكبر في العمر	Do paid job	يقوم بعمل مأجور
Rarely	نادرا	land line	الخط الأرضي
Values	قيم	Argue	يجادل - يناقش
Traditional	تقليدي	Punctual	دقيق في المواعيد
Care	عناية	Pass the exam	ينجح في الامتحان
Care for	يعتني بـ	Test	اختبار
Look after	يعتني بـ	Storm	عاصفة
Close	مقرب	Boss	مدير
Honor	يكرّم	Must be	لا بد ان يكون
Do shopping	ينجز التسوق	Honest	صادق نزيه
Do research	ينجز بحث العلمي	Get rid of	يتخلص من
Do homework	ينجز الوظيفة	Fasten=lie	يربط - يزر
Do experiments	ينجز تجارب	manage	يتدبر امره
Do a special effort	ينجز جهد خاص	Neighbors	جيران
Make a special effort	ينجز جهد خاص	Suggest	يقترح
Make an excuse	يصنع عذرا	Involved in	مهتم بـ
Make a suggestion	يصنع اقتراح	Which is why	ولهذا السبب

Make money	يكسب مال	Probably	من المحتمل
Make a mistake	يصنع خطأ	Useful	مفيد
Make friends	يكسب اصدقاء	Popular magazine	مجلة شعبية
Make a decision	يصنع قرارا	Include	يتضمن
Make a promise	يصنع وعدا	Tiles	عناوين
Make a success	يصنع نجاحا	Get on well with	ينسجم جيدا مع
Tidy=redecorate	يرتب - يزين	Start	يبدأ
Do the shoes up	يربط الحذاء	Workmates	زملاء عمل
Do without	يستغني عن	Several	العديد
Do the room up	يرتب الغرفة	Offer to help	يعرض للمساعدة
do away with	يتخلص من	In the long run	على المدى الطويل
Did a lot of damage	احدث الكثير من الاضرار	Make up for the time	يعوض الوقت الفائت
Expect	يتوقع	Beans	فاصولياء
Tips	نصائح	Sun Flowers	نبات عباد الشمس
Suitable	مناسب	Well-known	معروف - مشهور
It doesn't matter	لا يهم	High quality	ذو نوعية عالية
Related to	متعلق بـ	Olive	زيتون
Recommendations	نصائح - توصيات	Export	تصدير
Inhabitant	قاطن - ساكن	Mainly	بشكل رئيسي
Profitable	مربح	Typical	نموذجية
Phrase	عبارة	whereas	بينما
Mention	يذكر	Permanent	دائم
Once	ذات يوم	Farming	زراعة
Depopulation	نزوح	Unemployment	البطالة
Rural depopulation	نزوح ريفي	Trend	نهج - ميل لـ
Overcrowding	ازدحام	Elderly people	ناس مسنين
Country areas	مناطق الريف	Suffer form	يعاني من
Mediterranean	البحر الأبيض المتوسط	Public services	خدمات عامة
Annual rainfall	امطار سنوية	Deserted farms	مزارع مهجورة
Autumn	خريف	Reversed	انقلاب - انعكس
Friendly	ودود - حميم	Escape from	يهرب من
Exist	يوجد	Therefor	لذلك
Better-paid job	عمل بأجر افضل	Characteristics	ميزات - صفات
Rural areas	مناطق ريفية	Stressful	مجهد
		Bang	طريقة - خبطة - يطرق
Agricultural areas	مناطق زراعية	A hammer	مطرقة
Almonds	اللوز	Hit	يضرب
Vines	نباتات الكرمة	Hard	قاسي
Rives valleys	واديان الأنهار	Click	ينقر - نقرة
Wheat	قمح	A light switch	تشغيل مفتاح الإنارة
Corn	ذرة	Seatbelt	حزام الأمان
Fastened	يثر - يثبت	Excitement	إثارة
Drip	ينقط - تنقيط	Competition	مسابقة
A tap	صنوبر	Contrast	تباين - مفارقة
Tuned off	يطفئ - يغلق	Apartment	شقة
Roar	هدير	Vegetables	خضار
Engine	محرك	Stress	توتر

Scream	صرخة	stressful	مجهد - مرهق
Pain	ألم	Fast	بسرعة
Frightened	مرعوب	Relaxing	مريحة
Splash	طبشة ماء - يطرش بالماء	Speed	سرعة
Tick	تكة ساعة قديمة	resort	منتجع
Old-fashioned	قديم الموضة	Tourist resort	منتجع سياحي
Whistle	صفير - يصفر	Busy	مشغول
Far and wide	من بعيد وقریب	Suburban area	منطقة ضواحي
Nearest and dearest	الأقرباء و الأحياء	Leafy	مورقة
Family get-togethers	لقاءات عائلية	Quiet	هادئ
Odds and ends	أشياء صغيرة متنوعة/نثریات	In comparison with	بالمقارنة مع
Pick and choose	نقي واختار	location	موقع
Natural beauty	جمال طبيعي	Convenient	ملائم
Careless	مهمل - طائش	On the other hand	من جهة أخرى
Threaten	يهدد	Noisier	أكثر ضجيجا
Safety	سلامة	Vegetate	يعيش
Pedestrians	المشاة - المارة	Palatial	ضجة
Hustle and bustle	صخب - ازدحام	Suit	يناسب
Entertainment	تسلية	Complain about	بشنتكي من
Peaceful sea	البحر الهادئ	Current	حالية
Wide variety	تنوع واسع	Improvement	تحسين
Lasting	مستمرة	Calm	هادئ
Reminder	مذكر	Picturesque	رائعة
Residents	سكان	Changed his tune	غير رأيه
Expansive	واسعة	Change one's mind	يغير رأيه
Furnished	مفروش	Consequences	عواقب
Furnished house	منزل مفروش	Put up with	يحتمل
Furniture	أثاث منزلي	Boast	يتفاخر - يتباهى
Straight	مباشرة	Repetition	تكرار
Advantageous	مفيد	Frequent	دائم - متكرر
Arrange a viewing	يتمكن من إلقاء نظرة	Compose	يؤلف
Miss out on	يفوت فرصة	Expert	خبير
Persuasive	مقنع	Dye	يصبغ
Playing instruments	عزف على الآلات	Dress	ثوب
Mail order	طلب بريدي	Paint	يدهن
Band	فرقة موسيقية	Take out	يقلع
Creative	مبدع - خلاق	Dentist	طبيب اسنان
Record	يسجل	Tooth	سن
Blow	ينفخ	Optician	طبيب اسنان
Bow	يعزف آلة الكمان	Eyes	عيون
Hit	يضرب	Test	يفحص - اختبار
Pluck	ينقر على وتر	Decorator	مهندس ديكور
Strum	ينقر على وتر	Biographical details	تفاصيل شخصية
Violin	الكمان	Physical description	وصف جسدي
Percussion	آلة طبالية	Dates	تواريخ
Sticks	عصي	Career	مهنة
Tune	لحن	Beliefs	معتقدات

Bustle	صخب	Personal details	تفاصيل شخصية
Hustle	ازدحام	Date of birth	تاريخ الميلاد
Trumpet	بوق	Height	طول
Face the music	يواجه العواقب	Weight	وزن
Drummed into	تلقن لـ	Hair color	لون الشعر
Qualifications	مؤهلات	Modernize	يحدث - يطور
Previous jobs	اعمال سابقة	Electrical system	نظام كهربائي
Current jobs	اعمال حالية	Ceilings	اسقف
Achievements	إنجازات	Accept	يقبل
Challenge	تحدي	Flute	ناي
Significant	هام	Repaint	يعيد دهان
Biography	سيرة ذاتية بقلم الآخرين	Replace	يستبدل
Autobiography	سيرة ذاتية بقلم الكاتب	Check	يفحص
Civil servant	موظف حكومي	Take away	برمي
House wife	ربة منزل	Redecorate	يعيد تزيين
Bright	ذكي	Deliver	يسلم
Civil engineer	مهندس مدني	Clean	ينظف
A course	دورة - منهاج	Chairs	كراسي
Wood work	نجارة	Tables	طاوولات
Carpenter	نجار	Air-conditioning	مكيف هواء
Folk music	موسيقى شعبية	Living room	غرفة المعيشة
Spare time	وقت فراغ	Repair	يصلح
Finely	رائعة	Salt	ملح
Crafting instruments	الآت يدوية	Do away with	يتخلص من
Give up	يتخلى عن	Do up	يرتب - يربط حذاء
Get married	يتزوج	Do without	يستغني عن
Earn	يكسب	Make up	يخترع
Demand	طلب	Get rid of	يتخلص من
Figure	شخص - رقم	Make a decision	يصنع قرار
Personality	شخصية	Individually	بشكل فردي
Musician	موسيقي	Fast food	وجبات سريعة
Worth	يستحق	Modest	متواضع
Travel agency	وكالة سفر	He never blows his trumpet	لا يتفاخر بنفسه
Center	مركز	Promote= support	يرؤج - يدعم
landing phones	هواتف ارضية	Signs	إشارات - علامات
Activity Book (3)			
Alert	يقظ - متنبه	Memory	ذاكرة
Concentrate	يركز	Provide with	يزود
To be deprived of something	يُحرم من شيء ما	A chance	فرصة
Irritable	إنفعالي	Switch off	يطفى
Moody	مزاجي	Mental	عقلية
Gloomy	كئيب	Physical	جسدية
Recharge	يعيد شحن	Perform	يؤدي
Shallow	ضحل - غير عميق	Rested	مرتاح

