

مكتبة التاسع 2024

للمدرس بلال شريف
وفق المنهاج الحديث

تحتوي على:

- ✓ جميع جمل مفردات الكتابين مع الترجمة
- ✓ شرح مبسط لجميع القواعد مع تمارين اختيارية
- ✓ مفتاح الإجابات الصحيحة
- ✓ جميع كلمات اللفظ والرموز الصوتية مع تمارين اختيارية
- ✓ تشكيل السؤال مع التمارين
- ✓ تمارين على اكتشاف الخطأ
- ✓ أسئلة دورات 2022 و 2023

عزيزي الطالب

يسعدني أن أقدم إليك هذه الأوراق التي اعتمدت في تأليفها على الأسلوب المبسط في إيصال المعلومة دون التعمق في الشرح، كما عمدت إلى إضافة تمارين اختيارية تحاكي التمارين الموضوعة في الامتحانات، كما قمت بإدراج أهم الأفعال الشاذة، وأسئلة الدورتين السابقتين.

إن هذه الأوراق تركز على السؤال الثالث C (11-30) الذي يتضمن المفردات والقواعد واللفظ، والسؤال الرابع D (31-34) الذي يتضمن تشكيل السؤال، والسؤال الخامس E (35-38) الذي يتضمن اكتشاف الخطأ فقط. ولا تحتوي على كلمات النصوص أو المواضيع.

عساها تساعد في تحقيق النجاح بإذن الله.

جمل المفردات مع الترجمة

تأتي في الامتحان، الأسئلة من 11 إلى 15

Module 1

praise	يمدح	meet...needs	يلبي حاجات
violence	العنف	have access to	يملك وصولاً إلى
employ	يوظف، يستخدم	manager	مدير
outfit	لباس	unemployed	عاطل عن العمل
struggle	صعوبة	exist	موجود
for the benefit of	لفائدة	astonished	مندهبش

- 1. The teacher began to ----- for their excellent work. (2023)**
المعلم بدأ يمدح الطلاب من أجل عملهم الممتاز.
- 2. An act of ----- caused the window to be broken.**
عمل من العنف سبب كسر النافذة.
- 3. The artist had to ----- a hammer to open his paint cans.**
اضطر الفنان أن يستخدم مطرقة لكي يفتح علب الدهان.
- 4. She was wearing a splendid -----.**
كانت ترتدي لباساً رائعاً.
- 5. His ----- against cancer lasted for two years.**
استمر صراعه ضد مرض السرطان لمدة عامين.
- 6. This party was done for the ----- of the poor.**
أقيمت الحفلة لفائدة الفقراء.
- 7. A lift was put to ----- the disabled -----.**
تم وضع مصعد ليلبي حاجات المعاقين.
- 8. Some people in Africa don't have ----- to safe drinking water.**
بعض الناس في أفريقيا لا يملكون وصولاً إلى الماء الآمن الصالح للشرب.
- 9. She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the -----.**
كانت لديها مشكلة في المصرف، لذا طلبت أن تقابل المدير.
- 10. He has no money; He has been ----- for months.**
ليس لديه مال، كان عاطلاً عن العمل منذ أشهر.
- 11. Life doesn't ----- on Mars.**
الحياة ليست موجودة على كوكب المريخ.
- 12. I was ----- when my nine-month brother could walk.**
أنا كنت مندهشاً عندما تمكن أخي ذو التسعة أشهر من المشي.

Module 2

predict	يتنبأ	normal	طبيعي، عادي
improved	تحسن	cheaper	أرخص
disease	المرض	breathe	يتنفس
obvious	واضح	obtain	يحصل
peace	السلام	pills	حبات دواء
replace	يستبدل، يحل مكان	establish	يؤسس
insurance	تأمين	assumed	افتترض، اعتقد

long-term	طويل المدى	similar	متشابه
fined	تلقي غرامة	degradation	التدهور
benefit	يفيد	renewable	متجددة
allow	يسمح	sustainable	مستدامة
income	راتب		

13. It is difficult to ----- what the long-term effects of the accident will be.
من الصعب التنبؤ ماذا سوف تكون التأثيرات طويلة المدى للحادثة.
14. The weather ----- towards the evening.
تحسن الطقس تجاه المساء.
15. **His father suffers from a heart -----.** (2023)
يعاني والده من مرض في القلب.
16. The ----- was of reducing pollution is to use cars less.
الطريقة الواضحة للتقليل من التلوث هي باستخدام السيارات أقل.
17. She felt at ----- when she arrived.
هي شعرت بالسلام عندما وصلت.
18. The new software package -----s the old one.
حزمة البرامج الجديدة تحل محل القديمة.
19. **Do you have ----- on your house and its contents?** (2022)
هل لديك تأمين على منزلك ومحتوياته؟
20. The ----- effects of smoking are serious.
التأثيرات طويلة المدى للتدخين خطيرة.
21. He was ----- for parking on the wrong side of the street.
تلقي غرامة من أجل ركن سيارته على الجانب الخاطئ من الشارع.
22. They are working together to ----- the whole society.
هم يعملون من بعضهم لكي يفيدوا كل المجتمع.
23. My parents wouldn't ----- me to go abroad.
والداي لن يسمحوا لي بالذهاب خارج البلاد.
24. She took an extra work to increase her -----.
هي اتخذت عملاً إضافياً لكي تزيد من راتبها.
25. It is ----- to feel nervous before an exam.
إنه طبيعي أن تشعر بالتوتر قبل امتحان.
26. Property in Homs is ----- than property in Damascus.
العقارات في حمص أرخص من العقارات في دمشق.
27. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him -----.
أعطى الأطباء الأوكسجين لهاني لكي يساعده على التنفس.
28. You will need to ----- permission from the teacher if you want to leave the class.
أنت ستحتاج إلى إذن من المعلم إذا أردت مغادرة الصف.
29. He has to take ----- to control his blood pressure.
يجب عليه أن يأخذ حبات دواء لكي يسيطر على ضغط دمه.
30. Our goal is to ----- a new research centre in our city.
هدفنا هو أن نؤسس مركز أبحاث جديد في مدينتنا.

31. I didn't see your bike, so I ----- you had gone out.
لم أرَ دراجتك، لذا أنا اعتقدت أنك ذهبت.
32. The two cars are very ----- in size and design.
السيارتان متشابهتان جداً في الحجم والتصميم.
33. John lived a life of ----- after he lost his fortune.
عاش جون حياةً من التدهور بعد أن خسر ثروته.
34. The solar power is a ----- energy.
الطاقة الشمسية هي طاقة متجددة.
35. Cycling is a totally ----- form of transport.
ركوب الدراجة هو وسيلة نقل مستدامة تماماً.

