

تم تحميل الملف بواسطة : بوت مكتبتى التعليمية



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# 1. A Learned Lesson is a Good Lesson / W.B / Page (6)

trivial	تافه / سحيق	avoid	يتجنب
lead to	يؤدي الى	monotonous	مضجر / ممل
vanity	غرور	accomplishments	انجازات
tolerant	متسامح	Seek	يبحث عن
envy	يحسد	excuses	اعتذار / مبررات
humility	تواضع	apology	اعتذار
Trace	اثر	alternatives	بدائل
Priority	أولوية	entire	كامل / كل
Pursuit	السعي لتحقيق	course	وجهة / مسار
Period	فترة / مدة	painful	مؤلم
benefit	يستفيد/ ينفع	attention	انتباه
waste	يضيع	unpredictable	لا يمكن التنبؤ به
relationships	علاقات	failure	الفشل / فاشل

(1) Our life is a short journey, and every day we learn many important lessons that we must benefit from (2) **Why?** in order to be able to achieve more successes, and to make life beautiful and prosperous. Most (3) people think that education is limited to schools only, but the truth is **What?** that there are lessons that we (4) can only learn from life, and they may be more important than those learnt at schools.

(5) Life lessons are sometimes painful **When?** before they are acquired, and in order to avoid this **How?** (6) we must benefit from the experiences of others. We shouldn't pay too much attention to the **trivial** things (7) that are not important and **Why?** waste our time and effort. Since life is so unpredictable, we must not (8) live on expectations only **Why?** and meet everything new in life with optimism and positive thinking. (9) There is no word more boring and monotonous than the word "I". We must be confident of ourselves, but (10) that doesn't mean we talk about ourselves and our accomplishments all the time, **Why?** as this leads to **vanity** (11) Human relationships are also important **Why?** because without love and support from family and (12) friends, you will not feel happy and will not achieve success in life. Man by nature makes mistakes, so (13) be **tolerant** **Why?** and **How?** seek excuses for those around you, and if someone comes to you with an (14) apology, do not stop him, and do not carry in your heart any **envy** of anyone.

(15) Take care of your health **Why?** and make it a priority for your entire life There are no alternatives to (16) exercising, eating well, fresh air and sunshine. The pursuit of success will make you succeed in the end, (17) no matter how long the period is, but keep trying. Failure is a great teacher in life. **How?** It teaches us (18) **humility** and how to correct our course of life. A great example is Thomas Edison. He failed many (19) times, but he did not give up until he succeeded. Even when he failed, Edison learned something. 'I (20) get results in everything I try,' he said. **What?** The golden rule for everybody is to be honest, trustful, (21) useful and generous **Why?** so that they leave life with a **trace** that those around them will not forget about.

## Main Ideas

1 - 4	The importance of life lessons. أهمية دروس الحياة.
5 - 10	The danger of trivial things & living on expectations - Avoid saying "I". تجنب قول "أنا" - خطر التكبر للأمر الطغاة والاعتماد على التوقعات - تجنب قول "أنا".
11 - 16	The importance of having relationships and being tolerant. أهمية العلاقات الإنسانية والتسامح.
16 - 21	The benefits of failure and the golden rule for success. فوائد الفشل والقاعدة الذهبية للنجاح.



1. Life's painful lessons can be avoided by people by means of ..... the experiences of others.  
a. leaving                      b. correcting                      c. rejecting                      d. benefiting from
2. Because life is....., people shouldn't live on expectations only  
a. sad                      b. hard                      c. silly                      d. unpredictable
3. The word "I" shouldn't be used by anyone because it leads to .....  
a. optimism                      b. too much pride                      c. tolerance                      d. sadness
4. We should be ..... with others because man by nature makes errors.  
a. happy                      b. tolerant                      c. optimistic                      d. sad
5. For Edison, failure was something ..... because he learned that good results come from trying.  
a. painful                      b. negative                      c. hard                      d. positive
6. When someone is honest, trustful and generous, they will be ..... by people.  
a. forgotten                      b. remembered                      c. misguided                      d. unnoticed
7. The word trivial means: .....  
a. not serious / not important /not valuable  
c. essential
8. The word vanity means: .....  
a. tolerance                      b. too much pride in one's self                      c. humility                      d. modesty
9. The word tolerant means: .....  
a. stopping people to do, say, or believe what they want  
b. jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person  
c. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want  
d. a mark that something has been in a place
10. The word envy means: .....  
a. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want  
b a mark that something has been in a place  
c. jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person  
d. modesty
11. The word humility means: .....  
a. optimism                      b. modesty                      c. too much pride in one's self                      d. tolerance
12. The word trace means: .....  
a. a mark that something has been in a place                      b. tolerant                      c. envy                      d. vanity



# I- Reading:

## 2. Stop Wishing and Start Doing / S.B / Pages (20,21)

Accident	مصادفة / حادثة	require	يتطلب
Perseverance	مثابرة	stretch	يزيد الى الحد الأعلى
Sacrifice	تضحية	committed	ملتزم
Accomplish	يحقق / ينجح	execute	ينفذ
Goals	أهداف / غايات	task	مهمة
Wealth	ثروة	crucial	مهم
Position	منصب	ingredient	مكون
Essential	هام / جوهري	method	أسلوب / طريقة
Obtain	يحصل على	gift	هدية / هبة
Trigger	بمبدأ / يفعل	inevitably	بشكل حتمي
Perspiration	العمل الجهد	definition	تعريف
Measures	معايير / مقاييس	status	حالة
Factors	عوامل	capabilities	قدرات / مقدرات
Confidence	ثقة بالنفس	talents	مواهب
action - oriented	توجه عملي / محب للعمل	interests	اهتمامات

(1) Success is no accident **What?** It is hard work, perseverance, learning, studying, sacrifice and most of all, love of what you are doing or learning to do. Success, by definition, means to accomplish your (3) goals. Some people define success **How?** by measures such as wealth, position or status and one's (4) capabilities. It is also believed by many people that a successful person must be rich, but in many cases, (5) money cannot buy you success.

(6) In fact, there are some factors **How many?** which help us be successful. Start by setting your goals. (7) Having a goal is an essential thing, but it should be a smart goal which is achievable. It requires (8) **What?** to stretch your capabilities and to stay committed and remind yourself that it is not the end of the (9) road. One step more, if there was only one secret to success, it would be **What?** preparation **(Why?)** It (10) will set you in the best position to execute the task with the least difficulty. Timing also is a crucial (11) ingredient to success. The only method of obtaining good timing is **How?** through repetition or experience.

(12) Furthermore, one needs confidence to be successful **How?** He has to start with smaller tasks that (13) have a higher chance of success to build up confidence. Parents should help their young children to build (14) up confidence and **Why?** become successful and happy in their life. **How?** They should discover at an (15) early age the talents of their children and help them to grow their gift and take care of their needs and interests.

(16) Actions are louder than words. When you take action, **What happens?** you trigger all kinds of (17) things that will inevitably carry you to success. Every step taken by you in the direction of your dreams (18) and goals brings you closer at jet speed. Nothing happens until you take action. To be successful, you (19) have to do what successful people do **How?** All highly successful people are highly action-oriented people. (20) It is said: "Success is 10% inspiration and 90 % perspiration."

### Main Ideas

1 - 5	Definition of success تعريف النجاح	6 - 11	Factors of success (Setting a goal, Preparation and Timing) عوامل النجاح (تحديد الهدف والتخطيط والتوقيت)
12 - 15	The role of parents in building confidence. دور الآباء في بناء الثقة.	16 - 20	The importance of taking Action. أهمية البدء بالعمل.



(21)The golden rule to achieve success is **What?** to keep learning. These are three dangerous words: "I  
 (22)know that." If you have read or heard about something, you do not know. If you are not rich and  
 (23)successful the way you want, then you do not know. Become a 'learn it all' rather than 'know it all'.  
 (24) Finally, it is significant to know that things do not just happen to your benefit by themselves; you  
 (25)must work hard **Why?** to make them happen. Life is like a game in which playing to win matters more  
 (26)than playing not to lose.

Main Ideas

- 21 - 23 Avoiding vanity and to keep learning تجنب التبرير والاستعزاز بالتعلم  
 24 - 26 Success doesn't come to you, you go to it. النجاح لا يأتي إلى أحد بل أنت تذهب إليه

1. Success is .....
  - a. perseverance
  - b. sacrifice
  - c. love
  - d. All
2. .... is one of the main factors which helps us to be successful.
  - a. Sadness
  - b. Playing
  - c. Being rich
  - d. Timing
3. All kinds of things are triggered when you .....
  - a. start thinking
  - b. have a fine plan
  - c. start working
  - d. ask for help
4. Parents play a / an ..... role in helping their children become successful and happy in their lives.
  - a. crucial
  - b. unimportant
  - c. silly
  - d. negative
5. The word perseverance means:.....
  - a. determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
  - b. certain to happen and cannot be avoided
  - c. when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
  - d. inability to do or achieve something
6. The word sacrifice means:.....
  - a. determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
  - b. certain to happen and cannot be avoided
  - c. when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
  - d. hard work
7. The word to trigger means:.....
  - a. to initiate or activate something
  - b. to avoid doing something
  - c. to decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
  - d. to work hard
8. The word inevitably means:.....
  - a. determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
  - b. when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
  - c. hard work
  - d. certain to happen and cannot be avoided
9. The word perspiration means:.....
  - a. negative attitude
  - b. sullenness
  - c. hard work
  - d. self-rejection



### 3. Medical Inventions / W.B / Pages (22,23)

breakthrough	تقدم مفاجئ في المعرفة أو التقنية	Decade	عقد من الزمن (عشر سنوات)
transplant	ينقل عضواً من شخص إلى آخر	External	خارجي
Incision	جرح / أو شق	Diagnose	يشخص مرض
resonance	رنين	inflammation	التهاب
Precision	دقة الدقة	Infection	عدوى / إصابة
Embedded	مدمج	Invasive	جراحي / دموي
Procedures	إجراءات جراحية	conventional	تقليدي
Decreased	خففت / قللت / أنقصت / خففت	recovery	الشفاء واستعادة العافية
Artificial	اصطناعي أو صناعي	monitoring	مراقبة عبر شاشة
Remote	عن بعد / بعيد	Role	دور
Advances	التقدم. التطورات	radiography	تصوير شعاعي / الأشعة
Scanners	ماسحات	tissues	النسجة
Flexibility	مرونة	evolved	تطور
Wirelessly	لاسلكياً	healed	لعالج حتى الشفاء
bone marrow	نقي العظام	tissues	النسجة

- (1) Over the years, technology has played a significant role in developing the medical science. (How?)
- (2) Advances in medicine have created alternatives to dangerous or even ineffective procedures.
- (3) Breakthroughs have found (What?) new solutions to historical medical challenges and have opened up
- (4) possibilities beyond what doctors thought was impossible years ago. Today's techniques, surgeries and
- (5) drugs have decreased (What?) the overall deaths among humans. Medical inventions like X-ray Imaging,
- (6) functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Robotic Surgery and Organ Transplants have changed medicine forever.
- (7) An X-ray is a common imaging test that has been used (How long?) for decades. It is an image created
- (8) on a photographic film or electronically on a digital system, using an (What?) external radiation (Why?) to
- (9) produce images of the body. X-ray Imaging can help doctors (How?) view the inside of the patient's
- (10) body without having to make an incision. This can help surgeons diagnose, monitor and treat many medical conditions.
- (11) Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is a medical imaging technique used in radiography to (Why?)
- (12) form pictures of the anatomy and the physiological-processes of the body. MRI scanners use (What?)
- (13) strong magnetic fields and radio waves to generate images of the organs in the body. MRI (How?)
- (14) allows to access soft tissues and bone marrow involvement in case of the inflammation and infection.
- (15) Robotic Surgery is usually associated with minimally (What?) invasive procedures. During Robotic
- (16) Surgery, (What happens?) surgeons can perform very complex steps with more precision, flexibility and
- (17) control than it is possible with conventional techniques. Compared to traditional open surgery, Robotic
- (18) Surgery results in (What?) smaller incisions which reduce pain and lead to less time spent in hospitals and
- (19) quicker recovery time.

#### Main Ideas

1 - 6	The medical inventions and solutions that technology has found to medical challenges. الحلول والابتكارات التي أوجدتها التكنولوجيا للتغلب على التحديات الطبية.
7 - 10	X-Ray imaging technique and the way it helps doctors. آلية التصوير الشعاعي وكيف يساعد الأطباء.
11 - 14	The way (MRI) works and its benefits. طريقة عمل تقنية الرنين المغناطيسي وفوائدها.
15 - 19	How robotic surgeries are different from traditional surgeries and when they're used. الاختلاف بين العمل الجراحي الروبوتي والتقليدي ومتى تستخدم.



(20) to return to normal activities. Moreover, doctors have been performing various body parts (21) like **Examples** heart, liver and kidney and have performed various brain surgeries, too. Besides, artificial (22) heart transplanting has evolved over decades saving countless lives.

(23) In summary, the emerging medical devices and technologies, especially the mobile phones and tiny (24) Nano-sized sensors **embedded** in several electronic devices that enable sending and receiving (25) information wirelessly, are changing the face of 21<sup>st</sup> century medical practice **How?** Currently, people (26) born with diseases or any other body defects can now be healed with the help of advanced technology. (27) Furthermore, various advances in medical field have saved millions of lives and improved many others. (28) The new technologies will allow **What?** remote monitoring of patients and their access to healthcare. (29) health data collection and information exchange with the providers and other patients. Such benefits (30) would continue to increase with the fast pace development of medical health technologies.

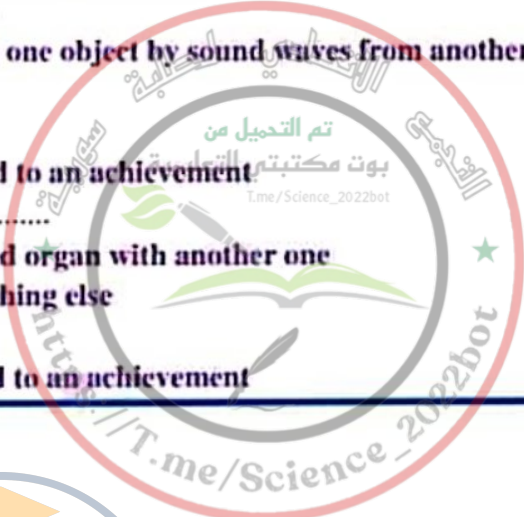
**Main Ideas**

19 - 22	How organ transplant helps patients and the organs that doctors are transplanting	كيف ساعدت لزراعة الأعضاء المرضى والأعضاء التي يقوم بزراعتها الأطباء
23 - 30	How advanced medical devices change the medical practice & how it helps patients and doctors	كيف تغير الأجهزة الطبية المتطورة من ممارسة الطب وكيف تساعد المرضى والأطباء

- Technology has played a/an..... role in developing the medical science.
  - simple
  - crucial
  - unimportant
  - useless
- The death rates among humans have been decreased because of.....
  - today's techniques
  - operations
  - medicines
  - All
- During....., surgeons can make a small cut to view the inside of the patient's body.
  - Surgical Operations
  - Magnetic Resonance Imaging
  - Robotic Surgery
  - X-Ray Imaging
- MRI scanners use ..... to produce images of the body organs.
  - electronic waves
  - strong magnetic fields
  - radio waves
  - both (b)&(c)
- In case of....., MRI is used to access soft tissues and bone marrow involvement.
  - inflammation
  - superficial wounds
  - infection
  - infection and inflammation
- Robotic and traditional surgeries are .....
  - alike
  - quite the same
  - completely different
  - similar
- The word **breakthrough** means:.....
  - a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
  - a neat cut made into the skin
  - the state of being accurate and careful
  - an important development that may lead to an achievement
- The word **transplant** means:.....
  - a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
  - a neat cut made into the skin
  - the state of being accurate and careful
  - an important development that may lead to an achievement
- The word **incision** means:.....
  - a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
  - a neat cut made into the skin
  - the state of being accurate and careful
  - an important development that may lead to an achievement



10. The word resonance means:.....
- a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
  - a neat cut made into the skin
  - the state of being accurate and careful
  - an important development that may lead to an achievement
11. The word invasive means:.....
- a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
  - a neat cut made into the skin
  - related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body
  - an important development that may lead to an achievement
12. The word precision means:.....
- a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
  - a neat cut made into the skin
  - the state of being accurate and careful
  - an important development that may lead to an achievement
13. The word embedded means:.....
- a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
  - being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
  - the state of being accurate and careful
  - an important development that may lead to an achievement





## Unit (4) (Engineering)

### I- Reading:

#### 4. History of Engineering / S.B / Pages (40,41)

Improve	يحسن	Maintenance	صيانة
Concept	فكرة عامة / مفهوم	Aeronautical	متعلق بعلم الطيران
Primitive	بدائي / أولي	Elevate	يرفع / يعلو / ينقل الى مستوى أفضل
Pulley	المكبرة	Growth	نمو / تطوّر / ازدياد
Lever	رافعة	Principles	مبادئ / قواعد
Consistent	مناسق / متناسق	Devices	أجهزة / أدوات
Millennium	اللفية / ألف عام	Basic	أساسية
Gin	محلج قطن	Tools	أدوات
Mechanism	تقنية / آلية	Architect	مهندس معماري
Executed	نفذ	Construction	عملية بناء
Pyramid	هرم	Credited	ينسب إليه / يعزى إليه / له الفضل
Columns	أعمدة	Watermill	طاحونة ماء
Pump	مضخة	Spinning	لحول
Core	نواة / جوهر / أساس	Steam	بخار / بخاري
Emergence	نشوء	Engine	محرك
Functions	وظائف	Era	حقبة / فترة / عصر
Rapid	سريع	Aircraft	طائرة
Invade	يغزو	Spaceship	سفينة فضائية

(1) Throughout history, there have always been people who designed and built tools or other devices **Why** (2) to solve problems or improve lives. The concept of engineering has been around **How long?** (3) since ancient times, as primitive engineers created basic inventions **What?** such as pulley, lever, and the wheel. Each (4) of these inventions is consistent with a modern definition of engineering, and makes use of basic (5) mechanical principles to develop useful tools and objects.

#### (6) The Ancient Era

(7) Simple classic machines were known in the ancient Near East, and then the wheel, along with the wheel (8) and axle mechanism, was invented **Where?** in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq) during the fifth **millennium** (9) BC. The oldest architect **Who?** known by name Imhotep, designed and executed the construction of the (10) Pyramid of Djoser (a step pyramid) in the Saqqara region in Egypt around 2630-2611 BC, and he is also (11) credited with first using columns in architecture. In Persia, the oldest practical water-powered machine (12) appeared **Where?** in the fourth century BC, the water wheel and the watermill.

#### (13) Middle Ages

(14) During the sixth century AD, the Indian engineers invented **What?** the cotton gin, and by the ninth (15) century AD they designed **What else?** wind powered machines such as the windmill and the wind pump. (16) Later, the Arab engineers designed **What?** the spinning wheel in the early eleventh century. This was (17) essential to the growth of the cotton industry, which was the core of The Early Industrial Revolution in the 18th Century.

#### Main Ideas

1 - 5	The concept of engineering & its basic inventions . مفهوم الهندسة وأول اختراعاتها .
6 - 12	The regions where engineering first appeared and the contribution of each region . المناطق حيث ظهرت الهندسة للمرة الأولى وما ساهمت به كل منطقة .
13 - 17	The contribution of Indian and Arab engineers to engineering in the Middle Ages . مساهمة المهندسين الهنديين والعرب في الهندسة خلال العصور الوسطى .



**(18) European Renaissance**

(19)The first steam engine was built in 1698 by **Who?** the mechanical engineer Thomas Savery. The  
 (20)development of this device led to **What?** the emergence of the Industrial Revolution in the coming years,  
 (21)which allowed the beginning of the mass production of engines of various functions.