Deep	عميق	Motorists	سائقي درجات
Awake=clear headed	يقظ - صافي الرأس	Fall asleep	ينام
Renew	يجدد	Wheel	عجلة - دولاب
Annoyed	منزعج	Traffic accidents	حوادث مرور
Give all your attention to a subject	تعير انتباهك لموضوع ما	Refreshed	منتعش
Lack of sleep	قلة نوم	Simplest activities	ابسط النشاطات
Catch upon	يعوض	Least sleep	نوم اقل
Missed	أضاع - فقد	Adults	بالغين
Other times	مرات أخرى	Make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراحات
Rest	باقي - بقية	Worrying	قلق
Vary	يتنوع	Sand	رمل
Individual	فرد	Getting in	دخول
Teenagers	مراهقين	Make a mistake	يصنع خطأ
An average	وسطيا	Do a research	ينجز بحثا
Tend to	يميل إلى	Sleep deprivation	حرمان النوم
Several	عديدة	Make excuses	يصنع اذارا
Factors	عوامل	Do experiments	ينجز تجارب
Genetic make-up	التركيب الوراثي	Do shopping	ينجز التسوق
Drowsy	نعسان	Do a lot of damage	ينجز الكثير من الضرر
Do up your boots tightly	أربط حذائك بإحكام	Do puzzles	يحل ألغاز
Do quizzes	يحل اختبارات سريعة	Key=major	رئيسية
Delay	يلغي	Political	سياسية
Reply	يجيب	Institutions	مؤسسات
Cousins	أولاد عم	Fractions	أجزاء
Boring	ممل	Take over	يتغلب على
Avoid	يتجنب	Remain	يبقى
Enjoyable	ممتع	Planners	مخططين
Frequently	نادرا	Regulate	ينظم
Old age	شيخوخة	Its layout	مخططها
Active	نشط - فعال	Strictly	بحزم
Gym	نادي جمباز	Divided into	مقسم إلى
Join	ينضم	Sectors	قطاعات
Fat	دسم	Specific	محدد - معين
balance	توازن	Zones	مناطق
Habits	عادات	Industry	صناعة
Urban life	حياة مدنية	Residential areas	مناطق سكنية
Administrative buildings	مباني إدارية	Supervise	يشرف
Embassy	سفارة	Clearly defined	محدد بشكل واضح
Financial centers	مراكز مالية	Define	يعرف
Financial intuitions	مؤسسات مالية	Representative	ممثل عن
In this respect	في هذا المجال	Foreign country	بلد أجنبي
Seat of government	مقر الحكومة	Offices	مكاتب
Commercial	تجاري	Sector	قطاع
Administrative	إداري	Based on	معتمد على

Ancient walls	جدران قديمة	Terrified	مرعوب
Similar to	مشابه لـ	Spiders	عناكب
Select	يختار	Hustle and bustle	صخب
Exactly	بالضبط	Graduates	خريجون
Odds and ends	أشياء صغيرة (نثریات)	Class degrees	شهادات جامعية
Far and near	من بعيد وقريب	Property	ممتلكات
Celebration	احتفال	Architect-designed house	منزل مصمم معماريا
Festival	مهرجان	Features	مواصفات
Nearest and dearest= family and close friends	اقربائي واحبائي	Cultures	ثقافة - حضارة
Instead of	بدلا من	Poster	ملصق إعلاني
Pronunciation	اللفظ	Wonders of the world	عجائب العالم
Hub	محور	Artifact	تحفة اثرية
Architect	مهندس معماري	Skilled	ماهر
Storey	طابق	Artisan	حرفي
Tiles	قرميد	Bronze age	العصر البرونزي
Tiled roof	سطح قرميد	Ornate	مزخرف
Shady	مظلة	An object	شيء
Ground floor	طابق ارضي	Interest	أهمية
First floor	طابق اول	Ability	قدرة
Surrounded	محاطة	Talent	موهبة
Situated	تقع	Worker	عامل
Outskirts	مشارف	Trade	تجارة
A medium-sized town	بلدة متوسطة الحجم	Items	أشياء - مواد
lawn	عشب	Prehistory	ماقبل التاريخ
Shrubs	شجيرات	Weapons	أسلحة
Hedges	سياج	Tools	أدوات
Flat roof	سقف مسطح	Commonly	بشكل عام
Balcony	شرفة	Intricately	بشكل معقد
Nearby	مجاور	Complex patterns	نماذج معقدة
Low wall	سور منخفض	Interaction	تفاعل
Separate from	يفصل عن	Civilization	حضارة
Globalization	العولمة	Cross roads	مفترق طرق
Mass-produced goods	بضائع ضخمة الإنتاج	Trading routs	طرق للتجارة
Date to	يعود تاريخها	Training	تدريب
Copper	نحاسية	Promoting	ترويج
Preserve	يحافظ	Regional	إقليمية
Traditions	تقاليد	Products	منتجات
Mentioned	مذكورة	Production	إنتاج
Modernization	تحديث	Strive	يناضل - يجاهد
Undergo	يعاني	Processes	عمليات
Transportation	النقل	Involved in	مشاركة بـ
Involvement	مشاركة	Cutting	قص
Crucial	حاسم - هام	Welding	لحام
A wide variety	تنوع واسع	Ornamentation	زخرفة
Fast pace	خطوة سريعة	metal	معدن
Import	يستورد	Thoroughly	بشكل كامل

Export	يصدر	for sale	للبيع
Dedicated	مكرس - مسخر	Craftsmen	حرفيين
Hand-made copper goods	نحاس مصنوع يدويا	Union	رابطة - اتحاد
Ensure	يضمن	World-famous industry	صناعة مشهورة عالميا
Vanish	تفنى - تتلاشى	Ornate copper items	مواد نحاسية مزخرفة
Material	مادة	Small handful	يدويا صغيرة
Including	تتضمن	Currently	حاليا
Weaponry	أسلحة	Encourage	يشجع
Jewelry	مجوهرات	Artisans	حرفيون
Ornaments	مجوهرات	Practice	يمارس
Revive	إحياء	Poster	ملصق
Establish	يؤسس	Made a decision	يصنع قرارا
Trading center	مركز تجاري	Sale	بيع
Craft	حرفة	Commercial	تجاري
Craft man ship	الحرف اليدوية	The difference between	الفرق بين
Millennia	الآلاف السنين	Experts	خبراء
Dating to	يعود تاريخه	Construction company	شركة بناء
Remarkable	ملحوظ - مميز	Bride	عروس
Totally	بشكل كلي	Wedding dress	ثوب الزفاف
Evidence	دليل	Specialist	اخصائي
Trade	تجارة	Dressmaker	خياط
Traditional	تقليدي	Service	يخدم
Preservation	محافظة	Service	خدمة
Region	منطقة	Service the car	يقوم بصيانة السيارة
Several	عديدة	Professionally	بشكل محترف
Support	يدعم	Toothache	آلم اسنان
Historians	مؤرخين	Dentist	طبيب أسنان
Civilisations	حضارات	Mend=repair	يصلح
Blow	ينفخ	Glasses	نظارات
Percussions	آلات إيقاعية - طبليّة	Redecorate	يعيد تزيين
Pluck	يعزف على وتر	Test	يفحص
Strum	يعزف على وتر	Plant	يزرع
Blow his own trumpet	يتفاخر	Eyesight	بصر
Change his tune	يغير رأيه	Calligrapher	خطاط
Drum something into someone	يلقن	Profession	مهنة
Face the music	يرواجه - يتحمل العواقب	Arts faculty	كلية الفنون
Tell lies	يكذب	Festival	مهرجان
Eventually	أخيرا	Honored	كرم
Big-headed person	مغرور	Artist union	نقابة الفنانين
stand	يطيق - يتحمل	Took part	شارك
Popularize	يروج - ترويح	Exhibition	معرض
Promote	يروج - يشجع	International	دولي
Nowhere	مكان مجهول	Aim	يهدف
Farm	مزرعة	Amazing	مذهل
Open-air life	الحياة في الهواء الطلق	Excitement	متعة - إثارة
		Country	الريف

Neighbors	جيران	Took his tooth out	خلع ضرسه
In comparison	بالمقارنة	TV aerial	هوائي التلفاز
Challenging	تحدي	Do it up	يرممه
Varied	متنوع	Make up a story	يخترق قصة
Incredible	رائعة	Do away with	يستغني
Alive	حي	Online banking	خدمات مصرفية على النت
Obviously	بشكل واضح	Pool	بركة - حوض سباحة
Whereas	بينما	Tourist attraction	معلم سياحي
College	كلية	Tasty	لذيذ
Module (4)			
Tusks	انياب	Objection	اعتراض
Spot-Spoted	يلحظ - يلمح	Captivity	اسر - سجن
Horn	قرن	Cage	قفص
Horned animals	حيوان ذو قرون	Move a bout	يتجول
Depth	عمق	Stare at	يحدق
Lettuce	خس	Examine	يفحص
Deforestation	إتلاف الغابات	Curious	فضولي
Forbidden	ممنوع	Greenhouse gases	غازات بيوت بلاستيكية
Myth	اسطورة	Mars	المريخ
Survey	جولة استطلاعية	Heat	الحرارة
Twinges	اغصان - عيدان	Fossil fuels	وقود مستحاثات
Victims	ضحايا	Extreme	شديد - قاسي
stings	اوبار حادة - اشواك إبرية	Floods	فيضانات
Hairs	شعرات	Worse	أسوء
Enemy	عدو	Leading scientists	العلماء القادة - الرواد
Case	حالة	Exhausted=tired	مُتعب
Deer	غزال	Occupy	يحتل
Date	تمر	Monuments	نصب تذكارية
Ordinary=normal	عادي	Lucky	محظوظ
Country of origin	بلد المنشأ	Bill	فاتورة
Mining	استصلاح - استخراج - تنقيب	Bell	جرس
Path	طريق	Horned	قرني - ذو قرون
By means	بواسطة	Pluck a guitar	ينقر الغيتار
Cruel	وحشي - قاسي	Strum a guitar	ينقر الغيتار
Bred	متكاثر - متوالد	Bow a violin	يعزف الكمان بالقوس
Breeding	تكاثر - توالد	Hit percussion instruments	يضرب آلات الإيقاع باليد أو بالعصا
Giant	عملاق	Blow his trumpet	يتفاخر - يتباهى
Set free	يحرر - يطلق سراح	Face the music	يتحمل العواقب
Freely	بحرية	Drummed into	يلقن بالتكرار
Observe	يراقب	Splashing of water	طرطشة ماء
Changed his tune	يغير رأيه	Tick of the clock	تكة ساعة
Changed his mind	يغير رأيه	Blow trumpets	يعزف البوق
Roar of the plane	هدير الطائرة	Blow saxophones	يعزف الساكسوفون
Dripping of the tap	تنقيط الصنبور	Compete	ينافس
Force	يجبر	Eventual	نهائي