Module 3

awareness	الوعي	footsteps	خطوات
allow	يسمح	prove	يبرهن
priority	أولوية	graduated	تخرج
outline	مخطط	specifically	تحديداً
collaborate	يتعاون	performance	أداء
genius	عبقري	instrument	آلة موسيقية
experiments	تجارب	permanent	دائمة
persisted	ثابر	gathered	جمع
frustrate	يحبط	discover	يكشف
available	متوفرة	beneficial	مفيدة
extremely	جداً	implemented	يطبق
regret	يندم	choice	اختيار
investment	استثمار	fine	غرامة

36. Health officials have tried to raise -----.
حاول مسؤولي الصحة أن يرفعوا الوعي.
37. **My parents wouldn't ----- me to go to the party. (2022)**
لن يسمح لي والداي بالذهاب إلى الحفلة.
38. The club's ----- is to win the league.
إن أولوية النادي هي الفوز بالدوري.
39. Always write an ----- for your essays.
دائماً اكتب مخطط لمقالاتك.
40. Elephants ----- to look after their young.
تتعاون الفيلة للاعتناء بصغارها.
41. My father was a ----- at story telling.
كان أبي عبقرياً في روي القصص.
42. His ----- showed that lightning was a kind of electricity.
أظهرت تجاربه أن البرق كان نوعاً من الكهرباء.
43. She ----- with her studies in spite of financial problems.
ثابرت في دراستها بالرغم من المشاكل المالية.
44. Failing more than once -----s students.

- الفشل أكثر من مرة يحبط الطلاب.
45. Tickets are ----- in the box office.
- التذاكر متوفرة في شباك التذاكر.
46. Earthquakes are ----- difficult to predict.
- إن الزلازل صعب جداً التنبؤ بها.
47. Don't do anything you might -----.
- لا تفعل أي شيء قد تندم عليه.
48. We plan to buy some property as an -----.
- نحن نخطط لشراء بعض العقارات كاستثمار.
49. He heard someone's ----- in the hall.
- سمع خطوات شخص ما في القاعة.
50. You are wrong, and I can ----- it.
- أنت مخطئ وأنا أستطيع أن أبرهن ذلك.
51. **She ----- from university this year. (2022)**
- هي تخرجت من الجامعة هذه السنة.
52. I ----- told you not to go near water.
- أنا أخبرتك تحديداً ألا تذهب قرب الماء.
53. She gave the greatest ----- of her career.
- هي قدمت أعظم أداء في مهنتها.
54. Is he learning to play an -----?
- هل يتعلم العزف على آلة موسيقية؟
55. The accident hasn't caused any ----- damage.
- لم تسبب الحادثة أي ضرر دائم.
56. **All the information that we ----- has been kept in a file. (2022)**
- كل المعلومات التي جمعناها تم حفظها في ملف.
57. The police are working hard to ----- the cause of the fire.
- تعمل الشرطة بجد لاكتشاف سبب الحريق.
58. A good diet is ----- for your health.
- الحمية الجيدة مفيدة لصحتك.
59. A new work programme for young people will be ----- soon.
- سوف يتم تطبيق برنامج عمل جديد للشباب.
60. We have no ----- but to study hard.
- ليس لدينا اختيار إلا أن ندرس بجد.
61. She has to pay a ----- for speeding.
- يجب عليها دفع غرامة للسرعة.

Module 4

miracle	معجزة	despair	اليأس
pharmacist	صيدلاني	operation	عملية

62. This team needs a ----- to win the match.
هذا الفريق يحتاج إلى معجزة ليربح المباراة.
63. She asked the ----- to prepare the medicine.
هي طلبت من الصيدلاني أن يحضر الدواء.
64. My friend was filled with ----- when he lost his job.
كان صديقي مليئاً باليأس عندما خسر عمله.
65. The patient felt better after the -----.
شعر المريض أفضل بعد العملية.

Module 5

poverty	الفقر	principle	مبدأ
award	جائزة	efficiently	بكفاءة
motivate	يشجع	attain	يحصل
applicable	قابلة للتطبيق، متعلقة بـ	productive	مثمر

66. Millions of people in the world live in -----.
يعيش ملايين الناس في العالم في فقر.
67. She was nominated for the best actor -----.
تم ترشيحها لجائزة أفضل ممثل.
68. The plan is designed to ----- workers to work efficiently.
الخطة مصممة لتشجيع العمال على العمل بكفاءة.
69. Is that rule ----- in this case?
هل تلك القاعدة قابلة للتطبيق على هذه الحالة؟
70. **It's against my ----- to lie. (2023)**
إنه ضد مبدأي الكذب.
71. She is a successful person. She knows how to use her time -----.
هي شخص ناجح. هي تعرف كيف تستخدم وقتها بكفاءة.
72. Most of our students ----- high grades in the final exam.
معظم طلابنا يحصلون على درجات عالية في الامتحان النهائي.
73. **I had a very ----- day; I finished the whole work. (2022)**
كان لدي يوم مثمر جداً، أنهيت كل العمل.

Module 6

capable of	قادر على	intellectual	متقن، ذكي
in no time	في وقت قصير	respond	يستجيب
to earn	لكي يكسب	sign	علامة
make fun of	يسخر	commands	أوامر
care about	يهتم بـ		

74. You should be positive and ----- of inspiring others.
يجب أن تكون إيجابياً وقادراً على إلهام الآخرين
75. Trust can be destroyed in no -----.
يمكن تدمير الثقة في وقت قصير.
76. You should be honest to ----- people's trust.
يجب أن تكون صادقاً لكي تكسب ثقة الناس.
77. Don't ----- fun of people.
لا تسخر من الناس.
78. Show your family that you ----- about them.
أظهر لعائلتك أنك تهتم بهم.
79. The student was very -----; he gave a smart answer to very difficult quiz.
كان الطالب مثقفاً جداً، هو أعطى إجابة ذكية للغز صعب جداً.
80. The police are always ready to ----- to people's calls for help.
الشرطة دائماً جاهزة للاستجابة لاتصالات الناس للمساعدة.
81. The dog was wagging its tail as a ----- of happiness.
كان الكلب يهز ذيله كعلامة على السعادة.
82. The animals at the circus do the movements following their trainers' -----.
تقوم الحيوانات في السيرك بالحركات تبعاً لأوامر مدربيها.

الأفعال الشاذة

	Present الحاضر V1	Past الماضي البسيط V2	Past Participle اسم المفعول V3		Present الحاضر V1	Past الماضي البسيط V2	Past Participle اسم المفعول V3
يصبح	become	became	become	يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يأتي	come	came	come	يقيم، يمسك	hold	held	held
يرن	ring	rang	rung	يعلم	teach	taught	taught
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk	يضرب	strike	struck	struck
يركض	run	ran	run	يجلس	sit	sat	sat
يكسر	break	broke	broken	يرى	see	saw	seen
يتحدث	speak	spoke	spoken	يصنع	make	made	made
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen	يسمع	hear	heard	heard
يستيقظ	wake	woke	woken	يجد	find	found	found
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten	يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يأخذ	take	took	taken	يخبر	tell	told	told
يزرع/يكبر	grow	grew	grown	يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يطير	fly	flew	flown	يقول	say	said	said
يعرف	know	knew	known	يحصل	get	got	got
يكتب	write	wrote	written	يفوز	win	won	won
يعطي	give	gave	given	يخسر	lose	lost	lost
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten	يرسل	send	sent	sent
يفعل	do	did	done	ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يذهب	go	went	gone	ينفق	spend	spent	spent
يكلف	cost	cost/costed	cost/costed	يطعم	feed	fed	fed
يقطع	cut	cut	cut	يقابل	meet	met	met
يقرأ	read	read	read	يبني	build	built	built
				يحرق	burn	burned /burnt	burned/burnt
				يشعر	feel	felt	felt
				يحافظ	keep	kept	kept
				يغادر/يترك	leave	left	left
				يتعلم	learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt

Infinitive المصدر V ⁰	Present الحاضر V1	Past الماضي V2	Past Participle اسم المفعول V3
be يكون	am, is, are	was, were	been
have يملك	have, has	had	had
-	can	could	-
-	will	would	-
	shall	should	

القواعد: من السؤال رقم 16 إلى 28

الحاضر التام I have done	الحاضر البسيط I do
<p>S + (have, has) + V.3 (I, You, We, They) have – (He, She, It) has Just / already / yet / ever / since / for / before / until now / so far / recent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • already/just لا تستخدم مع النفي • yet في آخر الجملة مع النفي والسؤال فقط • since since (monday / 2019 / I was a child / last year....) • for For (five years / a long time / 8 hours / ages / some time) • ever تستخدم قبل الفعل في السؤال 	<p>S + V.1 always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely every (day/week/month/year)</p> <p>He, She, It + V.1 - s: She plays tennis every Thursday.</p> <p>S + do/does + not + V.0 + (I, You, We, They) do – (He, She, It) does She doesn't play tennis twice a week.</p> <p>do/does + S + V.0 + ? Does she play tennis?</p>
الأمر Do	الحاضر المستمر I am doing
<p>V.0</p> <p>Listen! اسمع Be quiet! اهدأ Watch out! انتبه Please have a seat! اجلس من فضلك</p> <p>Don't + V.0 Don't come here! لا تأتي إلى هنا Don't speak Arabic in class! لا تتحدث عربي</p> <p>Let's + V.0 Let's start!</p>	<p>S + (am, is, are) + V.0-ing</p> <p>I am – (He, She, It) is – (You, We, They) are</p> <p>now, today, at the moment, nowadays, at present, these days, this (week, month,...)</p> <p>They are learning sign language nowadays.</p>
الماضي المستمر I was doing	الماضي البسيط I did
<p>S + (was, were) + V-ing</p> <p>while / when / at 7 p.m. yesterday / this time last year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I was having breakfast, the phone rang. • I was walking down the street when it began to rain. 	<p>S + V.2</p> <p>last / ago / yesterday / in the past / in 2002</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I bought a car two months ago. • Sue bought book, went home and started to read it. • We were walking down the street when the accident happened. <p>S + did + not + V.0 I didn't buy a car two months ago.</p> <p>Did + S + V.0 + ? Did you buy a car two months ago?</p>

<p>1. The gardener ----- the flowers every day. a) has watered b) waters c) watered d) is watering</p> <p>2. The workers ----- a house last month. a) build b) have built c) built d) are building</p> <p>3. It rarely ----- in the desert. a) rains b) has rained c) rain d) is raining</p> <p>4. She ----- already ----- this film. a) was seeing b) has seen c) is seeing d) have seen</p> <p>5. We ----- our cousins next week. a) have visited b) were visiting c) visit d) are visiting</p> <p>6. They ----- several awards. a) win b) had won c) have won d) were winning</p> <p>7. She ----- a car two months ago. a) had bought b) bought c) is buying d) buys</p> <p>8. When I was having breakfast, the phone -----. a) rings b) is ringing c) rang d) will ring</p> <p>9. ----- Arabic! We have an English lesson. a) Spoke b) Don't speak c) Speaking d) Speak</p> <p>10. I ----- down the street when it started to rain. a) am walking b) walk c) have walked d) was walking</p> <p>11. Sam ----- a cake yesterday. a) won't buy b) didn't buy c) haven't bought d) don't buy</p>	<p>12. I ----- my homework at the moment. a) am doing b) was doing c) have done d) do</p> <p>13. I ----- my pen, so I am unable to write. a) will lose b) am losing c) have lost d) lose</p> <p>14. Amal ----- in this city since 2006. a) has lived b) lives c) had lived d) is living</p> <p>15. Mr Smith ----- English for ten years. a) teaches b) has taught c) is teaching d) taught</p> <p>16. Let's ----- to the party. a) went b) go c) going d) gone</p> <p>17. Omar ----- TV when I entered the room. a) is watching b) was watching c) has watched d) was watched</p> <p>18. Be quiet! Mum -----. a) sleeps b) sleep c) has slept d) is sleeping</p> <p>19. The sun ----- in the east. a) rises b) rose c) was rising d) had risen</p> <p>20. I ----- anything from her yet. a) don't hear b) haven't heard c) didn't hear d) have heard</p> <p>21. She ----- to Paris before. a) hasn't been b) haven't been c) is going d) goes</p> <p>22. They haven't discovered a cure -----. a) already b) ever c) yet d) since</p> <p>23. She has been a volunteer ----- two years. a) since b) for c) yet d) just</p>
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الإجابات

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. b	5. d	6. c	7. b	8. c	9. b	10. d
11. b	12. a	13. c	14. a	15. b	16. b	17. b	18. d	19. a	20. b
21. a	22. c	23. b							

wish التمني	I had done الماضي التام																
<p>عليها جملة واحدة ماضي بسيط + wish I don't <u>know</u> the way. I wish I <u>knew</u> the way.</p> <p>(تستخدم مع الماضي) ماضي تام + wish Rita <u>didn't come</u>. I wish Rita <u>had come</u>.</p> <p>• ملاحظة: نستخدم were مع كل الضمائر بعد wish He <u>is</u> too old. I wish he <u>weren't</u> very old.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>حاضر</td> <td>ماضي</td> </tr> <tr> <td>can</td> <td>could</td> </tr> <tr> <td>will</td> <td>would</td> </tr> </table> <p>• ملاحظة: عند استخدام عكوس، نغير الزمن فقط يعني الجملة مثبتة تبقى مثبتة والجملة المنفية تبقى منفية كبير old → younger أصغر متأخر late → earlier باكراً I <u>wake</u> up so late every morning. (1) I wish I <u>woke</u> up <u>earlier</u>. (2) I wish I <u>didn't wake</u> up so late every morning.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ملاحظة: He wishes / She wishes</p>	حاضر	ماضي	can	could	will	would	<p>S + had + V.3</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Key Words:</th> <th>المثال</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>By the time بحلول الوقت</td> <td>Karen <u>had</u> already <u>left</u> by the time Sally <u>got</u> there.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Before قبل</td> <td>I <u>had arrived</u> there before the train <u>left</u>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Until حتى</td> <td>I <u>had</u> never <u>seen</u> snow until I <u>went</u> to Canada.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>After بعد</td> <td>After the guests <u>had left</u>, I <u>went</u> to bed.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ملاحظة: ماضي تام = دليل من الحاضر التام + ماضي بسيط When I <u>arrived</u> home, my son <u>had</u> already <u>made</u> an enormous carrot cake.</p>	Key Words:	المثال	By the time بحلول الوقت	Karen <u>had</u> already <u>left</u> by the time Sally <u>got</u> there.	Before قبل	I <u>had arrived</u> there before the train <u>left</u> .	Until حتى	I <u>had</u> never <u>seen</u> snow until I <u>went</u> to Canada.	After بعد	After the guests <u>had left</u> , I <u>went</u> to bed.
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المستقبل	الجملة الشرطية if																
<p>Will مع توقع بدون دليل أو قرار غير مخطط S + will / 'll + V.0 in the future / think / believe / predict</p> <p>I <u>think</u> Brazil <u>will win</u> the next world cup. The phone <u>is ringing</u>. I'll <u>answer</u> it. S + will not / won't + V.0</p> <p>Going to مع توقع بدليل أو قرار مخطط S + (am, is, are) + going to + V.0 next (week,...) / tonight / tomorrow / soon</p> <p>Look at the <u>clouds</u>! it <u>is going to rain</u>. It's <u>freezing</u>. It <u>is going to snow</u> soon.</p>	<p>if + حاضر بسيط , S + will/won't + V.0 You <u>will need</u> to obtain permission <u>if</u> you <u>want</u> to leave.</p> <p>if + ماضي بسيط , S + would/wouldn't + V.0 <u>If</u> I <u>knew</u> what he wanted, I <u>wouldn't</u> permit this</p>																