**(22) The Modern Era**

(23)The inventions of the Scottish engineer James Watt gave rise to **What?** the modern mechanical  
 (24)engineering, which opened the door wide for the development of specialized machinery and their  
 (25)maintenance tools during the Industrial Revolution and led to the rapid growth of mechanical  
 (26)engineering in its native Britain and abroad. Chemical engineering, like mechanical engineering,  
 (27)developed **When?** in the nineteenth century during the Industrial Revolution. The work of James  
 (28)Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz in the late nineteenth century gave birth to **What?** the field of electronics  
 (29)and electronic engineering. Today, **aeronautical** engineering deals with aircraft design; this field of  
 (30)engineering has been growing day after day **Why?** to allow humans make their dreams come true to  
 (31)invade the outer space by designing better spaceship. Finally, with the advent of computer technology in  
 (32)the **(When?)** 1990's, the first search engine was built by the computer engineer Alan Emtage. The  
 (33)brilliant minds of engineers are still creating whatever it takes to **elevate** our world to make it a better  
 (34)place to live.

**Main Ideas**

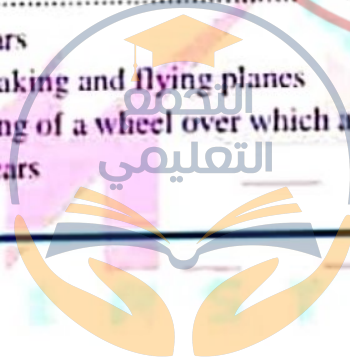
- 18 - 21 The role of Thomas Savery's invention ( steam engine) in the emergence of the Industrial Revolution. دور اختراع توماس سافري ( محرك البخار ) في ظهور عصر النهضة الصناعية.
- 22 - 29 James Watt's inventions in mechanical engineering and the role of Maxwell and Hertz in electronics. اختراعات جيمس وات في هندسة الميكانيك و دور ماكسويل و هيرتز في الإلكترونيك.
- 30 - 34 The role of aeronautical engineering in making humans' dreams come true. دور هندسة الطيران في تحقيق أحلام البشرية.

#	Name	Achievement
1.	Imhotep	The Pyramid of Djoser
2.	James Watt	The modern mechanical engineering
3.	Thomas Savery	The first steam engine
4.	James Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz	The field of electronics and electronic engineering
5.	Alan Emtage	The world's first Internet search engine

1. To develop useful tools and objects, all types of today engineering depend on old basic inventions such as lever and pulley. ( )
2. Imhotep invented the first steam engine in the world. ( )
3. Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz in the late nineteenth century gave birth to the field of electronics and electronic engineering. ( )
4. The inventions of James Watt contributed to the growth of mechanical engineering. ( )
5. Aeronautical engineering is related to the design of electronic machines. ( )
6. With the advent of computer technology in the 1990's, the first search engine was built by the computer engineer Thomas Savery. ( )
7. The word **lever** means: .....
  - a. a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
  - b. a simple machine used to lift something heavy
  - c. a steam engine
  - d. a step pyramid in the Saqqara region
8. The word **gin** means: .....
  - a. a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
  - b. a machine that divides tiny things into two parts
  - c. to raise something to a higher position
  - d. a period of thousand years



9. The word **aeronautical** means: .....
- a science the deal with electronics equipment
  - the science of designing buildings and instructions
  - the science of designing, making and flying planes
  - actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in a service
10. The word **pulley** means: .....
- to raise something to a higher position
  - a simple machine used to lift something heavy
  - a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton planet from the cotton
  - a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things.
11. The word **maintenance** means: .....
- actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in a service
  - a simple machine used to lift something heavy
  - a period of thousand years
  - give birth to something
12. The word to **elevate** means: .....
- to avoid something that could be dangerous
  - to make something more active
  - to raise something to a higher position
  - to fulfill the goal that we look forward to
13. The word **millennium** means: .....
- a period of one hundred years
  - the science of designing, making and flying planes
  - piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
  - a period of one thousand years





## 5. Medical Engineering / W. B / pages: (32, 33)

discipline	فروع من المعرفة او الدراسة	assistant	مساعد
limb	طرف كالساق أو الذراع	intervention	تداخل
ultrasound	أمواج فوق صوتية	diagnostic	تشخيصي / تشخيص للأمراض
therapeutic	علاجي / متعلق بالمداواة	caution	حذر / حيلة / احتراس
conduct	ينجز / ينفذ / يجري	emit	يصدر / يبعث / يرسل
substantial	هام / جوهري	valves	صمامات قلب اصطناعية
tasks	مهمات / أعمال	joints	مفاصل
facilitates	يسهل / يسر	extent	درجة / حد / مدى
branches	فروع	specialization	تخصص
biomedical	متعلق بالطب الحيوي	suitable	مناسبة
artificial	اصطناعية	treatment	علاج / معالجة
priority	أولوية	anatomy	الشرح
biology	علم الأحياء	classification	تصنيف
categories	أنواع / تصنيفات	bandages	ضمادات
Clinics	عيادات	cooperation	تعاون
healthcare	رعاية صحية	procedures	إجراءات

- (1) As a result of the substantial scientific and technological development that affected many disciplines.
- (2) many branches have appeared within the specialisation of engineering **How?** in particular, including
- (3) medical technology engineering, which is also called **What?** biomedical engineering. This field is
- (4) concerned with **What?** studying the body from an engineering point of view, in order to design suitable
- (5) artificial limbs, organs, or other medical devices.
- (6) Medical technology engineering helps doctors **How?** define their tasks and facilitates their work more,
- (7) so the medical device has become an essential assistant for the doctors in all steps, starting from
- (8) diagnosis, to the end of the treatment course. The need for development in this field has made designing
- (9) medical devices a great priority **Why?**, and this in turn led to the intervention of electrical, mechanical
- (10) computer engineers and others, whose knowledge does not depend on their specialties only, but rather,
- (11) they must be familiar with all aspects of human body, from biology, anatomy and physiology. So that the
- (12) medical devices designed are useful for the human body.
- (13) Medical devices can be divided into **How many?** two parts, diagnostic medical devices, most notably
- (14) the **ultrasound** device, and medical **therapeutic** devices used in **Where?** chemical treatments. Another
- (15) classification includes **How many?** three categories. Firstly, we have simple devices such as bandages,
- (16) body temperature meters and others. There are also more complex devices that require a certain amount
- (17) of caution, such as those that emit X-rays. Finally, there are those which require a deep study before
- (18) their use, such as the valves used in the -artificial heart, in addition to the artificial joints.
- (19) Medical engineers work **Where?** in many fields like well-equipped hospitals and clinics in particular,
- (20) medical companies and the advanced major research centers in universities. In the end, medical engineers
- (21) work in cooperation with all disciplines **Examples** including nursing, medicine, biology, and other disciplines.

### Main Ideas

1 - 5	The concept of medical engineering . مفهوم الهندسة الطبية .
6 - 12	Importance of medical technology engineering. أهمية التكنولوجيا الهندسة الطبية .
13 - 18	Classification of medical devices. تصنيف الأجهزة الطبية .
19 - 21	Work field of medical engineers. أماكن عمل المهندسين الطبيين .



- (22) In short, it is certain that this new branch of engineering has improved healthcare to a great extent.
- (23) Furthermore, the design process is better **Why?** as a result of new technology with 3D printing being the
- (24) most favored new tool. Nowadays, biomedical engineers are able to develop new procedures **Why?** using
- (25) knowledge from many technical sources; or **conduct** research needed to solve clinical problems.

**Main Ideas**

22 - 25

How medical engineering works today. كيف تعمل الهندسة الطبية هذه الأيام

1. Medical engineering is a field specialized in the study of .....
  - a. the body from an engineering view point
  - b. the designing of electric generators
  - c. the designing of building and constructions
  - d. methods to improve and protect the environment
2. Medical engineering is known also as .....
  - a. Environmental Engineering.
  - b. Civil Engineering.
  - c. Biomedical Engineering.
  - d. Chemical Engineering.
3. Medical engineering is useful for doctors because it helps doctors define their tasks and make their work .....
  - a. more active
  - b. stronger
  - c. easier
  - d. more exciting
4. .... devices are used in chemical treatment.
  - a. Diagnostic medical
  - b. Medical therapeutic
  - c. MRI device
  - d. X-Ray tests
5. Medical devices can be divided into .....
  - a. two parts
  - b. three parts
  - c. four parts
  - d. five parts
6. X-rays devices must be used .....
  - a. carelessly
  - b. carefully
  - c. slowly
  - d. quickly
7. The word discipline means: .....
  - a. kind of medical device
  - b. a field of study
  - c. disadvantages of something
  - d. complex device that require much caution
8. The word limb means: .....
  - a. an arm or a leg
  - b. psychological disease
  - c. kind of medical device
  - d. a field of study
9. The word ultrasound means: .....
  - a. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
  - b. to carry out or do something
  - c. a medical process using the reflections of high- frequency sound waves to construct an image of a body organ
  - d. an arm or a leg
10. The word therapeutic means: .....
  - a. disadvantages of something
  - b. to carry out or do something
  - c. psychological disease
  - d. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
11. The word conduct means: .....
  - a. to carry out or do something
  - b. an arm or a leg
  - c. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
  - d. disadvantages of something



# Module (3) (Politics)

## Unit (5) (Civil Rights)

### I-Reading:

### 6. Civil Rights / S.B / Pages (54, 55)

Vote	ينتخب / بصوت	Legislation	نشرية / قانون
Guarantee	ضمانة	Freedom	حرية
Violation	انتهاك	Characteristics	صفات مميزة / خصائص
Discrimination	تمييز	Private	خاص / شخصي / خصوصي
Repression	قمع	Attempt	محاولة / يحاول
Restraints	قيود	on the basis of	على مبدأ / على أساس
Trial	محاكمة	Opportunities	مناسبات / فرص
Deny	ينكر	Acquires	يكتسب
Obtains	يحصل على	Legal	شرعي / قانوني
Member	عضو	equality	مساواة
Regardless	بغض النظر عن	race	سلالة / عرق
Individuals	أفراد	ensure	يضمن / يغطي
Fair	عادل / عادلة	facilities	مبانيات
Component	عنصر / مكون	prevented	ممنوعة
Participating	اشترك / مساهمة	essential	أساسي / جوهري / هام

(1) Simply speaking, **Define** human rights are the rights which one acquires by being alive, while **Define** (2) civil rights are the rights that one obtains by being a legal member of a certain political life. In other (3) words, civil rights are the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality. They (4) **guarantee** **What?** equal social opportunities and equal protection under the law, regardless of race, (5) religion, or other personal characteristics.

(6) Civil and political rights are a class of rights that protect **What?** individuals' freedom from **violation** (7) by **Who?** governments, social organizations, and private individuals. They ensure one's right to (8) participate in the civil and political life of society and the state without **discrimination** or **repression**. (9) Unlike other rights concepts, such as human rights or natural rights, in which people acquire rights (10) inherently from God, civil rights must be given and guaranteed by **How?** the power of the state. (11) Examples of civil rights include **What?** the right to **vote**, the right to a fair **trial**, the right to (12) government services, the right to a public education, and the right to use public facilities.

(13) Civil rights are an essential component of democracy: **How?** when individuals are prevented from (14) participating in political society, their civil rights are being **denied**. In contrast to civil liberties, which (15) are freedoms that are secured by placing **restraints** on the government, civil rights are secured **How?** by (16) positive government action, often in the form of **legislation**. Civil rights laws attempt to (17) **guarantee** **What?** full and equal citizenship for people who have traditionally been discriminated against (18) on the basis of some characteristics.

#### Main Ideas

1 - 5	The difference between human and civil rights. الفرق بين حقوق الإنسان والحقوق المدنية.
6 - 12	How can civil rights protect individuals in society & examples of civil rights. كيف يمكن للحقوق المدنية أن تحمي الأفراد في المجتمع وأمثلة على الحقوق المدنية.
13 - 18	What civil rights guarantee to individuals and how they are secured. ما يمكن أن تضمنه الحقوق المدنية للأشخاص وكيف يتم حمايتها.



1. Human rights are guaranteed to each individual in society.....
  - a. after death
  - b. during lifetime
  - c. after the age of 18
  - d. before the age of 18
2. Civil rights .....
  - a. are given to individuals by God
  - b. are acquired by nature
  - c. are freedoms made by the individuals themselves
  - d. are given to individuals by the power of the state
3. The right to use public facilities is an example of a .....
  - a. human right
  - b. natural right
  - c. civil right
  - d. education right
4. It is ..... to prevent people from participating in political life.
  - a. urgent
  - b. legal
  - c. illegal
  - d. important
5. Civil rights are an/a..... component of democracy.
  - a. crucial
  - b. unimportant
  - c. illegal
  - d. trivial
6. The word vote means: .....
  - a. a law or set of laws
  - b. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
  - c. a legal preprocess to decide if somebody is guilty or not
  - d. a formal choice you take in an election
7. The word guarantee means: .....
  - a. to say that something isn't true
  - b. to say that something is true
  - c. to give an assurance that something will be done right
  - d. to give an assurance that something won't be done
8. The word violation means: .....
  - a. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
  - b. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
  - c. a formal choice you take in an election
  - d. a legal preprocess to decide if somebody is guilty or not
9. The word discrimination means: .....
  - a. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
  - b. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
  - c. a legal preprocess to decide if somebody is guilty or not
  - d. rules which limit what people can do
10. The word repression means: .....
  - a. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
  - b. to give an assurance that something will be done right
  - c. rules which limit what people can do
  - d. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
11. The word restraints means: .....
  - a. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
  - b. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
  - c. rules which limit what people can do
  - d. a formal choice you take in an election
12. The word trial means: .....
  - a. a law or set of laws
  - b. to give an assurance that something will be done right
  - c. a legal preprocess to decide if somebody is guilty or not
  - d. a formal choice you take in an election



13. The word deny means: .....

- a. to say that something isn't true
- b. to say that something is true
- c. to cancel something
- d. to give an assurance that something will be done right

14. The word legislations means: .....

- a. a legal preprocess to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- b. a law or set of laws
- c. a formal choice you take in an election
- d. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle





## Unit (6) (United Nations)

### I-Reading:

### 7. History of the United Nations / S.B / Page (62)

Charter	ميثاق	multipurpose	متعدد الأهداف والغايات والأغراض
Ratification	موافقة / تصديق	scope	مدى / إطار / مجال
Permanent	دائم / مستمر	Treaty	اتفاقية / معاهدة / ميثاق
Predecessor	السلف / السابق	disbanded	انحلّت / فُككت
Affiliated	تابعة لـ	conquer	يتغلب على / يهزم
Devastation	تخريب / تدمير / خراب / دمار	illiteracy	أمية
Existence	وجود / كيان	sovereign	سيادة
Assembly	جمعية	domestic	وطني / محلي / دخلي
Assist	يساعد	nations	أمم
Statute	اللائحة الداخلية، ميثاق	justice	عدالة / عدل
Signed	تم التوقيع عليها	representatives	ممثلين عن / مندوبين
Founding	مؤسسين	council	مجلس
Federation	اتحاد	elected	انتخبت
Membership	عضوية	league	عصبة
Regional	إقليمية	affiliated	التابعة لها
Agencies	وكالات	crises	أزمات
Unprecedented	غير مسبوقة	refugee	لاجئ
Flows	تدفقات	disparities	الفروقات
Interfere	تتدخل	settle	يسوي وضع / يستقر

(1) The United Nations was established **How?** by the **Charter** of the United Nations and Statute of the (2) International Court of Justice. The Charter was signed **When?** on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of (3) 50 countries including Syria; Poland signed on 15 October 1945. There were **How many?** 51 founding (4) members in 1945. The United Nations (UN) officially **When?** came into existence on October 24, 1945 (5) after **ratification** of the Charter. The day is now celebrated each year around the world as United (6) Nations Day. The Security Council (SC) contains five **permanent** members: China, France, Russian (7) Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and ten non-permanent members elected for (8) two-year terms by the General Assembly.

(9) The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the (10) 20th century that was worldwide in scope and) membership. Its **predecessor**, **Who?** the League of (11) Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. The UN also has (12) regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its official languages are **How many?** Arabic, Chinese, (13) English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

#### Main Ideas

1 - 8

The establishment of the UN . أسس الأمم المتحدة .

9 - 13

What languages the UN adopts and its regional offices . اللغات التي تحرف عليها الأمم المتحدة و مكاتبها الإقليمية .



(14) At the beginning of the 21st century, the UN and its programmes and **affiliated** agencies struggled to (15) address **What?** humanitarian crises and civil wars, unprecedented refugee flows, the **devastation** caused (16) by the spread of AIDS, global financial (17) disruptions, international terrorism, and the **disparities** in wealth between the world's richest and (18) poorest peoples.

The Aims of the United Nations

- (19)• To keep peace throughout the world
- (20)• To develop friendly relations between nations
- (21)• To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease,
- (22) illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms
- (23)• To be a centre for helping nations achieve these aims.

The Principles of the United Nations

- (24)• All Member States have sovereign equality
- (25)• All Member States must obey the Charter
- (26)• Countries must try to settle their differences by peaceful means
- (27)• Countries must avoid using force or threatening to use force
- (28)• The UN may not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country
- (29)• Countries should try to assist the United Nations

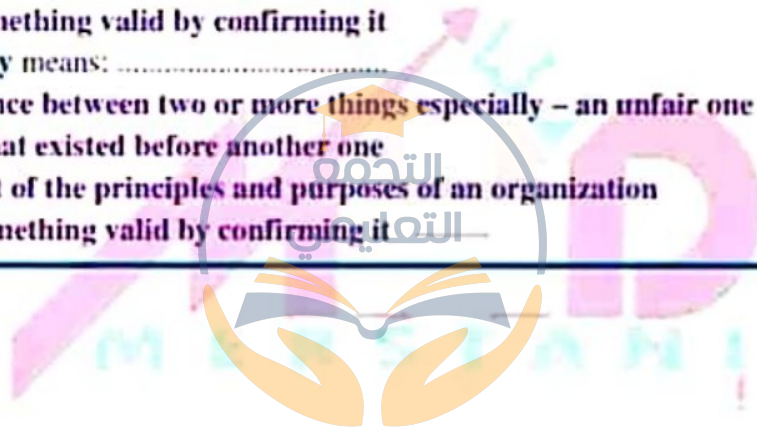
Main Ideas

14 - 18 The tasks of the UN and its agencies . مهام الأمم المتحدة وأجالاتها

1. The United Nations was created by .....
  - a. the Charter of the United Nations
  - b. Statute of the International Court of Justice
  - c. the representatives of many countries
  - d. both a & b
2. The charter of the UN was ratified in .....
  - a. the 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - b. the 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - c. the 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - d. 20<sup>th</sup> century
3. .... is the first multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century.
  - a. The league of Nations
  - b. The Treaty of Versailles
  - c. The UN
  - d. The General Assembly
4. The UN regional offices adopt .....
  - a. 4 languages
  - b. 5 languages
  - c. 6 languages
  - d. 7 languages
5. The UN agencies have been trying their best to solve.....
  - a. humanitarian issues
  - b. international financial ruins
  - c. the spread of epidemics
  - d. All
6. The word **charter** means: .....
  - a. continuing to exist for a long time
  - b. a system that existed before another one
  - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
  - d. making something valid by confirming it
7. The word **ratification** means: .....
  - a. continuing to exist for a long time
  - b. a system that existed before another one
  - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
  - d. making something valid by confirming it



8. The word **permanent** means: .....
- continuing to exist for a long time
  - a system that existed before another one
  - a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
  - making something valid by confirming it
9. The word **predecessor** means: .....
- continuing to exist for a long time
  - a system that existed before another one
  - a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
  - making something valid by confirming it
10. The word **affiliated** means: .....
- continuing to exist for a long time
  - a system that existed before another one
  - being joined in close association
  - making something valid by confirming it
11. The word **devastation** means: .....
- continuing to exist for a long time
  - being joined in close association
  - the state of being decayed or destroyed
  - making something valid by confirming it
12. The word **disparity** means: .....
- the difference between two or more things especially – an unfair one
  - a system that existed before another one
  - a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
  - making something valid by confirming it





## B. UNICEF / W.B / Pages (50,51)

Fund	يجمع المال لتمويل ودعم	Welfare	رفاهية/ سعادة/ مصالح/ خير
corporations	شركات / تعاونيات	Ethically	أخلاقياً/ بشكل أخلاقي
Adopted	تم اختياره/ اتخذ / اعتمد	Voluntary	طوعي/ تطوعي
Advocate	يدافع عن/ يؤيد/ يدعم	Aid	مساعدة
Prevailing	سائد/ عام/ مسيطر	Awareness	وعي
Sector	قطاع	Relief	مريح
Mission	مهمة	Origin	أصل
Retained	احتفظ / أبقى	Contributions	إسهامات / مساهمات
foundations	مؤسسات	Committees	لجان
Healthcare	رعاية صحية	Branch	فروع
Agency	وكالة	Widespread	منتشرة
headquarters	مقرات رئيسية	Victimized	يخشى به

(1)The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as **What?** the United Nations  
 (2)International Children's Emergency Fund, is responsible for **What?** providing humanitarian and  
 (3)developmental aid to children worldwide and it has won the Nobel Prize, the first to be awarded to an  
 (4)organisation. Despite being highly active in fundraising, awareness, relief work and research, very few  
 (5)people know the origin of the organisation. UNICEF is supported entirely by **Who?** the voluntary  
 (6)contributions of governments, nongovernmental organisations, foundations, **corporations** and private  
 (7)individuals and receives no funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations. Most of the  
 (8)fundraising is done **How?** by UNICEF's 36 national committees, the voluntary support of millions of  
 (9)people around the world, partners in government, civil society and the private sector.