Exceptional	استثنائي	Rival	منافس - خصم
Prestigious	مرموق	Spectacle	مشهد - منظر
Rivalry	تنافس	A public display	عرض عام
Dedication	تفاني - تكريس	Opponent	معارض - مناوئ - خصم
Aspiring	طموح	Participate	يشارك
Determination	تصميم - عزيمة	Field	مجال - حقل
Record breaker	محطم ارقام قياسية	Direct	مباشر
Challenge	تحدي	Series of events	سلسلة من الاحداث
Elite	النخبة	Hope for	يأمل بـ
Construction	إنشاء - بناء	Aim	هدف - يهدف
Dam	سد	Commitment a cause	الإلتزام بقضية
Disrupt	يعطل - يشوش	Race	سباق
Divert	يحول المجرى	Racer	متسابق
Forcibly	بالقوة	Award	مكافئة - يكافئ
Inefficiency	عدم كفاءة	Yellow jersey	عباءة صفراء
Lock	قفل يفتح لعبور السفن	Triumph	نصر
Purpose	هدف	Talented	موهوب
Reservoir	خزان - مخزون	Dominate=control	يسيطر
Technology	تقنية	Exceptional	استثنائي
Barber	حلاق	Numerous	هائل
Champion	بطل رياضي	Stage	مرحلة
Demonstrate	يبين - يوضح	Retired	متقاعد
Digit	رقم	Sought	يُسعى إليه
Genius	عبقري	Secured	أمن
Outstanding	بارز - رائع	Gained	كسب
Talent	موهبة	Nickname	لقب
Theory	نظرية	Badger	قنفذ
Title	لقب	Occupy	يحتل
Cyclist	راكب دراجة	Fastest	الأسرع
Tourist destination	مكان سياحي	Generation	جيل
On account of	على حساب	His exceptional career	مهنته الإستثنائية
Reputation	سمعة	Either	إما
Extremely	إلى حد كبير - بشكل مفرط	Rider	راكب (دراجة)
Competitive	منافس	Individual stages	مراحل فردية
Dedicating himself	مكرسا نفسه	Retire	يتقاعد
Existed	متواجد	In total	بشكل عام
Fought	قاتل	Fully	بشكل كامل
Continuously	بشكل مستمر	Continuously	باستمرار
Championship	بطولة رياضية	Emerging	ظهور
Emerge	يظهر	Eventual winner	الفائز النهائي
Winner	رابح	Heavily	بشكل كثيف
Retirement	تقاعد	High profile	عالية المستوى
Heavily	بكثافة	Stage	مرحلة
Involved in	مشاركاً في	Encourage	يشجع
Cycling events	احداث ركوب الدرجات	Professional	محترف
Awards	مكافآت - جوائز	Aspiring cyclist	راكب دراجة طموح
Ceremonies	احتفالات	Realistic	واقعي

Rise	صعود	Tips	نصائح - ملاحظات
Encounter	يواجه	Require	يتطلب
Encourage	يشجع	Risk	يخاطر
Crashes	حوادث اصطدام	Exist=find	يوجد
injury-injuries	إصابة	Sportsmen	رياضيين
Come out	تظهر	Physically demanding	يتطلب جهدا جسديا
Come across	يصادف	The sun came out	الشمس تظهر
Come over	يمر - يزور	Came across	صادف
Come round	يستعيد وعيه	Movement	حركة - نقل
Come up	يتوفر	A deal	صفقة
Come down	يهبط	Potential	كامن
Cycling	سباق درجات	Victories	انتصارات
Cyclist	سائق دراجة	Westerner	شخص غربي
Came round=recovered	استعاد وعيه	Set off	ينطلق
The petrol came down	انخفض سعر البنزين	a sponsorship deal	صفقة تمويل
Visible	مرئي	Top bicycle company	شركة دراجات كبيرة
Available	متوفر	Credit	قروض
Decrease	ينخفض	Brilliant	رائع
By chance	بالمصادفة	Throughout	في جميع انحاء
Recovered	يشفى - يتعافى	Lost to rival	خسر امام خصمه
Unconscious	فاقد الوعي	Retirement	تقاعد
Mentioned	ذكر	Set on a journey	انطلق في رحلة
Appear	يظهر	Camel	جمل
Apply for	يتقدم لـ	Scenario	سيناريو
Polar research center	مركز بحوث قطبي	Vehicle	مركبة
Afraid	خائف	Sandstorm	عاصفة رملية
Frightened	مرعوب	Despite	بالرغم من
Alight	مشتعل	Abandon	يتخلى
Burning	مشتعل	Fit in	يتناسب
Alike	مشابه	Backpack	حقيبة ظهر
Similar	مشابه	Transmitter	جهاز إرسال
Alive	حي	First-aid-kite	إسعافات أولية
Living	حي	Compass	بوصلة
Asleep	نائم	Lighter	قداحة
Sleeping	نائم	Blanket	بطانية
Minor burns	حروق خفيفة	Thick coat	معطف سميك
Suspected	توقع	Tent	خيمة
Previous	سابق	Video camera	كاميرا فيديو
Training	تدريب	Take part	يشارك
Sponsorship	تمويل	Feat	عمل بطولي
Binoculars	منظار	Human	إنساني
Get into	يدخل	Endeavor	جهد - مسعى
Despite	بالرغم من	Attribute	خصائص - ينسب - يعزو
In spite of	بالرغم من	Contribute	يساهم
Efforts	جهود	Cope with	يتعامل مع
Forced	اجبر على	Entails	مستلزمات
Destination	وجهة - مكان مقصود	Excitement	متعة - إثارة

abandon=give up	يتخلى عن - يستسلم	Long for	يتوق - يشوق لـ
On foot	على الاقدام	Club	نادي
Supplies	مؤونة - معدات	Plan	خطة - يخطط
Fit	تناسب - لائق بدنيا	Challenging	تحدي
Normal conditions	ظروف طبيعية	A chance of life time	فرصة العمر
In contrast	بالتناقض مع	Most magnificent	الأروع
Items	أشياء - مواد	Skills	مهارات
Response	استجابة	Route	مسار - طريق
Summit	قمة	Section	مقطع - قسم
Challenge	تحدي	Allow	يسمح
Grab attention	يشد الإنتباه	Level	مستوى - مرحلة
Adventure	مغامرة	Process	عملية
Crave	يشتهي	Man-made	من صنع الانسان
Along with	مع - بصحبة	Upset	بزعج
Experienced	خبير	Disturb	يفسد - يشوش
Mountaineer	متسلق جبال	Interrupt	يقاطع
Arduous	شاق	Negative way	طريقة سلبية
expedition	بعثة - رحلة استكشافية	Course	دورة - منهاج - مجرى نهر
Motivated	متحفز - متحمس	Estimate	تقدير - يقدر
Strong-willed	قوي الإرادة	Accurate	دقيق
Assist	يساعد	Demand	يطالب
Experience	يجرب	Commercial	تجاري
Magnificent	رائع	Development	تطور
Hydroelectric	هيدروكهربائي	Stock	مخزون
Original cost	تكلفة حقيقية	Exchange	تبادل - يتبادل - صرافة عملة
Risen	يرتفع	Tree houses	منازل شجرية
Archaeological site	موقع اثري	Construction/destruction	بناء # دمار
Destroyed	دمر - مدمر	Completion	إكمال
Dam	سد	The dam project	مشروع
Lock	قفل - اغلق	Partly	جزئيا
Reservoir	خزان	Efficiency	كفاءة
Disrupt	يعرقل - يعطل	Inefficiency	عدم كفاءة
Forcibly=by force	بالقوة	Builder	بناء
Divert	يحول - يحرف	Flooded	فاضت - غمرت
Will	رغبة	Yangtze	نهر اليانغتز
Section	قسم	Diverted	تم تحويله
Canal	قناة	Compensation	تعويض
Gates	بوابات	Yafour district	منطقة يعفور
Lake	بحيرة	Stock exchange	بورصة
Collecting	جمع	The eighth gate	البوابة الثامنة
Keeping water	حفظ الماء	Transport systems	أنظمة المواصلات
Construct	يبني	Entertainment	تسلية
Entire	كامل	Crime detection	كشف الجريمة
Extend=stretch	يتوسع - يتمدد	Industry	صناعة
Inspection	تحري - تفتيش	Education	تربية - تعليم
Operational	جاهز للإستخدام	Power generation	توليد الطاقة
Progress	تقدم - تطور	Impact	تأثير

Site	مكان - موقع	Changes	تغيرات
Expected	متوقع	Consequences	نتائج - عواقب
Tax system	نظام ضرائب	Focus	يركز
Partly	جزائيا	Typing in	كتابة
Flood	فيضان - يفيض	Print	يطبع
Protestor	محتج - معارض	Railway station	محطة قطار
Online booking	حجز تذاكر عبر النت	Contact	اتصال
Book	يحجز	Euro tunnel	نفق اوربي
Requirements	متطلبات	Linking	يربط
Personal details	تفاصيل شخصية	Mainland	البر الرئيسي
Paying	دفع - تسديد	Public	عام
Credit card	بطاقة اعتماد	The public	العامة - الناس
Receipt	إيصال - وصل استلام	Railway	السكك الحديدية
Railway	خط السكة الحديدية	Trucks	شاحنات
Automatically	بشكل آلي	Minimum	حد الأدنى
Tunnel	نفق	Pay cash	يدفع نقدا
Complex	معقد	Recognize	يتعرف - يميز
Costly	مكلف	Recognized	معروف - مميز
Shuttle	مكوك	Informal	غير رسمي
Jointly	بالإشتراك مع	Find out	يكشف
Alternative	بديل	Encyclopedia	موسوعة
Motorist	سائق دراجة	Descriptive title	عنوان وصفي
Ferry	عبارة	Brief	موجز
Tolls	رسوم مرور	Explanatory	إيضاحي - تفسيري
Original	اصلي	Heading	عنوان
Kiosk	كشك للبيع	Conclusion	ختامي
Section	قسم	Justify	يبرر
High-tech	تقنية عالية	Demonstrate	يظهر - يبين
Formal	رسمي	Outstanding	بارز - رائع
Account	حساب	Status	حالة - موقف
Telepass	نظام مرور سيارات بلا توقف	Ability	مقدرة
Affected by	متأثر بـ	Prove	يثبت
Recent years	في السنوات الأخيرة	Prodigy	طفل معجزة
Airline	الطيران	As child grow up	وكطفل يكبر
Logging	تسجيل	Able	قادر
Website	موقع إلكتروني	Amazement	اندهاش
Talent	موهبة	Appealing	جذاب
Skill	مهارة	Astonishment	دهشة
Gain	يكسب	Mathematics	رياضيات
Master's degree	درجة الماجستير	Popularity	شعبية
BSC(Bachelor of science)	إجازة في العلوم	Skilful	ماهر
MSC(Master of science)	ماجستير في العلوم	Complicated	معقدة
PHD(Doctor of philosophy)	دكتوراه في الفلسفة	Calculations	عمليات حسابية
High level	مستوى عالي	Remarkable	مميز - ملحوظ
Mathematical	رياضي (عالم رياضيات)	Random	عشوائي