<p>1. By the time I got there, they -----.</p> <p>a) left b) have left c) had left d) are leaving</p> <p>2. Sam walked into a shop after he -----.</p> <p>a) had finished b) has finished c) finishes d) will finish</p> <p>3. They ----- never ----- snow until they went to Canada.</p> <p>a) have seen b) are seeing c) had seen d) were seeing</p> <p>4. It's freezing. It ----- soon.</p> <p>a) would snow b) is going to snow c) snows d) had snowed</p> <p>5. She is ill. I think she ----- the week off.</p> <p>a) would take b) will take c) was taking d) had taken</p> <p>6. When I arrived, my son ----- a cake.</p> <p>a) has already made b) will already make c) had already made d) already makes</p> <p>7. Today we ----- a party for my mother.</p> <p>a) will have b) are going to have c) had had d) were having</p> <p>8. He is too old. I wish he ----- so old.</p> <p>a) isn't b) weren't c) hadn't been d) were</p> <p>9. He is too old. I wish he ----- younger.</p> <p>a) isn't b) weren't c) had been d) were</p>	<p>10. If I knew this, I ----- permit it.</p> <p>a) didn't b) don't c) won't d) wouldn't</p> <p>11. She didn't visit us. I wish she ----- us.</p> <p>a) had visited b) visited c) will visit d) visits</p> <p>12. I wish I ----- to my father.</p> <p>a) am listening b) will listen c) have listened d) had listened</p> <p>13. If you want to leave, you ----- to obtain permission.</p> <p>a) will have b) had c) would have d) had had</p> <p>14. If Hani worked hard, he ----- poor.</p> <p>a) won't be b) will be c) wasn't d) wouldn't be</p> <p>15. He would get the treasure if he ----- early.</p> <p>a) arrive b) arrived c) is arriving d) arrives</p> <p>16. I have too much work. I wish I ----- much work.</p> <p>a) hadn't had b) didn't have c) haven't had d) don't have</p> <p>17. The phone is ringing. I ----- it.</p> <p>a) had answered b) has answered c) will answer d) answer</p> <p>18. It's a heavy box. I ----- it for you.</p> <p>a) was lifting b) will lift c) lifts d) lifted</p>
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الإجابات

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. b	6. c	7. b	8. b	9. d	10. d
11. a	12. d	13. a	14. d	15. b	16. b	17. c	18. b		

الجمل الوصلية	المحددات						
<p>عليها جملة واحدة يعتمد حل هذا السؤال على الكلمة قبل الضمير الوصلي والكلمة التي بعده تستخدم الضمانر الوصلية كما يلي:</p> <p>who / that whom (مفعول به فقط)</p> <p>• مع الأشخاص: أهل / parents / معلم / teacher / شخص (person) ولد / boy / سيدة / lady / ناس / people who / that + شخص whom + S + V</p> <p>• مع الأشياء: قناع / mask / متجر / store / تذكار / souvenir (طاولة / table / مصرف / bank) which / that + شيء</p> <p>• مع الوقت والزمان: (يوم / day / صيف / summer / وقت / time) When + S + V</p> <p>• مع المكان: مدينة / city / أمام / forward / جزيرة / island مطعم / restaurant / مشفى / hospital where + S + V</p> <p>• مع الملكية: اسم + whose + اسم (شخص أو حيوان)</p> <p>man → mobile student → marks brother → name woman → car, bag</p> <p>ملاحظة: في الجمل الوصلية المكتوبة بين فاصلتين لا نستخدم that</p>	<p>أدوات التنكير: a / an</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> تستخدم قبل الاسم المعدود المفرد حرف ساكن → a حرف صوتي → an <p>a great time / an extended family / an hour</p> <p>أداة التعريف: the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> تستخدم قبل كل الأسماء تستخدم قبل الأسماء المذكورة سابقاً أيضاً <p>the sun / the street / the moon / the weather / the answer / the earth / the east</p> <p>محددات (صفات) الملكية: my / his / her / its / your / our / their</p> <p>She took an extra work to increase her income.</p> <p>أسماء الإشارة:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>المفرد</th> <th>الجمع</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>القريب this هذه، هذا</td> <td>These هؤلاء</td> </tr> <tr> <td>البعيد That ذلك، تلك</td> <td>Those أولئك</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>محددات الكمية:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a lot of الكثير من some بعض any أي many العديد من a few القليل من much الكثير من a little القليل من <p>أمثلة عن اسم غير معدود: money / milk / tea / coffee</p>	المفرد	الجمع	القريب this هذه، هذا	These هؤلاء	البعيد That ذلك، تلك	Those أولئك
المفرد	الجمع						
القريب this هذه، هذا	These هؤلاء						
البعيد That ذلك، تلك	Those أولئك						
الأسئلة التوكيدية	المقارنة والتفضيل						
<p>تستخدم في نهاية الجملة (؟ سؤال توكيدي , جملة) الصيغة: جملة مثبتة نستخدم سؤال توكيدي منفي، جملة منفية نستخدم سؤال توكيدي مثبت</p> <p>مثال: He can't swim, can he? She likes fish, doesn't she?</p> <p>ملاحظة: shall we? → Let's ملاحظة: aren't I? → I am good</p>	<p>المقارنة: نضيف للصفة القصيرة -er مثال: larger than للصفة الطويلة more/less + adj. مثال: more expensive than</p> <p>التفضيل: نضيف للصفة القصيرة the adj.-est مثال: the largest للصفة الطويلة the (most/least) + adj. مثال: the most expensive</p>						

<p>1. She has ----- friends. a) much b) many c) a little d) an</p> <p>2. ----- coffee is grown in Brazil. a) Many b) A few c) A lot of d) These</p> <p>3. There is ----- milk left in the fridge. a) a few b) many c) a little d) these</p> <p>4. ----- weather will be cool tomorrow. a) An b) The c) These d) A</p> <p>5. She is ----- art collector. a) an b) many c) a d) much</p> <p>6. ----- flowers aren't for sale. a) That b) These c) This d) Then</p> <p>7. There aren't ----- students here. a) a little b) any c) much d) this</p> <p>8. He came with a friend ----- waited outside. a) where b) who c) when d) whose</p> <p>9. She likes fish, -----? a) does she b) did she c) doesn't she d) is she</p> <p>10. Titanic was the ----- ship in the world. a) large b) largest c) larger d) more large</p> <p>11. Property in Homs is ----- than property in Damascus. a) cheaper b) the cheapest c) cheap d) the most cheap</p> <p>12. ----- people drive cars nowadays. a) Much b) A little c) Many d) This</p>	<p>13. They haven't left, -----? a) have they b) they have c) do they d) did they</p> <p>14. We broke the computer ----- belonged to my father. a) who b) where c) which d) whom</p> <p>15. She went to the library, ----- she? a) wasn't b) didn't c) doesn't d) isn't</p> <p>16. The woman, ----- bag was stolen, went to the police. a) when b) who c) which d) whose</p> <p>17. We saw ----- lions at the zoo. a) some b) this c) a d) much</p> <p>18. He wore a mask ----- was very funny. a) where b) who c) whom d) which</p> <p>19. The television, ----- was bought 20 years ago, was stolen. a) that b) which c) when d) who</p> <p>20. That is the bank ----- was robbed. a) where b) when c) which d) whose</p> <p>21. He arrived at seven ----- it was dark. a) where b) when c) who d) whose</p>
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الإجابات