(10)UNICEF was created **When?** in 1946 and began **Why?** with a definite mission of providing **What?**  
 (11)emergency food and healthcare to children in the countries that had been destroyed by World War II. In  
 (12)1953, Its original name was changed to the United Nation's Children Fund **Why?** to reflect its broader  
 (13)mission, but it retained the original acronym, after being officially **adopted** as a permanent branch of the UN in  
 1954. (14)The agency is among, the most widespread and recognisable social welfare organisations in the  
 (15)world. Though its headquarters **Where?** are in New York City, it operates in **How many?** over 190  
 (16)countries, focusing on the welfare of children in at-risk areas. Since 2006, the organisation has  
 (17)concentrated on a few specific issues, **What?** child survival and development, basic education and  
 (18)gender equality, child protection and policy advocacy, and partnerships. UNICEF has been a key player  
 (19)in global development work since its beginning. UNICEF operates **When?** during emergencies in addition  
 (20)to supporting developing countries to provide children with basic resources and **advocate** for their rights.

### Main Ideas

1 - 4	The new and old name of UNICEF . الاسم القديم والجديد للونيف .
5 - 9	How UNICEF is funded . كيف يتم تمويل منظمة اليونيف .
10 - 13	The main task of UNICEF and why the original name changed . المهمة الرئيسية للونيف ولماذا تغير الاسم القديم .
14 - 20	The issues that UNICEF focuses on . القضايا التي تركز عليها اليونيف في عملها .



- (21) At last, UNICEF is working to create a world **How?** in which no child is ever bought or sold, stolen  
 (22) from a family or otherwise victimized. UNICEF believes that every child deserves to grow up in a  
 (23) loving family and it supports **What?** inter-country adoption when conducted ethically in accordance  
 (24) with **prevailing** law and best practices. At the same time, UNICEF works to support families in need  
 (25) **Why?** so that no one ever feels forced by poverty or insecurity to give up a child.

Main Ideas

21 - 25

كيفية حماية و رعاية الطفل حسب منظمة اليونيسف . UNICEF How children are protected and treated according to UNICEF

1. The acronym UNICEF stands for.....
  - a. The United Nations Children's Fund.
  - b. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
  - c. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Foundation.
  - d. The United Nations Fund.
2. The UNICEF doesn't get its funding from.....
 

a. the private sector.	b. civil society
c. the assessed dues of the United Nations.	d. partners in government
3. The UNICEF was established mainly to .....
 

a. help children in destroyed countries.	b. provide food for people in poor countries.
c. give aid for civilians during war times.	d. All
4. The name of the UNICEF was changed in order to.....
  - a. be officially adopted as a permanent branch of the UN.
  - b. get more funding from international corporations.
  - c. reflect its broader mission
  - d. None
5. .... is one of the main goals of the UNICEF.
 

a. child survival and development	b. basic education and gender equality
c. child protection and policy advocacy	d. All
6. The word Fund means: .....
  - a. to defend or support
  - b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
  - c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
  - d. to select and take or approve
7. The word adopted means: .....
  - a. to defend or support
  - b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
  - c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
  - d. to select and take or approve
8. The word advocate means: .....
  - a. to defend or support
  - b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
  - c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
  - d. to select and take or approve
9. The word prevailing means: .....
  - a. to defend or support
  - b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
  - c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
  - d. to select and take or approve
10. The word corporations means: .....
  - a. to defend or support
  - b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
  - c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
  - d. an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose



## Unit (8)

### (Facts about Human Body)

#### I-Reading:

### 9. Human Body / S.B / Page (77)

Excretory	جهاز افراز	glands	غدد صماء
Endocrine	جهاز الغدد الصم / جهاز افراز	framework	هيكل عظمي، بنية
Secreted	انتجت / افرت	joints	مفاصل
Limbs	الأطراف كرجل الانسان أو يديه	spinal cord	الحبل الشوكي
Wrinkled	محدد / كثير التجاعيد	instructions	تعليمات، أوامر
Elastic	مرن / قابل للتمدد	peak	قمة
Loose	رخو / لين	stroke	سكتة دماغية
Organs	أعضاء	performs	يؤدي العمل
Functions	وظائف	kidney	كلية
Liver	كبد	digestive	هضمي
Abilities	قدرات، مقدرات	neurons	خلايا عصبية
Flexible	مرن	germs	جراثيم
Backbone	العمود الفقري	impulses	نبضات / دقات قلب
sense organs	أعضاء الحواس	instructions	تعليمات
Brain	دماغ	intake	تناول

- (1) The human body is a wonderful machine **Why?** which performs several functions without rest from birth.
- (2) Our body continues to work, without stopping for a second. The main organs of the human body
- (3) are **What?** lungs, heart, kidney, liver and brain. These organs work together and are controlled **How?** by
- (4) the brain. Each system such as digestive system, **excretory** system, circulatory system, **endocrine**
- (5) system, nervous system or muscular system carries out a major function. All of them are controlled by
- (6) the brain which gives us intelligence to use our physical and mental abilities.
- (7) An average person is estimated to contain trillions of human cells according to recent research. These
- (8) cells include **What?** neurons (nerve cells) and glands (specialized cells). The hormones and enzymes are
- (9) produced and **secreted** **How?** by these glands that perform different functions.
- (10) The human body is covered by the skin, which is a flexible covering that protects the body and
- (11) keeps water and harmful germs out. The body's strong internal framework (skeleton) is made of **How**
- (12) **many?** 206 bones, connected at the joint, such as in legs. These joints help us to move. The backbone
- (13) supports **What?** the head and **limbs** and protects the spinal cord. Between the skeleton and the skin,
- (14) there are **What?** about 500 muscles.

#### Main Ideas

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 1 - 6   | How the human body works and controls the body and its systems. كيف يعمل جسم الإنسان وما يتحكم به وأجزائه. |
| 7 - 9   | The role of living cells in the body. دور الخلايا الحية في الجسم.  |
| 10 - 14 | The importance of the skin and skeleton. أهمية الجلد والهيكل العظمي.                                       |



- (15) Nerves spread from the brain to all parts of the body, carrying signals in the form of tiny electrical impulses. The sense organs namely eyes, nose, ears, tongue and skin pass the messages to the brain
- (17) **How?** through nerves. They take the instructions from the brain to the muscles. The brain automatically
- (18) controls breathing, heartbeat, digestion, etc. The body keeps on growing. The peak of physical growth
- (19) is reached **When?** at about 18 to 25 years of age. When we grow old, the skin becomes **How?** wrinkled
- (20) and less elastic, the joints become **How?** inflexible, muscles loose, and bones become weak.
- (21) Here are some tips for aging gracefully; be kind to your skin which is your largest organ. You
- (22) should also keep your salt intake to a minimum **Why?** to keep your blood pressure down. Also, getting
- (23) enough sleep has been proved **What?** to lower the risk of heart disease and stroke.

**Main Ideas**

- 15 - 18 The function of the nerves and the sense organs . وظيفة الأعصاب وأعضاء الحس .
- 18 - 20 The physical growth of the body and what happens when we grow old . النمو الجسدي لل جسم وما يحدث عند التقدم في السن .
- 21 - 23 Advice on how to grow old healthily . نصائح للتقدم في السن بشكل صحي .

1. The human body is considered a great machine because .....
  - a. it is covered by the skin
  - b. it executes a lot of functions without stopping for a second.
  - c. it is made of 206 bones
  - d. it never stops aging
2. .... controls all the body organs.
  - a. The heart
  - b. The liver
  - c. The lungs
  - d. The brain
3. Hormones and enzymes are produced.....
  - a. through the skin
  - b. in the kidney
  - c. by nerve cells
  - d. by specialized cells
4. The ..... protect(s) the human body from harmful germs.
  - a. skin
  - b. excretory system
  - c. enzymes
  - d. nerve cells
5. The function of the nerves is .....
  - a. to help the body to move
  - b. to protect the body against germs and water
  - c. to carry signals to different parts of the body
  - d. to keep your blood pressure down
6. When we become older, .....
  - a. our muscles get stronger.
  - b. our skin gets more elastic.
  - c. our bones get weaker.
  - d. our joints get flexible.
7. "having the function of getting rid of waste material from the body" is the definition of .....
  - a. loose
  - b. elastic
  - c. excretory
  - d. produced
8. "relating to the system in your body that produces hormones" is the definition of .....
  - a. endocrine
  - b. limbs
  - c. secreted
  - d. wrinkled
9. " secreted " is the definition of .....
  - a. destroyed
  - b. produced
  - c. decreased
  - d. loosed
10. " arms or legs " is the definition of .....
  - a. destroyed
  - b. produced
  - c. limbs
  - d. loosed
11. " with small lines and folds " is the definition of .....
  - a. straight
  - b. tight
  - c. wrinkled
  - d. elastic
12. " capable of stretching " is the definition of .....
  - a. loose
  - b. elastic
  - c. inflexible
  - d. difficult
13. " to make less tight, to loosen " is the definition of .....
  - a. limit
  - b. fasten
  - c. loose
  - d. combine



## 10. How does the Immune System Work? /W. B/ Pages (65,66)

Encounter	بواجه شيء	chickenpox	مرض الحديري / حديري الماء
Aggressive	عدواني / عدواني	occur	يحدث
Receptors	مستقبلات	pathogens	كائنات ممرضة كالجراثيم
Trigger	يتنبه	neutralize	يخيد / يبطل تأثير
Parasites	طفيليات	Immune	مناعة / مناعي
Antigens	مولدات المضادات	System	نظام / جهاز
Fungi	فطر	vital	هام / حيوي
Contact	احتكاك / اتصال / تلامس	role	دور
Substances	مواد	harmful	مؤذية / ضارة
Organs	أعضاء جسم	various	عديدة / متعددة
Smoothly	بلطف / بسهولة	germs	جراثيم
Task	مهمة	cancer	سرطان
Surfaces	أسطح	series	سلسلة

- (1) The immune system has a vital role **Why?** since it protects your body from harmful substances, germs (2) and cell changes that could make you ill. It is made up of **What?** various organs, cells and proteins. As (3) long as your immune system is running smoothly, you don't notice that it's there. But if it stops working (4) properly **Why?** -because it's weak or can't fight particularly **aggressive** germs - you get ill. Germs that (5) your body has never **encountered** before are also likely to make you ill. Some germs will only make you (6) ill the first time you come into contact with them. These include childhood diseases like chickenpox. (7) Without an immune system, we would have no way to fight harmful things that enter our body from the (8) outside or harmful changes that occur inside our body. The main tasks of the body's immune system (9) are **How many?** :
- (10) • to fight disease-causing germs (pathogens) like bacteria, viruses, **parasites** or **fungi**, and to remove (11) them from the body.
- (12) • to recognize and neutralize harmful substances from the environment.
- (13) • to fight disease-causing changes in the body, such as cancer cells.
- (14) The immune system can be activated by a lot of different things that the body doesn't recognize as its (15) own. These are called **What?** **antigens**. Examples of antigens include the proteins on the surfaces of (16) bacteria, and viruses. When these antigens attach to special **receptors** on the immune cells (immune (17) system cells). **What happens?** a whole series of processes are **triggered** in the body. Once the body has (18) come into contact with a disease-causing germ for the first time, **What happens?** it usually stores (19) information about the germ and how to fight it. Then, if it comes into contact with the germ again, (20) **What happens?** it recognizes the germ straight away and can start fighting it faster.

### Main Ideas

1 - 6	The importance of the immune system . أهمية الجهاز المناعي .
7 - 13	The main tasks of the immune system . المهام الرئيسية للجهاز المناعي .
14 - 20	How the immune system is activated . كيف يحفز الجهاز المناعي .



1. The immune system is so important because .....
  - a. it preserves the human body from dangerous substances
  - b. it harms the human body
  - c. it stops working properly
  - d. it is running smoothly in the human body
2. The immune system consists of .....
  - a. bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi
  - b. different organs, cells and proteins
  - c. cancer cells
  - d. bacteria and viruses
3. If the immune system was unable to work, .....
  - a. viruses would be unable to enter our body
  - b. cancer cells would stop working
  - c. we would have no way to protect harmful things that enter our body
  - d. we would have no way to fight harmful things that enter our body
4. One of the tasks of the immune system is .....
  - a. to observe harmful substances from the environment
  - b. to keep harmful substances from the environment
  - c. to contact with the germs
  - d. to fight proteins
5. .... help(s) the body to fight them more quickly.
  - a. Including the proteins on the surfaces of bacteria
  - b. Causing changes in the body
  - c. Storing information about germs
  - d. Pathogens
6. The word " encounter " means:.....
  - a. to meet or experience something unpleasant
  - b. to make something happen very quickly
  - c. to behave according to law
  - d. to count or calculate
7. The word " aggressive " means: .....
  - a. behaving quietly after being angry
  - b. behaving in an angry threatening way
  - c. behaving according to law
  - d. reacting in a relaxed way
8. The word " receptors " means: .....
  - a. any specific feature or element of something
  - b. can continue for a long time
  - c. organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
  - d. nerve endings which receive information about changes in light, heat and causes the body to react in particular ways
9. The word " trigger " means: .....
  - a. to make something happen very quickly
  - b. to set a target
  - c. to exchange goods
  - d. to move slowly and quietly
10. The word " parasites " means: .....
  - a. compulsory duties
  - b. organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
  - c. types of animals that drink milk from their mothers when they are young
  - d. important parties
11. The word " antigens " means: .....
  - a. substances that make the body produce antibodies
  - b. any specific feature or element of something
  - c. observations
  - d. blood vessels
12. The word " fungi " means: .....
  - a. negative attitudes
  - b. types of animals that drink milk from their mothers when they are young
  - c. any specific feature or element of something
  - d. a group of organisms that grow in a wound



# Module (5) (Culture)

## Unit (9) (Citizenship)

### I- Reading

## 11. Citizenship / S.B / Page (91)

Citizenship	المواطنة	military service	الخدمة العسكرية
vested with	يتمتع بـ	Taxes	ضرائب
Concept	مفهوم / فكرة عامة	Obligatory	اجباري / الرامي
Voluntary	طوعي	Obey	يخضع
Abandon	يترك / يتخلى عن	Pride	يفتخر / يعتز / يعتد بنفسه
unilaterally	من جانب واحد، احادي الجانب	Arose	ظهر
crystallized	تطور. اتخذ شكلا محددًا	Constantly	باستمرار
Static	ثابت / مستقر / ساكن	Considerably	بشكل هام / بشكل معتبر
Elements	عناصر	Related	متصلة / متعلقة
Aspects	مناحي. سمات	Patterns	أنماط. نماذج
Involves	تتطلب	Background	خلفية
Penalties	عقوبات	Generations	أجيال
nationality	الجنسية	Enrich	يفي. يثري

(1) Citizenship is not only the state of being **vested** with the rights and duties of a citizen, but it can also (2) be defined as the character of an individual who is viewed as a member of a particular society. The (3) concept of **citizenship** first arose **Why?** in towns and city-states of ancient Greece, disappeared in Europe (4) during the Middle Ages and crystallized **When?** in the 18th century. The **concept** of citizenship has (5) never been fixed or static, but **How?** constantly changes within each society.

(6) While citizenship has varied considerably throughout history, and within societies over time, there are (7) some common related elements. Citizenship refers to many aspects of society such as **Examples** family, (8) military service, individual's freedom, ideas of right and wrong, paying taxes and patterns for how a (9) person should behave in society.

(10) Although Syrian citizenship provides many rights, it also involves many responsibilities. The Syrian (11) government protects the rights of each individual regardless of their background or culture. In spite of (12) the fact that all Syrian citizens enjoy freedom, protection and legal rights, they also have responsibilities (13) that are **voluntary** as well as obligatory. **What responsibilities?** Every Syrian citizen must obey state laws, (14) and pay the penalties when a law is broken. All citizens must pay taxes in one form or another. It is the (15) responsibility of citizens to pass along the importance of good citizenship to future generations **How?** (16) by teaching **their** children how to obey the law. The nationality law does not give Syrians the right to (17) **unilaterally** abandon their Syrian nationality.

### Main Ideas

1 - 5	The concept of citizenship. مفهوم المواطنة.
6 - 9	The social aspects of citizenship. الجوانب الاجتماعية للمواطنة.
10 - 17	The responsibilities of Syrian citizens. مسؤوليات المواطنين السوريين.



(18) Syrians have the right to pride themselves on being good citizens in a nation of ancient civilizations (19) that helped to build and enrich human culture. They have had a vital role in developing human (20) civilization. From the earliest years, laws representing various points of view have been passed (21) and guidelines have been developed through generations **Why?** to instruct citizens on Syrian history, (22) values, rights, and responsibilities.

### Main Ideas

18 - 22

The important role of Syrian citizens in history . أهمية دور المواطنين السوريين في التاريخ .

1. The concept of citizenship crystallized in .....
  - a. 1800s
  - b. 1900s
  - c. 1700s
  - d. 1600s
2. The concept of citizenship is ..... in all societies.
  - a. the same
  - b. fixed
  - c. different
  - d. static
3. In Syria, the rights of each individual are ..... regardless of background or culture.
  - a. denied
  - b. prevented
  - c. preserved
  - d. ignored
4. Throughout history, Syrians have played a / an ..... role in building human civilization.
  - a. essential
  - b. minor
  - c. unimportant
  - d. negative
5. It is ..... for citizens to obey the laws of their society.
  - a. optional
  - b. obligatory
  - c. voluntary
  - d. not compulsory
6. The underlined pronoun in bold '**their**' in the text refers to .....
  - a. generations
  - b. children
  - c. Syrians
  - d. citizens
7. The word (citizenship) in the text means: .....
  - a. leave something forever
  - b. done willingly, not because you are forced
  - c. the legal right of belonging to a particular country
  - d. done by only one member without the agreement of others
8. The word (vested) in the text means: .....
  - a. an idea that is connected with something
  - b. given the official right to do or own something
  - c. done willingly, not because you are forced
  - d. the legal right of belonging to a particular country
9. The word (concept) in the text means: .....
  - a. leave something forever
  - b. an idea that is connected with something
  - c. given the official right to do or own something
  - d. done by only one member without the agreement of others
10. The word (voluntary) in the text means: .....
  - a. leave something forever
  - b. done willingly, not because you are forced
  - c. given the official right to do or own something
  - d. done by only one member without the agreement of others
11. The word (abandon) in the text means: .....
  - a. leave something forever
  - b. done willingly, not because you are forced
  - c. given the official right to do or own something
  - d. done by only one member without the agreement of others
12. The word (unilaterally) in the text means: .....
  - a. leave something forever
  - b. done willingly, not because you are forced
  - c. given the official right to do or own something
  - d. done by only one member without the agreement of others



## I- Reading:

# 12. Culture Shock / W.B / Page (99)

<b>Frustration</b>	احباط / خيبة	<b>Boredom</b>	ضجر / ملل / سأم
<b>Homesickness</b>	الحنين ال الوطن	<b>Excessive</b>	مفرط / زائد / مبالغ فيه
<b>Disturbances</b>	اضطرابات	<b>Initially</b>	أولي
<b>Invaluable</b>	لا يقدرشمن	<b>rejection</b>	رفض
<b>Adjustment</b>	تكيف	<b>Solution</b>	حل
<b>Integration</b>	تكامل / توحد / دمج	<b>Relief</b>	راحة / ارتياح
<b>Unfamiliar</b>	غريب. غير مألوف	<b>Shock</b>	صدمة
<b>Transition</b>	انتقال / تحول	<b>foreign</b>	أجنبي
<b>Environment</b>	بيئة	<b>surroundings</b>	أشياء محيطة
<b>Custom</b>	عادة / عرف / تقليد	<b>symptoms</b>	أعراض
<b>Stages</b>	مراحل	<b>honeymoon</b>	شهر العسل
<b>Characterized</b>	اتسمت / انحصت	<b>Locals</b>	السكان المحليون
<b>Adaption</b>	تلاؤم / تكيف	<b>acceptance</b>	قبول
<b>Balance</b>	توازن	<b>values</b>	قيم

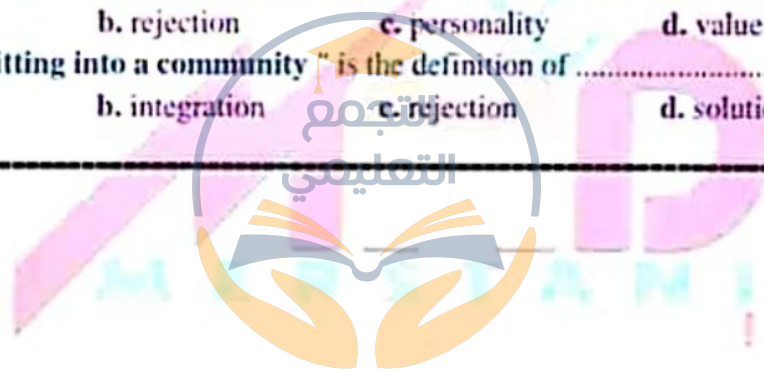
- (1) Culture shock is **What?** an experience people may have when they move to a foreign country with a (2) new cultural environment, which is different from their own. These unfamiliar surroundings can lead to (3) a feeling of being a little bit lost. For example, when a student starts studying abroad, he/she experiences (4) different things in custom, dress and food. There are many symptoms of transition shock including **Examples:** (5) anger, boredom, extreme homesickness, eating disturbances and excessive critical reactions to host culture. (6) Sometimes the symptoms last **How long?** just few days, but more often they last weeks or even months.
- (7) People experiencing culture shock usually move through **How many?** four stages; they will initially (8) have the honeymoon stage which is characterized **How?** by a positive feeling that everything is new and (9) exciting. Then there will be the **Frustration** stage, it may be marked **How?** by rejection of the new culture, (10) as well as romanticizing one's home culture. But then **How?** with some time and perhaps help from (11) locals, people will start the **adjustment** stage and begin to feel more familiar and comfortable with the new (12) environment. Adaption and acceptance are the final stage which contributes to **What?** the successful **integration**.
- (13) In fact, there is no magic solution for dealing with culture shock **How?** Everyone has to find his or (14) her own balance between the values of home country and those of the host country. In other words, (15) knowing what culture shock is and being able to identify your feelings is a relief. This experience shapes (16) one's personality and gives an **invaluable** lesson **What?** that despite our differences, we are all similar (17) and interconnected on this incredibly beautiful planet.

### Main Ideas

1 - 6	أسباب وأعراض الصدمة الثقافية. Reasons & symptoms of culture shock.
7 - 12	مراحل المرور بالصدمة الثقافية وسمات كل مرحلة. Stages of culture shock & characteristics of each stage.
13 - 17	كيفية التغلب على الصدمة الثقافية. How to overcome culture shock.



1. When people go to a foreign country, they are subject to face .....
  - a. a cultural environment
  - b. a comfortable feeling with the new environment
  - c. similar customs
  - d. transition shock
2. .... is one of the symptoms of culture shock.
  - a. Extreme homesickness
  - b. Romanticizing
  - c. Rejection
  - d. Acceptance
3. The symptoms of culture shock last .....
  - a. for few hours
  - b. for few months
  - c. forever
  - d. for 5 years
4. When people travel abroad, they adapt easily. (     )
5. Anger, boredom and extreme homesickness are signs of moving to another country. (     )
6. If people understand the traditions and the culture of the country they travel to, they can adapt. (     )
7. " the feeling of being annoyed because you cannot control a situation " is the definition of .....
  - a. frustration
  - b. invaluable
  - c. integration
  - d. incredibly
- 8 " a strong, sad feeling of missing one's home when physically away " is the definition of .....
  - a. culture
  - b. homesickness
  - c. adaption
  - d. relief
9. " an unhappy and worried mental state " is the definition of .....
  - a. invaluable
  - b. acceptance
  - c. disturbance
  - d. transition
10. " extremely useful " is the definition of.....
  - a. incredible
  - b. critical
  - c. excessive
  - d. invaluable
11. " a change in the way that someone behaves or thinks " is the definition of.....
  - a. adjustment
  - b. rejection
  - c. personality
  - d. value
12. " the process of fitting into a community " is the definition of .....
  - a. transition
  - b. integration
  - c. rejection
  - d. solution





# 13. Robots / W.B Pages (88,89)

Slave	عبد / رقيق	extensive	واسع / شامل
Fulfil	يتحز / ينفذ	expanded	يتعدد / ينتشر / يوسع
domain	ميدان معرفة / حقل علم	perform	يؤدي / يتحز
capacity	استطاعة / قدرة / طاقة / استيعاب	accuracy	دقة / صحة / ضبط
privilege	امتياز	efficiency	كفاءة / فعالية
accompanied	مترافق / مترامن	empirical	نحري
patterns	نماذج	eager	متلب على / تواق ال
imitate	يحاكي / يقلد	eliminate	يلغي / يحدف / يزيل
artificial	اصطناعي	intelligence	ذكاء
variety	تنوع / تعدد	relative	نسي

(1) The word "robot" stems from the Czech "robotnik" which means a "slave". Man has built a robot after (2) his/her image. Possibly, that is why human beings have a variety of strong emotions, both negative and (3) positive towards robots (Why?)

(4) (What?) The relative advantage of robots and intelligent machines is accompanied with their ability to (5) play a range of movements and thinking endlessly and tirelessly. When designing robots, it is essential (6) for planners to focus on (What?) the robots' ability to follow patterns. Due to this engineering reality, (7) robots are certainly (What type?) specialised in the first step. Another complicated sort is (What type?) the (8) generalised robot, which can to some extent imitate humans. In the future, the memory of robots is (9) expected to become very extensive. This will allow (How?) huge amounts of data storage, the thing which (10) will be reflected in the robot's ability to fulfil a lot of operational tasks. Consequently, the use of (11) robotics will be expanded.

(12) Robots offer people a helping hand (How?) to focus on the creative process when relying on such (13) intelligent machines to take care of unpleasant physical and mechanical work (What?) The greatest (14) benefits of robots should mean for people staying away from unhealthy environments, such as mines (15) and deep waters. For many industrial countries, using robots could increase production with low costs. (16) The third domain for robots would be (What?) doing productive activities that people cannot easily perform.

(17) At present, the main challenge of robotisation (What?) is in combining human and robot activities, (18) trying to find the best human-robot match. Meanwhile, robots have the ability to do heavy-duty jobs (19) with accuracy and repeatability, human beings have the (privilege Why?) of creativity, flexibility, (20) decision-making and adaptability. When experts reach high degree of co-operation, manufacturers (21) would enhance efficiency and capacity, as well as improve quality and industrial working conditions.

(22) Motivational influences of robotics among workers and managers can be amazing. This issue (23) has been recognised (How?) in the medical sector in some empirical operations despite the fact that the (24) use of robotics in risky tasks need special attention from safety and health experts.

## Main Ideas

1 - 11	أنواع الروبوتات و فوائدها الأولى. Types of robots and their first advantage.
12 - 16	فوائد استخدام الروبوت في حياة الناس العملية. Advantages of using robots in people's practical life.
17 - 21	التحديات التي تواجه الروبوتات و مميزات الإنسان عن الروبوتات. Challenges facing robots and privileges of human beings over robots.
22 - 24	الأثر التحفيزي للروبوت بين الناس. Motivational influences of robots among people.



(25) As the modern world is eager to witness all that is innovative, intellectual and smart, there is an urgent  
(26) need to eliminate the negative side-effects of new robot applications **Why?** and that is the key challenge  
(27) in ongoing technological transition period.

Main Ideas

25 - 27

Overcoming the negative side effects of robot applications. التغلب على الآثار السلبية السلبية للتطبيقات الروبوتية.

1. People consider robots both friends and enemies because .....
  - a. robots are different from people's image
  - b. robots are unlike people's image
  - c. robots have been built after people's image
  - d. robots are opposite of people's image
2. In the future, the use of robotics will be .....
  - a. limited
  - b. restricted
  - c. fixed
  - d. extended
3. When people depend on intelligent machines, .....
  - a. production will decrease with low costs
  - b. production will increase with high costs
  - c. production will decrease with high costs
  - d. production will increase with low costs
4. Humans are superior to robots in .....
  - a. doing heavy-duty jobs
  - b. creativity and flexibility
  - c. inflexibility
  - d. repeating jobs
5. " to do or achieve what was hoped or expected " **is the definition of** .....
  - a. salve
  - b. fulfil
  - c. domain
  - d. capacity
6. "an area of knowledge or activity that someone is responsible for " **is the definition of** .....
  - a. salve
  - b. fulfil
  - c. domain
  - d. capacity
7. "a special right advantage that a particular person has " **is the definition of** .....
  - a. privilege
  - b. domain
  - c. slave
  - d. capacity
8. " a person owned by another person and is forced to work for them " **is the definition of** .....
  - a. fulfil
  - b. domain
  - c. slave
  - d. capacity
9. " the ability to understand or do something " **is the definition of** .....
  - a. fulfil
  - b. domain
  - c. privilege
  - d. capacity



## Unit (12) (Digital Literacy)

### I-Reading:

#### 14. E-government / S.B / Pages (118,119)

Effectiveness	فعالية / تأثير	Delivery	تسليم / توصيل
Novelty	جداعة / تجديد	digital	رقمي
transaction	معاملة تجارية / صفقة	sector	قطاع
transparency	الشفافية	financial	مال
Liability	مسؤولية قانونية	innovation	ابتكار / ابداع / تجديد
Purchase	بشروي / شراء	efficient	فعال
Initiatives	مبادرات	comprehensive	شامل
consultation	استشارة. تشاور	restore	يعيد / يسترجع / يستعيد
Consumers	مستهلكون	supply	تزويد
Witness	شاهد	E-government	الحكومة الالكترونية
Exchange	تبادل	businesses	شركات
Agencies	وكالات	framework	إطار
Range	طيف. مدى	interactions	تفاعلات
Operations	عمليات	principle	مبدأ
internal	داخلية	mechanisms	تقنيات / الهات
aiming	تهدف	workable	عملية
respond	يستجيب	literacy	تعلم

(1) **(Define)** E-government means everything from online government services to exchange of information (2) and services electronically with citizens, businesses, and other bodies of the government. Traditionally, (3) e-government has been considered as the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) (4) **(Why?)** for improving the effectiveness of government agencies and providing government services online. (5) Nowadays, the framework of e-government has been evolving **(How?)** to include the use of ICT by (6) government **(Why?)** for conducting a wide range of interactions with citizens and businesses as well as (7) open government data and the use of ICT to enable novelty all over the country.

(8) E-government enables the use of ICT more effectively and professionally **(How?)** by the delivery of (9) government services to citizens and businesses, applying ICT to government operations and achieving (10) public goals by digital means. The essential principle of e-government is **(What?)** to improve the internal (11) mechanisms of the public sector. This can be done **(Why?)** to reduce financial costs and transaction (12) times, integrate work flows and processes and enable effective resource applications across the various (13) public sector agencies aiming for workable solutions. Through innovation and e-government, (14) governments around the world can be more efficient **(Why?)** as they provide better services and respond (15) to the demands of their citizens by transparency and liability. They can be more comprehensive and (16) restore the trust of citizens in their governments.

#### Main Ideas

1 - 7

The concept of E-government & the way it's being improved nowadays. مفهوم الحكومة الإلكترونية وكيفية تطويرها هذه الأيام

8 - 16

Services provided by E-government. الخدمات المقدمة من قبل الحكومة الإلكترونية.



(17) E-government services have **How many?** three classifications. Firstly, Government-to-Government (G2G) (18) involves **What?** sharing data and conducting electronic exchanges between governmental sectors, as (19) well as exchanges between the national, regional, and local levels. Secondly, Government-to Business (20) (G2B) includes **What?** business-specific transactions (e.g., payments, sale and **purchase** of goods and (21) services) as well as delivery online of business-focused services. Finally, Government-to-Consumer (22) (G2C) comprises **What?** initiatives designed **Why?** to simplify people's interaction with the government (23) as consumers of public services and contribute to **What?** the **consultation** and decision-making process. (24) In recent years, Syria has adopted this new technology **Why?** to facilitate public services for its (25) citizens. This requires **What?** links to governmental organizations that supply services and information (26) such as governmental documents, fees, etc. electronically. Various ministries are working on (27) completing the data-entry process. This will pave the way to have more e-services. Many observers, (28) experts and politicians expect **What?** that Syria will witness a great progress in all fields in the coming years.

**Main Ideas**

17 - 23	Categories of E-governments. أصناف الحكومة الإلكترونية
24 - 28	E-government in Syria & the work of ministries. الحكومة الإلكترونية في سوريا والعمل في الوزارات لها.

1. Information technology can increase the effectiveness of government bodies. ( )
2. Financial costs and transaction times will be increased by applying e-government. ( )
3. Sharing data and conducting electronic exchanges between governmental sectors can be done through Government-to-Customer service. ( )
4. Syria will witness a great progress in all fields in the coming years. ( )
5. "the state of being legally responsible" is the definition of.....
  - a. liability
  - b. transparency
  - c. novelty
  - d. initiative
6. "the quality of something to make it easy to understand" is the definition of.....
  - a. effectiveness
  - b. transparency
  - c. initiative
  - d. consultation
7. "the act of producing a successful result" is the definition of.....
  - a. consultation
  - b. initiative
  - c. effectiveness
  - d. novelty
8. "a new plan for achieving a particular purpose" is the definition of.....
  - a. transaction
  - b. novelty
  - c. liability
  - d. initiative
9. "being new, different and interesting" is the definition of.....
  - a. purchase
  - b. initiative
  - c. novelty
  - d. consultation
10. "discussion with a group of people before making a decision" is the definition of.....
  - a. liability
  - b. consultation
  - c. transaction
  - d. novelty
11. "a business deal such as buying or selling something" is the definition of.....
  - a. transaction
  - b. purchase
  - c. initiative
  - d. consultation
12. "the act of buying something" is the definition of.....
  - a. purchase
  - b. effectiveness
  - c. transparency
  - d. liability



## Answer Key / مفتاح الحل /

### 1. A Learned Lesson is a Good Lesson / W.B / Page (6)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
d	d	b	b	d	b	a	b	c	c	b	a

### Unit (2) (Success)

#### I- Reading:

### 2. Stop Wishing and Start Doing / S.B / Pages (20,21)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
d	d	C	a	a	c	a	d	c

### Module (2) (Sciences)

### Unit (3) (Medicine)

#### I- Reading:

### 3. Medical Inventions / W.B / Pages (22,23)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
b	d	c	d	D	c	d	a	b	a	c	c	b

### Unit (4) (Engineering)

#### I- Reading:

### 4. History of Engineering / S.B / Pages (40, 41)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
a	b	a	A	b	b	b	a	c	d	a	c	d

### 5. Medical Engineering / W. B / pages. :(32, 33)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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### Module (3) (Politics)

### Unit (5) (Civil Rights)

#### I- Reading:

### 6. Civil Rights / S.B / Pages (54, 55)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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## Unit (6) (United Nations)

### I-Reading:

#### **7. History of the United Nations / S.B / Page (62)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
d	d	a	c	d	c	d	a	b	c	c	a

#### **8. UNICEF / W.B / Pages (50,51)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	c	A	c	d	b	d	a	c	d

## Module (4) (Biology)

### Unit (8) (Facts about Human Body)

### I-Reading

#### **9. Human Body / S.B / Page (77)**

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

#### **10. How does the Immune System Work? / W. B / Pages (65,66)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
a	b	d	A	c	a	b	d	a	b	a	d

## Module (5) (Culture)

### Unit (9) (Citizenship)

### I- Reading

#### **11. Citizenship / S.B / Page (91)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
c	c	c	a	b	d	c	b	b	b	a	d

## Unit (10) (Culture Shock)

### I- Reading:

#### **12. Culture Shock / W.B / Page (99)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
d	A	b	b	a	a	a	b	c	d	a	b

## Module (6) (Technology)

### Unit (11) (Artificial Intelligence)

### I-Reading:



**13. Robots / W.B** Pages (88,89)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
c	d	d	b	b	c	a	c	d

**Unit (12) (Digital Literacy)**

**I-Reading:**

**14. E-government / S.B** / Pages (118,119)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
a	b	b	A	a	b	c	d	c	b	a	a





## II- Vocabulary:

## Derivatives

#	The Word	Meaning	Derivative	Meaning
1	Vary	يختلف , يتنوع	Various ( the ) variety	متنوع , مختلف
2	Real	حقيقي , واقعي	Reality	حقيقة , واقع
3	Decide	يقرر	Decision	قرار
4	Accomplish	ينجز	Accomplishment	إنجاز
5	Guide	يوجه , يرشد	Guidance	توجيه , إرشاد
6	Education	ثقافة / تعليم	Educate	يُثقف / يُعلم
7	Painful	مؤلم	Pain	ألم
8	Predictable	يمكن التنبؤ به	Prediction	تنبؤ
9	apology	اعتذار	Apologized	اعتذر
10	prosperous	مزدهر	Prosperity	ازدهار / رفاهية
11	Tolerant	متسامح	Tolerance	تسامح
12	direction	توجيه - إشراف	Directed	مُوجَّه
13	protection	حماية	Protect	يحمي
14	society	مجتمع	Social	اجتماعي
15	strong	قوي	Strengthen	يقوي
16	member	عضو	Membership	عضوية
17	act	فعل	Active - ( volcanic ) activity - ( government ) action	فعل
18	behave	يتصرف	( Civic ) behavior - behave	سلوك / تصرف
19	Elect	انتخب	Election	انتخاب
20	Devote	يكرس	Devotion	التفاني
21	employ	يوظف	( Voluntary ) employment - employees	توظيف
22	Nation	أمة	Nationalities	جنسيات
23	Motivate	يحفز	Motivation	حافز
24	Intelligence	ذكاء	Intelligent	ذكي
25	Require	يتطلب	Requirements	متطلبات
26	Symbolic	رمزي	Symbol	رمز
27	Currently	حاليا	Current	حالي
28	Specialisation	اختصاص	( a ) specialist / specialize	يختص
29	Effect	تأثير	(The ) effect (can) affect	يؤثر
30	Anxiety	توتر	Anxious	متوتر
31	Breathe	يتنفس	Breath	نفس
32	Combination	مزيج	Combines	يجمع / يدمج
33	Absence	غياب	Absent	غائب
34	Biology	علم الأحياء	Biologist	عالم أحياء
35	electricity	كهرباء	Electric	كهربائي / كهربائية



1. Individuals have ..... dreams in their day-to-day existence. ( علمي 2023 - 2 )
  - a. remote
  - b. guided
  - c. various
  - d. integrated
2. Everyone endeavours a great deal to make dreams a .....
  - a. real
  - b. realize
  - c. reality
  - d. really
3. Future plans and ..... have a great importance in a person's life.
  - a. decisive
  - b. decisively
  - c. decisions
  - d. decide
4. Gaining your boss confidence is really a great ..... ( أدبي 2023 - 2 )
  - a. accomplishment
  - b. accomplish
  - c. accomplished
  - d. accomplice
5. I went to a counselor for ..... on my career.
  - a. guided
  - b. guide
  - c. guidance
  - d. guidly
6. We need to ..... people so that they understand the importance of a good and a healthy diet.
  - a. educate
  - b. education
  - c. educational
  - d. educationally
7. She hated to say the words for fear of causing ..... to him. ( أدبي 2022 - 2 )
  - a. pain
  - b. painful
  - c. painfully
  - d. painlessly
8. The situation is so uncertain that it is hard to make a confident .....
  - a. predictable
  - b. predict
  - c. predictably
  - d. prediction
9. The airline company ..... to passengers for the delay. ( أدبي 2022 - 1 )
  - a. apologetic
  - b. apology
  - c. apologised
  - d. apologetically
10. In recent years, Syria has undergone a lot of economic .....
  - a. prosperous
  - b. prosper
  - c. prosperity
  - d. prosperation
11. Many old people have more ..... than others when dealing with the young generation.
  - a. tolerate
  - b. tolerant
  - c. tolerantly
  - d. tolerance
12. Education must be ..... to the development of human personality.
  - a. directed
  - b. direction
  - c. direct
  - d. directly
13. Political rights are a class of rights that ..... individual's freedom.
  - a. protected
  - b. protection
  - c. protective
  - d. protect
14. Civil rights guarantee equal ..... opportunities.
  - a. social
  - b. society
  - c. socially
  - d. socialize
15. Education ..... the respect for human rights.
  - a. strength
  - b. strong
  - c. strengthens
  - d. strongly
16. Citizenship is ..... in a political community.
  - a. member
  - b. membered
  - c. membership
  - d. membering
17. Some citizens take an ..... role in the community. ( علمي / أدبي 2022 )
  - a. act
  - b. action
  - c. active
  - d. actively
18. **Civic** ..... is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.
  - a. behave
  - b. behavior
  - c. behavioral
  - d. behaviorally
19. In economics, **voluntary** ..... is unpaid.
  - a. employ
  - b. employment
  - c. employed
  - d. employer
20. The government announced the island an invalid place to live on because of the **volcanic** .....
  - a. active
  - b. inaction
  - c. activity
  - d. actively
21. My sister's children are remarkably polite. They always ..... politely.
  - a. behave
  - b. behavior
  - c. behavioral
  - d. behaviorally
22. .... is an essential factor for making any success in life.
  - a. motivate
  - b. motivated
  - c. motivation
  - d. motivately
23. He should be able to solve the problem. He's reasonably .....
  - a. intelligent
  - b. intelligence
  - c. intelligently
  - d. intelligitive



## PHRASAL VERBS

بواكب - بجاري	keep up with	( the latest ( آخر.../ news )
بتكيف مع	fit in with	( locals (محلين) /workmates(زملاء)/habits ( عادات )
بمد يد العون - بتواصل	reach out to	( the poor ( الفقراء )/me... )
بواصل / يتابع شيء إلى النهاية	follow through	( project ( مشروع ) / song ( أغنية )... )
بنخرط في شيء ما	get into	( writing ( كتابة ) / yoga... )
بواجه	run into	( difficulties( صعوبات )/trouble( مشكلة )
ببدأ / بحرب	take up	( diving ( غطس ) activity ( نشاط )... )
بتوقف / يتخلى عن	give up	( Chinese ( اللغة الصينية )
بتابع / يستمر	carry on	( job ... )
بتفحص	check over	( joints ( مفاصل )
بديق / يدخل	drive into	( nails ( مسامير )
بتأكل	eat away	( environment ( بيئة - moisture ( رطوبة )
بسؤر - يبني سوراً	fence off	( area - crime theatre ( مسرح الجريمة hole ( حفرة )
برفع برافعة	jack up	( car... )
بهدم - يدمر	pull down	( old building... )
بدعم	shore up	( roof ( سطح )
بخرج شيء - ينشر كتاب رواية..	get it out	Fridge- garage-book-novel ( ثلاجة-حديقة-كتاب-رواية
برفع - يصحب	pick it up	Floor-under -work-car-bus-at 5.00
برتدي - يزداد وزنه	put on	Warm-coat-kilos-weight ( دثار-مخطف-كيلو-وزن
بعود - يجيب بحدة	come back	Syria-at him -at he speakear ( حد
بنظر - يستخرج معنى كلمة	look up	See-tree-word-dictionary ( قاموس
بخلع - يزل - تفلح	take off	Jacket-dish-plane ( طائرة-صحن

### Choose the correct phrasal verb in between brackets:

1. The rich have to .....the **poor**.  
 a. get into      b. reach out to      c. take up      d. fit in with
2. She didn't really ..... her **workmates** in her previous job. ( دورة 2023 - 1 علمي )  
 a. get into      b. reach out to      c. take up      d. fit in with
3. Why should I change my **habits** to .....their way of life? ( دورة 2022- 1 أدبي )  
 a. get into      b. reach out to      c. take up      d. fit in with
4. We've been talking about this **project** for a while, and it's time to.....  
 a. get into it      b. reach out to it      c. follow it through      d. fit in with it
5. If you..... **any trouble**, just give me a call.( دورة 2023 - 1 علمي )  
 a. get into it      b. run into it      c. follow it through      d. fit in with it
6. A big part of my job is .....the **latest** research in medical technology.  
 a. keeping up with      b. running into      c. following through      d. fitting in with
7. You can always..... **me** if you are feeling tired with your school work.  
 a. get into      b. reach out to      c. take up      d. fit in with



8. When I travelled to Spain, I tried hard to..... with the locals.  
 a. get into      b. reach out to      c. take up      d. fit in with
9. The group had one successful song but failed to..... with another hit record.  
 a. get into it      b. run into      c. follow it through      d. fit in with it
10. She has been..... yoga recently. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
 a. keeping up with      b. running into      c. getting into      d. fitting in with
11. Our company has..... financial difficulties this month.  
 a. got into      b. run out to      c. taken up      d. fitted in with
13. I want to ..... diving. It's an adventurous sport.  
 a. give up      b. carry on      c. take up      d. fit in with
14. The engineer has to ..... the joints before leaving the site.  
 a. check over      b. drive into      c. eat away      d. fit in with
15. We need a suitable size of nails to be ..... that old chair to be repaired.  
 a. shored up      b. jacked up      c. eaten away      d. driven into
16. This harsh environment is going to ..... at this concrete over time.  
 a. eat away      b. jack up      c. check over      d. fence off
17. Houses by the sea are usually ..... faster because of moisture.  
 a. shored up      b. jacked up      c. eaten away      d. fenced off
18. The workers had to ..... the area ..... in order not to harm anybody during the work.  
 a. eat, away      b. jack, up      c. drive, into      d. fence, off
19. The police have ..... the crime threats in order to start investigation. (دورة 2023 - 2 علمي)  
 a. fenced off      b. driven into      c. eaten away      d. jacked up
20. I have to ..... the car to change the tire.  
 a. pull down      b. jack up      c. eat away      d. fence off
21. We'll have to ..... the old building ..... before they start work.  
 a. pull, down      b. jack, up      c. eat, away      d. follow, through
22. We need to ..... the roof before it falls down. (دورة 2023 - 1 علمي)  
 a. shore up      b. fit in with      c. eat away      d. drive into
23. There's some chocolate in the fridge. Can you .....? (دورة 2023 - 1 ادبي)  
 a. get it out      b. pick it up      c. put it on      d. come it back
24. Would you mind ..... of the garage?  
 a. getting my car out      b. picking my car up      c. putting my car on      d. taking my car off
25. Why is the towel on the floor? Please .....  
 a. get it out      b. pick it up      c. put it on      d. come it back
26. My car broke down yesterday, so my friend ..... in his car to work.  
 a. put me on      b. got me out      c. picked me up      d. looked me up
27. You should ..... your waterproof coat as it is raining.  
 a. get out      b. look up      c. put on      d. pick up
28. She looks like she's..... several kilos. (دورة 2023 - 2 ادبي)  
 a. look up      b. take off      c. put on      d. get out
29. She ..... at the speaker with some sharp questions.  
 a. came back      b. put on      c. got out      d. took off
30. I ..... the tree, but I couldn't see my cat.  
 a. got out      b. came back      c. took off      d. looked up



## PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

Preposition	Meaning	Direction
<b>INTO OUT OF</b>	إلى داخل إلى خارج	Room ( غرفة ) - Fence ( سور ) Lake ( بحيرة ) - Sand ( رمل ) Cage ( قفص ) Pockets ( جيب ) air ( هواء )
<b>ONTO OFF</b>	على نزل من - سقط من - انطلق بعيدا	Stage ( مسرح ) - Road ( طريق ) Platform ( منصة ) - drive off Beach ( شاطئ ) - table ( طاولة )
<b>FROM▶▶▶▶▶TO</b>	من.....إلى	town - city - Lattakia - Homs - London - Cairo - Bakery ( مخبز )

1. We moved the chairs ..... my **bedroom**.  
a. with                      b. into                      c. onto                      d. about
2. She suddenly turned and crashed ..... the **fence**.  
a. for                              b. into                              c. onto                              d. about
3. We moved the chairs ..... my **bedroom**.  
a. out of                      b. with                      c. next                      d. onto
4. Take your hands ..... your **pockets** and help me!  
a. out of                      b. with                      c. next                      d. about
5. The actor ran ..... the **stage**.  
a. in                              b. into                              c. onto                              d. with
6. I slipped as I stepped ..... the **platform**. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. in                              b. into                              c. onto                              d. with
7. The actor ran ..... the **stage**.  
a. off                              b. in                              c. for                              d. with
8. The vase fell ..... the **table** and shattered on the floor.  
a. off                              b. into                              c. about                              d. with
9. My brother drove ..... **Homs** in one hour.  
a. onto                              b. with                              c. about                              d. to
10. We drove ..... **London** to Edinburgh.  
a. onto                              b. from                              c. about                              d. into
11. What time does the flight ..... **Cairo** arrive?  
a. onto                              b. off                              c. from                              d. with
12. They walked ..... the next **town**.  
a. onto                              b. with                              c. between                              d. to
13. The monkey escaped from its cage and jumped ..... the **lake**.  
a. onto                              b. into                              c. on                              d. with



# ADJECTIVES FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS

خائف من	afraid	Of	ممتن لـ	grateful	for
فخور بـ	proud		مولع بـ	keen	on
جيد في	good	At	قاس مع	cruel	to
بارع في	brilliant		متأكد حول	sure	about
مشغول بـ	busy	with	مسرور بـ	pleased	
غير مبالي لـ	careless		مدهش من	surprised	by
غاضب من	angry				

- I'm **afraid** ..... spiders.  
A. at B. from C. of D. off
- Laila is **angry** ..... her little brother.  
A. with B. to C. from D. on
- Mike is **brilliant / good** ..... maths.  
A. with B. to C. from D. at
- He's very **keen** ..... chess.  
A. in B. on C. from D. of
- Tom was **busy** ..... his work.  
A. with B. to C. from D. of
- My grandfather is **careless** ..... his money.  
A. with B. to C. by D. of
- The people were **grateful** ..... our help.  
A. for B. in C. from D. of
- Laila is **angry** ..... her little brother.  
A. with B. to C. from D. in
- The parents were **proud** ..... their child's achievement.  
A. with B. to C. from D. of
- Are you **sure** ..... the information he has just given you?  
A. with B. about C. from D. by

## VERB-NOUN COLLOCATIONS

#	The verb	The noun	Meaning
1	Lose	someone's temper	يفقد أعصابه
2	Make	an effort	يبذل جهدا
3	Give	a lift	يقل
4	Meet	expectations	يلبي التوقعات
5	Raise	taxes	يرفع / يزيد الضرائب
6	Run	a risk	يجازف

- The council strives to..... **the expectations** and aspirations of the community. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. raise b. meet c. give d. lose
- If **taxes** were..... by just 1%, hundreds of new schools and hospitals could be built.  
a. raised b. given c. made d. met
- Our boss ..... His **temper** when things go wrong. (دورة 2023 ادبي)  
a. raises b. gives c. makes d. loses







## MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

<b>Dermatologist</b> (skin/eczema/psoriasis/psalm)	طبيب جلدية	<b>Naturopath</b> (natural/herbal)	طبيب علاج طبيعي
<b>Cardiologist</b> (heart/breathing/pulse)	طبيب قلبية	<b>Pediatrician</b> (babies/children)	طبيب أطفال
<b>Allergist</b> (allergy - allergies)	طبيب أمراض الحساسية	<b>Ophthalmologist</b> (eyes)	طبيب عيون

1. The .....checked my **eyes**. ( دورة 2022 علمي )
  - a. dermatologist
  - b. allergist
  - c. naturopath
  - d. ophthalmologist
2. If that itchy rash doesn't go away, you should go to a .....
  - a. dermatologist
  - b. naturopath
  - c. pediatrician
  - d. ophthalmologist
3. Our ..... recommended that **little kid** should have her tonsils out. ( دورة 2022 علمي )
  - a. ophthalmologist
  - b. pediatrician
  - c. allergist
  - d. naturopath
4. Dr. Rashed, Leila's .., came in and noted that her blood pressure and **pulse** were very high. ( دورة 2023 علمي )
  - a. cardiologist
  - b. dermatologist
  - c. pediatrician
  - d. ophthalmologist
5. Robert is an accredited ..... with **herbal** medicine and nutritional training.
  - a. pediatrician
  - b. naturopath
  - c. ophthalmologist
  - d. cardiologist
6. I have had chest pains and I'm also having trouble breathing. You should go to a/an.....
  - a. cardiologist
  - b. naturopath
  - c. pediatrician
  - d. ophthalmologist
7. My left **eye** is itchy and my vision has been blurry for two weeks. You should see a / an .....
  - a. ophthalmologist
  - b. allergist
  - c. pediatrician
  - d. naturopath
8. .... specialises in determining food and environmental **allergies**.
  - a. allergist
  - b. naturopath
  - c. dermatologist
  - d. pediatrician
9. .... is a **heart** specialist. ( دورة 2023 علمي )
  - a. dermatologist
  - b. cardiologist
  - c. allergist
  - d. ophthalmologist
10. .... treats **skin** diseases.
  - a. pediatrician
  - b. naturopath
  - c. dermatologist
  - d. cardiologist
11. .... specialises in **natural** cures and remedies.
  - a. ophthalmologist
  - b. naturopath
  - c. cardiologist
  - d. allergist
12. .... is a specialist for **babies** and children.
  - a. pediatrician
  - b. ophthalmologist
  - c. dermatologist
  - d. allergist
13. .... specialises in **eye** diseases.
  - a. dermatologist
  - b. allergist
  - c. naturopath
  - d. ophthalmologist





## SUCCESS IDIOMS 🌟🌟🌟

to back the wrong horse (lose-picked)	يراهن على الشيء / الشخص الخاسر - يختار الخيار الخاطئ
to ace a test (test-study)	يتفوق في الاختبار - يجتاز الامتحان بشكل ممتاز
on a roll (win-won)	يحزق تقدما / على طريق النجاح
to join the ranks of (unemployed-nations)	ينضم إلى صفوف / يصبح جزء من
to be dead in the water (didn't work/get)	فاشل / لا أمل مرجو فيه

## MEDICAL IDIOMS 🩺

a taste of one's own medicine (rude - jail)	يتجرع من نفس الكأس / يعامل بالمثل
at death's door (mother-little girl)	على حافة الموت
on the mend (happy- don't worry)	يسترد عافيته
take a turn for the worse (hospital-coma)	تسوء حالته
go under the knife (procedures-appearance-hospital)	يخضع لجراحة
just what the doctor ordered (tax-kids)	هذا هو المطلوب تماما / وهو المطلوب

## LAW IDIOMS ⚖️

beat around/about the bush (speak-police)	يحوم حول الموضوع / يتردد في الدخول في صلب الموضوع
an act of God (fire-accident)	قضاء وقدر
break the law (quit his job)	يخالف القانون
assemble the case (against the man)	يجمع المعلومات / الوقائع / الحجج
by the book (good lawyer)	وفق القانون

## BODY IDIOMS 🧠

A pain in the neck (long essays - unwanted)	مزعج
Speak her mind (polite - opinions)	تقول ما في بالها / تجاهر برأيها
Cost you an arm and a leg (restaurant - new car)	مكلف جدا
Jump out of his skin (doorbell - triplets)	بصاب بالصدمة / يتفاجأ
Follow your heart (advice - attracts)	يتبع قلبه واحساسه

## UNIT 10 IDIOMS 🍷

to have a wide face (successful-friends-likes her)	محبوب - صاحب وجه بشوش
lose face (don't want - mistake)	يريق ماء وجهه
saving face (want)	يحفظ ماء وجهه
to give someone pumpkins (invited-trusted-study)	يخلل شخص ما أو يرفضه
to break bread with (together-many years ago)	يحفظ الود - يحفظ الخبز والملح



1. His efforts **didn't work** at all; his project is .....
- a. dead in the water      b. on a roll      c. on the ranks of      d. on the wrong horse
2. Mike is ..... He has **won** ten out of our twelve matches this season. (دورة 2022 علمي)
- a. joining the ranks of      b. dead in the water      c. on a roll      d. backing the wrong horse
3. Thousands of young people ..... the **unemployed** each summer when they leave school. (دورة 2023 علمي)
- a. back the wrong horse      b. join the ranks of      c. are on a roll      d. are dead in the water
4. If you **study** hard enough, you will be able to ..... with no troubles.
- a. ace your test      b. join the ranks of      c. back the wrong horse      d. be dead in the water
5. You really ..... when you **picked** that swimmer to win the race.
- a. aced your test      b. joined the ranks of      c. backed the wrong horse      d. were dead in the water
6. I **didn't get** the results I was hoping for in my exams. My dream of going to Cambridge University is
- a. on a roll      b. dead in the water      c. acing the test      d. joining the ranks of
7. In a few years our company should be able to ..... the world's most developed nations.
- a. be on a roll      b. be dead in the water      c. ace the test      d. join the ranks of
8. After a long **tax** season, getting on extra week off with pay is .....
- a. at death's door      b. just what the doctor ordered      c. on the mend      d. a taste of your own medicine
9. My uncle ..... last night, so we are heading to the **hospital** to see him.
- a. took a turn for the worse      b. backed the wrong horse      c. was on a roll      d. tasted his own medicine
10. It was miraculous that the **little girl** fully recovered because she was ..... with sepsis and pneumonia.
- a. on a roll      b. under the knife      c. on the mend      d. at death's door
11. I don't understand how people ..... for really risky cosmetic **procedures**.
- a. are at death's door      b. are on the mend      c. go under the knife      d. ace their tests
12. We were so **happy** to hear that your father is back home now and is .....
- a. at death's door      b. is dead in the water      c. on the mend      d. under the knife
13. **Don't worry**. It's a minor procedure and you'll be ..... within a week.
- a. at death's door      b. just what the doctor ordered      c. on the mend      d. backing the wrong horse
14. You should speak directly and ask for a raise. **Don't** ..... (دورة 2022 علمي مانهبي)
- a. assemble the case      b. beat around the bush      c. in act of God      d. by the book
15. The lawyers were unable to ..... against the man. (دورة 2023 علمي-2)
- a. break the law      b. assemble the case      c. beat around the bush      d. by the book
16. The man was forced to quit his job after it was discovered that he had .....
- a. broken the law      b. an act of God      c. by the book      d. assembled the case
17. Writing long essays on uninteresting topics is .....
- a. a pain in the neck      b. costs you an arm and a leg      c. follow your heart      d. jump out of skin
18. She has very strong opinions and she's not afraid to ..... (دورة 2022 علمي-2)
- a. jump out of her skin      b. follow her heart      c. speak her mind      d. costs an arm and a leg
19. You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it .....
- a. a pain in the neck      b. speak its mind      c. costs an arm and a leg      d. jump out of skin
20. The doorbell made him ..... (دورة 2023 علمي-2)
- a. follow her heart      b. a pain in the neck      c. jump out of his skin      d. speak his mind
21. You might make less money from that job, but if it really attracts you, you should: .....
- a. follow your heart      b. speak your mind      c. jump out of your skin      d. pain in the neck
22. His sudden outbursts have made him a real ..... and socially unwanted.
- a. pain in the neck      b. follow his heart      c. jump out of his skin      d. speak his mind
23. Buying a brand-new car is going to ..... maybe we should ride bikes.
- a. jump out of his skin      b. follow the heart      c. cost an arm and a leg      d. speak one's mind
24. I don't want to ruin my friendship with him for .....
- a. break bread with him      b. save my face      c. lose my face      d. be on the mend
25. He thinks he would ..... if he admitted the mistake.
- a. save his face      b. lose his face      c. have a wide face      d. go under the knife
26. She .....; everyone at work likes her.
- a. lost her face      b. is a pain in the neck      c. has a wide face      d. took a turn for the worse