Notice	يلاحظ	Certainly	بالتأكيد
Tournament	دوري - مسابقة	Composer	ملحن - مؤلف موسيقي
Award	يكافئ - بمنح جائزة	Hard worker	عامل مجد
Chess grand master	معلم الشطرنج	Overwork	عمل إضافي
Passion	ولع - شغف	Musician	موسيقي
Take time off	يخصص وقتا	Generation	جيل
Special cases	قضايا خاصة	Toured	قام بجولة سياحية
Practice	يتدرب - يمارس	Astonish	يدهش
Coaching	تدريب	Audience	جمهور
Geniuses	عباقرة	Appeal	انجذاب
Ranked	صُنف	To earn a living	يكسب عيشا
Of all time	في كل الازمان	In common	بشكل عام
Archaeology	علم الآثار	Archaeologist	عالم آثار
Able	قادر	Ability	قدرة - إمكانية
Amazing	مدهش	Amazement	دهشة
Appeal	انجذاب	Appealing	جذاب
Astonish	يندهش	Astonishment	دهشة
Music	موسيقى	Musical	موسيقية
Popular	شعبي - شائع	Popularity	شعبية
Skill	مهارة	Skillful	ماهر
Coaching	تدريب	Apply	يتقدم لـ
Rank	يصنف	Shaven	محلوق
Immediately	حالا	Messy	فوضوي
Immense	هائل - ضخم	Remarkable	مميز - ملحوظ
Tour	يجوب - يقوم بجولة سياحية	Deal with	يتعامل مع
Compositions	مؤلفات	Select	ينتقي - يختار
local club	نادي محلي	At a young age	في سن مبكر
Score	يُحرز	For just a few seconds	لثواني معدودة
Accused	اتهم	At random	عشوائيا
deny	ينكر	On a variety of instruments	على تنوع من الأدوات
Accusations	اتهامات	Convince	يقنع
Trust	يثق بـ	Case	قضية
Refuse	يرفض	Previous	سابق
Bother	يزعج - يضايق	lecture	محاضرة
Solve	يحل	Audience	جمهور
Logical	منطقي	Inventing	اختراع
Disagree	لا يوافق	Replacement	استبدال
Block of flats	شقق متلاصقة	Metal	معدي
Ground floor	طابق ارضي	Jaw	فك
Get into	يدخل إلى	Serious	جاد خطير
Lift	يصعد - يرفع	Innovation	ابتكارات
Haircut	قصة شعر	Worries	مخاوف
Field	مجال حقل	Look forward to	ينتظر لـ
Dentistry	طب اسنان	Stand off	يقع مقابل
Recognition	ادراك - تقدير	Artificial	اصطناعي
Institutions	مؤسسات	Reclaim	يستصلح

Conference	مؤتمر	Shipping	الشحن بحرا
Accolades	اوسمة	Engineering	هندسي - هندسة
Justify	يبرر	Disease	مرض
Nomination	ترشيح	The channel tunnel	نفق القناة
Genius society	جمعية العباقرة	Join	يضم
Potential	كامن	Go round	يدور
Recipient	مستلم	Attempt	يحاول - محاولة
Immense	هائلة - كبيرة	Post-graduate	طالب دراسات عليا
High living	معيشة عالية المستوى	Beat	يهزم
Denied	انكر	Participate	يشارك
A charity	جمعية خيرية	inventors	مخترعين
Play for	يلعب لصالح	conference	مؤتمر
Award	جائزة	Risk	يخطر
Gifted=talented	موهوب	injury	إصابة
Dental problems	مشاكل سننية	Brilliantly	بشكل رائع
Dentistry	طب اسنان	Traditional	تقليدي
Numerous	هائل	Come down	ينخفض
International institutions	مؤسسات دولية	Mental	ذهني - عقلي
The Arab world	العالم العربي	Arithmetic	حسابي
First place	المركز الاول	Marathon	سباق الجري
Link	يربط	Race	سباق
Actually	فعليا	Broke records	حطم الأرقام القياسية
Reject	يرفض	Exhaustion	ارهاق
Reduce	يقلل	Rivals	مناقسين
Multiply	يضاعف - يضرب	Dominate=control	يسيطر
Look like	يشبه	Risked injury	إصابة خطيرة
Historical interest	أهمية تاريخية	Participated	شارك
Competitive nature	طبيعة تنافسية	Towards	باتجاه
Mental arithmetic	حساب ذهني	shipping company	شركة شحن بحري
Win	يربح	Rock	صخر
Sink	يغرق	Representative	ممثل عن
Unless	مالم - إذا لم	order	نظام
Survive	يبقى حيا - ينجو	Short-term situation	حالة قصيرة الامد
Persuade	يقنع	Long-term situation	حالة طويلة الامد
Profession	مهنة	law	القانون
Possessions	ممتلكات	Politician	سياسي
Slight	خفيف	Vote for	يصوت لـ
Rebuild	يعيد بناء	Rough	قاسي
Community	مجتمع	Marine	بحري
Fortunately	لحسن الحظ	Get out of	يخرج من
Radio	يتصل لاسلكيا	Debate	نقاش - جدال
Specialist	اخصائي	Balloon	منطاد
Diver	غواص	Professional	محترف
Immediate danger	خطر فوري	Hurricane	إعصار
Sea-sick	مصاب بدوار البحر	Passenger ship	سفينة ركاب

Activity Book (4)			
Achievements	إنجازات	Immediate danger	خطر حالي
Summit=peak	قمة	Committed to	ملتزم بـ
Mount Everest	قمة إيفريست	Neplase Sherpa communities	مجتمعات التسلق النيبالية
Reach	يصل	Himalayan Trust	الرابطة الهملائية
Climbing	تسلق	Set up	يؤسس
Companion	رفيق	Breathe	ينفَس
Took part	شارك	Extreme=severe	شديد - قاسي
Set out	انطلق	Fame	شهرة
Sherpas=climbers	دليل تسلق	Recognition	ادراك
Cooks	طباخين	Come over	يأتي
Porters	حمالين	Come round	يسترد وعيه
In total	إجماليًا	Watch	ساعة
Overcome	يتغلب على	Hold	يحمل
Extreme cold	برد شديد	Arm	ذراع
Strong winds	رياح قوية	Twins	توأم
Dizzying heights	ارتفاعات مدوخة	Underwent	عانى
Below	تحت	Thorough	شاملة
Freezing point	درجة التجمد	Health checks	فحوصات صحية
Constant	مستمر	Base camp	معسكر أساسي
Risk	خطر	A flag	علم - راية
Frostbite	تجمد أصابع	Raised a flag	رفع علم
Altitude	ارتفاع	Made into	وصلوا
Sophisticated	معقد - منطور	Befriend	يصادق
Modest	متواضع	Promise	يعد - يوعد
Attributed	نسب - عزا	Preparations	تجهيزات
Attempt	محاولة	Mostly	على الاغلب
Coronation	تتويج	Gas cooker	موقد غاز
Conquering	تغلب على	Container	وعاء - حاوية
Series	سلسلة	Run out	ينفذ
Scaled	تسلق	Break	استراحة
Road tunnels	انفاق طريق	I'll give you a ring	سوف اتصل بك
Massively	بشكل كبير	Fully	بشكل كامل
Freight traffic	حركة الشحن	College	كلية
Norway	النرويج	Low-lying cities	مدن منخفضة المكان
Concerns	اهتمامات	Venice	مدينة البندقية
Tiredness	التعب	Beneath	تحت
Claustrophobia	الخوف - الرهاب	Forever	للأبد
Psychologists	علماء النفس	New flood defense schemes	مشاريع حماية من فيضان جديد
Monotonous	ممل - رتيب	Put out the fire	يطفى النار
Halls	قاعات	Tragic fire	حريق مأساوي
Sunrise	شروق الشمس	Pay attention	ينتبه
Refreshed	منعش	Much more	أكثر بكثير
Ahead	نحو الامام	Safety	امان - سلامة
Lay-bys	مواقف للإستراحة	Safe	أمن

Rest	يرتاح	Safely	بشكل آمن
Efficient	فعال	halls	قاعات
Ventilation	تهوية	Ventilate	يهوي
Efficient ventilation system	نظام تهوية فعال	Minimize	يقلل
Respond	يستجيب	Eliminate	يلغي
Monitored	مُراقب	Series	سلسلة
Staff	طاقم	Overall safety	السلامة العامة
Control room	غرفة التحكم	Multi-vehicle accident	حادثة مركبة متعدد
Shorten	يقلل	Rate	معدل
View	منظر	Origin	اصل
Fix	يصلح	Branches	فروع
Forefront	طليلة	Algebra	الجبر
A government spokesman	الناطق باسم الحكومة	Arithmetic	علم الحساب
Fully	بشكل كامل	Subject	موضوع - مادة
Escort	يرافق	Quadratic	تربيعية
Mathematician	عالم رياضيات	Equations	معادلات
Earliest Islamic works	الاعمال الإسلامية الاقدم	Translated	ترجمت
Hindue	الهندوسية	Introduced	قدمت
Greek	يونانية	A poet	شاعر
Comprehensible	مفهومة	Philosopher	فيلسوف
Knowledge	معرفة	Astronomer	فلكي
Hindu numerals	الأرقام الهندية	Dealt with	تعامل مع
Author	كاتب	Geometric	هندسية
Fractions	الكسور	Alegebraic	جبرية
Decimal system	النظام العشري	Impressive	مثير للإعجاب
In place of	بدلا من	Reliable	موثوق
Sixagesimal system	النظام الستيني	Adding	جمع
Based on	اعتمد على	Subtracting	طرح
Scholar	عالم - معلم	Multiplied	ضرب
Valuable	قيمة	Dividing	تقسيم
Concise	مختصر	Draw-drew	يرسم
Explanation	شرح	Good at maths	جيد في الرياضيات
Persian	فارسي	Calculations in head	حسابات في الرأس
Contribution	مساهمة	At a very early age	في سن مبكر جدا
Arab thinkers	مفكرين عرب	Play on the piano	يعزف على البيانو
Arrange	يرتب	Complicated=complex	معقد
Figures	ارقام	Midday	منتصف النهار
Columns	أعمدة	Involved in	مشارك بـ
Differentiate	يفرق	Ringin him	اتصل به
Solution	حل	Answering machine	المجيب الآلي
Analytical	تحليلية	Fears	مخاوف
linear	خطية	Hold	يحمل
Authority	سلطة	On American	أميركي
Seconds	ثواني	Unicycle speed	سرعة الدراجات الأحادية
Set a record	سجل رقم قياسي	congratulate	يهنيئ

Balanced	متوازن	Instructing verbs	أفعال تعليمات
Motion	حركة	First solo climb	اول تسلق منفرد
Motionlessness	سكون	Bottles	زجاجات
Still	ثابت - بلا حراك	Foolish	احمق
Wide-brimmed hat	قبعة عريضة الحواف	Warned	حذر
Ruler	مسطرة	Breathing	تنفس
Pencil	قلم رصاص	Brain damage	تلف دماغي
Circle	دائرة	Failures	فشل - احقاق
Tape measure	ماسورة قياس	Normal	عادي
Pairs of scissor	مقص	Mid	منتصف
A roll of sticky tape	لفافة شريط لاصق	Ignored	تجاهل
Card	بطاقة	Warnings	تحذيرات
Square	مربع	Scratched	خدشت
Measure	يقيس	Fill in	يملأ
Stick	يلصق	Application	تطبيق - تقديم - التقدم لـ
Gently	بلطف	Form	استمارة - شكل
Firmly	بإحكام	Post	يرسل بريديا
detach	يفصل	Facing	مقابلا - مواجهها
later	لاحقا	Address	عنوان
Marks	علامات	Slim	نحيف
Inside	داخل	Slimmer	انحف
Edge	طرف - حافة	Got up	نهض
Tabs	قطع	Confident	واثق
Pull up	اسحب للاعلى	Direction	اتجاه
Remaining	المتبقية	Consume	يستهلك
Place	يضع - مكان	Come over	يزور
Fold	يطوي	For ages	لمدة فترة طويلة
Well-done	احسنت صنعا	Individuals	افراد
Clues	ادلة	Lucky	محظوظ

*Write a report making recommendations which will improve road safety in your town or city.

(Activity Book .P.70)

*Write a paragraph expressing your opinions about the traffic situation in your town or city.

These questions to help you:

(Student Book. P. 15)

1. Do you think there should be speed limits? If so, where? Give reasons for your answer.
2. What should happen to motorists who break these speed limits?
3. Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving?

Road Safety / Traffic Situation

Aleppo is my city. People here experience too much traffic jams. There are too many cars and buses in the streets. The roads are narrow and crowded too. Many people drive their cars too fast everywhere. This leads to many accidents. In my opinion, there should be speed limits and motorists shouldn't drive too fast in residential areas. If they do so, they should be banned from driving and pay a huge fine. Moreover, roads should be made wider. Finally, I think this will improve road safety in Aleppo and make our lives better.

*اكتب تقريرا تقدم فيه مقترحات سوف تحسن سلامة الطرقات في بلدتك أو مدينتك. (كتاب النشاط ص 70)

*اكتب موضوعا عبر فيه عن آراءك حول حالة السير في بلدتك أو مدينتك. (كتاب الطالب ص 15)
هذه الأسئلة لمساعدتك :

1. هل تعتقد أنه يجب أن يكون هناك حدود للسرعة؟ إذا كان كذلك أين؟ أعطي اسبابا لجوابك.
2. ماذا ينبغي إن يحدث لسائقي الدراجات الذين يتخطون حدود السرعة؟
3. هل ينبغي لسائقي الدراجات الذين يقودون في الأماكن السكنية أن يُحرمون من القيادة؟

سلامة الطرق / حالة المرور

حلب تكون مدينتي ، الناس هنا يعانون إزدحاما مروريا كثيرا جدا ، هناك سيارات وباصات كثيرة جدا في الشوارع ، الطرقات ضيقة و مزدحمة أيضا ، أناس كثيرون يقودون سياراتهم بسرعة كبيرة جدا في كل مكان ، هذا يؤدي لحوادث عديدة، في رأيي، يجب أن يكون هناك حدودا للسرعة ولا يجب على سائقي الدراجات أن يقودون بسرعة في الأماكن السكنية، إذا فعلوا ذلك فيجب أن يمنعوا من القيادة ويدفعوا غرامة كبيرة ، علاوة على ذلك ،الطرقات يجب أن تصبح أعرض ، أخيرا ، أنا أعتقد هذا سوف يحسن سلامة الطرق في حلب ويجعل حياتنا أفضل.

*You are going to write an email to a friend about a significant event that changed your life.

(Student Book. P. 21)

Choose the event you are going to talk about. Examples: Your first day at school , Changing schools, The first holiday you remember, An interesting journey,

*Choose something that actually happened to you or use your imagination to make up a story.

(Activity Book P: 13)

*Write an informal letter describing a visit. (Activity book.P.31)

*Write your own letter to a friend, describing an interesting place you have visited. (Activity book.P.32)

*You are going to write an account of a visit you made. (Student Book. P. 45)

A Significant Event / An interesting Place / An interesting Story

Dear Hani,

I am enjoying my holiday in London. I am with my family. We visit wonderful places every day. we go to nice restaurants and have delicious food . We also go shopping and spend great time. Three days ago, I met a pretty girl. Her name was Sue. I loved her very much and we would marry next year. Anyway, tomorrow, we will visit the British Museum and enjoy wonderful views from the London Eye. We will come back after a week. It`s really an interesting journey that I will never forget.

*سوف تكتب بريدًا إلكترونيًا إلى صديق حول حدثًا هامًا الذي غير حياتك. (كتاب الطالب ص 21)

إختر الحدث الذي ستكتب عنه. أمثلة: يومك الأول في المدرسة ، تغيير المدارس ، أول عطلة تتذكرها ، رحلة ممتعة

*إختر شيئاً ما حدث معك فعلاً أو استخدم خيالك لتختر قصة. (كتاب النشاط ص 13)

*أكتب رسالة غير رسمية تصف زيارة. (كتاب النشاط ص 31)

*أكتب رسالة خاصة بك لصديق واصفًا مكانًا ممتعًا قد زرتَه. (كتاب النشاط ص 32)

*ستكتب وصفًا لزيارة قمت بها. (كتاب الطالب ص 45)

حدثاً هاماً / مكان ممتع / قصة ممتعة

عزيزي هاني:

إننا أستمتع بعطلتي في لندن، إنني مع عائلتي، نحن نزور أماكن رائعة كل يوم، نذهب إلى مطاعم جميلة ونتناول طعاما لذيذا، نحن أيضا نذهب للتسوق ونمضي وقتنا رائعاً، منذ ثلاثة أيام قابلت فتاة جميلة إسمها سو ، أنا أحببتها كثيرا ونحن سوف نتزوج العام القادم، على أي حال، غدا سوف نزور المتحف البريطاني وسنستمتع بالمناظر الرائعة من عين لندن، سوف نعود بعد إسبوع ، إنها حقاً رحلة ممتعة التي انا سوف لن أنسى.

*You are going to write a report based on waste and recycling statistics. (Student Book P: 27)

Waste and Recycling

Every year, people throw away huge quantities of rubbish. They generate many types of waste, including used paper, empty packages and food scraps. We dispose of waste by burying it, burning it, or recycling it. 50 % of waste material was recycled in Syria last year. 25 % of waste material was burnt and 25 % of waste material was buried in landfill sites. Finally, Australia burns 10 % of its waste, whereas Greece buries the most waste in landfill sites.

*سوف تكتب تقرير قائم على إحصائيات المخلفات و إعادة التصنيع . (كتاب الطالب ص 27)

المخلفات و إعادة التصنيع

كل عام الناس يرمون كميات كبيرة من القمامة، هم يولدون أنواع عديدة من المخلفات، تشمل الورق المستعمل، العلب الفارغة وبقايا الطعام. نحن نتخلص من المخلفات بدفنها، بإحراقها أو بإعادة تصنيعها. 50% من مواد المخلفات أُعيد تصنيعها في سوريا العام الماضي. 25% من مواد المخلفات أُحرقت و 25% من مواد المخلفات دفنت في مواقع مكبات النفايات. أخيراً، أستراليا تحرق 10% من مخلفاتها، بينما تدفن اليونان معظم المخلفات في مواقع مكبات نفايات.

*You are going to produce a set of recommendations to improve life in your town or city.

(Student Book P: 30)

*Write a letter to a local newspaper making recommendations, which might help to solve ONE of these problems.

(Activity Book – p: 22)

- There are very few public places in your town where people can go to keep fit.
- Very few tourists come to visit your town because they know nothing about it.

Solving Problems / Improving Life

I live in Aleppo. It is a very ancient and great city. It has many wonderful places to visit. However, very few tourists come to visit it because they know nothing about it. Moreover, the local people do not care about their city at all, although it is full of historical sites and great ruins. I suggest that the government should deal with this problem by educating the locals about their city and teach them how to keep it clean. There should also be nice hotels and restaurants for tourists and attract them by advertising much more widely about the city.

*أنت سوف تقدم مجموعة توصيات لتحسين الحياة في بلدتك أو مدينتك. (كتاب الطالب ص 30)

*إكتب رسالة لجريدة محلية مقدما توصيات يمكن أن تساعد على حل واحدة من هذه المشاكل. (كتاب النشاط ص 22)

- هناك القليل جداً من الأماكن العامة في بلدتك حيث تستطيع الناس الذهاب للحفاظ على الرشاقة.

- قلة من السياح يأتون لزيارة بلدتك لأنهم لا يعرفون شيئاً عنها.

حلول للمشاكل / تحسين الحياة

أنا أعيش في حلب. إنها مدينة قديمة وعظيمة. إنها تملك أماكن رائعة لتزور. على أي حال، قلة من السياح يأتون لزيارتها لأنهم لا يعرفون شيئاً عنها. علاوة على ذلك، الناس المحليين لا يهتمون بمدينتهم على الإطلاق بالرغم من إنها مليئة المواقع التاريخية والأثار العظيمة. أنا أقترح أنه ينبغي على الحكومة أن تعالج هذه المشكلة بواسطة تثقف المحليين حول مدينتهم وتعلمهم كيف ليحافظوا على نظافتها. ينبغي أن يكون هناك أيضا فنادق ومطاعم جميلة للسياح وجذبهم بواسطة الإعلانات على نطاق أوسع بكثير عن المدينة.

You are going to write a reply to an email on water shortage, suggesting ways of consuming less water.

(Student Book P: 39)

Ways of Consuming Less Water

Dear Ayman,

Water is very important in our lives. It is necessary for drinking, cooking, growing, and caring for animals. Anyway, we waste a lot of water every day. Some people wash their cars in the streets, wasting too much water. As a result, this leads to a serious water shortage. So we need to save water and use less of it. Moreover, the government should put new plans to conserve water and prevent people from wasting it by paying big fines. Finally, we can recycle water and tell our children how important it is.

سوف تكتب رداً لبريد إلكتروني عن نقص الماء، مقترحاً طرقاً لإستهلاك أقل للماء. (كتاب الطالب ص 39)

طرقاً لإستهلاك أقل للماء

عزيزي أيمن،

الماء هامة جداً في حياتنا. إنها هامة جداً من أجل الشرب، الطبخ، الزراعة والعناية بالحيوانات. على أي حال، نحن نهدر الكثير من الماء كل يوم. بعض الناس يغسلون سياراتهم في الشوارع كل يوم، مهدين الكثير من الماء بالنتيجة هذا يؤدي إلى نقص خطير في الماء. لذلك، نحن بحاجة لتوفير الماء وإستعمالها بشكل أقل. علاوة على ذلك، ينبغي على الحكومة أن تضع خطط جديدة للحفاظ على الماء وتمنع الناس من الإسراف بواسطة دفع غرامات كبيرة. أخيراً، نحن نستطيع إعادة إستخدام الماء وإخبار أطفالنا كم الماء هامة.

You are going to write a report to the council making recommendations about where to build houses.

(Student Book, P.51)

Building New Houses

Dear council,

There are some recommendations that should be taken into consideration about the housing project. I think it wouldn't be a good idea to build houses near factories because of noise and pollution. Moreover, there are crowded areas like markets. So it's wrong to make people live among them. I suggest the council should choose green and fresh areas out of the town where people can find peaceful and quiet places to live in. At the same time, this may represent a missed opportunity for the town to expand and develop. Finally, local people may find new jobs.

أنت سوف تكتب تقريراً إلى مجلس البلدية مقدماً إقتراحات عن مكان بناء المنازل. (كتاب الطالب ص 51)

بناء منازل جديدة

عزيزي المجلس،

هناك بعض المقترحات التي يجب أن تؤخذ بعين الإعتبار حول المشروع السكني. أنا أعتقد إنها سوف لن تكون فكرة جيدة لبناء منازل قرب المصانع بسبب الضجيج والتلوث. علاة على ذلك، يوجد اماكن مزدحمة مثل الأسواق. لذلك إنه من خطأ أن نجعل الناس يعيشون بينهم. أنا أقتراح المجلس ينبغي أن يختار مناطق خضراء ونقية خارج البلدة حيث يمكن للناس أن يجدوا أماكن هادئة ومسالمة ليعيشوا فيها. في نفس الوقت هذا ربما يمثل فرصة سانحة للبلدة لتتوسع وتتطور. أخيراً ربما الناس المحليين يجدون فرص عمل جديدة.

You are going to write a magazine article giving advice to people of your own age who are about to start a new job.

(Student Book. P. 63)

Starting a New Job

I'm writing this article to give some pieces of advice about how to start a new job. For me, the golden rule when you first start a job is to listen and learn from colleagues. Also, ask them if you aren't sure about something and offer to help them if you can see something that needs doing. In my experience, if you want to be a good colleague, simply work hard and don't make up excuses for not doing something and expect the other to do it for you. In the end, you'll be happier and more successful if you get on well with your colleagues.

سوف تكتب مقالة لمجلة تقدم فيها نصائح للناس من عمرك الذين على وشك أن يبدأوا عمل جديد. (كتاب الطالب ص 63)

البدء بعمل جديد

انا أكتب هذه المقالة لأعطي بعض النصائح حول كيف تبدأ عملاً جديداً. بالنسبة لي القاعدة الذهبية عندما تبدأ أول العمل إستمع وتعلم من زملاء العمل. أيضا إسألهم إذا لم تكن متأكداً من شيء ما وتقدم لمساعدتهم إذا تستطيع أن ترى شيء ما يتطلب المساعدة. حسب خبرتي إذا أردت أن تكون زميلاً جيداً ، ببساطة إعمل بجد ولا تصنع أذاراً لعدم القيام بشيء ما وتوقع الآخرين ليعملوه لأجلك. في النهاية، سوف تكون أكثر سعادة ونجاحاً إذا انسجمت مع زملائك في العمل.

*You are going to suggest which place would be the most suitable place to live for a family of four, a young couple and an elderly couple. (Student Book. P. 69)

*Write your own description of a building you know well. It could be the building you live in.

Include the following:

(Activity Book. P. 51)

The location of the building

The appearance of the outside of the building

Information about any natural features near the building

The Most Suitable Place to Live

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Hassam,

I think I have found the perfect place for you. It is a big villa in a green suburban area that would really suit your need. It is quiet and calm and there is not even much traffic. I know you have been complaining about your current apartment. There is a large supermarket near the villa and it is very easy to reach the motorway. I will never forget to tell you that there is a school behind the villa, so children can walk to school and do not have to take a bus. I think you should arrange a viewing of it soon.

Many thanks

Nawras

*أكتب بريدا إلكترونيا معطيا نصائح حول المكان الأكثر مناسب للعيش لعائلة من أربعة أشخاص ثنائي شاب و ثنائي كبير بالعمر.

(كتاب الطالب ص 69)

*أكتب وصفك الخاص لبناء تعرفه جيداً. يمكن أن يكون البناء الذي تعيش فيه. (كتاب النشاط ص 51)

متضمناً التالي: موقع البناء المظهر الخارجي للبناء معلومات عن المعالم الطبيعية قرب البناء

المكان الأكثر مناسبة

عزيزي السيد والسيدة حسام:

أعتقد أنني قد وجدت المكان المناسب لكم. إنها فيلا كبيرة في ضاحية حقا. خضراء والتي سوف تناسب احتياجاتكم حقا. إنها هادئة ومستقرة ويوجد حتى الكثير من حركة المرور. أعرف بأنكم تشتكون حول شقتكم الحالية. يوجد محل كبير قرب الفيلا ومن السهل أن تصل إلى الطريق العام. سوف لن أنسى أن أخبركم أنه يوجد مدرسة خلف الفيلا، وهكذا فإن الأولاد يستطيعون أن يمشوا إلى المدرسة ولا يتوجب أن يركبوا الحافلة. أعتقد أنه يجب أن ترتبوا من أجل مشاهدتها حالا.

مع جزيل الشكر

نورس

Write a leaflet publicising the problem of climate change and suggesting two or three ways in which ordinary people can reduce the amount of energy they use. (Activity Book. P. 41)

Saving Energy

Global warming is the most dangerous problem facing our planet now. This leads to climatic changes that affect our lives. Another reason behind the climatic changes is deforestation. When trees are cut down, there is nothing to stop the wind and the rain from washing away the top layer of soil. Personally, I think that recycling saves energy and causes less pollution. For example, recycling papers saves trees and energy. Moreover, people ought to reduce pollution, which affects our climate by riding bicycles instead of cars.

اكتب نشرة إعلامية معمماً فيها مشكلة التغير المناخي ومقترحاً حلين أو ثلاثة حلول حيث يمكن للناس العاديين أن يقللوا كمية الطاقة التي يستخدمونها.
(كتاب النشاط ص 41)

الحفاظ على الطاقة

الإحتباس الحراري هي المشكلة الأكبر التي تواجه كوكبنا الآن. هذا يقود إلى تغيرات مناخية التي تؤثر على حياتنا. سبب آخر وراء التغيرات المناخية هو إزالة الغابة. عندما تقطع الأشجار فإنه لا يوجد شيء ليوقف الريح والمطر من جرف الطبقة العليا للتربة. شخصياً، اعتقد بان إعادة التصنيع توفر الطاقة وتسبب اقل تلوث. على سبيل المثال: تكرير الورق يحفظ الأشجار والطاقة. علاوة على ذلك، يجب على الناس أن يقللوا التلوث الذي يؤثر على مناخنا بواسطة ركوب الدراجات بدلاً السيارات.

*You are going to write a short **biography** of someone you know or know about. (نورثة 2012)

(Student Book P: 75)

*Write a brief **biography** of a person you know well. Include some of this information.

(Activity Book P: 56)

Name /age	Appearance	Family background /Education	Occupation /specialty
Hobbies and interests	Other important information		

Tom Edison

Tom Edison was a great scientist .He was born with a curious mind that made him ask himself questions while he was still very young. By the age of ten, it was clear that Tom wanted to be a scientist. He set up a laboratory at home and began his own experiments. The electric lamp is probably the most useful thing Edison invented. He knew that electricity produced power and heat. He changed night into day. Edison worked hard and enjoyed his life working for the pleasure and happiness of other people. He died in 1931 at the age of eighty-four.

*أكتب سيرة ذاتية مختصرة لشخص تعرفه أو تعرف عنه. (كتاب الطالب ص75)

*أكتب سيرة ذاتية مختصرة لشخص تعرفه بشكل جيد. متضمنا بعض من هذه المعلومات (كتاب النشاط ص 56)

الاسم / العمر	المظهر	المعلومات العائلية / الثقافة	المنصب / التخصص
الهوايات والاهتمامات		معلومات هامة اخرى	

توم إديسون

كان توم إديسون عالما عظيما. ولد بعقل فضولي الذي جعله يسأل نفسه أسئلة عندما كان صغيرا جدا. بعمر العاشرة كان واضحا أن توم أراد أن يصبح عالما. جهز مخبرا في المنزل وبدأ تجاربه الخاصة. المصباح الكهربائي وهو الشيء الأكثر فائدة اخترعه إديسون. كما عرف أن الكهرباء أنتجت الطاقة والحرارة. هو حول الليل إلى نهار. عمل إديسون بجد واستمتع بحياته يعمل من أجل سعادة وهناء الناس الآخرين. مات عام 1931 بعمر الرابعة والثمانين.

You are going to write a response to an advert for a place on a Syrian expedition to the summit of Mount Everest.

(Student Book P: 87)

Do you have what it takes?

Are you the kind of person who loves a challenge?

Do you crave adventure and excitement?

Do you long for the chance to prove yourself?

An Expedition to the Summit of Mount Everest

Dear Sirs,

I have read your advert about the expedition to the summit of Mount Everest. I am very happy that my dream will come true I always imagine that I am walking along the mountain paths and suddenly I find myself on the summit of Mount Everest. I would like to ask if your guides have several years of experience. Is accommodation in hotels or should we bring our tents and luggage, and how long is the expedition. I hope it will be for two weeks. I think my dream will come true.

Please email me soon.

Many thanks

Rama

سوف تكتب رداً للإعلان عن مكان في حملة سورية لتسلق قمة جبل إيفرست. (كتاب الطالب ص 87)

حملة لتسلق قمة جبل إيفرست

السادة الأعزاء:

لقد قرأت إعلانكم حول بعثة إلى قمة جبل إيفرست. إنني حقا سعيد أن حلمي سوف يتحقق. أنا دائما أتخيل أنني أمشي على طول الممرات الجبلية وفجأة أجد نفسي على قمة جبل إيفرست. أود أن أسأل إذا الأدلاء السياحيون لديهم سنوات عديدة من الخبرة. هل الإقامة في فنادق أو أنه يجب أن نحضر خيمنا وأمتعتنا. وكم مدة الحملة. أمل انها تكون لمدة أسبوعين. أعتقد أن حلمي سيصبح حقيقة. من فضلك اكتب لي بريدا الكترونيا حالا.

مع جزيل الشكر

راما

You are going to write a report describing some of the most important technological changes that have affected people's lives recently.

(Student Book.P.93)

Technological Changes

Technological changes have affected many areas of life in recent years. In this report, I will take into consideration how online booking has affected travel in our life nowadays. It is the quickest and cheapest way of buying train or airline tickets. This involves logging on to the internet, finding the correct website, typing in your personal details and paying by credit cards. This is all done automatically without the need for any personal contact with the company. I think that technology has great effect on our lives.

أكتب تقريراً تصف بعض أهم التغيرات التكنولوجية التي أثرت على حياة الناس مؤخراً. (كتاب الطالب ص93)

التغيرات التكنولوجية

التغيرات التكنولوجية قد أثرت بعدة مجالات من حياتنا في السنوات الأخيرة. في هذا التقرير سوف أخذ بعين الاعتبار كيف الحجز على الإنترنت قد أثر على السفر في حياتنا هذه الأيام. إنها الطريقة الأسرع والأرخص لشراء تذاكر للقطار والطائرات. هذا يتطلب الدخول (التسجيل) في الإنترنت وإيجاد موقع الإنترنت الصحيح وكتابة تفاصيل الشخصية والدفع عن طريق بطاقة الاعتماد. هذا كله يفعل آلياً بدون حاجة لأي تواصل شخصي مع الشركة. أعتقد أن التقنية لها تأثير على حياتنا.

You are going to write a letter recommending a genius for an award.

(Student Book P: 99)

A Genius

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to you to suggest that you consider Tom Edison for your new genius award. He is a gifted scientist who changed night into day. He set up a laboratory at home and began his own experiments. The electric lamp is probably the most useful thing Edison invented. He worked hard and enjoyed his life working for the pleasure and happiness of other people. He also invented many important things. I believe that his inventions justify his nomination for the genius award.

Yours faithfully

Omar

اكتب رسالة ترشح عبقريا من أجل جائزة. (كتاب الطالب ص 99)

عبقري

السادة الأعضاء:

إنني أكتب لكم لأقترح أن تعتبروا توم أديسون لجائزة العبقري الجديدة. إنه عالم موهوب الذي غير الليل إلى نهار. جهز مخبرا في المنزل وبدأ تجاربه الخاصة. المصباح الكهربائي من المحتمل أنه الشيء الأكثر نفعا الذي اخترعه أديسون. لقد عمل بجد واستمتع بحياته وهو يعمل من أجل سعادة وهناء الناس الآخرين. كما اخترع أيضا العديد من الأشياء النافعة. أعتقد أن اختراعاته تبرر ترشيحه من أجل جائزة العبقري.

المخلص لكم

عمر

Express your opinions about the disadvantages and dangers of using computers. (Activity Book. P.7)

Disadvantages and Dangers of Using Computers

Computers are very important in our lives. However, there are some disadvantages and dangers of using them. For example, some people spend so much time on their computers. They see their friends and family less. In addition to, they will have problems in their bodies. Other people use the computers of their companies for their own purposes. And this is wrong because they will not do their jobs well. I think that companies should not allow them to do that. Finally, computers are good but we have to know how to use them.

عبر عن رأيك حول المساوئ والأخطار الناجمة عن استخدام الحاسوب. (كتاب النشاط ص 7)

المساوئ والأخطار الناجمة عن استخدام الحاسوب

الحواسيب هامة جدا في حياتنا. على أي حال ، هناك بعض المساوئ والاطار ناجمة عن استخدامهم. على سبيل المثال، بعض الناس يقضون وقتاً كثيراً جداً على حواسيبهم . هم يرون اصدقائهم وعائلاتهم أقل. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، هم سوف يملكون مشاكل في أجسامهم. اناس آخرون يستخدمون حواسيب شركاتهم لأغراضهم الخاصة. وهذا خطأ لانهم سوف لن يقومون بعملهم بشكل جيد. أنا أعتقد بان الشركات لا ينبغي أن تسمح لهم ليفعلوا ذلك. أخيراً، الحواسيب تكون جيدة لكن يجب علينا أن نعرف كيف نستخدمهم.

Write an essay in answer to this question: Do you think companies should allow their employees to use work computers for their own purposes?

(Activity Book. P.8)

Computer Companies

Many companies use computers for their work and activities. Today, you should have an experience in using computer to be able to find a job. Some employees use the computers of the companies for their own purposes. For example, they spend many hours using the internet to communicate with their friends and others play computer games for long hours. In my opinion, companies should not allow the employees to use computers for their own purposes by making control on all computers.

اكتب مقالة مجيبا على هذا السؤال. هل تعتقد أن شركات الحاسوب يجب أن تسمح لموظفيها أن يستخدموا حواسيب العمل لأغراضهم الشخصية.

(كتاب النشاط ص 8)

شركات الحواسيب

العديد من الشركات تستخدم الحواسيب في أعمالها ونشاطاتها. اليوم، يجب أن تمتلك خبرة باستخدام الحاسوب لتكون قادرا أن تجد عملا. بعض الموظفين يستخدمون حواسيب الشركات من أجل أغراضهم الخاصة. على سبيل المثال: إنهم يقضون عدة ساعات يستخدمون الانترنت ليتواصلوا مع أصدقائهم، بينما آخرون يلعبون ألعاب الحاسوب لساعات طويلة. برأي، لا يجب أن تسمح الشركات للموظفين باستخدام الحواسيب لأغراضهم الخاصة وذلك بمراقبة جميع الحواسيب.

Write a description of a photograph or photographs you have seen. (Activity book.P.26)

A Photograph

One day I went to a nice museum in Aleppo. I saw many exciting things. One of these things was a photograph. It was a photograph of Aleppo city in the year 1970. It was in black and white. It was taken in Bab Al Faraj. In the middle of this photograph, there were many people with old clothes and they were walking to their work. In the background, there were few buildings and some animals. There were also few old cars and the street was very narrow. It was great and I felt so happy.

إكتب وصفاً لصورة أو صور أنت قد رأيت. (كتاب النشاط ص26)

صورة

يوما ما أنا ذهبت إلى متحفاً جميلاً في حلب. أنا رأيت أشياء مثيرة جداً. إحدى هذه الأشياء كانت صورة لمدينة حلب عام 1970. إنها كانت أسود وأبيض. إنها التقطت في باب الفرج. في وسط هذه الصورة يوجد العديد من الناس بملابس قديمة وكانوا يمشون إلى عملهم. في خلفية الصورة هناك بضع أبنية وبعض الحيوانات. كان يوجد أيضاً بضع سيارات قديمة والشارع كان ضيق جداً. إنها حقاً كانت عظيمة وأنا شعرت بالسعادة.

Write an essay including arguments for and against. Choose one of these titles: (Activity Book, P. 37)

Protecting wild animals

Keeping household pets

Eating meat

Protecting Wild Animals

Protecting wild animals is not only a local problem, but also a global issue. Wild animals are in danger of extinction mainly due to hunting. I will discuss some of the arguments for and against protecting animals. First of all, protecting wild animals saves them from extinction, so the government should prevent hunting to save wild animals. In contrast, keeping wild animals in zoos may cause danger to people. In my opinion, all people are responsible for saving wild animals from extinction.

اكتب مقالة تتضمن نقاشات مع أو ضد. اختر أحد هذه العناوين: (كتاب النشاط ص 37)

حماية الحيوانات البرية

تربية حيوانات منزلية أليفة

أكل اللحوم

حماية الحيوانات البرية

حماية الحيوانات البرية هي ليست فقط مشكلة محلية لكنها أيضا قضية عالمية. الحيوانات البرية تكون بخطر الانقراض بشكل رئيسي بسبب الصيد. سأناقش بعض المسائل مع أو ضد حماية الحيوانات. أول كل شيء حماية الحيوانات البرية يحفظهم من الانقراض، لذلك الحكومة يجب أن تمنع الصيد لتحافظ على الحيوانات البرية. من جهة أخرى الحفاظ على الحيوانات البرية في حدائق الحيوان ربما يسبب خطرا للناس. في رأيي كل الناس مسؤولين عن الحفاظ على الحيوانات البرية من الانقراض.

What do you do to keep healthy? Do you have the best balance of habits and activities? How can you improve your health?

(Activity Book .P 46)

Keeping Healthy

Sport is the best form of exercise. Regular exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle, especially for people who spend most of their time at work sitting in offices. To stay healthy, I do regular exercises and follow healthy diet. I play football with my friends every weekend because it is my favourite sport. This keeps me fit and active. Moreover, I get enough sleep. Getting enough sleep keeps our mind fresh. Furthermore, I do puzzles and crosswords and I play chess. Finally, we should remember that the healthy mind is in the healthy body.

ماذا تفعل لتبقى سليماً؟ هل لديك التوازن الأفضل للعادات و النشاطات؟ كيف تستطيع أن تحسّن صحتك؟ (كتاب النشاط ص 46)

البقاء صحيحاً

الرياضة هي أفضل شكل للتمارين. التمرين النظامي هو جزء هام لنمط الحياة السليم، خصوصاً للناس الذين يقضون معظم وقتهم في العمل جالسين في مكاتب. لأبقى سليماً، أنا أقوم بتمارين نظامية وأتبع حمية صحية. أنا لعب كرة القدم مع أصدقائي كل نهاية أسبوع لأنها رياضتي المفضلة. هذا يبقيني رشيقة ونشيطة. علاوة على ذلك، أنا أنام بشكل كافي. الحصول على نوم كافي يبقي عقولنا نشيطة. الأكثر من ذلك، أنا أحل ألغاز وكلمات متقاطعة وألعب الشطرنج. أخيراً يجب أن نتذكر بأن العقل السليم في الجسم السليم.

Make a poster to promote a tourist attraction in your country. Choose one of these places:

(Activity Book - P: 60)

A historical town or city

An interesting old building

An area of natural beauty

A Tourist Attraction

Palmyra is a famous city in the Syrian Desert. It has ancient ruins and amazing buildings. It is very beautiful. Many tourists go there every year. There are nice hotels and interesting places to visit. We went there last year. We saw theatres and wonderful views. We travelled by camels and had a great time. The weather is very hot in the day. We watched the stars and counted them at night. It was really a fantastic experience I will always remember.

إصنع ملصقاً إعلانياً لتروج لمَعْلماً سياحياً في بلدك. اختر واحداً من هذه الأماكن : (كتاب النشاط ص 60)

منطقة ذات جمال طبيعي

بناء قديم ممتع

بلدة أو مدينة تاريخية

مَعْلَم سياحي

تدمر مدينة مشهورة في الصحراء السورية. إنها تملك آثار قديمة وأبنية مدهشة. إنها أيضاً جميلة جداً. سياح عديدين يذهبون إلى هناك كل عام. هناك فنادق جميلة وأماكن ممتعة لتزور. نحن ذهبنا إلى هناك العام الماضي. رأينا مسارح و مناظر جميلة. سافرنا بواسطة الجمال وملكنا وقتاً عظيماً. الطقس كان حار جداً في النهار. شاهدنا النجوم وعددناهم في الليل. إنها كانت حقاً تجربة رائعة التي سوف أتذكرها دائماً.

Write an informal email to a friend whose family you are going on **holiday** with. (Activity Book.P.65)

Decide on three essential things to take with you.

Suggest two or three other things that might find useful.

Use informal language.

A Holiday

Hi Nasser,

Thanks for the email. I have been making some preparations all this morning. I think we need to decide about the things we need for camping. I know we have already agreed on the essential things like the tent, sleeping bags and first –aid kit. However, it might be a good idea to take a small gas cooker, a torch, matches, blankets and a large water container. Is there anything else we should take? Let me know. I am really looking forward to this break. I will call you tomorrow.

See you soon

Ali

اكتب بريدا إلكترونيا خاصا إلى صديق الذي ستذهب مع عائلته في عطلة. (كتاب النشاط ص 65)

عطلة

مرحبا ناصر:

شكرا على بريدك الإلكتروني. صار لي أقوم بتحضيرات طوال الصباح. اعتقد أننا بحاجة أن نقرر حول الأشياء التي نحتاجها من اجل التخييم. اعرف أننا اتفقنا على الأشياء الأساسية مثل: الخيمة و حجرات النوم و صندوق الإسعافات الأولية. على أي حال ، أنها ربما تكون فكرة جيدة أن نأخذ غاز صغيرا، مشعل، اعواد ثقاب، بطانيات و وعاء مياه كبير. هل هناك أي شيء آخر يجب أن نأخذه؟ دعني أعرف. أنا حقا أتطلع لهذه الاستراحة. سوف اتصل بك غدا.

أراك قريبا

علي

Write your own set of instructions for a simple activity. Use an idea of your own or one of these ideas:

(Activity Book P: 75)

- How to make tea
- How to send the same email to several people
- How to transfer a photograph from a camera to a computer, and then print it
- How to ride a bicycle
- How to use a dictionary

How to Make Tea

Tea is a very popular drink in the world. It is also popular in the Arabic world. I am writing to tell you about how we can make tea. First, we pour water in a kettle. We heat the water until it boils. Then we add tea to the water. We leave it five minutes and it is ready. We prepare the cups and put them in a tray. Finally, we can drink it and enjoy our time with our friends.

اكتب مجموعتك الخاصة من التعليمات لنشاط بسيط. استخدم فكرة خاصة بك أو واحدة من هذه الأفكار: (كتاب النشاط ص 75)

* كيف تصنع الشاي

* كيف ترسل نفس البريد الإلكتروني إلى اناس عديدين

* كيف تنقل صورة من آلة تصوير إلى حاسوب و ثم تطبعها

* كيف تركيب دراجة

* كيف تستخدم قاموساً

كيف تصنع الشاي

الشاي شراب شعبي جداً في العالم. إنه أيضاً شعبياً في العالم العربي. على أي حال، أنا أكتب لآخبرك عن كيف نصنع الشاي. أولاً، نصب الماء في الغلاية. نسخن الماء حتى تغلي. ثم نضيف الشاي إلى الماء. نتركها لمدة خمس دقائق وتصبح جاهزة. نحضر الأكواب ونضعهم في صينية. أخيراً، يمكننا أن نشربه ونستمتع بوقتنا مع أصدقائنا.

Write an essay in answer to the question below.

(Activity Book P: 79)

What do you think about people who risk their lives climbing mountains?

Climbing the Mountains

Although climbing mountains is really dangerous, some people try to climb mountains regularly. They brave extreme conditions and face great danger to reach their goal. Some of them climb mountains for fun and others for fame. Not all people think that climbing is a good idea. However, some people think that climbing mountains foolishness because they may lose their lives and their families. In my opinion, climbing mountains is a very good adventure, but you should be careful about your life.

ما رأيك بالناس الذين يخاطرون بحياتهم في تسلق الجبال? (كتاب النشاط ص 79)

تسلق الجبال

بالرغم من أن تسلق الجبال خطير حقا . إلا أن بعض الناس يحاولون تسلق الجبال بشكل منتظم. إنهم يتحدون ظروف قاسية ويواجهون خطرا عظيما ليصلوا إلى هدفهم. بعضهم يتسلق الجبال من أجل التسلية وآخرون من أجل الشهرة. ليس كل الناس يعتقدون أن التسلق فكرة جيدة . على أي حال، بعض الناس يعتقدون أن تسلق الجبال هو حماقة لأنهم ربما يخسرون حياتهم أو عائلاتهم. برأيي، تسلق الجبال هو مغامرة جيدة ولكن يجب أن تكون حذرا من أجل حياتك.

اللفظ Pronunciation

- (C c) : - يُلفظ (س) إذا أتى بعده إحدى الحروف التالية (e , i , y) City - Cell - Cycle
- يُلفظ (ك) إذا أتى بعده باقي الأحرف Car - Come - Cry
- (G g) : - يُلفظ (ج حلبية) إذا أتى بعده أحد اليائات الثلاثة (e , i , y) Giraffe - Geography - Gym
شواذ (girl - get)
- يُلفظ (ج مصرية) إذا أتى بعده باقي الأحرف Good - Great - Garden
- (U u) : - يُلفظ (يو) Unique - Use - Usually
- يُلفظ (أه) Ugly - Uncle - Understand
- يُلفظ (و) True - Sure - Tour
- (H h) يُلفظ (ه) Hate - Hear - Home
- (W w) يُلفظ (و) Want - Wear - Work
- (Y y) يُلفظ (ي) Yesterday - Young - Year
- (W + r) لا يُلفظ Write - Wrong - Wreck
- (K + n) لا يُلفظ Knight - Know - Knife
- (H + o) أحيانا لا يُلفظ Hour - Honest
- (A + l) يُلفظ (أو) Always - All - Tall - Also - Football
- (O + w) يُلفظ (أو) Now - Town - How
- (O + u) يُلفظ (أو) Found - Round - Soun
- (Th) : - يُلفظ (ذ) There - Father - Together
- يُلفظ (ث) Think - Three - Thank
- (Sh) يُلفظ (ش) Shower - Fish - Fresh
- (Ch) يُلفظ (تش) Cheat - Children - Teacher
- (Tu) يُلفظ (تش) Future - Nature - Picture
- (Ph) يُلفظ (ف) Photo - Phone - Elephant
- (Gh) : - (في أول الكلمة) يُلفظ كما هو Ghost
- (في وسط الكلمة) لا يُلفظ Night - Bought - Eight
- (في آخر الكلمة) يُلفظ (ف) Laugh - Enough - Rough
- (Tia / Tio / Tie) يُلفظ (ش) National - Station - Information - Influential - Patient
- (Cia / Cio / Cie) يُلفظ (ش) Special - Delicious - Ancient
- (Sio) يُلفظ (ج) Occasion - Television
- (Kh) يُلفظ (خ) Khaled

الترجمة	Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
يكون	be (is – am – are)	was – were	been
يصبح	become	became	become
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يحضّر / يجلب	bring	brought	brought
يبنى	build	built	built
يحرق	burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يستطيع	can	could	-----
يمسك	catch	caught	caught
يختار	choose	chose	chosen
يأتي	come	came	come
يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يتعامل / يعامل	deal	dealt	dealt
يحفّر	dig	dug	dug
يفعل / ينجز	do	did	done
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يقود	drive	drove	driven
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يهبط / يسقط	fall	fell	fallen
يطعم	feed	fed	fed
يشعر	feel	felt	felt
يجد	find	found	found
يطير	fly	flew	flown
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يحصل / يصل	get	got	got
يعطي	give	gave	given
يذهب	go	went	gone
ينمو / يزرع	grow	grew	grown
يملك / يتناول	have	had	had
يسمع	hear	heard	heard
يضرب	hit	hit	hit
يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurt
يحافظ / يحفظ	keep	kept	kept
يعرف	know	knew	known
يتعلم	learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt
يقود / يؤدّي	lead	led	led
يقفز	leap	leapt	leapt
يغادر / يترك	leave	left	left
يفقد / يضيّع / يخسر	lose	lost	lost
يصنع / يجعل	make	made	made
يعني	mean	meant	meant
يقابل	meet	met	met
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يضع	put	put	put

يقرأ	read	read	read
يرن	ring	rang	rung
يرتفع	rise	rose	risen
يركض	run	ran	run
يقول	say	said	said
يرى	see	saw	seen
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يرسل	send	sent	sent
ينطلق	set off	set off	set off
يغني	sing	sang	sung
يجلس	sit	sat	sat
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يقضي / ينفق	spend	spent	spent
يسكب	spill	spilt	spilt
يقف	stand	stood	stood
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
ياخذ	take	took	taken
يعلم	teach	taught	taught
يخبر	tell	told	told
يعتقد / يفكر	think	thought	thought
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يستيقظ / يوقظ	wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
يلبس	wear	wore	worn
سوف	will	would	-----
يفوز / يربح	win	won	won
يكتب	write	wrote	written

إعداد المدرّس

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