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. b	5. a	6. b	7. b	8. b	9. c	10. b
11. a	12. c	13. a	14. c	15. b	16. d	17. a	18. d	19. b	20. c
21. b									

الكلام المنقول

عليها جملة واحدة

لنقل الكلام نستخدم **فعل نقل** ونجري تغييرات على الجملة**أفعال نقل الأسئلة: asked / inquired / wondered / wanted to know****أفعال نقل الجمل: / said / told****ملاحظة:** إذا كان **فعل النقل في الماضي** نغير الزمن أيضاً، كما يلي:

كلام منقول	كلام مباشر
ماضي بسيط	حاضر بسيط
V.2	V.1
didn't	don't , doesn't
was, were	am, is, are
ماضي مستمر	حاضر مستمر
was, were	am, is, are
ماضي تام	حاضر تام
had + V.3	have, has + V.3
ماضي تام	ماضي بسيط
had + V.3	V.2
hadn't + V.3	didn't + V.0
had + been	was, were

عند نقل السؤال:

- سؤال مفتوح: الفعل + الفاعل + كلمة السؤال
- سؤال مغلق: الفعل + الفاعل + if / whether
- نحول السؤال إلى جملة مثبتة (أو منفية إذا كان يحتوي not)
- نقل الضمان (ضمان وصفات الملكية للمتكلم والمخاطب)
- نقل هذه الكلمات (كلمات تشير إلى الزمن أو المكان)

كلام منقول	كلام مباشر
that	this
those	these
there	here
then	now
that day	today
the next day	tomorrow
the previous day / the day before	yesterday

'How are you? ' Adam asked me how I **was**.'Are you happy to go back? ' Adam wondered if I **was** happy to go back.

المبني للمجهول

- ✓ يأتي عليه جملة واحدة
- ✓ ليس المبني للمجهول زمن في اللغة الانجليزية
- ✓ لكل زمن يوجد له مبني للمجهول خاص به ويتم تشكيله كما يلي:
اسم المفعول + فعل مساعد مناسب + مفعول به
Object + 3.V + فعل مساعد مناسب
- ✓ المفعول به في جملة المبني للمعلوم يصبح الفاعل في جملة المبني للمجهول

الزمن	صيغة المبني للمجهول	المثال
الحاضر البسيط	O + <u>(am, is, are) + V.3</u>	The flowers are watered by the gardener every morning. تسقى الزهور من قبل البستاني كل صباح
الماضي البسيط	O + <u>(was, were) + V.3</u>	We were invited to their wedding yesterday. تمت دعوتنا إلى زفافهم البارحة
الحاضر المستمر	O + <u>(am, is, are) + being + V.3</u>	The email is being sent right now. يتم إرسال الايميل الآن
الماضي المستمر	O + <u>(was, were) + being + V.3</u>	Their cars were being washed while they were shopping in the mall. كانت سياراتهم تغسل بينما كانوا يتسوقون في المول
الحاضر التام	O + <u>(have, has) + been + V.3</u>	The dinner has just been prepared . تم تحضير العشاء
الماضي التام	O + <u>had + been + V.3</u>	The dam hadn't been built before 1963. لم يتم بناء السد قبل عام 1963

مفرد أو جمع Singular or Plural	الفاعل Subject	المفعول به Object	صفات الملكية Possessive Determiners	ضمائر الملكية Possessive Pronouns	الضمائر الانعكاسية Reflexive Pronouns
	تأتي في بداية الجملة	تأتي بعد الفعل (عدا فعل كون) أو بعد حرف جر	تأتي قبل اسم	غالباً تأتي في نهاية الجملة ويسبقها فعل كون	تدل أن الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول به
مفرد	I	me	my	mine	myself
جمع	We	us	our	ours	ourselves
مفرد	You	you	your	yours	yourself
جمع	You	you	your	yours	yourselves
مفرد	He	him	his	his	himself
	She	her	her	hers	herself
	It	it	its	its	itself
جمع	They	them	their	theirs	themselves

الأمثلة:

1. (I / My) bought a book. أنا اشتريت كتاب
2. She asked (I / me) how old I was. هي سألتني كم كان عمري
3. This is (my / mine) T-shirt. هذا قميصي
4. This T-shirt is (my / mine). هذا القميص ملكي
5. I wanted to talk to (he / him). أنا أردت التحدث إليه
6. Sami will be happy if (his / he) gets a full mark. سامي سيكون سعيداً إذا حصل على علامة تامة
7. (She / Her) father is a doctor. والدها طبيب
8. I can do my homework (me / myself). أستطيع القيام بوظائفي بنفسي
9. She looked at (she / herself) in the mirror. هي نظرت إلى نفسها في المرآة
10. Don't take that dress. It's (her / hers). لا تأخذ ذلك الفستان. إنه ملكها

<p>1. "Are you going to the party?" John asked me if I ----- to the party. a) was going b) am going c) go d) went</p> <p>2. He asked how old -----. a) her mother is b) is her mother c) was her mother d) her mother was</p> <p>3. "Who was that fantastic man?" She asked me who that fantastic man -----. a) was b) had been c) is d) has been</p> <p>4. "Have you met Angela?" She asked us if ----- Angela. a) we meet b) we met c) we are meeting d) we had met</p> <p>5. He wondered her if she ----- English. a) spoke b) speaks c) speak d) spoken</p> <p>6. She wanted to know if he ----- type. a) can b) could c) will d) shall</p> <p>7. "Did Mark pass all his exams?" He asked if Mark ----- all of his exams. a) passes b) pass c) had passed d) passed</p> <p>8. "Why are you crying?" He inquired why ----- a) was I crying b) am I crying c) I was crying d) I am crying</p> <p>9. "Have you read this book?" He asked me if I ----- that book. a) read b) reads c) am reading d) had read</p> <p>10. They wanted to know whether we ----- a computer. a) have b) had c) has d) have had</p>	<p>11. She said she ----- classical music. a) likes b) had liked c) like d) doesn't like</p> <p>12. A chocolate cake ----- yesterday by the chef. a) is baking b) bakes c) were baked d) was baked</p> <p>13. A new house ----- by workers. a) is building b) were built c) was built d) builds</p> <p>14. Two men ----- yesterday by the wild animals. a) are killed b) were killed c) have killed d) are killing</p> <p>15. The Mona Lisa ----- by Leonardo da Vinci. a) are painted b) painted c) is being painted d) was painted</p> <p>16. A new school ----- by the workers nowadays. a) have been built b) are built c) is being built d) has built</p> <p>17. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is -----. a)- their b)- our c)- theirs d)- my</p> <p>18. Please give me that book. It is -----. a)- mine b)- my c)- her d)- herself</p> <p>19. My father bought a new car. It is -----. a)- him b)- himself c)- her d)- ours</p> <p>20. Robert made this T-shirt -----. a)- his b)- himself c)- him d)- he</p> <p>21. The girl looked at ----- in the mirror. a)- hers b)- I c)- she d)- herself</p> <p>22. We can move the table -----. a)- ourselves b)- us c)- ours d)- we</p>
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الإجابات