## PREFIXES

dis	disagree, disprove, disconnect, discourage (encourage)				
un	unfamiliar, unwrap, unveil, unload				
ir	Irregular	il	Illogical	im	Impossible
anti	Antivirus	mis	Misunderstand	de	Deactivate
non	Nonrefundable			in	Incomplete

- The antonym of "possible"
  - impossible
  - unpossible
  - inpossible
  - dispossible
- The antonym of "understand"
  - ununderstand
  - disunderstand
  - misunderstand
  - deunderstand
- After a brief speech, the minister ..... the new statue.
  - unveiled
  - disveiled
  - antiveiled
  - deveiled
- It took the removal men an hour to ..... our things from the van.
  - upload
  - unload
  - ilload
  - distoad
- His phone was ..... because he didn't pay his last bill. (دورة 2023 علمي-1)
  - disconnected
  - directed
  - recharged
  - engaged
- Asking people to leave their mobile phones at home when they leave is something ..... (دورة 2023 انبي-2)
  - logical
  - illogical
  - harmful
  - against the law

## Derivatives / خاص ادبي unit 4

#	The Word	Meaning	Derivative	Meaning
1	perform	يغرض	performance	عرض
2	comedy	كوميديا	comedian	شخص كوميدي
3	direct	يخرج	director(s)	مخرج
4	Entertain	يُمتلي / يُغتل	entertainer(s)	فنان
5	produce	يُنتج	Production(s)	انتاج
6	appear	يظهر	Appearance	ظهور

- I thought all the cast give ..... in the play last night.
  - perform
  - performance
  - performing
  - performer
- I don't find that ..... particularly funny.
  - comedian
  - comedy
  - comedies
  - comic
- It is unusual for a play to have two ..... but this one did.
  - direct
  - direction
  - directed
  - directors
- Adel Imam is one of the best ..... I have seen for a while.
  - entertainment
  - entertaining
  - entertainers
  - entertain
- It was one of the best ..... of a Shakespeare play I have ever seen.
  - productions
  - produce
  - producer
  - producing
- My favourite actor makes only a brief ..... in the play.
  - appear
  - appeared
  - appearing
  - appearance



## A. Phrasal Verbs / خاص الفرع الأدبي

#	The Word	Meaning
1	read back ( letter-story )	يقرا بصوت عالٍ شيء ما مكتوب
2	read over ( contract )	يقرا شيء ما بعناية وتفحص من البداية الى النهاية
3	read off ( temperature-video)	يقرا معلومات مكتوبة / مطبوعة من على جهاز أو مقياس
4	read up on ( war )	ان يقضي وقتا في القراءة لكي يجد معلومات عن شيء ما
5	read out ( names )	يقرا بصوت عالٍ من قائمة
6	read on ( economic)	بواصل القراءة
7	read for ( test )	يراجع من اجل الامتحان

1. Could you ..... my son's letter for me?  
A. read over      B. read back      C. read off      D. read upon on
2. Buyers should ..... the contract before signing it.  
A. read over      B. read back      C. read off      D. read upon on
3. The nurse ..... patient's temperature from the thermometer.  
A. read over      B. read back      C. read off      D. read upon on
4. He has been ..... the World War 2.  
A. reading over      B. reading back      C. reading off      D. reading upon on
5. The teacher is ..... the names of the students.  
A. reading out      B. reading back      C. reading off      D. reading upon on
6. The little boy was reading ..... the ingredients of the biscuits when his mother videoed him.  
A. off      B. up      C. upon on      D. over
7. As soon as the patient arrived at the hospital, a doctor immediately read his temperature .....  
A. off      B. up      C. upon on      D. over
8. My elder brother is engaged in reading ..... the economic success of Singapore.  
A. for      B. on      C. upon on      D. over
9. The company representative read the contract ..... before she signed it.  
A. out      B. up      C. for      D. over
10. I can't go out with you. I have a test tomorrow and I'm reading ..... it.  
A. up      B. for      C. upon on      D. over
11. The babysitter had read the story ..... three times before the kid fell asleep.  
A. on      B. up      C. back      D. over

## B. Prepositional Phrases / خاص الفرع الأدبي

#	Prepositional Phrases	The meaning
1	in the long run ( will )	على المدى البعيد
2	between the lines ( means )	ما بين السطور
3	in advance ( to book )	مقديما
4	at risk ( extinct )	في خطر
5	in theory ( plan )	نظريا
6	on and off ( relationships)	على نحو متقطع / بين القينة والقينة



- If you read ....., you will clearly see what he means.  
A. in the long run      B. between the lines      C. at risk      D. in theory
- It will take some time, but ..... all schools will be equipped with modern technology.  
A. in the long run      B. between the lines      C. at risk      D. in theory
- We were told by the travel agent to book ..... because the hotel is very popular by many tourists.  
A. in advance      B. at risk      C. in the long run      D. between the lines
- His plan seemed very good ....., but it didn't work out the way we wanted it to.  
A. in theory      B. in the long run      C. between the lines      D. on and off
- They used to have ..... relationships, but at the moment they're seeing each other quite often.  
A. in the long run      B. on and off      C. in theory      D. in advance
- Many tropical plants and animals are ..... of becoming extinct over the next few decades.  
A. in advance      B. in the long run      C. at risk      D. between the lines

### (A) . Figures of Speech in Poetry / خاص بالفرع الأدبي

Poetic Device	Arabic meaning	نختارها إذا:
1. Simile	تشبيه	وجدنا في الجملة الأدوات (like / as)
2. Personification	لشخص	إذا وجدنا في الجملة صفات الانسان تم إعطائها لجماد
3. Metaphor	استعارة	إذا لم نجد في الجملة (like / as) ولم نجد صفات الانسان تم إعطائها لجماد

- He was as brave as a lion.  
a. Simile      b. Metaphor      c. Personification
- "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances;"  
a. Simile      b. Metaphor      c. Personification
- "Death lays its icy hands-on kings."  
a. Simile      b. Metaphor      c. Personification
- "My love is like a red rose..."  
a. Simile      b. Metaphor      c. Personification
- He is a lion.  
a. Simile      b. Metaphor      c. Personification

### Literary Forms

#	The word	Arabic Meaning
1	Satire	الهجاء
2	Tragedy	تراجيديا / مأساة
3	Masterpiece	تحفة فنية
4	Novel	رواية
5	Poet	شاعر
6	Prose	نثر
7	Metaphor	الاستعارة / المعجاز
8	Plot	الحبكة: تسلسل الأحداث وترابطها في رواية أو مسرحية
9	Climax	الذروة: النقطة أو الحادثة الأكثر أهمية أو إثارة للشوق، وبخاصة في رواية أو مسرحية.

- Animal Farm* is a novel use ..... to criticize people.  
A. prose      B. satire      C. plot      D. climax
- When a tragedy reaches its ..... the audience ought to face a solution.  
A. prose      B. satire      C. plot      D. climax



3. .... is a literary genre that releases writers from the restrictions of meter.  
A. prose                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
4. Ancient Greek epics used many .....s to create more interesting stories.  
A. prose                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
5. " Heart of gold "and " a shining star " are two examples of a .....  
A. prose                      B. metaphor                      C. plot                      D. climax
6. Writers use ..... to criticise the bad deeds of people.  
A. prose                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
7. *Romeo and Juliet* is a ..... that shows how hate destroys love.  
A. tragedy                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
8. A ..... is the greatest work written by a writer.  
A. prose                      B. masterpiece                      C. plot                      D. climax
9. *Robinson Crusoe* is the first ..... written in English literature. It is 198 pages.  
A. novel                      B. satire                      C. plot                      D. climax
10. Nizar Khabani was a brilliant romantic Syrian .....  
A. prose                      B. masterpiece                      C. plot                      D. poet

### The ending -ever (خاص أدبي)

الضمائر التسمية المركبة

#	The word	Arabic Meaning	كلمات محددة (دلالات) تأتي قبل أو بعد الفراغ في الجملة وبناء عليها نختار الخيار الصحيح
1	whoever	اي شخص - تستخدم للعائل	He
2	wherever	اي مكان - تستخدم للمكان	you go
3	whichever	اي شيء - تستخدم للأشياء	two
4	whenever	اي وقت - تستخدم للزمان	can borrow my car
5	whatever	اي شيء - تستخدم لغير العائل	I'll cook

1. There are two books on the table. Take ..... you like.  
A. whichever                      B. whoever                      C. wherever                      D. whenever
2. .... you go, you'll find people speak English.  
A. Whoever                      B. Whichever                      C. Whenever                      D. Wherever
3. I don't want to talk to him ..... he is.  
A. wherever                      B. whoever                      C. whichever                      D. whenever
4. I'll cook ..... you want.  
A. whatever                      B. whoever                      C. wherever                      D. whichever
5. You can borrow my car ..... you like.  
A. whoever                      B. whichever                      C. whenever                      D. wherever





### III- Pronunciation: (("ed" past suffix))

Choose the correct answer:

- The word that has a final /d/ sound is :  
a. played      b. helped      c. ended      d. missed
- The word that has a final /d/ sound is : (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. finished      b. helped      c. wanted      d. missed
- The word that has a final /t/ sound is : (دورة 2022 علمي + ادبي)  
a. played      b. asked      c. ended      d. wanted
- The word that has a final /t/ sound is :  
a. ordered      b. finished      c. ended      d. wanted
- The word that has a final /d/ sound is :  
a. believed      b. helped      c. ended      d. missed
- The word that has a final /d/ sound is :  
a. ordered      b. finished      c. ended      d. missed

### V- Pronunciation: ((Voiced Sounds VS Voiceless Sounds))

A- Choose the word that has a final voiced sound:

- a. pass      b. laugh      c. answer      d. path
- a. sick      b. ash      c. miss      d. sing

B- Choose the word that has a final voiceless sound:

- a. young      b. answer      c. need      d. bath
- a. judge      b. sound      c. pass      d. live

### Pronunciation : ((Syllabic Stress))

- In the word "ADDict, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, "addict" is:  
a. a verb      b. a noun      c. an adjective      d. an adverb
- In the word "addICT, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, "addict" is:  
a. a verb      b. a noun      c. an adjective      d. an adverb

### Pronunciation : ((Silent Letters))

A silent or mute letter in a word is a letter that is written but not pronounced

Silent 'k'	Silent 'h'	Silent 'b'	Silent 'l'	Silent 'w'	Silent 'e'
<u>K</u> not	R <u>h</u> yme	Co <u>b</u> h	Shou <u>l</u> d	<u>W</u> rong	Ma <u>k</u> e
<u>K</u> night	<u>H</u> onest	Th <u>u</u> mb	Talk	<u>W</u> hole	Tissu <u>e</u>
<u>K</u> now	<u>C</u> hoir	Cr <u>u</u> mb	Cal <u>m</u>	<u>W</u> rite	Cu <u>t</u> e
<u>K</u> nock	Wh <u>e</u> re	Do <u>u</u> bt	yo <u>l</u> k	Ans <u>w</u> er	Kit <u>e</u>
<u>K</u> nife	Ex <u>h</u> haust	Cl <u>i</u> mb	Cal <u>m</u>	S <u>w</u> ord	Rate
<u>K</u> nee	<u>G</u> host	B <u>o</u> mb	Hal <u>f</u> penny	<u>W</u> rist	Hat <u>e</u>
<u>K</u> nowledge	Wh <u>a</u> le		Sal <u>m</u> on		Not <u>e</u>
					Bit <u>e</u>
Silent 'a'	Silent 'c'	Silent 'd'	Silent 'm'	Silent 'gh'	Silent 'p'
Log <u>i</u> cally	Mus <u>c</u> le-Science	Wed <u>n</u> esday	M <u>n</u> emonic	aligh <u>t</u> - knigh <u>t</u>	<u>P</u> sychology
Aut <u>o</u> matically	Sc <u>i</u> ssors				<u>P</u> neumonia
Silent 'n'	Silent 'ue'	Silent 'u'	Silent 't'	Silent 'i'	
Aut <u>u</u> mn- Column	Colleagu <u>e</u>	G <u>u</u> itar	Cast <u>t</u> le - Lis <u>t</u> en	Bus <u>i</u> ness	



1. The word that has a silent letter is ..... ( دورة 2022 علمي )

- a. sat                      b. direct                      c. stand                      d. listen

2. The word that has a silent letter is ..... ( دورة 2022 علمي )

- a. collect                      b. psychology                      c. connect                      d. correct

3. The word that has a silent letter is ..... ( دورة 2023 علمي-ادبي )

- a. hour                      b. hear                      c. tap                      d. feel

4. The word that has a silent letter is ..... ( دورة 2022 ادبي )

- a. kidney                      b. kind                      c. kid                      d. knee

## Pronunciation :                      (( Elision ))

The word/words is/are an example of elision :

1. A. land                      B. bought a new                      C. handbag                      D. best of  
2. A. second boy                      B. waited                      C. wait                      D. second  
3. A. hands                      B. into                      C. hand                      D. band  
4. A. best                      B. time to                      C. time                      D. best time

### Homophones

طريق	way	weigh (goods بضائع)	يزن
طقس	weather (fine جميل)	whether	فيما اذا
طريق	road	rode (bike)	ركب
شمس	sun	(his) son	ابن
ثمانية	eight	ate (sandwich)	أكل
يكتب	write	right (answer)	صحيح
بالقرب من	by	buy (food)	يشترى
يسمع	hear	(sit) here	هنا
يكسر	break (mirror مرآة)	brake	مكابح / فرامل
زنانة	cell (prison سجن)	sell	بيع
زهرة	flower (shaped)	flour	طحين
ساعة	(one) hour	our	لنا
ليلة	(at) night	knight	فارس
يرى	(he) see	sea	بحر

1. No one knows whether the .....will be **fine** tomorrow.  
a. whether                      b. weather                      c. see                      d. cell
2. The cyclist ..... his **bike** and set off quickly on the road.  
a. road                      b. eight                      c. ate                      d. rode
3. The man is enjoying his time with **his**..... on the beach under the sun  
a. whether                      b. weather                      c. sun                      d. son
4. I only.....a **sandwich** at eight before I went to bed.  
a. road                      b. eight                      c. ate                      d. rode
5. The teacher asked the students to write down the..... **answer**.  
a. whether                      b. weather                      c. right                      d. write



6. We usually.....our **food** from a shop by the corner.  
 a. by                                      b. buy                                      c. sell                                      d. cell
7. I wanted to **sit**..... **to be able to hear the speech well.** (دورة 2022- ادبي-2)  
 a. here                                      b. hear                                      c. see                                      d. cell
8. To bake a.....-**shaped** cake, you'll need some..... (دورة 2023- علمي-2)  
 a. flower / ate                              b. flour / flower                              c. flower / flour                              d. way / weigh

## Homographs

No.	The word	Arabic Meaning	English Meaning
1.	<b>Bow (archer)</b>	قوس	a weapon used for shooting arrows
	Bow	بنتحي / انحناءة	the polite gesture of bending at the waist
2.	<b>Close</b>	قريب	being nearby
	<b>Close (door)</b>	يغلق	to make shut / to shut
3.	<b>lead</b>	معدن الرصاص	a type of metal
	<b>(took) lead</b>	مبادرة	starting in front
4.	<b>wind</b>	يلنف	to move or have a curving course
	<b>(blew)wind</b>	ريح	the moving of air
5.	<b>wound</b>	لف	twisted or wrapped around
	<b>(bandage)wound</b>	جرح	an injury in the skin
6.	<b>present</b>	يقدم	to offer or give
	<b>present(mother)</b>	هدية	a gift
7.	<b>tears</b>	يمزق	to damage
	<b>tears(eyes)</b>	دموع	drops of liquid come out of eyes
8.	<b>live (fish)</b>	حي	not dead
	<b>live</b>	يعيش	to survive
9.	<b>( I )object</b>	يعترض	to disagree
	<b>object</b>	شيء	an item

1. After shooting the bull with his ....., the Spanish **archer** made a grand ..... to the audience.  
 a. close/close                              b. object/object                              c. bow/bow                              d. live /live
2. As she went to the store ..... to her house, the woman was careful to .....and lock the front **door**.  
 a. wind /wind                              b. lead /lead                              c. close /close                              d. live /live
3. The city **took** the ..... in getting ..... out of the municipal waste.  
 a. wind /wind                              b. lead /lead                              c. bow/bow                              d. live /live
4. The .....**blew** softly as we watched the river .....its way through the valley  
 a. close/close                              b. wind /wind                              c. bow/bow                              d. live /live
5. I .....to being given this .....!  
 a. wind /wind                              b. lead /lead                              c. bow/bow                              d. object /object
6. I .....to that ..... in class because a cell phone is distracting.  
 a. close/close                              b. object/object                              c. bow/bow                              d. live /live
7. It is the perfect time to ..... the ..... to your **mother**.  
 a. wind /wind                              b. lead /lead                              c. present / present                              d. live /live
8. She has .....in her eyes whenever she .....old photos.  
 a. tears /tears                              b. lead /lead                              c. bow/bow                              d. live /live
9. The **bandage** was ..... around the .....  
 a. wind /wind                              b. wound / wound                              c. present / present                              d. live /live
10. How long will the .....**fish** .....without **food**?  
 a. close/close                              b. object/object                              c. bow/bow                              d. live /live
11. The shoes were too ..... to the **door** for it to .....completely.  
 a. close/close                              b. object/object                              c. bow/bow                              d. live /live



## **.Strong and Weak Forms of Auxiliary verbs**

1. Which of the following sentences has a weak stress form:  
A. He's my best teacher.    B. She was late.    C. Yes, we have.    D. both a&b.
2. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form:  
A. He's my best teacher.    B. Ali is.    C. Do they play any sport?    D. Have you ever seen it?

### **. Sound Linking / همزة الوصل**

✓ الربط الصوتي: هو أن يكون الحرف الأخير من الكلمة الأولى "حرف صامت"  
وأن تبدأ الكلمة الثانية "بحرف صوتي".  
✓ وإذا وجدنا غير ذلك، فلا يوجد ربط صوتي.

\* **Choose the pair of words which has a sound linking (A, B, C or D):**

- |                   |                 |                    |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1- A. (Ted is)    | B. (a computer) | C. (at the)        | D. (the moment) |
| 2- A. (We bought) | B. (by train)   | C. (astronomer in) | D. (to London)  |





### III- Grammar:

### TENSES (( Present ))

Choose the right answer:

1. We ..... at seven o'clock every morning. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. are getting up                      b. have got up                      c. get up                      d. had got up
2. This month I ..... very hard for my first exams.  
a. work                      b. works                      c. am working                      d. had worked
3. At the moment, I ..... breakfast in the kitchen of our flat:  
a. eat                      b. ate                      c. am eating                      d. have eaten
4. Sometimes I watch American films on TV, but I ..... the words!  
a. don't understand                      b. didn't understand                      c. doesn't understand                      d. am not understanding
5. My mother .....in the kitchen now. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. cooks                      b. is cooking                      c. was cooking                      d. cooked
6. The sun always .....in the east. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. has risen                      b. had risen                      c. will rise                      d. rises
7. I .....complete silence now while I try this experiment. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. am wanting                      b. want                      c. have wanted                      d. wanted
8. The human body is a wonderful machine which ..... several functions without rest from birth.  
a. performs                      b. is performing                      c. has performed                      d. performed
9. My brother .....every time he sees a turtle (دورة 2023 ادبي-2)  
a. haven't seen                      b. didn't see                      c. am not seeing                      d. hadn't seen
10. I ..... him for months.  
a. has lived                      b. will live                      c. lived                      d. would live
11. Ali .....in this house since 2008 (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. did you have                      b. have you had                      c. have you been having                      d. had you had
12. How long ..... your tab? (دورة 2022 ادبي)  
a. visit                      b. will visit                      c. have visited                      d. am visiting
13. I .....to Canada before, Lucy?  
a. Did you go                      b. Are you going                      c. Have you been                      d. Do you go
14. We ..... about about this issue since last week. (دورة 2022 ادبي)  
a. would talk                      b. had talked                      c. talked                      d. have been talking
15. We ..... where we are going to live yet.  
a. didn't decide                      b. don't decide                      c. haven't been deciding                      d. haven't decided
16. I ..... here all afternoon, I feel tired now. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. have been working                      b. am working                      c. will work                      d. would work
17. My brother .....his leg recently. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. breaks                      b. has broken                      c. had broken                      d. is breaking

### III- Grammar:

### TENSES (( Past ))

19. I ..... hard for my last exam. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. study                      b. have been studying                      c. will study                      d. studied
20. I ..... a writing competition in 2006.  
a. have won                      b. had won                      c. will win                      d. won
21. We .....married three years ago. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
a. get                      b. got                      c. are getting                      d. will get
22. Times were hard and the family ..... for some time. (دورة 2022 ادبي)  
a. had been struggling                      b. was struggling                      c. has struggled                      d. struggled
23. My Mum.....when we arrived home. (دورة 2022 ادبي)  
a. was making                      b. makes                      c. has made                      d. is making



24. I always ..... to the gym when I was in young.  
a. go b. went c. had gone d. have gone
25. Ali..... the types of flower when we came in. ( دورة 2022 علمي )  
a. was describing b. describes c. has described d. is describing
26. She ..... as a waitress for three years when he met her. ( دورة 2022 )  
a. has been working b. worked c. had been working d. is working
27. The enemy retreated to the sea after the army .....  
a. had arrived b. has arrived c. arrives d. will arrive
28. The program that was stopped..... well since 1945.  
a. works b. had been working c. will work d. is working
29. By the time they .....there, the lesson had started. ( دورة 2022 انبي )  
a. discussed b. will discuss c. are discussed d. had discussed
30. The lecture ..... by the time they got there. ( دورة 2022 علمي )  
a. started b. had started c. is starting d. will start
31. While Mary ....., she lost her purse. ( 2022 - 2 انبي )  
a. was shopping b. is shopping c. has shopped d. will shop
32. I knew her because I ..... her several times.  
a. visit b. had visited c. have visited d. was visiting

### III- Grammar: (( Passive Voice ))

1. Bridges ..... by the government over the river.  
a. is built b. are built c. has built d. have built
2. Bridges ..... built by the government over the river.  
a. was built b. were built c. had built d. have built
3. My car .....at the moment. ( دورة 2022 علمي )  
a. is being fixed b. is fixing c. was fixing d. has fixed
4. A local jewellery shop ..... into yesterday: ( دورة 2022 )  
a. is broken b. has been broken c. was broken d. were broken
5. A search ..... by the police for the robber.  
a. has organized b. has been organized c. had organized d. is organizing
6. This office ..... until tomorrow morning.  
a. can't be cleaned b. can't clean c. can't be cleaning d. can't be clean
7. These clothes .....a month ago for daily use. ( دورة 2022 انبي )  
a. have designed b. were designing c. were designed d. have been designed
8. Many offices of large companies .....in the town centre recently. ( دورة 2022 علمي )  
a. are built b. have built c. has been built d. have been built
9. My neighbour ..... for six months. ( دورة 2022 )  
a. isn't seen b. hasn't been seen c. hadn't been seen d. isn't being seen
10. The paintings ..... by the organizers till the end of the month.  
a. will exhibit b. will be exhibiting c. will be exhibited d. exhibit
11. He .....in India in 1869 ( دورة 2023 علمي - 1 )  
a. is born b. was born c. will be born d. has been born
12. I ..... by the committee some difficult questions in the interview yesterday.  
a. ask b. am asked c. asked d. was asked
13. Food ..... by farmers all over the country.  
a. grows b. has grown c. is growing d. is grown
14. In the past, traditional methods ..... ( دورة 2023 انبي - 2 )  
a. is used b. had used c. were using d. were used
15. An email.....to them confirming your purchase. ( دورة 2023 انبي - 1 )  
a. was sent b. sent c. will send d. has sent







## III Grammar: (( Relative Clauses ))

- 1- A photocopier is a machine \_\_\_\_\_ makes copies of documents.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 2- A bodyguard is a person \_\_\_\_\_ protects important people from being attacked.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 3- A launderette is a place with washing machines \_\_\_\_\_ you can wash your clothes.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 4- A plumber is a person \_\_\_\_\_ job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 5- A drill is a tool \_\_\_\_\_ is used to make a hole in something.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 6- The man \_\_\_\_\_ worked in a printing company visited me last night.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 7- Sami, \_\_\_\_\_ father is a doctor, told me about the invention. (نورة 2022 غنى)  
a. which                      b. who                      c. whom                      d. whose
- 8- Lattakia, \_\_\_\_\_ I spent my last holiday, is a wonderful city.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 9- The manager \_\_\_\_\_ daughter is my friend spoke to us last night.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 10- The bill \_\_\_\_\_ you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.  
a. that                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 11- This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ I grew up.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 12- This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ I grew up in.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 13- Saturday's the day \_\_\_\_\_ I tidy the flat.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. when                      d. whose
- 14- My cousin, \_\_\_\_\_ volunteers at a local homeless shelter, won the lottery.  
a. that                      b. who                      c. when                      d. whose
- 15- I met the author \_\_\_\_\_ book is on the best-seller list.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 16- Will you be presenting the slides \_\_\_\_\_ you took in Canada last summer?  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 17- This is the city in \_\_\_\_\_ I was born. (نورة 2023 غنى-2)  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 18- Damascus is the city \_\_\_\_\_ I was born. (نورة 2022 غنى)  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. when
- 19- The evening is a time \_\_\_\_\_ we can all relax.  
a. which                      b. when                      c. where                      d. whom
- 20- Mrs. Duncan is talking to her students \_\_\_\_\_ projects are due on Friday.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 21- We went to a café on Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ was very nice.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 22- Yesterday I ran into an old friend \_\_\_\_\_ I hadn't seen for years.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 23- I don't know most of the people \_\_\_\_\_ you invited to the party.  
a. which                      b. whose                      c. where                      d. whom
- 24- The subject, \_\_\_\_\_ you wrote last week, interested everyone.  
a. which                      b. that                      c. where                      d. whom
- 25- I like the 7th, February \_\_\_\_\_ I met my best friend.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. whose                      d. when
- 26- That is the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ patients always talk highly about.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose
- 27- The income tax, \_\_\_\_\_ he paid last year, is accurate.  
a. which                      b. that                      c. who                      d. whose



### III- Grammar:

### (( Future Forms ))

1. Manchester United \_\_\_\_\_ their next game.  
a. will win                      b. won                      c. has won                      d. had won
2. I think the weather \_\_\_\_\_ too hot tomorrow.  
a. is going to be                      b. will be                      c. was                      d. has been
3. One day people \_\_\_\_\_ to Mars. ( دورة 2023 انهي -1 )  
a. travel                      b. will travel                      c. had traveled                      d. travelled
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ probably stay in a hotel in our holiday next summer.  
a. are going to                      b. will                      c. are                      d. have
5. Don't worry. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone know.  
a. will let                      b. am letting                      c. lets                      d. am going to let
6. It is freezing today. It \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. snow                      b. has snowing                      c. will snow                      d. is going to snow
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ up early tomorrow.  
a. am going to get                      b. get                      c. got                      d. have got
8. John \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting tomorrow.  
a. held                      b. holds                      c. has held                      d. is going to hold
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ a party tomorrow evening.  
a. has                      b. are having                      c. have                      d. have had
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ the report by Friday night.  
a. will finished                      b. am finish                      c. will have finished                      d. was going to finish
11. By the time you get home, I \_\_\_\_\_ the house from top to bottom.  
a. have cleaned                      b. will have cleaned                      c. clean                      d. will cleaning
12. By the end of this year, I \_\_\_\_\_ six books. ( دورة 2022 علمي )  
a. will have finished                      b. finished                      c. finish                      d. was finishing
13. I can't call you at this time tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ on my project. ( دورة 2022 انهي )  
a. will be working                      b. have worked                      c. was working                      d. would work
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ on the report all next week.  
a. have worked                      b. had worked                      c. will be working                      d. work
15. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ in the same city in about ten years.  
a. would live                      b. live                      c. lived                      d. will still be living

### Present Simple

18. The train \_\_\_\_\_ at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.  
a. leaves                      b. is leaving                      c. left                      d. will has left
19. Emily's plane \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.30 next week.  
a. arrives                      b. will arrive                      c. is going to arrive                      d. will have arrived
20. My exams \_\_\_\_\_ next month.  
a. finish                      b. finished                      c. have finished                      d. were going to finish
21. When I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer, I'll let you know.  
a. will find                      b. found                      c. find                      d. had found
22. When you visit me tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. ( دورة 2022 علمي )  
a. will be making                      b. made                      c. am making                      d. make
23. I'll hand in my notice for this job after I \_\_\_\_\_ the contract for my new one.  
a. will get                      b. get                      c. had got                      d. got
24. I must get to the bank before it \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. closed                      b. is closing                      c. closes                      d. is going to close
25. Can you write the report before we \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting?  
a. were holding                      b. will hold                      c. are holding                      d. hold



### III- Grammar: (( Conditionals ))

- If you practiced more, your English .....  
a. had improved      b. will improve      c. Improved      d. would improve
- I would ring the police if I ..... a burglar breaking into my house.  
a. would see      b. saw      c. had seen      d. would have seen
- If the referee had seen the foul, he ..... a penalty kick to our team.  
a. would award      b. awarded      c. had awarded      d. would have awarded
- If I had had your address, I ..... you a postcard.  
a. would write      b. wrote      c. had written      d. would have written
- She wouldn't have arrived on time if she ..... the bus.  
a. takes      b. took      c. has taken      d. had taken
- If you had told me, we ..... you with us. ( دورة 2022 علمي )  
a. would take      b. would have taken      c. take      d. will takes
- People wouldn't miss the lesson if you .....in time. ( دورة 2022 انبيى )  
a. come      b. came      c. had come      d. have come
- You would have some money in your pocket if you ..... it so generously.  
a. wouldn't spend      b. didn't spend      c. hadn't spent      d. spend
- If I .....in debt, I would quit my job.  
a. am not      b. hadn't been      c. weren't      d. have been
- Unless she had fastened the seat belt, she ..... ( دورة 2022 علمي )  
a. would have died      b. would die      c. died      d. will die
- If I were a movie star, I ..... a famous man.  
a. would be      b. would be      c. would have be      d. will be
- If I had a free ticket to the U.S, I ..... immediately.  
a. would leave      b. will leave      c. would have left      d. leave
- If I saw a ghost, I .....  
a. would run away      b. would have run away      c. will run away      d. would have been run away
- If he earns a lot of money, he .....  
a. would help me      b. had helped me      c. will help me      d. would have helped me
- If my sister did something wrong, she ..... me ( دورة 2023 علمي-2 )  
a. would tell      b. tells      c. had told      d. would have told

### III- Grammar: (( Wish / if only ))

- I regret that I started smoking. I wish I ..... smoking.  
A. don't start      B. didn't start      C. hadn't started      D. haven't started
- I can't watch the match tonight. I wish I ..... it.  
A. can watch      B. could watch      C. have watched      D. am watching
- I am very tired today. I wish I ..... so tired.  
A. weren't      B. am not      C. will be      D. were
- I don't know how to dance. I wish I ..... how to dance. ( دورة 2022 علمي )  
A. knew      B. know      C. knows      D. have known
- Sami didn't come to the party. I wish I ..... ( دورة 2022 علمي )  
A. came      B. comes      C. will come      D. had come
- Our classroom doesn't have coloured walls. I wish it ..... coloured walls.  
A. had      B. has      C. has had      D. will have
- The sun isn't shining right now. I wish the sun ..... shining.  
A. is shining      B. shines      C. was shining      D. shone
- I am not in Lattakia nowadays. I wish I .....  
A. were      B. am      C. have      D. had
- It took us a long time to arrive. I wish we ..... the train instead.  
A. would catch      B. caught      C. had caught.      D. have caught
- I missed the flight. I wish I ..... it. ( دورة 2022 انبيى-2 )  
A. catch      B. will catch      C. would catch      D. d' caught



11. Tom never answers my emails. I wish he ..... my emails.  
 A. will answer      B. have answered      C. can answer      D. would answer
12. Jack makes fun of people. I wish he ..... fun of people.  
 A. wouldn't make      B. makes      C. won't make      D. will make
13. I spent all my money. I wish that I ..... it.  
 A. had saved      B. was saving      C. save      D. has saved
- 14- I'm doing my homework now. I wish I ..... with my friends.  
 A. were playing      B. am playing      C. will play      D. had played

### III- Grammar: (( Paired Conjunctions ))

1. .... my mother ..... my sister is here  
 A. Both / and      B. Either / or      C. Neither / or      D. Not also / but only
2. .... my brother ..... my sister is going there. ( دورة 2022 أبيي )  
 A. Both / and      B. Either / or      C. Neither / or      D. Not only / but only
3. Either the teacher or the student ..... planned to come. ( دورة 2023 أبيي )  
 A. has      B. have      C. did      D. were
4. .... my mother nor my sister is here.  
 A. Both      B. Neither      C. Either      D. Not only
5. .... my sister ..... my parents are here.  
 A. Both / and      B. Either / nor      C. Neither / or      D. Not only / but only
6. The research project will take both time ..... money.  
 A. or      B. nor      C. and      D. but also
7. .... Tom ..... Paul lies to their friends.  
 A. Both / and      B. Either / nor      C. Neither / nor      D. Not only / but only
8. .... Fred ..... Linda like helping their friends.  
 A. Both / and      B. Either / or      C. Neither / or      D. Not only / but only
9. .... Brian ..... Tom is very considerate.  
 A. Both / and      B. Either / or      C. Neither / or      D. Not only / but only
10. Both the teacher and the student ..... here.  
 A. are      B. is      C. has      D. was
11. Not only my brother but also my sister ..... a doctorate in science.  
 A. are      B. has      C. have      D. were
12. Neither the students nor the teachers ..... planning to come.  
 A. are      B. has      C. have      D. was
13. Both my brother my sister ..... teachers.  
 A. are      B. has      C. is      D. was
14. Neither you nor I ..... to visit the Cathedral.  
 A. didn't need      B. don't need      C. needs      D. need
15. .... Hind ..... Hasan enjoy swimming in the early morning.  
 A. Both / and      B. Either / nor      C. Neither / nor      D. Not only / but also
16. .... Sua'ad ..... Waleed is in class today.  
 A. Both / and      B. Neither / nor      C. Either / nor      D. But also / not only
17. Neither Rayan nor Nadeem ..... where Hani is.  
 A. know      B. knows      C. doesn't know      D. don't know

### III- Grammar: (( Obligation ))

- 1- You ..... talk in the library. It's a strict rule.  
 a. mustn't      b. should      c. have to      d. must
- 2- In the library, you ..... put the books back on the shelf. You can leave them on the table.  
 a. should      b. mustn't      c. have to      d. don't have to
- 3- You ..... inside antique shops. It's forbidden.  
 a. have to eat      b. mustn't eat      c. should eat      d. must eat



- 4- You ..... arrive late when you go to a concert. They don't let you in.  
 a. don't have to      b. must      c. mustn't      d. should
- 5- You ..... to bed now if you want to wake up early.  
 a. mustn't go      b. should go      c. don't have to go      d. shouldn't go
- 6- In Britain, you ..... on the left. It's one of the traffic rules there.  
 a. shouldn't drive      b. have to drive      c. mustn't drive      d. don't have to drive
- 7- He has a backache. He ..... carry heavy things.  
 a. shouldn't      b. must      c. should      d. has to
- 8- I'm very hungry. I ..... eat something.  
 a. must      b. don't have to      c. mustn't      d. shouldn't
- 9- You ..... use your mobile phone in a gas station. (نورة 2023 أنبي)  
 a. should      b. have to      c. must      d. mustn't
- 10- Tom doesn't study enough. He ..... study harder.  
 a. shouldn't      b. should      c. mustn't      d. doesn't have to
- 11- If he has a credit card, he ..... pay for something in cash. He can use the card.  
 a. must      b. mustn't      c. doesn't have to      d. has to
- 12- In the squash club, you ..... disturb other players. It's one of the club's rules.  
 a. should      b. have to      c. mustn't      d. must
- 13- You ..... finish on time in the squash club. It's one of the club's rules.  
 a. shouldn't      b. must      c. mustn't      d. don't have to
- 14- You don't have to play with club balls, but if you do, you ..... them home.  
 a. should take      b. must take      c. should take      d. mustn't take
- 15- Before I went to Canada, I ..... get a visa.  
 a. have to      b. should      c. had to      d. don't have to
- 16- It was too cold last night! I ..... at home.  
 a. mustn't stay      b. shouldn't stay      c. should have stayed      d. must stay

## REPORTED SPEECH

### STATEMENTS :

"I am going to see my friend tomorrow" ( he said / told / replied ).  
 -He said he was going to see his friend the day after.  
 Change the following:      التغييرات التي تطرأ على الجملة

Pronouns = الضمائر	Tense Backshift الوقت ياتر من صيغة	Adverbs of Time / Place / الزمان / المكان
I → He / She	V1 → V2 (go) → (went)	Tomorrow → The day after / the following day
My → His / Her		Yesterday → The day before / the previous day
Me → Him / Her	V2 → had + V3 (went) → (had gone)	Last night → The night before / the previous night
We → They		Today → that day
Our → Their		Ago → before
Your → my-his-her-their-our		Here → there
	am/ is going = was going are going = were going was/were → had been have/has → had → had had	don't-doesn't+V0 → didn't+V0 → hadn't+V3 will → would can → could

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1. "We're taking the nine o'clock train." Judy told me ..... the nine o'clock train.  
 a. we are taking      b. they were taking      c. we have taken      d. they are taking
2. "I'll have to get up early." She said ..... early.  
 a. she will have to get up      b. she is going to get up      c. I had to get up      d. she would get up



3. "I don't really like traveling by train." She told me .....traveling by train.  
 a. she didn't like      b. she doesn't like      c. I don't like      d. I didn't like
4. "I want to see the waterwheels there." She told me ..... to see the waterwheels there.  
 a. she wants      b. she wanted      c. she had wanted      d. I want
5. "We've been to Hama before." She told me ..... to Hama before.  
 a. we have been      b. we had been      c. they have been      d. they had been
6. "We didn't see everything." He said ..... everything  
 a. I hadn't seen      b. he hasn't seen      c. I haven't seen      d. they hadn't seen
7. "I have lost my umbrella." He said that ..... his umbrella.  
 a. he has lost      b. I have lost      c. he had lost      d. I had lost
8. He said.....her two days before.  
 a. he has seen      b. he sees      c. I had seen      d. he had seen
9. He promised that.....  
 a. he will do it tomorrow      b. he would do it the next day  
 c. he is going to do it tomorrow      d. I would do it the next day
10. She said that her brother .....  
 a. had got married last year      b. got married last year  
 c. has got married the year before      d. had got married the year before
11. Ali said that..... at noon.  
 a. I will be there      b. he would be here      c. he would be there      d. he is going to be here

## REPORTED SPEECH

التجمعي التعليمي

**QUESTIONS**

**1)- Wh Question :**

**V S**  
 "Why is she leaving?" ( report using he asked her ).  
 -He asked her why she was leaving.

**2)- Yes / No Question :**

**S V**  
 "Is she leaving?" ( report using he asked her ).  
 -He asked her if she was leaving.

**S V**  
 "Are you leaving?" ( report using he asked them).  
 -He asked them if they were leaving.

**NOTE :**  
 عند وجود do / does فانها تعيد وتحوّل الفعل بعدها للماضي البسيط (V2) وعند وجود did فانها تعيد وتحوّل الفعل بعدها للماضي التام (had+V3)

**S+V** و العودة بالعملة لشكل الـ S+V  
 سنج بالخطوط بالنسبة للمعرب الفعل والمصدر كما مر معنا سابقا  
 الطعم: 500 بحول ما يتناسب مع الضمير الذي قبل If / Wh كما يلي

He asked me if I      He asked her if she  
 him if he      them if they

**REPORTED SPEECH**  
 0111122000

11. He asked Mary where ..... (دورة 2023 علمي-2)  
 A. did Mary live      B. she lives      C. does she live      D. she lived
12. My mother wanted to know..... (دورة 2023 أدبي /2)  
 A. where the key is      B. where the key was      C. where was the key      D. where is the key
13. He wanted to know if ..... to London.  
 A. I have ever been      B. had I ever been      C. I had ever been      D. I go
14. She asked him if ..... before.  
 A. he had worked      B. he works      C. he has worked      D. had he worked
15. She asked him if.....seven days a week. (دورة 2022 علمي)  
 A. he wants      B. he wanted      C. did he want      D. does he want







Write questions for the following sentences:

- 1- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **Ali can't sleep because he is worried.** ( دورة 2022 انبي )
- 2- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **We have been waiting for two hours / since 2010.** ( دورة 2022 علمي + انبي 2-2023 )
- 3- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **Damascus is located in the southwest of Syria.**
- 4- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **There are 40 students in the class.**
- 5- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **I have discussed the problem with my father** ( دورة 2022 علمي ).
- 6- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **They will leave after dinner.** ( دورة 2022 علمي )
- 7- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **I was eating dinner with my best friends.**
- 8- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **Omar has travelled to study medicine.** ( دورة 2023 علمي-2 )
- 9- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **I am excited because I have won the match.**
- 10- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **I met Maya at the cinema.** ( دورة 2022 علمي )
- 11- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **The sport programme often starts at 9 o'clock.** ( دورة 2022 علمي )
- 12- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **Rana cuts her hair twice a month.** ( دورة 2023 علمي-1 )
- 13- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **I arrived in London 7 years ago.**
- 15- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **We went to Aleppo by bus last month.** ( دورة 2022 انبي )
- 16- Ruba \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nadia **It is Sally's birthday tomorrow.** ( دورة 2022 انبي )

Examples:

- 1- Hani: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Sami **Nour phoned me last night.** ( دورة 2022 علمي )
- 2- Hani: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Sami **Coffee makes me feel alert.**
- 3- Hani: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Sami **Forty people came to the party.**
- 4- Hani: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Sami **My parents are leaving soon.**
- 5- Hani: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Sami **Police and judges make sure that people obey the law.**
- 6- Hani: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Sami **My friends have invited me.**



## Everyday English

### 1. Giving advice / تقديم نصيحة

If I were you..... لو كنت مكانك	You'd better..... من الأفضل لك أن	You should..... يجب أن	Try to..... حاول أن	Instead of..... you can..... بدلاً من ..... تستطيع أن.....
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### Accepting the advice completely / قبول النصيحة بشكل كامل

That's true. I haven't thought about that before هذا صحيح. لم أفكر بهذا من قبل	OK. I can do that. حسناً. أستطيع أن أفعل هذا	Yes, you're right. I'll do that. نعم أنت محق. سأفعل هذا	Of course! I should've thought about that. بالطبع! كان يجب أن أفكر بهذا
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### Hesitating / التردد في قبول النصيحة

Maybe you're right, but.... ربما أنت على حق، لكن .....	Well, you see.... حسناً، كما تعرف.....	I'm not sure. Maybe I could.... لست متأكدًا. ربما أستطيع أن .....	I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now. لست متأكدًا فيما إذا كان هذا الشيء الأفضل لفعله الآن
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1. Your friend is **a heavy smoker**. choose the best answer which refers **to giving advice**.

- a. You should quit smoking because it harms your health.
- b. Yes, you're right. I'll do that.
- c. If I were you, I would start playing sport.
- d. You shouldn't quit smoking.

2. Your friend is **overweight**. choose the best answer which refers **to giving advice**.

- a. If I were you, I would start playing sport.
- b. Yes, you're right. I'll do that.
- c. You shouldn't quit smoking.
- d. I haven't made up my mind yet.

### 2. Expressing Congratulating / التعبير عن المباركة

• Congratulations! تهانينا	• We are proud of you. نحن فخورون بك	• You really deserve this honour. أنت حقاً تستحق هذا الشرف/ التكريم	• Very well done! Keep it up. أحسنت صنعاً. استمر بالعمل الجيد
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### 3. Expressing Sympathy / التعبير عن المواساة أو التعاطف

• I'm sorry about what happened. أسف بشأن ما حدث.	• You mustn't let this depress you. لا يجب أن تدع هذا يحبطك	• I'm sure this won't happen again. أنا متأكد أن هذا لن يحدث مرة أخرى	• I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time. ليس لدي أدنى شك في أنك ستفعل ذلك أفضل بكثير في المرة القادمة.
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3. I've got low marks in my exam. (نورة 2022 ألبس)

- a. We are proud of you
- b. I can't decide yet..
- c. You mustn't let this depress you.
- d. Very well done! Keep it up.

4. You are in hospital visiting a friend who has broken his leg. choose the best answer which expresses **Sympathy**.

- a. Congratulations.
- b. I'm sorry about what happened.
- c. You really deserve this honour.
- d. Very well done! Keep it up.

### 4. Hesitation / التردد

I'm not sure about that لست متأكدًا من هذا الأمر	I'll have to think about that عليّ أن أفكر بهذا الأمر	Perhaps I can. ربما أستطيع	I don't know much about لا أعرف الكثير عن هذا الأمر	I can't decide yet لا أستطيع أن أقرر بعد
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### uncertainty / الشك أو الريبة

I haven't made up my mind yet لم اتخذ قراراً بعد	Oh, I don't know whether I could لا أعرف فيما إذا كان باستطاعتي	It might work ربما ينجح هذا الأمر	I'm not very good at لست جيداً جداً في هذا الأمر
---	--	--------------------------------------	---



8. Your friend asks you to join his football team. **You d' like to but you aren't sure about your father's opinion.**

Choose the best answer which expresses hesitation / uncertainty.

- a. Oh, I don't know whether I could.      b. I'm sorry about what happened.  
c. You really deserve this honour.      d. Of course! I should have thought about that.

9. Your family are having dinner at a restaurant **but you have an exam next week.**

Choose the best answer which expresses hesitation / uncertainty.

- a. You really deserve this honour.      b. Of course! I should have thought about that.  
c. I 'll have to think about that.      d. I'm sorry about what happened.

### 5. Complaints / الشكاوى

That isn't an excuse	Promise it won't happen again	You're always (v+ing)	It isn't really good enough	It's very inconvenient
هذا ليس عذرا	عنى انه لن يحدث مرة اخرى	انت دائما	انها ليست جيدة بما فيه الكفاية	هذا مزعج جدا

### Apologies / اعتذارات

Please forgive me	Accept my excuse	I'm sorry	I apologise	I'm awfully sorry	I assure you it won't happen again
سامحني ارجوك	تقبل عذري	انا اسف	انا اعتذر	انا اسف للغاية	الكذ لك ان هذا لن يحدث مرة اخرى.

10. The bath in your hotel is full of spiders. **You call the manager.**

Choose the best answer which expresses a complaint.

- a. You really deserve this honour.      b. Of course! I should have thought about that.  
c. It is very inconvenient.      d. Please forgive me.

11. The bookshop tells you the book you ordered three months ago still hasn't arrived. **You call bookshop.**

Choose the best answer which expresses a complaint.

- a. It's very inconvenient.  
b. Of course! I should have thought about that.  
c. I apologise.  
d. Please forgive me.

### 6. Modesty / التواضع

1. It was nothing really, nothing at all.	لم يكن شيئا حقا، لا شيء على الإطلاق
2. That's very kind of you	هذا لطف كبير منك
3. I feel the real credit must go to.....	اشعر ان الفضل الحقيقي يجب ان يذهب الى .....
4. You're embarrassing me.	انت تخرجني
5. Oh, you're exaggerating	انت تبالغ
6. I only played a small part in the whole thing.	لقد لعبت دورا صغيرا فقط في كل شيء

12. Mr. Khaled. After such a certificate, you must feel on top of the world.

- a. Oh, it was nothing really, nothing at all.      b. I'm sorry about what happened.  
c. Ok. I can do that.      d. I'm sure this won't happen again.

13. Oh, I do think you are clever, knowing all about computers and things.

- a. Perhaps I can.      b. I'm sorry about what happened.  
c. You're embarrassing me.      d. I don't know whether I could.

### 7. On the phone terms / مصطلحات تستخدم عند الحديث عبر الهاتف

لطلب التكلم مع احد ما	للتعريف عن نفسك	لطلب الانتظار	لتحويلك للشخص المطلوب	الخط مشغول	للانتظار
I'd like to speak to	This is	Just a moment	put you through	line is engaged	Will you hold

14. Caller: Good morning..... Dr. Amal please.

- a. Just a moment      b. The line is engaged      c. Thank you for calling      d. I'd like to speak to

Receptionist: May I ask who's calling, please?

15. Caller: ..... Zaina.

- a. I'd like to speak to      b. Put you through      c. This is      d. Will you hold

16. Receptionist: .....Miss Zaina,

- a. The line is engaged      b. Put you through      c. Just a moment      d. I'd like to speak to



## 8. Asking for help / طلب المساعدة

I need your help urgently	Could you ..... Can you .....	Do you think you could possibly
احتاج مساعدتك بشكل عاجل	هل بإمكانك أن .....	هل تعتقد أنك تستطيع أن .....

17. You are in a launderette. The instructions on the washing machine are not clear. **Ask for help.**
- a. I'm sorry about what happened.      b. **Can you explain the instructions for me?**  
c. Please forgive me.                      d. I'm proud of you.
18. You have a long ladder to get up on the roof. **Ask a friend to help you put it up and hold it while you climb up and take a bird's nest out of the drainpipe.**
- a. You must be very tired.                      b. I've no doubt you'll do much better next time.  
c. OK. I can do that.                              d. **Could you hold the ladder while I climb up?**

## 9. Accepting and declining offers / قبول ورفض العروض

Offering help تقديم المساعدة	Accepting offers قبول العروض	Declining offers رفض العروض
1. Can I ...? / Shall I.....? هل أستطيع أن.....?	1. Yes, please. I'd love to. نعم لو سمحت. أود ذلك	1. It's OK. I can do it myself. لا بأس. أستطيع أن أفعلها بنفسى
2. Would you like .....? أتود أن.....?	2. If you wouldn't mind. ان لم يكن لديك متعب	2. Don't worry. I'll do it. لا تقلق. سأفعلها.
3. Do you want me to.....? أتريدنى أن.....?	3. Thank you. That would be great. شكراً لك. سيكون هذا رائعاً	3. No, thank you. كلا، شكراً
4. I'd be glad to help..... سأكون سعيداً أن أساعد.....		

19. You are at a café. A waiter comes and offers you some more tea. **Choose the best answer.**
- A. Yes, please some more tea.      B. **Would you like some more tea?**  
C. It's OK some more tea.          D. No, thank you some more tea.
20. You accept the offer of the waiter to have some more tea. **Choose the best answer.**
- A. Do you want some more tea?    B. **Would you like some more tea?**    C. **I'd love some.**    D. Don't worry. I'll do it
21. The waiter offers you tea with milk. **You decline the offer. Choose the best answer.**
- A. **No, thank you.**    B. Can I have tea with milk?    C. If you wouldn't mind.    D. I am proud of you.

## 10. Expressing Surprise / التعبير عن المفاجأة

1. How amazing! كم هو مدهل	5. You're going to do WHAT? ستفعل ماذا؟
2. Oh, that's incredible! أوه، هذا لا يصدق!	6. I'm surprised. أنا متفاجأ
3. Are you serious? هل انت جاد؟	7. That's absolutely amazing! هذا مدهش للغاية!
4. You're kidding! انت تمزح!	8. You could have fooled me. كلن من الممكن أن تخدعنى. / كدث أن تخدعنى

22. "A friend tells you she's going to have her hair dyed orange." **What is the possible response?**
- A. **You're going to do what?**    B. If you wouldn't mind.    C. OK. I can do that.    D. The line is engaged
23. "A taxi driver tells you that you have to pay double fare." **What is the possible response?**
- A. **You're kidding!**                      B. That's totally ridiculous!    C. Are you serious?    D. **All**



## 11. Being Tactful/ إن تكون لبقاً

للتعبير عن إعطاء رأي أو اعتذار أو تقديم رد فعل أو عدم إعجابنا بشيء ما بطريقة لبقة.

24. Your sister has just moved into a new flat, which you think is horrible.

(Choose the best answer which refers to **giving an opinion**.)

- A. I can't decide yet.    B. I assure you it won't happen again.  
C. Ok. I can do that.    D. **Honestly, I think the flat you have stayed in before was better.**

25. Your friend is excited about a CD he's bought which you really dislike.

- A. I assure you it won't happen again    B. **Well, I think this CD is not the best compared with the others.**  
C. I can't decide yet.    D. That's very kind of you.

26. Your aunt invites you to a party, but you really don't want to go.

- A. I assure you it won't happen again.    B. I can't decide yet.  
C. **Unfortunately, I have to study because I have an exam tomorrow.**    D. I haven't made up my mind yet.

## 12. Asking for, Giving and Refusing Permission طلب وإعطاء ورفض الإذن

Asking for permission طلب إذن	Giving permission إعطاء إذن	Refusing permission رفض إذن
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May I/ Can I هل أستطيع</li> <li>• Do you think I could هل تعتقد أنه بإمكانني</li> <li>• Is it ok if I هل يمكنني أن</li> <li>• Do / Would you mind if I هل تمانع إذا</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sure بالتأكيد</li> <li>• Yes, of course نعم بالطبع</li> <li>• Help yourself ساعد نفسك</li> <li>• No problem لا مشكلة</li> <li>• It's OK لا بأس</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sorry, ..... أسف.....</li> <li>• I'm afraid that's not possible. ... أخشى أن هذا ليس ممكناً</li> </ul>

27. You are in a railway carriage. It's crowded and hot. All the windows are closed. **What do you say?**

- A. Help yourself.    B. **Would you mind if I open the window?**  
C. If I were you, I would open the window.    D. You must open the window.

28. You have a dental appointment and you need the afternoon off. **What do you say to your boss?**

- A. You must give me the afternoon off.    B. I'm afraid that's not possible.  
C. I proud of you, my boss.    D. **Is it ok if I take the afternoon off.**

29. You're invited to a party at 8 p.m. You know you can't arrive until about 10 p.m. **What do you say?**

- A. **Sorry, I'm afraid I can't arrive until about 10 p.m.**    B. Can I arrive at 8 p.m.?  
C. No problem.    D. Is it necessary arriving at 10 p.m.?



## Irregular Verbs

### Group (1) The three forms are the same

The meaning	v.1	v.2	v.3
يكلف	Cost	cost	cost
يقطع / يجرح	Cut	cut	cut
يضرب	Hit	hit	hit
يؤلم	Hurt	hurt	hurt
يلانم / يناسب	Fit	fit	fit
يدع / يسمح	Let	let	let
يضع	Put	put	put
يقرأ	Read	read	read
يقيم / يضع	Set	set	set
يغلق	shut	shut	shut
ينقسم / يتجزأ	split	split	split
ينشر / ينتشر	spread	spread	spread

### Group (2) The 1st and 3rd forms are the same

يصبح	become	became	become
يأتي	come	came	come
يركض	run	ran	run

### Group (3) The 2nd and 3rd forms are the same

يحضر	bring	brought	brought
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يمسك / يلتقط	catch	caught	caught
يقاتل / يكافح	fight	fought	fought
يطلب / يلتمس	seek	sought	sought
يعلم / يترس	teach	taught	taught
يفكر / يعتقد	think	thought	thought
ينزف دما	bleed	bled	bled
يطعم	feed	fed	fed
يملك	have	had	had
يسمع	hear	heard	heard
يمسك / يعقد	hold	held	held
يقود / يرشد	lead	led	led
يصنع / يجعل	make	made	made
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يقول	say	said	said
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
ينزلق / ينزلق	slide	slid	slid
يقف	stand	stood	stood
يخبر	tell	told	told
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يبني	build	built	built
يحلم	dream	dreamt	dreamt
يحصل	get	got	got
يبقى	keep	kept	kept
يغادر / يترك	leave	left	left
يعير / يقرض	lend	lent	lent
يخسر / يفقد	lose	lost	lost
يعني	mean	meant	meant



يقابل	meet	met	met
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يجلس	sit	sat	sat
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يشم	smell	smelt	smelt
يهجا	spell	spelt	spelt
يقضي / ينفق	spend	spent	spent
يريق / يدلق	spill	spilt	spilt
يحفر	dig	dug	dug
يلسع / يلدغ / يقرص	sting	stung	stung
يتأرجح	swing	swung	swung
يلتصق / يالصق / يعلق	stick	stuck	stuck
يهاجم / يشن غارة	strike	stroke	stroke
يفوز / يربح	win	won	won

**Group (4) The three forms are different**

يعض	bite	bit	bitten
يكسر	break	broke	broken
ياكل	eat	ate	eaten
يسقط	fall	fell	fallen
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يعطي	give	gave	given
يخفي / يخبا	hide	hid	hidden
يركب	ride	rode	ridden
يرتفع / يشرق	rise	rose	risen
يرى	see	saw	seen
يهتز	shake	shook	shaken
يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
ياخذ	take	took	taken
يصحو	wake	woke	woken
يلبس	wear	wore	worn
يكتب	write	wrote	written
يهب / ينفخ	blow	blew	blown
يرسم / يسحب	draw	drew	drawn
يطير / يسافر جوا	fly	flew	flown
ينمو / يزرع	grow	grew	grown
يعرف	know	knew	known
تشرق / تشرق	shine	shone	shown
يظهر / يري	show	showed	shown
يرمي / يقذف	throw	threw	thrown
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يرن	ring	rang	rung
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يغني	sing	sang	sung
يفرق / يفوص	sink	sank	sunk
يذهب	go	went	gone/been