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! هام جداً:

هذا الكتاب لا يُعد بديلاً عن الكتاب الرسمي المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية وإنما هو عرض للمعلومات بشكل مبسّط لمساعدة الطالب على فهم المنهاج بشكل أفضل. وعليه فإن المصدر الأساسي للدراسة هو كتاب اللغة الانكليزية Emar المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية ونحن غير مسؤولين عن عدم الالتزام بمصدر الدراسة الأساسي، شاكرين حُسن تفهمكم.

تعود ملكية هذا العمل لكاتبه الأساسي من أعضاء فريق بكسل التعليمي وليس لأي جهة أخرى من أفراد أو فرق أو مكاتب أو مطابع أو أي كيان آخر وهو حصيلة ساعات من العمل الجاد من تجميع وكتابة وتنسيق وتحديق للمعلومات حتى وصلت إلى هيئتها الحالية، لذلك يُمنع منعاً باتاً بيعه أو تداوله أو طباعته أو تصويره أو مسحه أو نسخه لأي غرض من الأغراض. وفي حال مخالفة الشروط المذكورة أعلاه يحق لنا كجهة مالكة لهذا العمل اتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية التي نراها مناسبة بحق المخالف. ونذكر بيوم الحساب عند الله تعالى لكل من استباح سرقة هذا العمل واستخدامه لأغراضه الشخصية.



تابع قناة اليوتيوب ليصلك كل جديد من شرح مادة اللغة الانكليزية

Citizenship

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

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

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

Syrians have the right to **pride** themselves on being good citizens in a nation of ancient civilisations that helped to build and **enrich** human culture. They have had a vital role in developing human civilisation. From the earliest years, laws **representing** various **points of view** have been passed and **guidelines** have been developed through generations to **instruct** citizens on Syrian history, **values**, rights, and responsibilities.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعَرِّه اهتماماً للتولين.

Translation

المواطنة ليست فقط حالة التمتع بحقوق وواجبات المواطن، بل يمكن تعريفها أيضاً على أنها شخصية الفرد الذي يُعتبر عضواً في مجتمع معين. نشأ مفهوم المواطنة لأول مرة في دول المدن (مدن ذات حكم كبير) الإغريقية القديمة، واختفى في أوروبا خلال العصور الوسطى ثم تبلور في القرن الثامن عشر، لم يكن مفهوم المواطنة ثابتاً أو مستقرّاً أبداً، بل كان يتغير باستمرار داخل كل مجتمع.

بينما اختلفت المواطنة بشكل كبير عبر التاريخ، وداخل المجتمعات على مر الزمن، إلا أن هناك بعض العناصر المشتركة ذات الصلة. تشير المواطنة إلى جوانب عديدة في المجتمع مثل: الأسرة، والخدمة العسكرية، وحرية الفرد، وأفكار الصواب والخطأ، ودفع الضرائب، ونماذج يحتذى بها في المجتمع.

ومع أن الجنسية السورية توفر الكثير من الحقوق، إلا أنها تنطوي أيضاً على العديد من المسؤوليات، فالحكومة السورية تحمي حقوق كل فرد بصرف النظر عن خلفيته أو ثقافته. وعلى الرغم من أن جميع المواطنين السوريين يتمتعون بالحرية والحماية والحقوق القانونية، إلا أن عليهم أيضاً مسؤوليات تطوعية وإجبارية.



يجب على كل مواطن سوري الامتثال لقوانين الدولة، ودفعت الغرامات عند خرق القانون. كما يجب على جميع المواطنين دفع الضرائب بشكل أو بآخر، وتقع على عاتقهم مسؤولية تمرير أهمية المواطنة الصالحة للأجيال القادمة من خلال تعليم أبنائهم كيفية إطاعة القانون، لا يمنح قانون الجنسية السوريين الحق في التخلي عن جنسيتهم السورية من جانب واحد.

يحق للسوريين أن يفتخروا بكونهم مواطنين صالحين في أمة ذات حضارات عريقة ساهمت في بناء وإثراء الثقافة الإنسانية، حيث كان لهم دور حيوي في تطوير الحضارة الإنسانية. فمذ السنوات الأولى، صدرت قوانين تمثل وجهات نظر مختلفة ووضعت مبادئ توجيهية عبر الأجيال لتعليم المواطنين السوريين التاريخ والقيم والحقوق والمسؤوليات السورية.

مفردات النص الأساسية

citizenship	المواطنة	the legal right of belonging to a particular country
vested	التمتع	given the official right to do or own something
concept	مفهوم	an idea that is connected with something
voluntary	تطوعي	done willingly, not because you are forced
abandon	التخلي	leave something forever
unilaterally	من جانب واحد	done by only one member without the agreement of others

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. The concept of citizenship first appeared in

- A. Syria
- B. Britain
- C. Ancient Greece
- D. all Europe

2. Citizenship refers to many aspects of society such as

- A. family and military service.
- B. individual's freedom and ideas of right and wrong.
- C. paying taxes and patterns for how a person should behave in society.
- D. all the above answers are correct.

3. Which sentence of the following isn't true?

- A. Every Syrian citizen must obey state laws.
- B. Every Syrian citizen must be paid the penalties when he breaks the law.
- C. Every Syrian citizen must pay taxes in one form or another.
- D. Every Syrian citizen must pass along the importance of good citizenship to future generations

4. People pay penalties when they state laws.

- A. obey
- B. act upon
- C. follow
- D. break



5. It is necessary to pass the concept of citizenship to the coming generation to citizens on Syrian history, values, rights, and responsibilities.

- A. instruct
- B. teach
- C. educate
- D. all answers are true

6. Citizenship means the acquisition of a citizen to his rights and duties.

- A. True
- B. False

7. The concept of citizenship is the same in all societies.

- A. True
- B. False

8. In Syria, the rights of each individual are preserved due to background or culture.

- A. True
- B. False

9. Obeying state laws and paying taxes are two kinds of responsibilities of citizenship.

- A. True
- B. False

10. The nationality law does not give Syrians the right to individually desert their Syrian nationality.

- A. True
- B. False

11. Syria has enjoyed involvement and interaction with many different civilizations.

- A. True
- B. False

12. Throughout history, Syrians have played a minor role in building human civilization.

- A. True
- B. False

13. It is optional for citizens to obey the laws of their society.

- A. True
- B. False

14. The word "citizenship" means:

- A. done willingly, not because you are forced
- B. leave something forever
- C. done by only one member without the agreement of others
- D. the legal right of belonging to a particular country

15. The word "vested" means:

- A. done by only one member without the agreement of others
- B. the legal right of belonging to a particular country
- C. given the official right to do or own something
- D. an idea that is connected with something



16. The word "concept" means:

- A. given the official right to do or on something
- B. an idea that is connected with something
- C. done willingly, not because you are forced
- D. leave something forever

17. The word "voluntary" means:

- A. done willingly, not because you are forced
- B. the legal right of belonging to a particular country
- C. given the official right to do or own something
- D. an idea that is connected with something

18. The word "abandon" means:

- A. done willingly, not because you are forced files
- B. leave something forever
- C. done by only one member without the agreement of others
- D. the legal right of belonging to a particular country

19. The word "unilaterally" means:

- A. done willingly, not because you are forced
- B. leave something forever
- C. done by only one member without the agreement of others
- D. the legal right of belonging to a particular country

Answers:

- 1 - C
- 2 - D
- 3 - B
- 4 - D
- 5 - D
- 6 - A
- 7 - B
- 8 - B
- 9 - A
- 10 - A
- 11 - A
- 12 - B
- 13 - B
- 14 - D
- 15 - C
- 16 - B
- 17 - A
- 18 - B
- 19 - C



Vocabulary

Adjectives Followed by Prepositions

1. Some adjectives can be followed by a **preposition + noun**:

of	afraid of	خائف من	I'm afraid of spiders.
	proud of	فخور بـ	The parents were proud of their child's achievement.
with	angry with	غاضب من	He is angry with his brother.
	busy with	مشغول بـ	Tom was busy with his work.
	careless with	لا مبالي بـ	He is careless with his money.
at	brilliant/good at	جيد/رائع بـ	Mike is good at maths.
on	keen on	مؤاع بـ	He's very keen on chess.
for	grateful for	ممتن لـ	They were grateful for our help.
about	sure about	متأكد من	Are you sure about the information?
by	surprised by	متفاجئ من	I was surprised by her exam results.
to	cruel to	قاسٍ مع	Suzy's dog was cruel to her.

إضافة: الصفة pleased (بمعنى مُحبّب) تتبع بأحد حرفي الجر about/with واسم:
pleased about/with

2. Some adjectives can be followed by a **preposition + -ing form**:

of	sick of	يسأم من	She was sick of cleaning dishes.
to	used to	معتاد على	My brother is used to working at night.

Vocabulary

Words Family

عضو	member	↔	membership	عضوية
حقيقة	act	↔	active	حقيقي/فعال
يتصرف	behave	↔	behaviour	تصرف/سلوك
ينتخب	elect	↔	election	انتخاب
كرّس	devote	↔	devotion	تكريس/إخلاص
يوظّف	employ	↔	employment	توظيف

يمكنك مراجعة درس الاشتقاقات على اليوتيوب لتوضيح وفهم الفكرة



Words Related to Citizenship

community	مجتمع	positive involvement	مشاركة إيجابية
patriotism	وطنية	moral norms	مبادئ أخلاقية
rights	حقوق	elections	انتخابات

Everyday English

Accepting and Declining Offers

Offering help	Accepting offers	Declining offers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I ...? • Shall I...? • Would you like ...? • Do you want me to...? • I'd be glad to help... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, please. I'd love to. • If you wouldn't mind. • Thank you. That would be great. • if I may. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's OK. I can do it myself. • Don't worry. I'll do it. • No, thank you. • Not just at the moment, thank you.



Pronunciation

Homographs

القاعدة: كلمات لها التهجئة ذاتها ولكن لها معنى، وأصلاً، ولفظاً مختلفاً.

bow	قوس	a weapon used for shooting arrows
	ينحني احتراماً	the polite gesture of bending at the waist
close	يغلق	to shut
	قريب	being nearby
lead	قيادة	starting in front
	فولاذ	a type of metal
wind	ملتوي	to move or have a curving course
	رياح	the moving of air
object	شيء	an item
	رفض	to disagree
present	يقدم	to offer or give
	هدية	a gift
tears	يمزق	to damage
	دموع	drops of liquid come out of eyes
wound	جرح	an injury in the skin
	يلفّ/يضمّد	twisted or wrapped around
live	يعيش	to survive
	حيّ	not dead



في الجدول عدة أمثلة فقط، باقي الأمثلة متواجدة في الكتاب، يمكنك أيضاً مراجعة شرح القاعدة من هنا:



Choose the correct answer

1. Citizenship is in a political community.
A. member B. membership C. members D. memorize
2. Some citizens take an role in the community.
A. action B. actively C. act D. active
3. Civic is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.
A. behaviour B. behave C. behaved D. behaves
4. She was too young to vote in the national
A. employ B. elector C. election D. elect
5. Patriotism is love of and to one's country.
A. devote B. devotion C. devotee D. devoted
6. In economics, voluntary is unpaid.
A. employer B. employee C. employ D. employment
7. Good citizens would participate in by choosing the candidate they feel the best.
A. elect B. elective C. elections D. elector
8. Citizens have but they must also be aware of their responsibilities towards their community.
A. rites B. rights C. write D. writes
9. Good citizens must work for the of the community they live in.
A. prosper B. prospective C. prosperous D. prosperity
10. They should also respect the norms of the society.
A. morality B. moral C. morally D. moralize
11. Civic engagement is the positive in the affairs of the community.
A. involvement B. involves C. involve D. involved
12. is when someone has the passion to serve their country.
A. patriotic B. patriotically C. patriot D. patriotism
13. I'm afraid spiders.
A. against B. in C. of D. about
14. Laila is angry her little brother.
A. against B. in C. of D. with
15. Mike is brilliant maths.
A. at B. in C. of D. about
16. John is good maths.
A. against B. in C. at D. about
17. He's very keen chess
A. against B. on C. of D. about
18. Tom was busy his work.
A. against B. in C. of D. with



19. My grandfather is careless his money.

- A. with B. in C. of D. about

20. The people were grateful our help.

- A. against B. in C. for D. about

21. The parents were proud their child's achievement.

- A. against B. in C. of D. about

22. Are you sure the information he has just given you?

- A. against B. in C. at D. about

23. I was surprised her exam results.

- A. against B. by C. of D. in

24. Suzy's dog was cruel her.

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

25. She was sick cleaning dishes.

- A. against B. in C. of D. about

26. My brother is used working at night.

- A. against B. in C. of D. to

27. Why are you angry Jack?

- A. against B. with C. of D. about

28. Jack is very careless his money.

- A. against B. in C. with D. on

29. A: Is their son good school work?

- A. at B. in C. of D. about

30. Ahmad is brilliant everything.

- A. against B. in C. at D. about

31. Are you pleased Anna's exam result?

- A. against B. at C. of D. about

32. We are very proud our daughter.

- A. of B. in C. against D. about

33. Why is Mr. Jack's dog afraid him?

- A. against B. in C. of D. about

34. Because he is often cruel it.

- A. against B. to C. of D. about

35. After shooting the bull with his bow, the Spanish archer made a grand bow to the audience.

The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. the polite gesture of bending at the waist C. to shut
B. a weapon used for shooting arrows D. being nearby



36. After shooting the bull with his bow, the Spanish archer made a grand bow to the audience. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. the polite gesture of bending at the waist
- B. a weapon used for shooting arrow
- C. to disagree
- D. an item

37. As she went to the store close to her house, the woman. The underlined word in this sentence means

- A. the polite gesture of bending at the waist
- B. a weapon used for shooting arrows
- C. to shut
- D. being nearby

38. As she went to the store close to her house, the Woman was careful to close and lock the front door. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. the polite gesture of bending at the waist
- B. a weapon used for shooting arrows
- C. to shut
- D. being nearby

39. The city took the lead in getting lead out of the municipal waste. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. a type of metal
- B. starting in front
- C. to shut
- D. being nearby

40. The city took the lead in getting lead out of the municipal waste. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. a type of metal
- B. starting in front
- C. to shut
- D. being nearby

41. The wind blew softly as we watched the river wind its way through the valley. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. A type of metal
- B. Starting in front
- C. The moving of air
- D. To move or have a curving course

42. The wind blew softly as we watched the river wind its way through the valley. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. A type of metal
- B. Starting in front
- C. The moving of air
- D. To move or have a curving course

43. I object to being given this object. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. an item
- B. to disagree
- C. the moving of air
- D. to move or have a curving course

44. I object to being given this object. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. an item
- B. to disagree
- C. the moving of air
- D. to move or have a curving course

45. I object to that object in class because a cell phone is distracting. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. an item
- B. disagree
- C. nearby
- D. to shut

46. I object to that object in class because a cell phone is distracting. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. an item
- B. disagree
- C. nearby
- D. to shut



47. It is the perfect time to present the present to your mother. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. an item
- B. disagree
- C. a gift
- D. to offer or give

48. It is the perfect time to present the present to your mother. The underlined word in this sentence means

- A. an item
- B. disagree
- C. a gift
- D. to offer or give

49. She has tears in her eyes whenever she tears old photos. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. to damage
- B. a gift
- C. to give
- D. drops of liquid come out of eyes

50. She has tears in her eyes whenever she tears old photos. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. to damage
- B. a gift
- C. to give
- D. drops of liquid come out of eyes

51. The bandage was wound around the wound. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. a gift
- B. an injury in the skin
- C. to offer
- D. twisted or wrapped around

52. The bandage was wound around the wound. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. a gift
- B. an injury in the skin
- C. to offer
- D. twisted or wrapped around

53. how long will the live fish live without food? The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. to survive
- B. not dead
- C. a gift
- D. to shut

54. how long will the live fish live without food? The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. to survive
- B. not dead
- C. a gift
- D. to shut

55. The shoes were too close to the door for it to close completely. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. to survive
- B. not dead
- C. near
- D. to shut

56. The shoes were too close to the door for it to close completely. The underlined word in this sentence means:

- A. to survive
- B. not dead
- C. a gift
- D. to shut

57. The person opposite you in the train has been trying to read your newspaper. What do you say? (Choose the appropriate response)

- A. Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too?
- B. Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
- C. Would you like to read the newspaper?
- D. Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.



58. The person on your right is looking hungrily at the vegetable dish on your left. What do you say? (Choose the appropriate response)

- A. Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too?
- B. Shall I pass on the vegetable dish to you?
- C. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment, as the machine is broken.
- D. Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.

59. Your bag is full of crisps, chocolate and fruit. Offer them to others.

- A. Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too? (Choose the appropriate response)
- B. Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
- C. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment, as the machine is broken.
- D. Would you like to try some crisps?

60. We need to see Mr. Jackson and his team. Shall I arrange for an early meeting next week?

- A. Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too? (Choose the appropriate response)
- B. Would you like to try some crisps?
- C. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment, as the machine is broken.
- D. Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.

61. I'm going to be late for the meeting, can you tell Rose for me?

- A. Shall I pass on the vegetable dish to you? (Choose the appropriate response)
- B. Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
- C. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment, as the machine is broken.
- D. Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.

62. I have a lot of things to do today, so could you do some photocopying for me?

- A. Yes, of course. Do you want me to write a reply too? (Choose the appropriate response)
- B. Sure. I don't think it will start on time
- C. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment, as the machine is broken.
- D. Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.

63. I've just got a fax from Mr. Ramos in Paris. Could you read it and translate it for me, please?

- A. Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too? (Choose the appropriate response)
- B. Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
- C. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment, as the machine is broken.
- D. Would you like to try some crisps?

64. I'm away next week. If I get any important e-mails, can you forward them to me?

- A. Would you like to read the newspaper? (Choose the appropriate response)
- B. Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
- C. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment, as the machine is broken.
- D. No problem. Shall I do the same with the faxes?



A. Check whether the sentence is correct or not (True for correct, False for incorrect)

1. Are you sure with the information he has just given you?
2. The parents were proud of their child's achievement.
3. Some citizens take an active role in the community.
4. That book is neither interested nor accurate.
5. Both the teacher or the student are here.
6. Niether the teacher nor the student is here.
7. Not only my brother but also my sister has a doctorate in science.
8. Either the students or the teacher have planned to come.
9. Either the teacher or the students is planned to come.
10. Neither my brother nor my sisters are teachers.
11. Not only my mother but also my sister likes chocolate.
12. Civic engagement is the positive involved in the affairs of the community.

B. Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one

- a) They have had a vital role in developing human civilization
- b) Syrians have the right to pride themselves
- c) that helped to build and enrich human culture.
- d) on being good citizens in a nation of ancient civilizations.

Answers:

A	1 - B	23 - B	45 - B
1 - False	2 - D	24 - A	46 - A
2 - True	3 - A	25 - C	47 - C
3 - True	4 - C	26 - D	48 - D
4 - False	5 - B	27 - B	49 - D
5 - False	6 - D	28 - C	50 - A
6 - False	7 - C	29 - A	51 - D
7 - True	8 - B	30 - C	52 - B
8 - False	9 - D	31 - D	53 - B
9 - False	10 - B	32 - A	54 - A
10 - True	11 - A	33 - C	55 - C
11 - True	12 - D	34 - B	56 - D
12 - False	13 - C	35 - B	57 - C
	14 - D	36 - A	58 - B
B	15 - A	37 - D	59 - D
b - d - a - c	16 - C	38 - C	60 - D
	17 - B	39 - B	61 - B
	18 - D	40 - A	62 - C
	19 - A	41 - C	63 - A
	20 - C	42 - D	64 - D
	21 - C	43 - B	
	22 - D	44 - A	

Paired Conjunctions

رابط شرح الدرس

Grammar

Uses & Forms

1 – Both ... and ...

Both + S₁ + and + S₂

تستخدم للجمع بين شيئين أو إثبات صفة مشتركة بينهما، ودائماً بعدها جمع حتى لو كان الاسمان بحالة المفرد.

- Both the students **and** the teachers are here.
- Both the student **and** the teachers are here.
- Both the students **and** the teacher are here.
- Both the student **and** the teacher are here.

2 – Neither ... nor ...

Neither + S₁ + nor + S₂

لنفي شيئين أو نفي صفة مشتركة عنهما، و يأتي الفعل أو الضمير بعدها متناسب مع الاسم الأقرب للفعل في حالة الإفراد أو الجمع.

- Neither the managers **nor** the employees are coming to the meeting.
- Neither the manager **nor** the employees are coming to the meeting.
- Neither the managers **nor** the employee is coming to the meeting.
- Neither the manager **nor** the employee is coming to the meeting.

3 – Either ... or ...

Either + S₁ + or + S₂

للتخيير بين شيئين أو إثبات صفة على أحدهما دون الآخر، و يأتي الفعل أو الضمير بعدها متناسب مع الاسم الأقرب للفعل في حالة الإفراد أو الجمع.

- Either I **or** my friend is giving the speech.
- Either I **or** my friends are giving the speech.
- Either my friends **or** I am giving the speech.

4 – Not only ... but also ...

Not only + S₁ + but also + S₂

تستخدم للجمع بين شيئين أو التأكيد على صفة مشتركة بينهما، ويفيد للتعبير عن الدهشة و التفاؤ، و يأتي الفعل أو الضمير بعدها متناسب مع الاسم الأقرب للفعل في حالة الإفراد أو الجمع.

- Not only my father **but also** my mother **was** attending the conference.
- Not only my siblings **but also** my parents **were** attending the conference.
- Not only my brother **but also** my parents **were** attending the conference.
- Not only my parents **but also** my brother **was** attending the conference.

Note

يمكن أن تأتي جميع التراكيب السابقة كروابط بين الجمل:

- This project requires **both** money **and** time.
- We saw **not only** tigers **but also** elephants in the zoo.

نكشات

1 انتبه على الخدع البهلوانية في السؤال:

- Either ... or ... ✓
- Either ... nor ... ✗
- Neither ... nor ... ✓
- Neither ... or ... ✗
- Niether ... nor ✗

2 لا يأتي النفي مع الـ **Neither** لأنها تفيد معنى النفي

بأساس.



حالة الفعل مع كل رابطة من الروابط:	
Both ... and ...	دائماً في حالة الجمع أياً كانت حالة الاسم
Either ... or ...	يكون في حالة الجمع أو المفرد حسب حالة أقرب اسم له
Neither ... nor ...	يكون في حالة الجمع أو المفرد حسب حالة أقرب اسم له
Not only ... but also ...	يكون في حالة الجمع أو المفرد حسب حالة أقرب اسم له

ملاحظة: قد يكون الفعل من أفعال الكون am - is - are - was - were ولا يُشترط أن يكون فعل صريح Play - move





Choose the correct answer

1. Both my mother my sister are here.

- A. and B. but also C. or D. nor

2. Not only my mother my sister is here.

- A. and B. but also C. or D. nor

3. my sister but also my parents are here

- A. Both B. Not only C. Either D. Neither

4. Neither my mother my sister is here.

- A. and B. but also C. or D. nor

5. my sister nor my parents are here.

- A. Both B. Not only C. Either D. Neither

6. The research project will take time and money.

- A. both B. not only C. either D. neither

7. Sue saw not only a fox in the woods a bear

- A. and B. but also C. or D. nor

8. I'll take either or physics next quarter.

- A. chemical B. chemically C. chemistry D. chemist

9. That book is neither interesting nor

- A. accurate B. accurately C. accuracy D. both A and B

10. Fred and Linda like helping their friends.

- A. Both B. Not only C. Either D. Neither

11. Harry or Helen used help Ann

- A. Both B. Not only C. Either D. Neither

12. We should learn to accept our strengths but also our weaknesses.

- A. both B. not only C. either D. neither

13. He listens to nor advises his friends when they have a problem.

- A. both B. not only C. either D. neither

14. I've betrayed not only your trust your love for me.

- A. and B. but also C. or D. nor

15. he felt disappointed and misunderstood.

- A. both B. not only C. either D. neither

16. Brian nor Tom is very considerate.

- A. Both B. Not only C. Either D. Neither

17. A true friend is someone who is both caring loving.

- A. and B. but also C. or D. nor

18. Rachel should apologise or leave

- A. both B. not only C. either D. neither

Answers:

- 1 - A
2 - B
3 - B
4 - D
5 - D
6 - A
7 - B
8 - C
9 - A
10 - A
11 - C
12 - B
13 - D
14 - B
15 - A
16 - D
17 - A
18 - C



19. Neither Richard John kept her secret.
 A. and B. but also C. or D. nor
20. Both the teacher and the student here.
 A. is B. are C. have D. has
21. Neither the teacher nor the student here.
 A. is B. are C. have D. has
22. Not only the teacher but also the student here.
 A. have B. are C. is D. has
23. Not only my brother but also my sister a doctorate in science.
 A. has B. are C. have D. is
24. Either the students or the teacher planning to come.
 A. has B. are C. have D. is
25. Either the teacher or the students planned to come.
 A. has B. are C. have D. is
26. Either my brother or my sister going to tutor me in science.
 A. has B. are C. have D. is
27. Neither my brother nor my sisters teachers.
 A. has B. are C. was D. are
28. Not only my mother but also my sister chocolate.
 A. like B. likes C. is liking D. are liking
29. my brother sister live here.
 A. Both / and B. Not only / but also C. Either / or D. Neither / or
30. Neither you nor me to visit the Cathedral.
 A. are needing B. have needed C. needed D. were needing
31. a hammer or a piece of stone might help us with this kind of work.
 A. Both B. Not only C. Either D. Neither
32. You shouldn't have called neither the police the neighbours.
 A. and B. but also C. or D. nor
33. She broke the silence but also said something very useful.
 A. both B. not only C. either D. neither
34. Neither Peter nor his wife the idea of going to the talk.
 A. liked B. like C. is liking D. are liking
35. You can take either Sally any other person with you. I really don't care that much.
 A. and B. but also C. or D. nor

- Answers:
 19 – D
 20 – B
 21 – A
 22 – C
 23 – A
 24 – D
 25 – C
 26 – D
 27 – D
 28 – B
 29 – A
 30 – C
 31 – C
 32 – D
 33 – B
 34 – A
 35 – C