1. a	2. d	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. b	7. c	8. c	9. d	10. b
11. b	12. d	13. c	14. b	15. d	16. c	17. c	18. a	19. d	20. b
21. d	22. a								

اللفظ والرموز الصوتية

يأتي عليها سؤالين اختياري – رقم 29 و 30

الكلمات المظللة بالأصفر لا تنطبق عليها الملاحظات المذكورة

/æ/ Short	/ɑ:/ Long	/e/ Short	/i:/ Long	/ʌ/ Short	/ei/ diphthong	/u/ Short	/u:/ Long	/ɒ/ Short	/ɔ:/ Long
لا يوجد ar, alm, ai, ay, ساكن a e	يوجد ar, alm	لا يوجد ee, ea, ey	يوجد ee, ea, ey		يوجد ai, ay, ساكن a e	يوجد ook, ush, ull لا يوجد ui, ue, ou, ساكن u e	يوجد oo, ui, ue, ou ساكن u e	حرف o لا يوجد بعده r, ugh	يوجد or, ugh
cab	jar	men	mean	bun	fail	put	shoot	not	naught
dad	father	red	read	bum	bake	look	juice	cock	cork
bag	car	met	meet	bus	wait	full	fool	fox	forks
van	class	led	lead	bud	weight	butcher	school	pot	bought
mat	arch	set	seat	bug	sake	push	soup	shot	torn
hat	part	fell	feel	but	sane	pull	rude	box	cord
map	art	wet	wheat	hut	cape	took	cruel	spot	torch
sad	palm	hell	heal	cut	wake	would	fruit	clock	born
ant	calm	ten	teen	cup	gaze	bush	true	dock	horn
flag	-	peck	peek	dug	hate	cook	blue	rob	-
glad	-	egg	deal	fun	day	foot	group	lost	-
rag	-	vent	seal	gun	shape	-	-	lock	-
track	-	lend	need	truck	bate	-	-	-	-
cat	-	tell	feet	summer	sail	-	-	-	-
-	-	bed	beef	trouble	shake	-	-	-	-
-	-	end	weak	bungee-jumping	ape	-	-	-	-
-	-	net	meat	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	check	evil	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	bet	key	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-

<p>1. The word which has a different vowel sound is ----- . (2023) a) sat b) car c) fat d) hat</p> <p>2. The word which has a different vowel sound is ----- . (2022) a) spot b) lost c) shot d) fool</p> <p>3. The word which has a different vowel sound is ----- a) cut b) hut c) gun d) rude</p> <p>4. The word which has a different vowel sound is ----- a) bought b) box c) torn d) fork</p> <p>5. The word which has a different vowel sound is ----- a) dad b) map c) bate d) bat</p> <p>6. The word which has a long vowel sound is ----- . (2022) a) fit b) beat c) kill d) hit</p> <p>7. The word which has a long vowel sound is ----- a) put b) took c) cook d) fool</p> <p>8. The word which has a long vowel sound is ----- a) calm b) cab c) can d) fat</p> <p>9. The word which has a long vowel sound is ----- a) meat b) met c) mat d) mill</p> <p>10. The word which has a long vowel sound is ----- a) soup b) bush c) full d) push</p> <p>11. The word which has a short vowel sound is ----- . (2023) a) meet b) sheet c) fill d) heat</p> <p>12. The word which has a short vowel sound is ----- a) evil b) class c) father d) end</p>	<p>13. The word which has a short vowel sound is ----- a) truck b) true c) blue d) weak</p> <p>14. The word which has a short vowel sound is ----- a) cord b) part c) cart d) track</p> <p>15. The word which has a short vowel sound is ----- a) group b) shot c) shoot d) born</p> <p>16. The word which has a short vowel sound is ----- a) key b) sheep c) ship d) arch</p> <p>17. The word which has the sound / ɔ: / is ----- a) cut b) torch c) put d) sail</p> <p>18. The word which has the sound / ʌ / is ----- a) sat b) set c) bug d) pull</p> <p>19. The word which has the sound / ɒ / is ----- a) spot b) sport c) rag d) ant</p> <p>20. The word which has the sound / æ / is ----- a) wet b) sad c) fail d) beef</p> <p>21. The word which has the sound / a: / is ----- a) jam b) jar c) Jack d) weight</p> <p>22. The word “trouble” has the sound -----. a) / ɔ: / b) / æ / c) / ʌ / d) / a: /</p> <p>23. The word “cook” has the sound -----. a) / u: / b) / a: / c) / u / d) / æ /</p> <p>24. The word “bought” has the sound -----. a) / ʌ / b) / æ / c) / e / d) / ɔ: /</p> <p>25. The word “team” has the sound -----. a) / æ / b) / i: / c) / u / d) / ɒ /</p>
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الإجابات

1. b	2. d	3. d	4. b	5. c	6. b	7. d	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. c	12. d	13. a	14. d	15. b	16. c	17. b	18. c	19. a	20. b
21. b	22. c	23. c	24. d	25. b					

تشكيل السؤال

يأتي عليه 4 جمل – أرقام الأسئلة 31 و 32 و 33 و 34

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة:

- Yes / No questions : تكون الإجابة عليه فقط Yes / No وهو سؤال يبدأ بالفعل المساعد
- Wh-questions : لا تكون الإجابة عليه بـ Yes / No وهو سؤال يبدأ بإحدى أدوات الاستفهام، لذلك نقوم بما يلي:
 1. نسال عن المعلومة التي تحتها خط وهي كلمات تدل على (زمن، مكان، سبب، اسم عاقل، اسم غير عاقل، مدة زمنية، عدد،....)
 2. ونستبدلها بكلمة استفهام مناسبة
 3. إذا وجدنا فعل مساعد من الأفعال التالية في الجملة نضعه في بداية السؤال ثم الفاعل ثم تنمة الجملة:

am, is, are, was, were

بشرط وجود فعل تصريف ثالث (have, has, had) + V.3

can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, must, might

don't, doesn't, didn't

3. إذا لم نجد فعل مساعد في الجملة نستخدم (do, does) للحاضر البسيط أو (did) للماضي البسيط ونرجع الفعل إلى المصدر
4. مع إجراء هذه التحويلات:

متكلم	→	مخاطب
I am / we are		Are you
I was / we were		Were you
I / we		you
me / us		you
my / our		your

الأمثلة:

<p>متى When</p> <p>تسأل عن الزمن مثل (اسم يدل على زمن + حرف جر) yesterday, last year, a week ago, in 1980, next week, tomorrow, today, in the morning, at 9 o'clock, at night, on Monday, in March</p>	<p>A:?</p> <p>B: He visited his friend last month.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: We played football yesterday.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: My school was built in 1980.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: My school starts at 7 o'clock in the morning.</p>
<p>أين Where</p> <p>تسأل عن المكان مثل: (اسم يدل على مكان + حرف جر) at work, at school, in the library, at home, in the kitchen, in damascus, to paris, in the garden, in syria, in my bedroom</p>	<p>A:?</p> <p>B: I live in Damascus.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: She is studying in the library.</p>

	A:? B: They have been to Paris.
لماذا Why نسأل عن السبب مثل: because, due to, so that, فعل بالمصدر + to	A:? B: She is fit because she always runs. A:? B: She took an extra work to increase her income.
ماذا What نسأل عن المفعول به غير العاقل بالطريقة العامة نسأل عن الفعل أما عند السؤال عن الفاعل غير العاقل نستبدله بـ What ولا نغير ترتيب الجملة	A:? B: She bought a new camera. A:? B: She is preparing dinner. A:? B: Ali is talking on the phone. A:? B: Damascus is the capital city of Syria.
What (does, do, did) + S + do? للسؤال عن مهنة	A:? B: He is a teacher. A:? B: Her mother was a designer.
What (does he / does she) look like? للسؤال عن الصفات الخارجية لشخص tall, short, thin, dark hair, blue eyes	A:? B: He is tall and has got dark hair.
للسؤال عن أحوال الطقس What (is, was) the weather like? What will the weather be like? Cold, sunny, rainy, cloudy, windy	A:? B: The weather was cold.
من Who للسؤال عن المفعول به العاقل بالطريقة العامة أما عند السؤال عن الفاعل العاقل لا نبدل ترتيب الجملة	A:? B: He went with his friend. A:? B: My father helped me.

<p>كيف How للسؤال عن الحال أو الشعور أو الطريقة التي يحدث بها شيء by bus, on foot, by car, by train, quickly, carefully, efficiently, ill, healthy, happy, sad</p>	<p>A:? B: He goes to work by car.</p> <p>A:? B: He feels happy.</p> <p>A:? B: Our holiday was very exciting.</p>
<p>كم (لغير المعدود) How much نسأل عن السعر والوزن اسم غير معدود كالحليب أو الوقت How much (milk, time, coffee,...)</p>	<p>A:? B: The operation cost 1 million pounds.</p> <p>A:? B: The tickets cost 10000 pounds.</p> <p>A:? B: There is a little milk.</p>
<p>كم عدد (للمعدود) How many نسأل عن عدد نضع الاسم الذي نسأل عنه بعدها How many (people, students,...)</p>	<p>A:? B: There are five oceans in the world.</p>
<p>كم المدة How long نسأل عن مدة زمنية since, for, all + (day, morning,...)</p>	<p>A:? B: Sally has taught English for nine years.</p>
<p>كم مرة How often نسأل عن تكرار حدوث الشيء (once, twice, three times, often, usually, always, rarely,...)</p>	<p>A:? B: I play tennis once a week.</p>

Yes / No questions

A:?

B: **Yes**, I am doing my homework.

A:?

B: **Yes**, he lived in Syria.

A:?

B: **Yes**, I have a car.

A:?

B: **No**, she doesn't drink tea.

اكتشاف الخطأ

يأتي عليه 4 جمل لكل جملة 5 درجات، كل جملة تحوي جزء خاطئ يجب أن نكتشفه

أرقام الجمل 35 و 36 و 37 و 38

1. She <u>wish</u> she <u>were</u> good at <u>maths</u> . A B C D	13. Does he often <u>visits</u> <u>his</u> relatives ? A B C D
2. <u>Suzan</u> <u>spends</u> <u>hers</u> <u>free</u> <u>time</u> reading books. A B C D	14. Sarah <u>goes</u> <u>to</u> the <u>cinema</u> every <u>sunday</u> . A B C D
3. <u>These</u> <u>is</u> the house <u>where</u> I live. A B C D	15. <u>Me</u> mother <u>is</u> <u>preparing</u> <u>dinner</u> <u>now</u> . A B C D
4. <u>By</u> the time <u>she</u> <u>arrived</u> , they <u>have</u> <u>left</u> . A B C D	16. He <u>has</u> <u>been</u> <u>an</u> <u>teacher</u> <u>for</u> <u>nine</u> <u>years</u> . A B C D
5. He <u>likes</u> <u>fish</u> , <u>doesn't</u> <u>he</u> . A B C D	17. <u>You</u> can <u>listens</u> <u>to</u> the <u>recording</u> . A B C D
6. <u>My</u> father <u>goes</u> <u>to</u> work <u>in</u> car. A B C D	18. He <u>has</u> <u>returned</u> <u>from</u> <u>france</u> . A B C D
7. <u>He</u> will <u>visits</u> his <u>friends</u> <u>at</u> the weekend. A B C D	19. She <u>hasn't</u> <u>fed</u> the <u>kat</u> <u>yet</u> . A B C D
8. <u>our</u> garden <u>was</u> <u>planted</u> <u>last</u> <u>month</u> . A B C D	
9. He <u>didn't</u> <u>eat</u> <u>much</u> <u>lunch</u> , <u>didn't</u> <u>he</u> ? A B C D	
10. Don't <u>take</u> that <u>dress</u> . It <u>is</u> <u>her</u> . A B C D	
11. <u>The</u> final <u>famos</u> <u>disaster</u> <u>was</u> <u>in</u> 1996. A B C D	
12. Adam <u>asked</u> <u>us</u> if <u>we</u> had <u>like</u> the trip. A B C D	

الإجابات

1. A (wish → wishes)	2. C (hers → her)	3. A (These → This)	4. D (have → had)
5. D (. → ?)	6. D (in → by)	7. B (visits → visit)	8. A (our → Our)
9. C (didn't → did)	10. D (her → hers)	11. B (famos → famous)	12. D (like → liked)
13. B (visits → visit)	14. D (sunday → Sunday)	15. A (Me → My)	16. B (an → a)
17. B (listens → listen)	18. D (france → France)	19. C (kat → cat)	

دورة 2022

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

By the end of this century, there will be permanent settlements that will allow people to lead a normal life in space. Hundreds of astronauts are going to work and live in the space station, which will take ten years to build. In some way, living on the moon will be easier than living on a space station and it will be cheaper because people won't bring everything from Earth by rockets. The space city will be like a gigantic glass wheel that will contain buildings, factories and special meeting places. Inside it, people won't live differently from small towns on Earth. It will have air so that inhabitants can breathe and they won't need to wear special space suits inside the buildings. Scientists also believe that they will obtain water from a large ice lake on the moon.

-
1. Life in the space city will be
 a- risky b- difficult
 c- ordinary d- strange
 2. Living on a space station will than on the moon.
 a- cost less money b- be cheaper
 c- be more expensive d- be easier
 3. People in the space city will get water from on the moon.
 a- a fresh river b- a large ocean
 c- a deep well d- a huge area of ice
 4. The space city will have in it.
 a- wheels b- treasures
 c- different buildings d- no inhabitants
 5. Inhabitants inside the buildings in the space city will breathe
 a- using special tools b- like on Earth
 c- by wearing space suits d- through helmets

B- Read the following text then write if the following sentences below are true or false: (50 marks)

Noura is a hardworking girl. She is a student in grade nine. She always gets full marks and that is why her teachers and classmates like her so much. Noura is a sociable person and has a lot of friends whom she loves and respects. Noura has many hobbies. In her free time, she uses her computer to surf the Net. She usually looks for nice real stories about different people all over the world. She says, "I am a member in my school magazine and I prefer writing real stories which have morals. " Most students in her school like reading these stories because such stories teach them a lot about life.

-
6. Noura studies at a secondary school.
 7. Noura has good relationships with people.
 8. Most of Noura's stories are imaginative.
 9. Noura participates in her school magazine.
 10. The students are interested in reading Noura's stories.

C- Read the following sentences then choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d: (200 marks)

11. She from university last year.
a- divided b- graduated
c- practised d- studied
12. The information that we were kept in a file.
a- gathered b- bought
c- watched d- paid
13. Do you have on your house and its contents?
a- a station b- a garage
c- insurance d- a ground
14. My parents wouldn't me to go to the party.
a- allow b- stick
c- identify d- save
15. My time in the library was so
a- imperative b- relative
c- negative d- productive
16. I felt better after I the medicine.
a- have taken b- was taking
c- had taken d- take
17. Ruba hurt her ankle while she in the park.
a- run b- is running
c- has run d- was running
18. Tom and I computer games at the weekends.
a- play b- have played
c- are playing d- am playing
19. My parents us to the museum next Monday.
a- were taking b- have taken
c- had taken d- are going to take
20. Maya for this company since 2000.
a- has worked b- is working
c- was working d- worked
21. Bilal teaches in the school we all studied.
a- who b- where c- when d- which
22. Maha and Sally collected the stickers
a- them b- theirs c- herself d- themselves
23. She wanted to know if her exams.
a- Mary had passed b- Mary will pass
c- did Mary pass d- has Mary passed
24. I can't drive. I wish I
a- can b- do c- could d- did

25. He plays computer games very well, he?
a- didn't b- hasn't c- isn't d- doesn't
26. A new bridge by our company last year.
a- was built b- is built
c- has built d- had built
27. interrupt me when I am speaking.
a- Let's b- Didn't c- Don't d- Be
28. Hassan doesn't have money.
a- a few b- some c- any d- many
29. The word which has a different vowel sound is:
a- spot b- lost c- shot d- fool
30. The word which has a long vowel sound is:
a- fit b- beat c- kill d- hit

D- Ask about the underlined word(s) in each sentence: (40 marks)

31. He works in a factory in the city centre.
32. Amer was repairing the car.
33. We arrived in Homs yesterday.
34. I'm sixteen years old.

E- Choose the wrong part in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. Mona is a youngest girl in her family.
a b c d
36. He was working in a small office in aleppo.
a b c d
37. I always do sport at the morning.
a b c d
38. Ahmad usually visits our on holidays .
a b c d

F- Write a 50-word paragraph about the following topic (40 marks)

'Your favourite animal'

Include the following in your topic:

- What is it?
- Describe it.
- Why do you like it?

دورة 2023

A- <u>Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:</u> (50 marks)	B- <u>Read the following text then write if the sentences below are true or false:</u> (50 marks)
<p>Sam walked into a cake shop to buy his daughter a birthday cake. It was about four o'clock, and the store usually closes at five. He began wandering in the shop looking at the various kinds of cakes which were kept in the refrigerators around. The cakes were very tasty, so it was difficult for Sam to choose.</p> <p>Time was passing but in vain. Sam couldn't decide yet, when he heard the chef saying, "Come on. Hurry up, please, we are about to close the store."</p> <p>"Make up your mind! We have to close." The impatient chef said. Suddenly, the chef got angry and asked Sam to leave immediately. Sam walked out of the shop empty-handed feeling depressed and frustrated.</p>	<p>The brain usually remembers negative experiences more easily than positive ones. For example, Sami who is a little boy had a negative experience when was five years old. A cat scratched him on his face, which hurt him.</p> <p>After the accident, he started to be afraid of everything around him. So, his parents took him to a psychologist to help him get rid of his fears. The psychologist suggested that Sami should make friends with some brave children.</p> <p>In the end, Sami was able to control his feelings when he had a brave friend. The number of friends is not important but the quality of the relationship.</p>
<p>1. Sam wanted to buy a cake because his daughter ----- .</p> <p>a- passed her exams b- won a prize c- would celebrate her birthday d- got married</p> <p>2. Sam came into the shop ----- before it closed.</p> <p>a- Two hours b- half an hour c- Immediately d- one hour</p> <p>3. The chef asked Sam to leave because ----- .</p> <p>a- Time was over b- it was lunch time c- He was patient d- Sam didn't pay money</p> <p>4. Sam couldn't choose a cake because all the cakes seemed ----- .</p> <p>a- Terrible b- delicious b- Expensive d- salty</p> <p>5. The text is about ----- .</p> <p>a- The value of time b- having a party c- Making cakes d- making money</p>	<p>6. It is easier for the brain to remember bad experiences.</p> <p>7. Sami had an excited experience when he was a little boy.</p> <p>8. A cat hurt Sami's leg.</p> <p>9. The psychologist advised Sami to live alone.</p> <p>10. In the end, Sami could overcome his problem.</p>

C- Read the following sentences then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d: (200 marks)

11. I love English. It is my favourite ----- .
a- subject b- game c- operation d- tool
12. Our teacher ----- us for our excellent work.
a- punishes b- praises c- ignores d- criticises
13. I ----- your call because I was away from my mobile phone.
a- lost b- missed c- blamed d- hunted
14. His father suffers from a heart ----- .
a- disease b- peace
c- mistake d- insurance
15. It's against my ----- to lie.
a- passport b- miracle c- principle d- failure
16. Sami usually ----- TV in the evening.
a- watches b- has watched
c- had watched d- is watching
17. My father ----- in the same factory since 1999.
a- worked b- has worked
b- works d- was working
18. Reem ----- a gift when I entered the room.
a- was wrapping b- will wrap
c- wraps d- has wrapped
19. Don't raise your voice! John ----- .
a- sleeps b- had slept
c- is sleeping d- was sleeping
20. I'm not free tomorrow because I ----- the doctor.
a- am going to see b- saw
c- have seen d- see
21. She doesn't have ----- friends. She is new at school.
a- much b- many c- a little d- no
22. The parents ----- we interviewed were all involved in education.
a- whose b- which c- where d- whom
23. By the time we arrived, the match ----- .
a- starts b- is starting
c- had started d- started
24. ----- child was missing. She looked everywhere for him.
a- Her b- Theirs c- Ours d- Him

25. Nada lives in the countryside, ----- she?
a- wasn't b- hasn't c- isn't d- doesn't
26. She asked me where ----- .
a- was the post office b- the post office was
c- is the post office d- the post office is
27. Rita didn't come to class yesterday. I wish ----- .
a- has come b- came
c- will come d- had come
28. Our garden ----- last year.
a- planted b- will plant
c- was planted d- is planted
29. The word which has a different vowel sound is -----
a- sat b- car c- fat d- hat
30. The word which has a short vowel sound is ----.
a- meet b- sheet c- fill d- heat

D- Ask about the underlined word(s) in each sentence: (40 marks)

31. They spent their holiday in Tartous.
32. My father goes to work by car.
33. Lara goes to the sea because she likes swimming.
34. He will visit his friends at the weekend.

E- Choose the wrong part in each sentence: (20 marks)

35. Sami is good by Maths and English .
A B C D
36. Sarah bought a old house, but it was nice.
A B C D
37. Those car is so expensive. I can't buy it.
A B C D
38. people spend a lot of time doing many things.
A B C D

F- Write a 50-word paragraph about the following topic:

(40 marks)

"How to live a healthy life"

Include the following in your topic:

- Kinds of food
- Doing sport
- Quality of sleep
- Unhealthy things you shouldn't do

نهاية أوراق المكتفة مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق