

مؤسسة المتفوقين التربوية

جلسة المراجعة 2020

الثالث الثانوي العلمي

أوراق جلسة المراجعة في



اللغة الإنكليزية

إعداد المدرس:

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لا تنسى جلسة المراجعة لمادة:

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بكالوريا & تاسع مؤسسة المتفوقين التربوية

مؤسسة المتفوقين التربوية

المنصة التعليمية - مؤسسة المتفوقين التربوية

تطلب النسخة الأصلية فقط من:

(١) مؤسسة المتفوقين التربوية - دمشق - حلبوني - جانب ثانوية الأندلس - ٢٢١٤١١٥ - ٤٢-٢٢٤٧٥٤٥ - ٩٣.٨٢٥

(٢) المكتبة الأندلسية - دمشق - حلبوني - جانب ثانوية الأندلس - ٢٢٣٥٥٦٧

إعلان جديد: تعلن مؤسسة المتفوقين التربوية عن استمرار التسجيل للدورات الصيفية والشتوية للعام المقبل ٢٠٢٠-٢٠٢١

السؤال الاول في الامتحان (النصوص) هجرة الحيوان

(1) When we talk about animal migration we mean the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are recurrent events which happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young. Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or forge through rivers, while birds and insects travel extensive distances, sometimes across continents and oceans. Fish and other sea creatures may migrate halfway round the world. For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometers. Many animals migrate to northern regions during the northern summer because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food. In the autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather (the southern summer). Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others migrate only if they need to find food or for more temperate weather.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is animal migration? The movement of animal.....original home.
2. What does it in bold refer to? It refers to animal.
3. Why do animals migrate northwards in summer? Because the long summerplenty of food.

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. very long. Extensive
6. occurring often or repeatedly. recurrent
7. having mild temperature. temperate
8. living things or animals. creatures
9. advanced steadily. forge

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Birds and land animals travel very short distances. Birds and insects travel extensive distances.
11. most migrating animals follow the different route every year. most migrating animals follow the same route every year.

(2) Desertification, which is the process in which productive land changes into desert, is an increasingly serious problem in over a hundred countries of the world. One billion people, out of a total world population of six billion, suffer from its effects. Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh. In these places, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals. This means that people who depend on the land for food have to move to 'greener' areas in order to survive. A proportion of the population may survive by moving, but others may die because of shortages of food and water. Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification. Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to over cultivate their land, with the result that the soil becomes poor and unproductive. Other farmers overgraze their land and this permanently kills off grass and other plants. In addition to the effects of farming, deforestation – the cutting down of trees – also erodes the soil. Trees are usually cut down to make more agricultural land, but once there are no longer trees and plants on an area of land, there is nothing to stop the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil. The dust which this produces can travel long distances and affect the health of people living in cities thousands of kilometers away.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is desertification? Desertification which is the process..... world.
2. Where does desertification usually occur? Desertification usually occurs in dry..... where the climate is harsh.
3. What happens as a result of destroying the top layer of the soil? The land can no longer begrazing animals.
4. What is the real cause of desertification? The activities of humanreal cause of desertification.
5. What is the effect of deforestation? Deforestationalso erodes the soil.

Find words in the text which mean the following:

6. destroys slowly. erodes
7. what plants need to grow in. soil
8. dry powder made of very small pieces of earth. dust
9. to stay alive. Survive

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. A fifth of the world's population is affected by the problem of desertification. One billion people suffer from its effects
11. If the top layer of the soil is destroyed the land becomes more productive. If the top layer of the soil is destroyed the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals.

(3) Syria has undergone a period of modernisation in the last few years, with new buildings and improved transportation services in its cities. Yet it remains an ancient land that has enjoyed involvement and interaction with many different civilizations over the last ten thousand years. Syria's historical importance and its crucial location at the crossroads of several ancient trading routes mean that a wide variety of crafts have developed. However, the fast pace of globalization is threatening the skilled local artisans who strive to preserve these wonderful traditions. As cheaper, mass-produced goods are imported from abroad, it is important that people are made aware of these traditional crafts and those who practise them. In the city of Aleppo there is a market dedicated to protecting hand-made copper goods, to ensure that this ancient craft does not vanish. Copper artefacts have been discovered all over the region. Some of these artefacts date to the Bronze Age, around 3000 BCE. Historians have identified a number of uses for the material including weaponry, jewellery and ornaments. These items give us information about the way ancient peoples lived and interacted. The Aleppo Craftsmen Union is trying to revive this world-famous industry by establishing a training centre and promoting the local and regional trade of copper products. There are several processes involved in the production of copper goods, including cutting, welding and ornamentation. The metal then has to be thoroughly cleaned before it is suitable for sale. Currently, only a small handful of artisans continue to practise this craft. However, local people are being encouraged to learn the skills needed to make ornate copper items which will be suitable for commercial sale.

Answer the following questions:

1. How are these traditional crafts being threatened? Byglobalization.
2. Why there is such a variety of historical crafts in Syria? **Because Syria's historical importance and its crucial location at the crossroads of several ancient trading routes.**
3. Why are copper artefacts useful to historians? **These items give us informationpeoples lived and interacted.**
4. Why is there a market in Aleppo for hand-made copper goods? **To ensure that this ancient craft does not vanish.**

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. having a special ability or talent. **Skilled**
6. bought goods from a foreign country. **Imported**
7. objects of cultural or historical interest. **artefacts**
8. buying and selling goods. **trade**
9. to disappear. **vanish**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Local artisans are trying hard to stop traditional crafts. **Local artisans strive to preserve these wonderful traditions.**
11. Massed-produced goods, which are imported from abroad, are more expensive than the hand made goods. **Cheaper.**

(4) It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them. If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed. So, because their roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are under constant attack from mammals, insects or birds, plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from these enemies. Here are some of the ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them. Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems. To protect themselves, they have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants. Other plants, like stinging nettles, can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves. There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison they contain is so powerful that it can kill any living thing which touches or eats them. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant. Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack it. Some plants, such as horse chestnut trees, are covered with a sticky substance, like wet paint, which can prevent insects from eating them. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects' feet or wings get stuck and they cannot escape.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do plants need to protect themselves? **Because plants are always..... animals want to feed on them .**
2. What do cactuses use to protect themselves from enemies? **They have sharp thorns.**
3. Which part of a nettle can hurt enemies? **The sharp hairs on their leaves.**
4. Where can the poison be found in the plants? **The poison can be in the leaves, the seedsother parts of the plant.**
5. How did cactuses adapt in dry climate? **By storing large quantities of water in their stems**

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. a small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow. **seeds**
6. Sharp pointed parts that grow on a plant. **Thorn**
7. the main part or large stem of a tree. **trunk**
- amounts. **Quantities**
- to injure. **hurt**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

7. Cactuses store irritating substances in their stems.....**cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems.**
- 8 A sticky substance which can allow insects to eat them. **A sticky substance which can prevent insects to eat them.**

(5) The Geneva Convention is a set of international laws that protect injured soldiers and civilians during war. The law makes sure that every person is treated well and with respect. The first treaty was written in 1864 but it is often changed due to different types of war. It was significantly updated in 1949 after World War Two. Syria is one of 200 countries in the world that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention. The agreement is important because during war a country might need help from neutral organisations to care for the wounded. The Red Crescent is one of the organisations that provides aid during times of war. It also helps injured people during peacetime. and you may have seen ambulances with the Red Crescent symbol in the street. Countries who follow the laws of the Geneva Convention must not attack civilians, and they are not allowed to fight someone who is already hurt. It is illegal to ignore these rules, and a country found guilty of committing war crimes will be tried in a court of law and can be severely punished. All soldiers, civilians and prisoners may receive medical help from doctors and nurses. They can be taken to a hospital without being attacked. Food can also be given to people involved in a conflict. Under the Geneva Convention it does not matter what religion, gender or nationality a person is or what his political views are; if someone is sick he must be treated without prejudice.

Answer the following questions:

1. How does the Geneva Convention help the victims of war? The law makes sure thatwell and with respect.
2. What is forbidden under the rules of Geneva Convention? They are not allowed to fight someone who is already hurt.
3. What is The Red Crescent? It is one..... aid during times of war. It also helps injured people during peacetime.

Find words in the text which mean:

4. People not in the army. Civilian.
5. To get something. receive
6. Very harshly. severely
7. a formal written agreement between two or more countries. treaty
8. against the law. Illegal
9. Help. aid

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Under the Geneva Convention people are treated according to their nationality and religion. Under the Geneva Convention it does not matter what religion, gender or nationality a person is or what his political views are.
11. The first treaty was changed because of different economic changes. The first treaty was written in 1864 but it is often changed due to different types of war.

(6) The Eden Project, which opened in the year 2000 is a living plant museum in the countryside in the south-west of England. It is a very popular attraction and millions of visitors come every year to see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment. Some plants grow outside, but many are in specially-built domes, called 'biomes', where the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled. The biomes are like giant greenhouses and one, The Humid Tropics biome, is the largest greenhouse in the world. It is over 55m high and 200m long and contains many thousands of exotic plants not found in England.

One of the purposes of the project is to show how dependent human beings are on plants and to educate people on the importance of preserving our natural environment. Aside from the plant life, the Eden Project has fascinating interactive exhibits for people of all ages. Many of the visitors are groups of school children and the Eden Project combines educational value with scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the Eden Project located? in the countryside in the south-west of England.
 2. What is special about the Eden Project? The Eden Project is a living plant museum.
 3. Why do people visit the Eden Project? To see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment.
 4. What is the educational purpose of the Eden Project? To educate people on of preserving our natural environment.
 5. What does the word 'it' in bold in the text above refer to? The Humid Tropics biome.
- Mention One of the purposes of the project? to show how dependent human beings are on plants.

Find words in the text which mean the following:

6. unusual, foreign. exotic
7. joins together. Combines
8. liked or known by many people. Popular
9. very large. Giant
9. keeping, preserving

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

7. The Eden Project is an art museum. The Eden Project is a living plant museum
8. The Humid Tropics biome, is the only greenhouse in England. The Humid Tropics biome, is the largest greenhouse in the world.

(7) The first paper was made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China. Although paper can be made from all kinds of materials, such as cotton fibers, grass or sugar cane, these days wood pulp is the material most commonly used to make 'new paper' - that is, paper which contains no old or recycled paper. The modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have persuaded us that we should recycle old paper. There is an increasing awareness in Syria of the need to recycle both paper and other materials. Paper-recycling containers can now be found in some parts of the country and some government agencies have begun paper recycling programs. Also, there is greater education in schools about the need to take care of our environment. Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not true that recycling paper saves trees. Trees are a commercially grown long-term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted. Also, papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making. Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in sustainable forests. Here are some of the facts related to producing recycled paper: A large proportion of household waste is paper or cardboard. About half of this is newspapers and magazines. For every tonne of paper used for recycling, we save 30,000 litres of water, 3,000-4,000 kwh of electricity and reduce air pollution. Recycling paper is less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites. This is because paper that is buried in the ground rots and produces methane, which is a powerful greenhouse gas. Despite our increasing dependence on information stored on computers, there will always be a demand for paper. In the interests of our environment, we have to make sure that we continue to recycle as much of it as possible.

Answer the following questions:

1. When/Where was the first paper made? The first paper was made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China.
2. What can paper be made from? paper be made from all kinds of materials, such as cotton fibers, grass or sugar cane.
3. Why is it harmful to bury paper in the ground? Because paper ...rots and produces methane, which is a powerful greenhouse gas

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. material or fabric used to make clothes. cloth
6. make something less. reduce

5. Decays. rots
7. causing damage. harmful

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. Grass is the most common material used to make new paper. wood pulp is the material most commonly 'new paper'
9. Methane is produced when paper is recycled. paper that is buried in the ground rots and produces methane.

(8) When large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to find better-paid jobs in towns and cities, the villages and farms they once lived in are often left empty. No one wants to buy homes there because they cannot make money out of them. This phenomenon, which is called rural depopulation, can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as to fewer people in country areas. One example of this phenomenon is the Garrigues area of Spain, about one hour's drive from Barcelona. The area has a Mediterranean climate, but because it is high and not close to the sea, winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an annual rainfall level of 482mm which falls in only 47 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, this was a successful agricultural area; on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was particularly well-known for its high-quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export. The population of the area was at its highest about 150 years ago, when a typical village might have 500 inhabitants, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants. But as farming became less and less profitable, and unemployment grew, the population began to move to the cities to find work. This trend started in 1860 and has continued to this day. Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, such as poor public services and deserted farms. In some parts of Europe in recent years, however, the move from the country to the city has been reversed as wealthy people move to the countryside to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do some people leave their villages? to find better-paid jobs in towns and cities.
2. Mention two characteristics of Garrigues? The area has a Mediterranean climate, it was a successful agricultural area;
3. Why did people start to move out of Garrigues? because farming became less and less profitable, and unemployment grew.
4. Why do wealthy people in Europe move to the countryside? to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life.
5. How does this affect the country areas? It can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as to fewer people in country areas

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. something that happens or exists. phenomenon
7. making money. profitable
8. people who live in a place. inhabitants

6. adjective to describe the countryside. rural
7. having too many people. overcrowding
9. empty because people have left. deserted

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Rural depopulation, can lead to overcrowding in countries. Rural depopulation, can lead to overcrowding in cities.
11. Nowadays, the majority of permanent inhabitants in Garrigues are young. Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people

(9) The capital city of a country is very often its greatest city, with the largest population and the most important administrative buildings. Capital cities house government offices, as well as embassies from other countries. They are also financial centres, containing national and international banks and other financial institutions. Damascus is no different from other capital cities in this respect – it is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Syria. With a population of around 5 million people, Damascus is the biggest city in Syria. The city has a rich history, and is considered the oldest city in the world. It has been continually inhabited for thousands of years. The commercial and administrative centre of the city is located in the modern part of the city, outside the ancient walls. Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil, is both similar to and different from Damascus. Like Damascus, it is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and institutions. However, unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil. The population of Brasilia is only around 2.5 million people, which is a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population. Built in the late 1950s, it is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960. It took over from Rio de Janeiro, which remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because it is so new, planners were able to strictly regulate its layout. It is divided into sectors, with specific zones for business, industry, government and residential areas

Answer the following questions:

1. What buildings are characteristics of capital cities? Government offices institutions.
2. Why is Damascus considered the oldest city in the world? Because It has been continually inhabited for thousands of years
3. What are the similarities between Damascus and Brasilia? They are both administrative..... key political buildings and institutions.
4. What are the differences between Damascus and Brasilia? unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil.

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. the offices of the representative of a foreign country. embassies/embassy 7. supervise or control. regulate
6. a small amount of something. fraction 8. An organization with an important role in the country. institution
9. related to buying and selling. commercial

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. The commercial and administrative centre of Damascus is inside the walls of the old city. The commercial ... outside the walls of the old city.
9. Both Brasilia and Damascus are the major economic and cultural centres of their countries. unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil

(10) The rainforest of the Amazon region of Brazil in South America covers five percent of the world's land surface and is home to at least 30 percent of the world's animals and plants. The area is also the home of 220,000 people from about 180 different tribes who live deep in the forest. The rainforest itself is an important environment but, because of its size and location, it also plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate. It does this by taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. Recently, however, large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down to make more land for farmers. In the last three years, for example, 70,000 square kilometres have been destroyed – this is the same as six football pitches every minute. Much of this destruction, which leaves the land dry and dusty, is illegal. Farmers use most of the new land to grow soya beans, which they export to other parts of the world to be used as animal food. Millions of chickens in western European countries are fed on South American soya beans. Increasingly, some soya beans are also being turned into food for human consumption, many vegetarian foods are based on soya beans. Other areas of the rainforest are cleared by ranchers who use the land for their cattle, by loggers who sell the valuable tropical hardwood from the trees they cut down, or by oil companies who are trying to find more oil. These activities help to improve the economy of the region, but at the expense of the future of the global environment. In addition to destroying ancient forests and changing the world's climate, deforestation is having a devastating effect on native populations who are dependent on the rainforest for everything they need, from food and tools to medicines and shelter.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why are the rainforests being cut down? Amazon rainforest have been cut down to make more land for farmers.
2. How does the rainforest control the climate? It does this by taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
3. What does the rainforest provide the native populations with? The rainforest provide food and tools to medicines and shelter.

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. send something for sale in another country. export 5. against the law. illegal
6. The eating or drinking of something. consuming 7. very destructive. devastating
8. affecting the whole world.. global 9. To make better. improve

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Farmers use grow soya beans, which they import to other parts of the world. Farmers.... they export to other parts of the world
11. Clearing the areas will be harmless to the global environment. Clearing the areas will be harmful to the global environment.

جسمة المراجعة لمادة اللغة الانكليزية للعام 2020 (الفرع العلمي) ا. ساري تميم ا. اسامة جديد النوران
 (11) Zoos exist all over the world because people want to see animals that they cannot see in their own country. They have always been popular, especially with children. However, some people believe that they are unnatural habitats and that keeping animals in zoos is cruel. In this essay, I will discuss some of the arguments for and against zoos. I will start by considering two arguments in favor of zoos. First of all, many people including environmentalists, believe that zoos help to protect animals which are endangered. In zoos all around the world, rare animals are bred so they increase in number and are saved from extinction. In China, numbers of the endangered giant panda have begun to increase following successful breeding in zoos. Eventually animals can be set free to live in the wild again. Secondly, zoos are educational. People who visit zoos can observe unusual animals up close and learn about their behavior. I will now move on to the arguments against zoos. The main objection to zoos is that at it is unnatural for wild animals to be kept in captivity. They often have to live in small cages where they cannot move about freely. Another argument against zoos is that they may be located in places where the climate is very different from the climate of the animal's country of origin. Personally, I do not have strong feeling about zoos. I believe they can help to protect and preserve endangered species, but I also think that it is wrong to force animals to live in unnatural conditions simply so that curious human beings can stare at them.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do people visit zoos? Because people want to see animals that they cannot see in their own country.
2. What does the word 'they' in bold in the text refer to? They refer to zoos.
3. Why has the number of giant panda increased? Because they follow successful breeding in zoos.
4. Why are zoos considered educational? Because People who visit zoos can observe unusual learn about their behavior.
5. Mention one argument against zoos? they are unnatural habitats and that keeping animals in zoos is cruel.

Find words in the text which mean the following:

6. A death of type of animal. extinction
7. placed or situated. located
8. see; watch. observe
9. argument against. objection

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. In China, after breeding the giant pandas in zoos, they are kept in captivity. In China, they can set free to live in the wild again.
11. One of the arguments that supports zoos is that they endangered rare animals. One of they can help to protect endangered rare animals.

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(12). Ahmad and I have just got home from a two-day visit to Apamea. It was only a short visit but I will remember it forever. Apamea is an ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River. There are extensive ruins which tourists can walk around and where they can learn about many different civilizations. We arrived on Tuesday evening and the first thing we did was set up our camp. The sky was very clear and we could see millions of stars. The next morning was very hot but we visited the Roman city. There were enormous columns and high walls which I thought were amazing. The next day was another scorching hot day and we climbed up the hill to the medieval citadel. I didn't think the ruins were as interesting, but the views from the top were incredible and we could see a long way across Syria. As the sun went down over the plain, we saw the buildings change colour, from a dark red to pink and purple. It was an amazing sight I will never forget.

Answer the following questions

1. Where is Apamea located? Apamea is an ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River.
2. Why do tourists visit Apamea? tourists can walk around and where they can learn about many different civilizations.
3. What can you see in the Roman city? There were enormous columns and high walls
4. How did they reach the citadel? we climbed up the hill to the medieval citadel.

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. a flat area of land. Plain
6. Impossible to believe. incredible
7. ancient. very old

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. Apamea is an ancient site and it is too far from the Orontes River. Apamea is an ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River.
9. the views from the top were ugly and we couldn't see a long way across Syria. the views from the top were incredible and we could see a long way across Syria.

(13) In 1953, Edmund Hillary became the first person to reach the summit of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world at 8,848 m. Hillary, from New Zealand, and his Nepalese climbing companion, Tenzing Norgay were part of the 9th British expedition to attempt to reach the summit. Over 350 people took part in the expedition that set out from Kathmandu in April 1953. There were Sherpas, doctors, cooks, porters and many others. There were eleven climbers in total and they climbed in groups of two. Hillary and Norgay left the camp to climb to the summit on May 28th, and for much of the climb they had to overcome extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of oxygen. Temperatures were below freezing point and they were at constant risk of getting frostbite. The two men did not have the same sophisticated equipment that is used today, and the extremely high altitude could have caused serious medical problems. They made it to the top where they took the photograph that proved they had reached the highest point on earth. Hillary was a modest man and attributed his success to the whole team who supported him throughout the attempt. News reached the United Kingdom just before the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and the team of climbers received special medals and international recognition. Hillary was a born explorer and conquering Everest was the first in a series of achievements. He led an expedition to the South Pole and scaled several other peaks in the Himalayas. He later established the Himalayan Trust, an organization committed to helping the Nepalese Sherpa communities. The trust has helped to build hospitals and schools and has improved communication transport link to the area.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many people took part in the 9th British expedition to Everest? Over 350 people took part in the expedition
2. What difficulties did they have to overcome during their climb? extreme cold, strong winds, dangerously low levels of oxygen.
3. What did Hillary and Tensing do at the summit of Mount Everest? They took the photograph that proved they highest point on earth.
4. What did Hillary do to improve the lives of Nepalese Sherpa communities? He later established Transport link to the area.

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. height. **altitude**
6. very great or severe. **extreme**
7. injury caused to the body by very cold temperatures. **frostbite.**
8. staying the same / not change. **constant**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

9. Before Hillary, many people had managed to reach Mount Everest. **Before Hillary, nobody had managed to reach Mount Everest.**
10. Hillary set up a charity to improve the lives of people in his country, New Zealand. **Hillary set up a charity to improve the lives of the Nepalese Sherpa communities.**

ملاحظة تم وضع اول ١٢ نص لأهميتهم والباقي حسب الأهمية هم

13. الحيوانات ومواطنها	18. النوم
14. الغازات الدفينة	19. لماذا الناس يقادرون أوطانهم
15. اطعام الدجاج يدمر المناخ	20. البلدة المحنصرة
16. انتصار سباق فرنسا الدراجات	21. المشاكل والمخاطر المتعلقة بالكمبيوتر
17. جرائم الكمبيوتر	22. غزلان الرمال

(4) Not many people work in space at any one time, as crews on a space station are always as small as possible. It means that there are very few people to do all the technical, scientific and domestic jobs. Everyone shares the huge **workload** and the tiny living area. The crew are all **qualified** scientists who have important work to do. But they also live in a small area that they need to keep clean and they need to prepare food, maintain the systems on board and still fit in enough time between their main jobs to get enough sleep and enough exercise. The astronauts carry out the cleaning in between their main duties; they clean the meal area, change the air **purification** system's filters, collect the rubbish and wipe down the walls and floors. Each astronaut also has maintenance roles, looking after important systems. On board the ISS, the environmental control and life support systems control elements such as atmospheric pressure, oxygen levels and water recycling. Often, maintaining these important controls involves working on the outside of the space station in a space suit which itself has to protect the astronaut from space and provide the means for a human to live for a few hours (such as oxygen).

*Choose the correct answer:

8. The technical and domestic jobs on a space station are done by.....

- a. one astronaut b. all astronauts c. robots

9. Astronauts do the cleaning their duties.

- a. after they finish b. before they start c. during the performance of

*Match the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

10. well trained. qualified

11. the removal of dirty or harmful substances purification.

*Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

12. On a space station, the crew's number ... are always as small as possible.

13. One of the maintenance roles of an astronaut is... working on the outside of the space station and , looking after the environmental control and life support systems.

(5) Naguib Mahfouz was an Egyptian novelist who became one of the most famous writers in the Arab world when he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1988. The award raised the profile of Arabic literature and Mahfouz's books were **subsequently** translated into many languages. Mahfouz wrote thirty **novels**, over one hundred short stories, dozens of film scripts and more than two hundred articles. His first novels explored Egyptian history and were intended to be part of a monumental cycle of thirty books charting the entire history of Egypt. The project was never completed but Mahfouz often dealt with history, society and politics in his work. Mahfouz was an experimental writer and is credited with modernising Arabic literature. His epic Cairo **Trilogy**, which most critics consider to be his masterpiece, is a huge work of around 1,500 pages. Each volume is named after a street in Cairo: Palace Walk (1956), Palace of Desire (1957) and Sugar Street (1957). The trilogy charts the life of three generations of the Abd al-Jawad family, spanning the period from 1917 to the end of the Second World War. The books are remarkable because in them Mahfouz handles a huge cast of well-drawn characters with great skill and masters the Arabic novel form, which had only come into being a few years previously.

* Choose the correct answer:

8. Mahfouz liked to

- a. try new things b. imitate others c. write in a traditional ways

9. Naguib Mahfouz wrote novels.

- a. Thirteen b. twenty c. thirty

* Match the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

10. A series of three parts of literary works. Trilogy

11. A long written story. novel

*Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

12. Mahfouz's books were translated into many languages after he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1988.

13. He not only wrote novels but also... wrote over one hundred short stories, dozens of film scripts and more than two hundred articles.

جلسة المراجعة لمادة اللغة الانكليزية للعام 2020 (الفرع العلمي) أ. ساري تميم أ. أسامة جديد

(8) The modern world is defined by IT, or Information Technology. The term 'Information Technology emerged in the 1970s, but it can in fact be traced back to World War II, when the military and early computer specialists worked together to develop electronics, computers and information theory. Information Technology has a broad remit encompassing the design, development, implementation and management of computer-based information systems; particularly software applications and computer hardware. In short, IT deals with the use of computers and computer software to convert, store, process, transmit and retrieve information securely. IT comprises various disciplines: Data Management, Computer Networking, Software and Computer Engineering are all crucial components. In recent years, the field has ballooned through advances in computer applications and the Internet, to include mobile telephones, computer games and video technology as well as new ways of sharing, processing and storing information electronically. The abbreviation ICT – Information and Communication Technology – which refers explicitly to electronic communication, is thus an increasingly familiar term. In a matter of decades, computers have developed from large, bulky machines to highly sophisticated devices that fit in the palm of your hand. Computers are evolving as rapidly as the ways in which people use them; one electronics company is developing a refrigerator that, when it is empty, emails a shopping list to the nearest supermarket!

Choose the correct answer:

8. the military and early computer specialists worked.....
a. individually b. with government c. with each other.

9. The first early computers were.....
a. sophisticated b. bulky c. small

*Match the underlined words from the text to the definition below:

10. got bigger and bigger. ballooned

11. appeared / came out. emerged

*Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

12. The term IT expanded in recent years to... Include mobile telephones, computer games and video technology as well as new ways of sharing, processing and storing information electronically.

13. IT can be dated back to... World War II, when the military and early computer specialists worked together to develop electronics, computers and information theory.

(9) Over one hundred million websites, made up of billions of web pages, now exist. The Internet has transformed the way people communicate with each other and access information, and continues to evolve every day. Recent scholarship suggests that by 2020, the Internet will be a thriving low-cost network of billions of devices, accessible to anyone, anywhere. Some Internet professionals also predict that it will provide a reality parallel to our own. Virtual Reality will allow people to live, work and interact with others in an electronic world, driven by the Internet. Some fear, however, that Virtual Reality will encourage people to opt out of human society, creating a world of two halves, with those in Virtual Reality losing touch with the realities of the real world. Today, designers and inventors are using the Internet in increasingly innovative ways. Two students at Keio University in Japan have recently produced the Internet Umbrella. The umbrella's handle contains a projector that displays images from the Internet onto the underside of the umbrella's canopy. The umbrella is also fitted with a Global Positioning System that allows carriers to find their way, wherever they are, while looking at a three-dimensional map projected into the umbrella above them. Even large companies, when developing their products, use the Internet to interact with their customers. A prominent sports-shoe manufacturer is inviting the public to design trainers online. The design is then sent electronically to a factory, where it is made to the customer's specifications. It is certain that the Internet, and Information Technology in general, will continue to transform the world we live in, in ways we have yet to imagine.

Choose the correct answer:

8. The Internet umbrella Users to find their way.
a. helps b. prevents c. fails

9. Some Internet experts expect that it will provide a reality to our own one.
a. similar b. different c. various

Match the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

10. to be side by side with the same continuous distance. parallel

11. to become successful or strong and healthy. thriving

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

12. The projector in the Internet umbrella shows ----. images from the Internet onto the underside of the umbrella's canopy.

13. By 2020 the Internet will ... the Internet will be a thriving, low-cost network of accessible to anyone, anywhere.

السؤال الثالث (الكلمة المفقودة)

ملاحظة: يأتي مقطع أو مجموعة من الجمل، في كل جملة فراغ يجب كتابة كلمة في هذا الفراغ. ما يلي مجموعة من الكلمات التي يمكن أن تكون الكلمة المفقودة التي يجب كتابتها في الفراغ.

1. Adverbs : since / for / yet / ever / never / before/ just / already
2. The articles: (a / an / the)
3. Relative pronouns: (who -which - whose - whom - where -that)
4. Prepositions: (in - on - at - of - from - for - with)
5. Modal Verbs : (will - would - shall - should - can - could - may - might - must)
6. Conjunctions : (and - but - or - so - because - while - whereas)
7. Helping Verbs -is- am - are - was - were - be - been - being - have - has
- 8 - this - that - these - those - I - me - my - you - your - he - him - his - she - her - they
- them - their we - us - our

(1)- We're really enjoying our holiday <u>in</u> Lattakia. Yesterday we went swimming in the Mediterranean. It was the first time I had swum in the sea <u>and</u> it was really exciting! There <u>are</u> hundreds of species of fish and plants. We spotted <u>some</u> really colorful fish.	(11)-Techno-criminals send viruses <u>which</u> can seriously damage computers <u>and</u> the information <u>they</u> contain. Computers can <u>be</u> used pass on confidential information more easily <u>than</u> meetings <u>or</u> telephone conversations.
(2)- In Syria, my family lived <u>in</u> a lovely apartment, which <u>was</u> provided by my father's new job. My father helped to run <u>an</u> engineering firm that built bridges. We went to an international school <u>and</u> attended school with children from all over <u>the</u> world.	(12)- Omar and Mazen <u>are</u> driving across the Syrian desert in their 4x4 vehicle when a sandstorm, very common in the area, blows up. There is nothing <u>they</u> can do about the weather and unfortunately sand gets into <u>the</u> engine. Despite their best efforts, the engine simply will not start and so they are forced to change <u>their</u> plans.
(3)- One of the <u>most</u> important issues in the 21st century is the scarcity of fresh water. A lack of water presents major hurdles <u>to</u> human development. Aside from fulfilling <u>our</u> need to drink, fresh water also plays a central role <u>in</u> agricultural production.	(13)-In the early 19th century, <u>the</u> most important economic activity in Ireland <u>was</u> agriculture. But the farmers were poor and <u>they</u> used old-fashioned methods. <u>Because</u> they heard that they could earn four times as much abroad, some farmers emigrated.
(4)- Hinault <u>was</u> encouraged <u>to</u> write a book <u>for</u> aspiring professional cyclists, giving <u>them</u> tips <u>and</u> realistic advice <u>about</u> how <u>to</u> reach the top. His story shows that becoming <u>the</u> best in any field <u>is</u> a challenge that requires a lot of determination <u>and</u> dedication.	(14)- In Syria you will rarely find 'old people's homes'. When our parents get old, my sister and I <u>will</u> help look after them. Traditional values teach sons and daughters to honour <u>their</u> fathers and mothers and show love <u>and</u> care to them as they grow old.
(5)- Damascus is located in the south-west <u>of</u> Syria, near the Anti-Lebanon Mountains. The city <u>has</u> a long history and was occupied <u>by</u> many peoples before becoming <u>the</u> Syrian capital.	(15)- In 1975 my family left England on <u>an</u> aeroplane. Five hours later we arrived in Damascus, Syria. My mother <u>was</u> worried about the plane journey because she is scared of flying. But there was no turbulence <u>and</u> she slept through the trip.
(6)- Obviously, city life <u>has</u> its disadvantages, like the noise, the traffic and the crowds <u>of</u> people, but these things don't worry <u>me</u> too much. I don't drive, <u>so</u> traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me.	(16)-I was walking through town the other day, <u>when</u> suddenly I thought about my friend Tareq. I hadn't seen <u>him</u> for several weeks and I wondered what he was doing I took out my mobile phone, when somebody bumped <u>into</u> me. The person <u>who</u> bumped into me was my friend Tareq!
(7)- I think I've found <u>the</u> perfect place for you. It's a palatial villa in <u>a</u> green suburban area that would really suit your needs. I know you've <u>been</u> complaining about the noise in your current apartment, <u>so</u> the location of the new one would <u>be</u> a great improvement.	(17)- For the last 200 years people have been using enormous quantities of fossil fuels <u>and</u> coal, gas and oil. When these fuels <u>are</u> burnt, they produce large amounts of carbon dioxide and this keeps <u>more</u> of the sun's heat in. The result is that the temperature of the Earth is rising year <u>by</u> year.
(8)-I <u>was</u> born in the country, and for the first eighteen years of <u>our</u> life I lived there. My family's farm was in the middle of nowhere, five kilometres from our nearest neighbours and ten from <u>the</u> nearest school, shops <u>and</u> post office.	(18)- Greenchester was a good place to live. It <u>had</u> parks, forests and lakes where people spent their free time. It was a very clean place <u>because</u> everybody recycled all their rubbish. But one morning <u>the</u> people of Greenchester woke up to find <u>that</u> during the night their town had turned grey.
(9)-Until 1953, nobody <u>had</u> climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. <u>Then</u> in 1953, the mountaineer Edmund Hillary <u>and</u> the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay succeeded <u>in</u> reaching the summit.	(19)- <u>In</u> the modern world, experts frequently tell us <u>that</u> what we eat affects how healthy we are and <u>how</u> long we live. But most people like food and want to eat the things <u>they</u> enjoy

(10)- Thanks for the email. It's not long now till we go, is it? I've been making a few last-minute preparations this morning. I've decided what clothes and other personal things to take, but obviously we need to decide about the things we need for camping.

(20)- In recent years migration into Europe and Russia has increased sharply, while in many other parts of the world numbers have fallen. In Australia, since 1945 over six million people have arrived to settle. In each ten-year period from 1950 to 2000, over a million migrants entered the country.

(21)- Animals live everywhere on Earth, in every terrain and in all climates. The place where an animal lives is called its habitat and most animals can only survive in one or two different habitats. Some animals migrate between two habitats at different times of the year.

(25)- I didn't think the ruins were as interesting, but the views from the top were incredible and we could see a long way across Syria. As the sun went down over the plain, we saw the buildings change colour, from a dark red to pink and purple. It was an amazing sight I will never forget.

(22)- Zoos exist all over the world because people want to see animals that they cannot see in their own country. The main objection to zoos is that it is unnatural for wild animals to be kept in captivity. They often have to live in small cages where they cannot move about freely. I believe that they can help to protect and preserve endangered species.

(26)- In some parts of Europe in recent years, the move from the country to the city has been reversed as wealthy people move to the countryside to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life. Some are moving permanently, but many are buying holiday or weekend homes which are empty for much of the year.

(23)- Apamea is an ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River. There are extensive ruins which tourists can walk around and where they can learn about many different civilisations.

(27)- Sleep allows us to recharge our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day. If we have slept well, we should wake up in the morning feeling alert and rested. People who have been deprived of sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities.

(24)- Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh. In these places, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals. It can create conditions which produce strong winds and dangerous wildfires and this leads to even greater pressure on the Earth's most precious resource, water.

(28)- The amount of sleep human beings need varies from individual to individual. We know that most adults need about 8 hours of sleep a day, but this number can vary greatly. Exactly how much we need depends on several factors, including our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up.

(29) Ibrahim usually arrives at work on time, so his boss didn't know what to make of it when he was an hour late one morning. He thought he might make up an excuse, but decided he must be honest.

(30) Sleep has an important effect on our bodies. If we sleep well, we can wake up in the morning feeling alert and rested. People who have been deprived of sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities.

(31) In the city of Aleppo there is a market dedicated to protecting hand-made copper goods, to ensure that this ancient craft does not vanish. Copper artefacts have been discovered all over the region.

(32) Hillary later established the Himalayan Trust, an organisation committed to helping the Nepalese Sherpa communities. The trust has helped to build hospitals and schools and has improved communication and transport links to the area.

(33) The rainforest itself is an important environment because it plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate. Large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down to make more land for farmers.

السؤال الرابع في الامتحان

Fill in spaces with words from the list. Use each word once only.

المسؤال الرابع املا الفراغات بكلمات من القائمة مستخدما الكلمة مرة واحدة

1. child- flying- doctor- favourite- world-

Galileo was a starry-eyed He often imagined himself through the clouds. He was sent away to school to become a, but he didn't learn easily. His subject was mathematics. He believed that it could be the key to understanding the around him.

2. age- discovery- swinging- time- hitting- point

At the of eighteen, Galileo made his first He was in a church when he heard a strange noise. He noticed that the oil lamp was backwards and forwards. He also heard the lamp chain against the wall, and it seemed to him that they were both moving at the same

3. lead- ropes- father- higher -weights- other

He took two pieces of that were of the same weight and tied them to two of equal length. He fixed the ropes to a chair. He gave his one rope to hold at the end with the weight; he held the other rope than his father's. They let go of the at the same time.

4. against- death - own- rest - careful- germs

Today we can protect ourselves..... many illnesses that once meant to thousands of people. This is because of the work of a famous French scientist who suffered much in his life so that others might live. Louis Pasteur was a bright boy, although his teachers said he was slow and always behind the of his class. The reason for this was simple: Louis was very in everything he did.

5. dying - trouble - attack - killing - whole - get

When the silkworms began and France's silk-makers were losing money, they turned to Pasteur for help. He found the Certain living germs, called bacteria, attacked the silkworm eggs. 'These same germs, or ones like them, can food, animals and even people he said. 'We must learn how to fight them. We must kill the germs without the animals or people.' Pasteur found a way to kill the germs on silkworm eggs and the country was thankful.

6. during- believed - fight - become - vaccinations - with

But his years of work three of his own children died. Even in his sadness he that other children's lives could be saved if he could stop germs from spreading. Next he helped farmers to germs that were killing their chickens. He also went one step further: he made the germs weak and fed the chickens with the weak germs. They did not ill; their own bodies went to work against the germ. Then they were safe from any more attacks from the same germ. Thus began Pasteur's plan of to stop illness.

7. success - chance - bitten - meant - weaker - which

It was a with animals. 'But what about people?' Pasteur wondered. While he was asking himself this question, he had a to answer it. A woman brought him her son, who had been by a mad dog. In those days, such a bite slow and painful death. But the child's mother heard of Pasteur's work with such dogs; he got out the germs from the dogs' mouths and made a form of the same germ.

8. weak - began - illnesses - carried - before - germs

Pasteur put these germs into the boy's body fourteen times and he lived! Doctors heard of Pasteur's work. They to be more careful. They stopped putting people with different kinds of in the same room. Germs could be, they thought, from one person to the other. They also took more time to clean their hands, the beds and the rooms, to kill germs they spread.

9. pay - scientist - honors - secret - where - after

Mary worked to get money to for her lessons. She became the most famous woman of her time. That is the story of Marie Curie's life. She did not mind working and she took little notice of the that were given to her in later years. This was the of her greatness. Marie was born in 1867. Her name was Marie Sklodovska then. She lived in Poland her father was a teacher.

10. quick - better - leave - successful - won - after

Everyone soon saw that Marie had a mind. When she was quite young, she loved nothing than to spend hours reading books. But her body was thin and weak, so her mother often asked her to her lessons and play out in the sun. Marie's mother died when her youngest daughter was only ten. From then on, Marie knew that she would have to work hard at her lessons if she wanted to be in her life. She studied very hard and top honours at her school.

11. studying- earn- thought - tears - pay- some

Marie and her older sister, Bronya, dreamed of in France at the Sorbonne. Their father, however, did not enough money to send them there. It was Marie who of a plan: she would teach at home and send money to Bronya. After her sister finished studying in Paris, she could get work and send Marie the money to study there herself. With in their eyes the girls parted, and Marie worked very hard for six years to for her sister's studies.

12. married - worked - light - experiments - respect - thought

At last it was Marie's turn, but by the time she got to France, her sister was and could not give her much help. Again Marie She studied in a small room without heat or She lived on bread and tea most of the time, but all she ever thought of was mathematics and science. This was her world, and above all, she liked her It was in Paris that she met and married Pierre Curie, a young scientist who had already earned

13. their - damp - objects - power - separate - believe

Together they made experiments in an old wooden house that was too cold and for their health. They knew that some elements in the world gave off a strange power that could go through other They found more of this in some elements than in others, which made them believe that it must be a new element itself. For four years they tried experiments to this powerful new element.

14. hidden - contained - discovery - further - treating - which

Then they found something they called radium. Its power was very much greater than the power in other elements. The Curies were given the Nobel Prize for their great, but they were too ill to go to Stockholm themselves to receive it. They used the money for experiments on the uses of radium. They found it could be used in diseases.

15. suddenly - post - continued - history - power - world

Pierre died just after he had been offered a good at the Sorbonne. Marie Curie was given the post. She thus became the first woman ever to teach there. She their work and made many more important discoveries. In 1911 she received another Nobel Prize. It is the only time in that two Nobel Prizes have been given to the same person. Marie Curie discovered a hidden power and gave it to the world. It was this same, however, that killed her in 1934.

16. curious - enjoyed - store - fire - would

A great fire burned before the eyes of a six-year-old boy. He every minute of it, even though it was his father's that burned to the ground. Later he said that he had started the himself. 'But why?' shouted his father. 'I just wanted to see what it do,' came his son's reply.

17. learned - discovered - curious - questions - different

This was the first of Thomas Alva Edison's experiment. It failed; so did hundreds more. But even when he failed, Edison something. 'I get result in everything I try,' he said once in later life. 'I've several things that won't work!' Tom Edison was born with a mind. It made him ask himself while he was still very young. He stayed in school for only three months because he was so from the rest of the children there.

18. age - laboratory - powder - wanted - gas

His mother taught him at home and gave him many books to read. By the of ten, it was clear that Tom wanted to be a scientist. He set up a at home and began his own experiments. Few children even liked to play with Tom because he was different. One afternoon he gave some to a friend, who later became ill, 'I'm sorry,' said young Tom, 'but I only to see if it would form enough in his stomach to make him fly.'

19. newspapers - laboratory - allowed - whistle - right

Edison's first work was selling on a train. He did not want to waste his time between stations, so he set up a moving on the train. Here he worked until one day a fire broke out and Tom was not to work on the train any more. Next, he set up his own telegraph station and sent out messages by using a train At this point in his life, a rich man paid him forty thousand dollars for the to make all the things he had invented.

جلسة المراجعة لمادة اللغة الانكليزية للعام 2020 (الفرع العلمي) ا. ساري تميم ا. أسامة جديد

20. pressed - silence - government - ships - calls
 On March 27, 1899, Marconithe key on his wireless at a small village on the coast of France. After a few minutes of dead, a sound returned from the channel at Dover, England: 'Your message was received. Very good.' The British helped Marconi to set up wireless stations all along the coast. He also put some of his machines on One night during a bad storm at sea, two ships were in trouble and sent out calls for help. Marconi's wireless stations on the shore received the and sent help at once. All the men were saved.

السؤال الخامس في الامتحان

V Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers . write at least three words for each question: السؤال الخامس أكمل الحوار التالي بكتابة أسئلة وأجوبة مناسبة . اكتب على الأقل ثلاثة كلمات لكل سؤال

Question making السؤال تكوين	
When (متى)	تسأل عن الزمن ← in the morning, ten minutes ago, yesterday, in 1950
Where (أين)	تسأل عن المكان ← in the country, in the city, to school
How (كيف)	تسأل عن الحال أو الطريقة التي يتم بها الشيء (كيف) ← carefully, very quickly, by bus, on foot, on camels
Why (لماذا)	تسأل عن السبب ← because, ...
What (ماذا)	تسأل عن المفعول به غير العاقل ← a new camera, History,
Who (من)	تسأل عن المفعول به العاقل ← my father, my friend Ali
How much (كم سعر)	تسأل عن السعر ← 2000 Syrian Pounds.
How many (كم عدد)	تسأل عن العدد ويأتي بعدها اسم معدود جمع والذي تحذفه
How long (منذ متى)	السؤال عن مدة من الزمن ← (since, for, + مدة زمنية) for four years.
How often (كم مرة أو كل متى)	السؤال عن التكرار ← (once, twice, three times)
How old (كم عمر)	← fifteen years old.
What (is / was) the weather like?	السؤال عن أحوال الطقس ← cold / hot....

ترتيب الحوارات حسب الأهمية 7-3-4-1

(1) Saleh:? Ali: Apamea is located on the bank of the Orontes river. Saleh:? Ali: Yes, I have visited it many times. Saleh:? Ali: I usually stay there for over a week. Saleh: Why do tourists visit Apamea? Ali:	(2) Lina:? Rama: My sister had a job interview last Saturday. Lina:? Rama: she is going to work in a big company. Lina:? Rama: She will work about ten hours a day. Lina: What is your advice to her? Rama:
(3) ③ Sara:? Ruba: My father works for an oil company in Canada. Sara:? Ruba: We have been living in Canada for ten years. Sara:? Ruba: We came to Damascus to visit our relatives. Sara: How did you find life in Canada? Ruba:	(4) ② Maria:? Sofia: We have been playing football for three years. Maria:? Sofia: We usually play in the school playground. Maria:? Sofia: We played against a team from a nearby school. Maria: How often do you play football? Sofia:

ملاحظة عند السؤال عن الفاعل نستخدم الفاعل بكلمة الاستفهام المناسبة ونضع الفعل بصيغته المفرد

<p>(5) Mazen:? Rami: I attended a concert in my school last week. Mazen:? Rami: Yes, I have enjoyed it a lot. Mazen:? Rami: The musicians played classical music. Mazen: How often does your school have such parties? Rami:</p>	<p>(6) Samer:? Nada: Al Razi was a scientist. Samer:? Nada: He lived in the 11th century. Samer:? Nada: He wrote many books about medicine. Samer: How can we reward geniuses in our country? Nada:</p>
<p>(7) ④ Maher:? Anas: People in Syria are using computers for activities at home, at school or at work. Maher:? Anas: Yes, using computers can have some disadvantages Maher:? Anas: Sitting for long periods of time on computers can hurt your eyes Maher: What are other disadvantages of using computers ? Anas:</p>	<p>(8) Maher:? Anas: Kangaroos are animals which carry their young in a pouch. Maher:? Anas: They live in open plains. Maher:? Anas: Tree kangaroos are different from other animals because they can't move very fast. Maher: How can we protect wild animals from extinction? Anas:</p>

السؤال السادس في الامتحان

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets:

السؤال السادس أعد كتابة الجمل التالية وفق المطلوب بين قوسين

حالة
 عادة

(don't have) → had

فعل التمني (I wish)

دائماً بعد (I wish) الزمن الماضي

Am	→	weren't	→	would	VI-VI+s	→	wouldn't+V0
Is	→	won't	→	would		→	didn't+V0
Are	→	would	→	would		→	
am not\ aren't\ isn't	→	were	→	could	(Don't\ doesn't)	→	would

too → so

نضع الجملة كما هي مسبوقه I wish مع اجراء التحويلات في الجدول السابق

الحالات الشاذة هي (don't have >>>>had) (has>>>>had'n')

- The weather is too hot.(I wish.....)
- I'm very shy about talking in public.(use "I wish".....)
- I'm not old enough to go to university.(start with "I wish")
- My sister spends many hours talking on the phone.(I wish.....)
- I can't sleep at night.(start with I wish)
- My friend won't give me my CD back.(start with I wish)
- I don't have my glasses with me.(I wish...)
- People drive too fast in the city center.(start with I wish)
- Hani speaks really quickly.(start with I wish)
- I can't ride a bike.(I wish...)
- Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough.(start with I wish)
- I can't drive a car.(I wish.....)
- He has lost his keys.(start with I wish)

جلسة المراجعة لامادة اللغة الانكليزية للعام 2020 (الفرع العلمي) ا. ساري تميم ا. اسامة جديد

(المبنى للمجهول) Passive voice

- يستخدم المبنى للمجهول عادة اذا كان الفاعل الحقيقي غير معروف او أننا غير مهتمين بذكره.
 لتحويل جملة من المبنى للمعلوم (active) الى المبنى للمجهول (passive) نقوم بالخطوات التالية:
1. نحدد الفاعل - والفعل - والمفعول به و تتممة الجملة .
 2. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة مكان الفاعل. وننتبه اذا كان مفرد فهو بحاجة الى فعل مفرد واذا كان جمع فهو بحاجة الى فعل جمع
 3. نعول الفعل من صيغة المبنى للمعلوم الى صيغة المبنى للمجهول حسب الجدول التالي:

الفعل بصيغة المبنى للمعلوم	الفعل بصيغة المبنى للمجهول
الحاضر البسيط: VI + (s)	1- الحاضر البسيط: is / am / are + V3
الماضي البسيط: V2	2- الماضي البسيط: was / were + V3
الحاضر المستمر: is / am / are + V-ing	3- الحاضر المستمر: is / am / are + being + V3
الماضي المستمر: was / were + V-ing	4- الماضي المستمر: was / were + being + V3
الحاضر التمام: have / has + V3	5- الحاضر التمام: have / has + been + V3
الماضي التمام: had + V3	6- الماضي التمام: had + been + V3

4. إذا اردنا ذكر الفاعل الحقيقي في جملة المبنى للمجهول لاهميته نضع الفاعل الحقيقي بعد الفعل المبنى للمجهول مسبوقاً بحرف الجر (by).
 أما إذا كان الفاعل الحقيقي ضميراً مثل (I , you , they,...) يحذف ولا داع لذكره مرة أخرى.
 5. تكمل بما بقي في الجملة أي الكلمات التي تكون عادة بعد المفعول به.

1. Farmers grow many salad crops. (make passive voice)
2. People hunt elephants for their tusks. (make passive voice)
3. The storm damaged a lot of crops in the countryside. (make passive voice)
4. Shopkeepers sell a lot of items in the souks of Damascus. (make passive voice)
5. Sami has written two stories. (make passive voice)
6. The government had rejected previous plans to build a tunnel. (make passive voice)
7. Many countries recycle large quantities of rubbish every year. (make passive voice)
8. Engineers were planning the Laerdal Tunnel. (make passive voice)
9. The government built new schools in the city. (make passive voice)
10. The organization has created special protected wildlife areas. (make passive voice)
11. Some birds make the nests from grass. (make passive voice)
12. The scientists found a new way to recycle rubbish. (make passive voice)
13. The engineers discussed the project next month. (make passive voice)
14. People are cutting down forests because we need more farming land. (make passive voice)
15. Burning rubbish causes pollution. (make passive voice)
16. Camouflage protects sand gazelles from predators. (make passive voice)
17. Elephants have changed the natural environment. (make passive voice)

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

* عند التحويل من كلام مباشر الى كلام منقول يجب استخدام أفعال قول أشهرها: said, told, added, replied لنقل الجمل العادية، وفعل asked لنقل الأسئلة.

أولاً - نقل الجمل العادية (الخبرية):

١ - نبدأ بجملته القول التي تعطى لنا عادة، مثال:

٢ - نقوم بتبديل الحالات التالية بحسب ضمير المتكلم الذي يبدأ جملة القول.

He said

	قيل النقل	بعد النقل
Pronouns الضمائر	I We Me Us	he/ she they him/her them
Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	my our	his/ her their
Time References اشارات زمنية	Tomorrow Yesterday Last night	The following(next) day The day before The night before
Place Reference اشارات مكانية	here	there
Tenses الازمنة	حاضر بسيط (V1/V1+s) Go/goes Am/is/are Can Will Have-has Don't- does n't Play Break ماضي بسيط (V2) Was/were went	ماضي بسيط (V2) Went Was/were Could Would Had Didn't Played Broke ماضي تام (had+V3) Had been Had gone

ثانياً - نقل الأسئلة: عند نقل سؤال يحتوي على الأفعال المساعدة (do-does-did) نقوم بالخطوات التالية

I asked him wanted to know/wondered/enquired

١ - نبدأ بجملته القول التي تعطى لنا مثال:

٢ - اذا لم نبدأ بكلمة استفهام نضع كلمة (if) بعد جملة النقل مثل: I asked him if.....

٣ - نقوم بتبديل الضمائر التالية بحسب الضمير أو الشخص الذي يسأل (ضمير المفعول به)

اذا وجدنا الضمير him فإننا نحول: you ← he و الضمير your ← his
اذا وجدنا الضمير her فإننا نحول: you ← she و الضمير your ← her
اذا وجدنا الضمير them فإننا نحول: you ← they و الضمير your ← their
اذا وجدنا الضمير me فإننا نحول: you ← I و الضمير your ← my
اذا وجدنا الضمير us فإننا نحول: you ← we و الضمير your ← our

٤ - اذا احتوى السؤال على الأفعال المساعدة do / does نحذفها ونقلب الفعل العادي الى التصريف الثاني

~~do you live with a friend?~~ I asked him if he lived with a friend.

٥ - اذا احتوى السؤال على الفعل المساعد did نحذفه ونقلب الفعل العادي الى had + V3

~~did you live with a friend?~~ I asked him if he had lived with a friend.

٦ - علامة الاستفهام تصبح نقطة .

ملاحظة : بعد to المصدرية لا نحول الفعل ويبقى كما هو

ثالثا - نقل الأسئلة: عند نقل سؤال يحتمل على أفعال مساعدة ما حدا (do-does-did) نقوم بالخطوات التالية

1 - نبدأ بجملة القول التي تحيط لنا، مثال:
 2 - إذا لم نبدأ بكلمة استفهام نضع كلمة (if, weather) بعد جملة النقل مثل: I asked him if.....
 3 - نقوم بتبديل الضمانر التالية بعصب الضمير أو الشخص الذي يسأل (ضمير المفعول به) في جملة النقل
 إذا وجدنا الضمير him فإنتنا نحول: you
 إذا وجدنا الضمير her فإنتنا نحول: you
 إذا وجدنا الضمير them فإنتنا نحول: you
 إذا وجدنا الضمير me فإنتنا نحول: I
 إذا وجدنا الضمير us فإنتنا نحول: we
 4 - إذا وجدنا أفعال مساعدة أخرى غير do, does, did مثل can, have, is, ... فلا نحدقها، وإنما نقلها إلى الماضي

أي تصحيح الأفعال المساعدة السابقة ... could, had, was وفي حال وجد فعل عادي بعدها يبقو بنفس الصيغة دون تغيير.

I asked him what he was doing.
 What are you doing?

5 - علامة الاستفهام تصبح نقطة .

- (They said)
1. We are reading a book..... (He asked me)
2. Do you like your school? (He asked us)
3. Did you enjoy your holiday? (They asked them)
4. When did you get back? (He said)
5. My parents spent every day of their life..... (I asked him)
6. Was it easy to find work? (They said)
7. We came very late last night..... (He said)
8. We visited our friends last night (I asked them)
9. How long have you been married? (She said)
10. I'm going to visit my cousins tomorrow..... (The teacher asked us)
11. Did you study well for your exam? (I asked them)
12. Do you enjoy spending time with each other? (He said)
13. I spent six hours watching TV yesterday..... (She asked me)
14. Where are you going? (I asked him)
15. Have you seen my briefcase? (She said)
16. I always come to work early..... (He asked us)
17. Are you enjoying your holiday? (I asked her)
18. What is your job?.....

إذا كان السؤال (I - my - me) حول صيغة الضمير أو الاسم الذي سبق asked

السؤال السابع

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses.

ملاحظة: عند اتمام الجملة يجب ترجمة و فهم معنى نصف الجملة المعطى، الجملة التي سنكتبها يجب ان تتالف من فاعل + فعل + (تمة) الجملة التي نكتبها يجب ان تكون صحيحة قواعدياً و إملايياً و فيها معنى منطقي.

1. The driver stopped because/after.....
- *16. Every time I meet my friend.....
- *2. Sara was happy because.....
17. I must leave now because.....
3. I like travelling because.....
- ← 18. Since she was seven.....
4. They failed the exam because.....
19. If you made a mistake,
5. I arrived late because.....
- *20. Fadi was studying when
- *6. Laïla prefers living in the countryside because.....
21. I spilt tea on my homework ,so.....
- *7. I tried to contact my friend but.....
22. Laïla has been working since.....
8. The house is too small ,so.....
- *23. Omar felt very guilty even though.....
9. Sami prefers living in the city whereas/but.....
24. We would have won the match if.....
- *10. I will help/call you if.....
- *25. If I were rich,.....
11. If I won the prize,.....
26. While I was having breakfast,.....
- ← 12. When Ali graduates,.....
27. I can't remember where.....
13. When I have time,.....
28. If you misuse the equipment,.....
14. Before we go on a trip,.....
29. I have passed my driving test, so.....
15. He left court a free man because.....
- *30. if you had invited me,.....

If + ماضٍ بسيط → تمة will + V₀ + فاعل

If + ماضٍ بسيط → تمة would + V₀ + فاعل

would + V₀ if ماضٍ بسيط + فاعل +

will + V₀ if ماضٍ بسيط + فاعل +

when
after ماضٍ بسيط و will + فاعل
before

السؤال الثامن

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets.

keep up with (changes/news)	يبقى على اطلاع	come up against (p roblem)	يواجه المشكل
put up with (noise/irritations)	يتحمل/يصبِر على	come across (camp/glasses/watch/burning car)	يجد صدفة
cut down on (packaging - sugar - waste)	يخفف/يقفل	come over (after school/next in town/see us)	يزور
look forward to (holidays - day)	يتشوق / يتطلع الى	come round (operation/recover/fell)	يستعد وعيه
run out of (space-petrol)	ينفذ من	come down (price)	ينخفض (ثمنه)
come out (the sun)	تشرق الشمس	come up (name/job)	يتكرر/يؤثر
come up with (new way)	يتكرر/يجد حلا		

do away with	يستغني عن - يتخلص من	banks - shop - landline	هاتف ارضي - الدكان - لمصارف
do without	يمتنع عن - يتوقف عن	salt - sugar - sleep	القوم - السكر - الملح
do up	يربط (الحذاء) - يرتب الغرفة	room - flat - building - shoes	الحذاء - المبنى - شقة - غرفة
make up	يكترع - يولف - يلقق	story - excuse	عذر - قصة
make up for	يعوض عن	time	الوقت
make of	يلهم - يستنتج		

depend on /	يعتمد على	From 1048 to 1133	Full of \	مملوء ب
dependent on\	معتمد على	Prevent from\	Aware of\	مدرك ل
on the piano\	على البيانو	Different from\	The cause of\	السبب في
Built on\	يبني على	In 1971\	Good at\	جيد في
Keen on\	مهتم ب	Interested in\	At random \	عشوائيا
On a variety of instruments	على النشاطي	In just a few seconds\	At a very early age\	في سن مبكرة
On the coast\	على الشاطئ	Famous for\	Satisfied with\	راضي عن

roar (traffic - plane)	هدير - ضجيج (طائرة - المرور)	drip (tap)	تقطر (الحثبية) (حثبية الماء)	bang (door)	ضرب/أخبط عنيف (الباب)
splash (swimming pool)	ظرفشة الماء (حمام السباحة)	scream (terrified)	صراخ (خائف)	tick (clock)	دقة (الساعة)

blow (his/her) own trumpet	يتفاخر / يتباهى بنفسه	face the music	يتحمل عواقب عمله	(be) drummed into	يعلم بالتقنين (التكرار)	change his tune	يغير رأيه
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DO	research	the shopping	an experiment	homework	damage
	يقوم بأبحاث	يقوم بالتسوق	يقوم بتجربة	يكتب الوظيفة	يسبب ضررا

MAKE	an effort	a decision	success	a suggestion	a mistake	a promise
	يبذل جهدا	يتخذ قرارا	يحقق نجاحا	يقدم اقتراحا	يرتكب خطأ	يقطع وعدا

فعل الزحف	الألات الموسيقية	ناي - بوق - مزمار
<u>blow</u>	<u>saxophone - trumpet - flute</u>	أوتار - عود - غيتار
<u>pluck / strum</u>	<u>guitar - oud - strings</u>	كمان
<u>bow</u>	<u>violin</u>	طبله - آلات النقر
<u>hit</u>	<u>percussion instruments - tablah</u>	

1. Derivatives

- Syria has an amazing (nature, natural).
- He left court a free man because he had proved that he was (innocent , innocence).
- Her teacher was (amazed , amazement) by how quickly she learned to play well.
- Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other (violence , violent) acts.
- Some human activities are (destroying , destroy) the natural world.
- Unemployment is falling as more people find (permanent , permanently) work.
- I enjoy listening to all kinds of (musical , music).
- My bother is good at (mathematics, mathematical).
- My sister is a very (able , ability) student.
- In my city there is a wide (vary , variety) of entertainments to choose from.
- She also understands the (theory , theoretical) of music.
- My younger sister has always had a (talent , talented) for music.
- When I was a student, I was a member of the Law (social , society).
- We can find a better life and help with the (development, develop) of the region.
- She is very (skill, skilful) at drawing.
- The (major, majority) of the world's migrants move to find a better life.
- My (earnings, earn) became better this year.

2. Phrasal Verbs

- You'd better (do up, do without) your boots tightly.
- We'll have to (do the room up , do the room without) before anyone sleeps there.
- I'm (looking forward to , putting up with) the summer holidays in Syria.
- In my city, the council is (running out of , going along with) space for new houses.
- He thought he might (make of , make up) an excuse, but decided he must be honest.
- I'm so busy I find it very hard to (keep up with , come up with) the news.
- Supermarkets should (put up with , cut down on) packaging.
- My journey to work gets worse. I can't (come up with, put up with) the traffic.
- I live near the bus station. I can't (put up with , come up with) the traffic / noise.
- To stay healthy, you should (cut down on, come up with) the amount of fat you eat.
- I've lost my watch. Have you (come across, come over) it?
- Before we sell the flat, we have to (do it up, do it without).

3. Collocations / Do / Make

- The students are (making , doing) research for the new project.
- You will have to (make , do) a special effort if you want to pass your exam.
- Scientists usually (do, make) experiments to test their ideas.
- I (do , make) the shopping for my mother every week.
- Students have to (make , do) experiments in the school laboratory.
- Last night's storm (did , made) a lot of damage to buildings in our area.
- I've (did , made) my decision very carefully.
- Every week I (do, make) the shopping for my mother.
- I've (made , done) myself a promise.

4. Conjunctions / Comparing & Contrasting / Explanations & Results

- Large areas of forest have been cut down, (with the result that , because) the soil is now dry and dusty.
- (Because , So that) there are fewer trees, more carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere.
- I went to the post office (so that , because) I could buy stamps.
- Landlines are heavy (so that, whereas) mobile phones are light.
- Some people move to the countryside (in order to, so that) escape from the noise.
- In the future, sea levels will rise, (so that, because) the polar ice is melting.
- Many people recycle their rubbish (in order to, because) save the world resources.
- I decided to learn Chinese (instead of , but) French at university.
- People move to greener areas (so that , in order to) find food and water.
- Ice in the polar areas is melting (because , so as to) climate change is causing global warming.

49. I went to the post office (in order to , because) buy stamps.
 50. (In comparison with , whereas) village life, city life can be quite stressful.
 51. City people often live in apartments. (On the other hand , whereas), country people usually live in houses.
 52. (Instead of , whereas) shopping in supermarkets, country people often shop in small shops.
 53. City people often shop in supermarkets, (whereas , instead of) country people shop in small shops.

5. Prepositions

54. Human beings are dependent (on , at) plants.
 55. Oranges are different colour (of , from) lemons.
 56. The Eden Project is particularly famous (for , with) its huge biomes.
 57. The Syrian people are aware (of , from) the need to protect their wildlife.
 58. We were very satisfied (in , with) our visit.
 59. Many people are interested (from , in) the future of endangered animals.
 60. Are you good (at , for) maths?
 61. I've never been keen (on , for) museums

6. Explaining Possibilities

62. These people are very thin, they (can't , must) have eaten much food lately.
 63. Bats (must , can't) be birds – they don't have feathers.
 64. It (can't , must) be my uncle's car because it doesn't sound the same.
 65. The phone is ringing. It (might , can't) be my brother. He usually rings at this time.

7. Prefixes

66. Those potatoes are too hard. We (overcooked , undercooked) them.
 67. The shop assistant must have (overcharged , undercharged) you.
 68. You must have (misread / reread) my email. I mentioned the date of the meeting.
 69. If you (misuse , reuse) the equipment , it won't work.
 70. I (misheard , reheard) you. I thought you said we'd meet at 9 o'clock.
 71. I spilt tea on my homework, so I had to (rewrite , miswrite) it.

8. Color Idioms / Music Idioms / Musical Instruments / Adjectives beginning with a / Vocabulary

72. You have to (blow , strum) a flute.
 73. The main purpose of sending people to prison is to (honour / punish) them.
 74. The (roar , whistle) of the plane was so loud.
 75. The authorities have given the (red , green) light to the building of a new hotel.
 76. Not two people are completely (like , alike). Everyone is an individual.
 77. The country where the sun always shines has a dry (climate , weather) .
 78. Digital clocks don't (tick , roar) like old-fashioned-clocks used to
 79. These two must have been twins, as they looked very (alike , alight).
 80. Can you hear someone (blowing , strumming) a guitar?
 81. If you break the law, you have to face the (tune , music).
 82. I just heard the door (bang , splash).
 83. In Mexico she met the (Earth's , world's) oldest married couple.
 84. Alberto and Maria's son said his parents had (a simple , an easy) way of life.
 85. Sunil says his customers are all his (near , close) friends.
 86. Sunil said he'd enjoyed every (one , single) day of his life.
 87. You have to (blow , hit) the saxophone.
 88. Ali has studied law (for , since) three years.

السؤال التاسع

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets.

Tense الزمن	Form الشكل	الظروف التي تأتي معه
1. Present Simple مضارع بسيط	هو فعل بالتصريف الأول (V1) (Be)(Do)(Have) {He , She , It } → is , does , has {I } → am , do , have {You , We , They } are , do , have *{I , You , We , They } go , play , study *{He , She , It } goes , plays , studies	- always - usually - often - sometimes - every - rarely
2. Present Continuous مضارع مستمر	{He , She , It } → is + Ving {I } → am + Ving {You , We , They } → are + Ving	now - at the moment - look! Listen! Hurry up! Be careful! Watch! at present - today - next - tomorrow
3. Present Perfect مضارع تام	{ I , You , We , They } → have + V3 {He , She , It } → has + V3	Throughout / This Ever So far Yet Never Just Already Before ملاحظة: إن وجدت إحدى الدلالات السابقة في جملة تحتوي فعل ماضي تحول الجواب للماضي التام: had+v3
4. Present Perfect Continuous مضارع تام مستمر	{ I , You , We , They } → have been + Ving {He , She , It } → has been + Ving	For Recently All day Since How long ملاحظة: إن وجدت إحدى الدلالات السابقة في جملة تحتوي فعل ماضي تحول الجواب للماضي التام المستمر: had+been+ing
5. Past Simple ماضي بسيط	هو فعل بالتصريف الثاني (V2) (Be) (Do) (Have) {I , He , She , It } → was , did , had {You , We , They } → were , did , had *played , studied , walked أفعال نظامية *went , wrote , hit , came أفعال الشاذة	- Last - Ago - Yesterday - when - - in 1950 - - on February 29 th 1960 - from 1950 to 2000 - in ancient times - in the 19 th century - during the period 1970 - 2000 - by the time
6. Past Perfect ماضي تام	{ I , You , We , They } → had + V3 {He , She , It } → had + V3	- By 1850 - Until 1978 - Had+V3 ← before / by the time → V2 - V2 ← . / because / after → Had+V3 had+v3 ← , when → V2
7. Past Perfect Continuous ماضي تام مستمر	{ I , You , We , They } → had been + Ving {He , She , It } → had been + Ving	تحول الفعل بين فوسين إلى ماضي تام مستمر إذا جاء قبل القوس فعل ماضي بسيط (V2) وجاء في قبل نهاية الجملة الثانية أحد الظرفين التاليين: since , for ملاحظة: إذا جاء بالظرفين الأولين ماضي بسيط وبالظرفين الثانيين ماضي تام مستمر ملاحظة: Since for
8. Past Continuous ماضي مستمر	{He , She , It } → was + Ving {I } → was + Ving {You , We , They } → were + Ving	- as - while - suddenly ملاحظة: لا تُصرف ماضي مستمر إلا بالجزء رأيتنا فعل ماضي بسيط خارج أثناء مواصلتنا دلالة (as-while)

1. By 1854 a quarter of the population of Ireland (emigrate)..... abroad.
2. By the time we arrived, the party (start).....

3. Firass (find) it difficult to get up this morning because he had worked late the night before.
4. Going to work by car (take).....me over an hour. It is bad.
- *5. Laila is very tired now because she (revise) for her science exam **all** the day.
- *6. He (just come).....off the football pitch.
7. He (look for).....work for only two weeks. Then **yesterday** he was offered two jobs.
8. He usually (ring) at this time.
9. I (do).....my maths homework at the moment.
- *10. I am hot. I (not have).....a cold drink since breakfast.
- *11. I received a letter from Hiba yesterday. She (promise).....to write since last year. (ماضيو تام) • صلة تام
12. I was walking through town the other day, when **suddenly** I (think)..... about my friend Tareq. (ماضيو تام) • صلة تام
13. Ibrahim **usually** (arrive).....at work on time. (ماضيو تام) • صلة تام
14. **If** I (study).....well, I would have passed the exam. Since For
- *15. **If** it (rain)....., I would stay indoors.
- *16. **If** I have time , I (go) with you.
17. **If** you didn't stop smoking, your health (get)..... worth.
18. **In 1854** a quarter of the population of Ireland (emigrate)..... abroad.
- *19. In 1975 my family (leave)..... England on an aeroplane.
20. In Australia, **since 1945** over six million people (arrive).....to settle.
21. **In May 1978**, Messner and Habeler (already make).....two unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit.
- *22. **In recent years** migration into Europe and Russia (increase)..... sharply.
23. Irish people emigrated because so many (die)..... of starvation.
24. It usually (take).....me about 90 minutes to drive to work. The traffic is awful.
- *25. James was very nervous when he arrived at the airport. He (never fly)..... before.
26. Last year I (spend).....two months there.
- *27. My father **retired** last year. He (work) for the same company **all** his life.
28. My uncle finally **passed** his driving test. He (take)..... the test three times **already**.
29. Nadia (arrive)..... in Damascus seven years ago.
- *30. Omar (write).....two essays **this** morning.
- *31. Omar **passed** all his exams. He (revise)..... non-stop **for** a month.
32. **On February 29th 1960**, an earthquake (hit)..... the Moroccan city of Agadir.
33. Salah didn't recognise his friend, Hanf because he (not see).....him for ten years.
- *34. She (be)..... back to Poland several times to see her family.
35. The couple (recently have)..... a baby.
- *36. The famous Hejaz train station (transport)..... passengers to Amman, Jordan.
37. The police sergeant (interview).....two people **so far** today.
38. They (play)a football match next week.
- *39. **Tomorrow** I (plan).....to spend the whole day on the beach.
40. We **usually** (do)the shopping at the weekend.
41. What (you do) since I last saw you?
42. What are some of the things you (do).....for a length of time?
43. When/As soon as it stops raining, we (visit)..... our relatives. when after + ماضيو تام • will + V₀
44. When Ali finishes university, he (travel)..... to Paris.
45. He (have)..... to travel five kilometers to go to school. It is annoying him.
46. **While / As** we (walk up)..... the mountain, we came across a small camp site.
- *47. He (have)..... to pay a fine because he was driving very fast.
- *48. Faisal's car lights were on all night. He (must forget)to switch the lights off.
- *49. In the future, sea levels (rise)because the polar ice is melting.
50. The students (leave)..... school at the moment.
51. When he arrives home, he often (take)a nap.
- *52. When he gets up, he usually (listen) to music.
53. When it began to rain, Sami (stand) under a tree.
- *54. **While** Ali was studying, the postman (knock)..... at the door.

X- Translation: السؤال العاشر الترجمة

X-Translate the following sentence into Arabic

جمل الترجمة من الانكليزية الى العربية الفرع العلمي

(A)	
1. Burning waste (Incineration) causes some pollution in the air, but it doesn't pollute the groundwater.	١. حرق القمامة يسبب بعض التلوث في الهواء ولكنه لا يلوث المياه الجوفية.
2. Because any space mission involves enormous risks, it needs a highly trained and skilled team.	٢. لأن كل مهمة فضائية بتخللها مخاطر ضخمة ، فإنها بحاجة إلى فريق مدرب جيداً ذو خبرة.
3. All recycling processes require energy and create some pollution.	٣. تحتاج كل عمليات إعادة التصنيع إلى طاقة وتسبب (توجد) بعض التلوث.
4. Doctors urge people to monitor their caffeine intake during very hot weather.	٤. يحث الأطباء الناس أن يراقبوا شرب الكافيين خلال الطقس الحار جداً.
5. The International Space Station contains laboratories where scientific experiments are carried out that can't be done on Earth.	٥. تحتوي محطة الفضاء الدولية على مختبرات تتم فيها التجارب العلمية التي لا يمكن إجراؤها على الأرض .
6. Rain dissolves some of the chemicals from the waste which causes pollution.	٦. المطر يحلل بعض المواد الكيميائية من النفايات التي تسبب تلوث.
7. Some Internet professionals also predict that virtual reality will provide a reality parallel to our own.	٧. يتوقع أيضاً بعض محترفي شبكة الإنترنت أن الواقع الافتراضي سوف يوفر واقعاً موازياً لواقعنا.
8. When taken in small amounts, caffeine increases the heart beats and circulation.	٨. عندما يأخذ الكافيين بكميات قليلة ، فإنه يزيد من ضربات القلب ودوران الدم.
9. Each year the respective Nobel Committees send individual invitations to thousands of members of academies.	٩. ترسل لجان نوبل الموقرة كل عام دعوات شخصية إلى الآلاف من أعضاء الأكاديميات.
10. Once a sanitary landfill is full, it is covered with a clay cap to keep rain water out.	١٠. حالما يمتلئ مكب النفايات الصحي ، يغطي بغطاء من الفخار ليعيد مياه الأمطار.
11. When we reuse objects, we can reduce the need for disposal sites.	١١. عندما نعيد استخدام الأشياء ، نستطيع تقليل الحاجة لمواقع التخلص من النفايات.
12. Caffeine intake may cause rapid heartbeat rate, an increase in urination, headaches and digestive disturbances.	١٢. إن تناول الكافيين يمكن أن يسبب تسارعاً في دقات القلب وازدياداً في التبول وأوجاع الرأس (صداع) واضطرابات هضمية.
13. Scientific experiments which can't be done on Earth are carried out in space.	١٣. التجارب العلمية التي لا يمكن القيام بها على الأرض يتم تنفيذها في الفضاء.
14. Bacteria are tiny cells that live everywhere on Earth, including in our bodies.	١٤. البكتيريا هي خلايا صغيرة جداً (دقيقة) والتي تعيش في كل مكان على الأرض بما فيها أجسادنا.
15. Some countries have banned the use of open dumps because they were dangerous.	١٥. منعت بعض البلدان استخدام المكبات المفتوحة لأنها كانت خطيرة.
16. Antibiotics are incredibly useful and they have transformed modern medicine.	١٦. المضادات الحيوية مفيدة بشكل لا يُصدق وقد غيرت / قامت بتغيير الطب الحديث.
17. Recycling metal saves money and causes less pollution than processing the new materials.	١٧. إعادة تدوير المعادن يوفر المال و يسبب أقل تلوث من معالجة المواد الجديدة.
18. Great explorers have travelled across deserts, the Antarctic and up mountains, braving extreme conditions.	١٨. لقد سافر المستكشفون العظماء عبر الصحراء والجبال ، متحذرين ظروفاً قاسية ويواجهون مخاطر كبيرة.
19. Each astronaut in the crew has a specific role and receives intensive training for it.	١٩. كل رائد فضاء في الطاقم لديه دور محدد و يتلقى تدريباً مكثفاً لذلك.
20. When caffeine is removed from the source plant and reduced to its purest state, it forms a white powder.	٢٠. عند استخراج الكافيين من النبات المصدر وتقليصه إلى أنقى حالته ، فإنه يشكل مسحوق أبيض.
21. Incinerators take up less space and do not pollute groundwater.	٢١. تأخذ مواقد حرق النفايات مساحة أقل ولا تلوث المياه الجوفية.

22. The recycled pieces melt at a lower temperature than the raw materials	٢٢. تنصهر القطع المعاد تدويرها بدرجة حرارة أقل من المواد الخام.
23. In space there is no gravity so the bones and muscles weakened very quickly	٢٣. في الفضاء لا يوجد جاذبية لذلك العظام و العضلات تضعف بسرعة كبيرة.
24. People need to keep clean in space to stay healthy and avoid spreading germs.	٢٤. يحتاج الناس للحفاظ على النظافة في الفضاء ليبقوا اصحاء و ليتجنبوا انتشار الجراثيم.
25. Naguib Mahfouz became one of the most famous writers in the Arab world when he won the Nobel Prize for Literature.	٢٥. أصبح نجيب محفوظ أحد أشهر الكتاب في العالم العربي عندما فاز بجائزة نوبل للأدب.

1. Rainfall dissolved some of the chemicals from the waste, forming a liquid could pollute the soil.	١. يحلل المطر بعض المواد الكيميائية من النفايات مشكلا سائل يسبب تلوث التربة.
2. Once a sanitary-landfill is full, it is covered with a clay cap to keep rainwater out.	٢. عندما يملأ مكب النفايات الصحي يتم تغطيته بغطاء من الطين ليبقي مياه الأمطار خارجا.
3. Recycling metals helps to conserve these non-renewable resources	٣. يساعد تدوير المعادن في الحفاظ على الموارد غير المتجددة.
4. Each time paper is recycled, the new paper is rougher, weaker and darker	٤. في كل مرة يعاد تدوير الورقة، يكون الورق الناتج أخشن و أقل متانة و أعمق.
5. all recycling processes require energy and create some pollution	٥. تحتاج كل عمليات إعادة التصنيع إلى طاقة وتسبب (توجد) بعض التلوث
6. scientific experiments that cannot be done on Earth are carried out in space.	٦. التجارب العلمية التي لا يمكن فعلها على الأرض يتم إنجازها في الفضاء.
7. People need to keep clean in space to stay healthy and avoid spreading germs	٧. يحتاج الناس المحافظة على نظافتهم في الفضاء ليبقوا اصحاء و يتجنبوا انتشار الجراثيم
8. Each astronaut in each crew has a specific assigned role and receives intensive training for it	٨. كل رائد فضاء في الطاقم له دور محدد و يتلقى تدريب مكثف عليه.
9. In space there is no gravity so the bones and muscles will become weaker very quickly	٩. في الفضاء لا يوجد جاذبية لذا تضعف العضلات و العظام بسرعة.
10. The Internet has transformed the way people communicate with each other	١٠. غيرت شبكة الإنترنت الطريقة التي يتواصل فيها الناس مع بعضهم البعض
11. Virtual Reality will allow people to live, work and interact with others in an electronic world, driven by the Internet.	١١. سيسمح الواقع الافتراضي للناس بالعيش والعمل والتفاعل مع الآخرين في عالم الكتروني تقوده شبكة الإنترنت
12. the Nobel Prize has been honouring men and women from all corners of the globe for outstanding achievements	١٢. تكرم جائزة نوبل الرجال والنساء من كل انحاء العالم لإنجازاتهم البارزة.
13. Caffeine is used as a stimulant of the heart and nervous system in certain disorders.	١٣. يستخدم الكافيين كمنبه للقلب وللجهاز العصبي في اضطرابات معينة

14. When taken in small amounts, caffeine increases the circulation.	١٤. عند تناوله بكميات صغيرة فإن الكافيين يزيد من الدورة الدموية
15. When taken in large amounts, it causes nervousness and loss of sleep.	١٥. عند تناوله بكميات كبيرة فإن الكافيين يسبب العصبية وفقدان النوم
16. Doctors urge people especially to monitor caffeine intake during very hot weather.	١٦. يحث الاطباء الناس ان يراقبوا بصورة خاصة تناول الكافيين خلال الطقس الحار جدا.

X-Translate the following sentence into English:

جمل الترجمة من العربية الى الانكليزية

(A)

1. It is important to find new ways to reduce water consumption	١. من المهم إيجاد طرق جديدة للإقلال من استهلاك المياه.
2. Scientists are working hard to find new ways of saving energy.	٢. يعمل العلماء بجد لإيجاد طرق جديدة لتوفير الطاقة.
3. We have to stop companies and factories from polluting the environment.	٣. علينا ان نوقف الشركات والمصانع من تلويث البيئة
4. We must respect laws to live a safe life.	٤. يجب علينا احترام القوانين لتعيش حياة آمنة.
5. You have to reduce eating fats and sugar to stay healthy.	٥. عليك الإقلال من تناول الدهون والسكريات لتحافظ على صحتك.
6. Animals migrate to find food or to raise their young..	٦. تهاجر الحيوانات لتجد الطعام او لتربية صغارها.
7. We must preserve water resources because of their importance in our daily life.	٧. يجب علينا الحفاظ على مصادر المياه لاهميتها في حياتنا اليومية.
8. The activities of some human beings cause the destruction of the natural environment.	٨. تسبب بعض الأنشطة البشرية تدمير البيئة الطبيعية.
9. The government has given the green light to build a new airport near the city.	٩. اعطت الحكومة الضوء الأخضر لبناء مطار جديد قرب المدينة.
10. A person should have enough amount of sleep to stay active all day.	١٠. يجب ان يحصل الشخص على كمية نوم كافية ليبقى نشيطا طوال النهار.
11. Many companies, in recent years, have been building their offices in the city center.	١١. تقوم العديد من الشركات في السنوات الاخيرة ببناء مكاتبها وسط المدينة.
12. People who spend a long time using the computer suffer from healthy problems.	١٢. يعاني الناس الذين يقضون وقتا طويلا على الحاسوب من مشاكل صحية.
13. Many people believe that zoos help to protect wild animals.	١٣. يعتقد العديد من الناس ان حدائق الحيوان تساعد في حماية الحيوانات البرية.
14. The amount of sleep a human being needs varies from a person to another.	١٤. تختلف كمية النوم التي يحتاجها الإنسان من شخص لآخر.
15. Deforestation is one of the real reasons of desertification.	١٥. إن قطع الأشجار هو احد الاسباب الحقيقية للتصحّر.
16. The scientists came up against serious difficulties in their project to recycle rubbish.	١٦. واجه العلماء صعوبات خطيرة في مشروعهم لتكوين النفايات.
17. Damascus is considered the oldest inhabited capital city in the world.	١٧. تعتبر دمشق اهم عاصمة مأهولة في العالم.
18. The law related to computer crime is changing very quickly.	١٨. القانون المتعلق بجريمة الحاسوب يتغير بسرعة كبيرة.
19. We have to teach our children how to keep/protect the environment.	١٩. علينا تعليم اطفالنا كيفية الحفاظ على البيئة.
20. Climate change threatens life on Earth in many ways.	٢٠. يهدد تغير المناخ الحياة على الارض بعدد طرق.
21. Plants developed different ways to protect themselves from enemies	٢١. طورت النباتات طرقا مختلفة لتحمي نفسها من الأعداء.

(B) دراسة هذه الجمل جملته

1. We must keep the resources of drinking water clean.	١. يجب ان نحافظ على مصادر مياه الشرب نظيفة.
2. Animals migrate to find food or to raise their young.	٢. يهاجر الحيوانات ليجدوا الطعام او لتربية صغارها.
3. Some human activities cause the destruction of natural environment.	٣. بعض النشاطات البشرية تسبب دمار البيئة الطبيعية.
4. The storm caused the destruction of most crops in the village.	٤. سببت العاصفة دمار معظم المحاصيل في القرية.
5. Environmentalists are working hard to find new ways to save energy	٥. يعمل علماء البيئة بجد. لإيجاد جديدة لتوفير الطاقة.

6. We must find a new way to dispose of the wast.	٦. يجب أن نجد طريقة جديدة للتخلص من النفايات.
7. The volcano caused a lot of damage in our town yesterday.	٧. سبب البركان الكثير من الدمار في مدينتنا البارحة.
8. The law related to computer crime is changing very quickly.	٨. الكمبيوتر المتعلق بجريمة الحاسب يتغير بسرعة كبيرة.
9. Many experts attended the meeting to discuss the problem of pollution.	٩. الكثير من الخبراء حضروا الاجتماع لمناقشة مشكلة التلوث.
10. Today, many children spend a long time on their computers .	٩. اليوم الكثير من الاطفال يقضون وقت كبير على حواسيبهم.
11. Wood is used in building and making furniture.	١٠. يستخدم الخشب في بناء و صناعة الاثاث.
12. You should be careful when doing experiments in the laboratory.	١١. يجب ان تكون حذر عند القيام بالتجارب في المختبر.
13. Throughout history , Syria has been famous for its civilization and wonderful ruins.	١٢. عبر التاريخ اشتهرت سوريا بحضارتها واثارها الرائعة.
14. Damascus is considered one of the oldest inhabited cities in history.	١٣. تعتبر دمشق من اقدم المدن المأهولة في التاريخ.
15. Plants use different ways to protect themselves for animals.	١٤. تستخدم النباتات طرق مختلفة لتحمي نفسها من الحيوانات.
16. Climate change is threatening life on earth in many places.	١٥. يهدد تغير المناخ الحياة على الارض في الكثير من المناطق.
17. The sea level will rise when the snow melts.	١٦. سيرتفع مستوى مياه البحر عندما تذوب الثلوج.
18. We must stop companies and factories from polluting the environment .	١٧. يجب ان نحمي الشركات والمصانع من تلوث البيئة.
19. We must protect the forests because they have an important effect in climate change.	١٩. يجب ان نحمي الغابات لانها تمتلك تأثير هام في التغير المناخي.
20. The cutting down of trees is one of the main reasons of desertification.	٢٠. قطع الأشجار هو واحد من الأسباب الرئيسية للتصحّر.
21. Zoos help to protect wild animals from extinction.	٢١. تساعد حدائق الحيوان في حماية الحيوانات البرية من الانقراض.
22. I am looking for a new flat in the countryside because I can't put up with the noise in the city.	٢٢. ابحث عن شقة جديدة في الريف لأنني لا احتمل ضجيج المدينة.
23. Doctors advise to do exercise and eat healthy food to build a strong body.	٢٣. ينصح الأطباء بممارسة التمرين المنتظم و تناول الطعام الصحي.
24. The government is working to attract tourists to historical places.	٢٤. تعمل الحكومة على جذب السياح الى الاماكن التاريخية.

السؤال الحادي عشر | الموضوع | XI-Composition

1. Do you think companies should allow their employees to use work computers for their own purposes?
The advantages and disadvantages of using computers.

2. Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving?

3. What do you do to keep healthy?

4. Write a leaflet publicizing the problem of climate change and suggesting two or three ways in which ordinary people can reduce the amount of energy they use.

5. Write a letter to a friend, describing an interesting place you have visited.

- Write an email to a friend and tell him about the event which changed your life in some way.

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

- Write an account of a visit to a tourist site you made / you remember well.

- Make a poster to promote a tourist attraction in your country.

(A) An area of natural beauty (B) An interesting old building (C) A historical town or city

6. Write an essay including arguments for and against protecting wild animals.

7. Write an article giving advice to people of your own age who are about to start a new job.

8. Write a short biography of someone you know or know about. -

9. There are very few public places in your town where people can go to keep fit.

10. Describe a building you know well / Write an email suggesting a place that would be the most suitable place to live for a family.

11. Write an article giving advice to people of your own age about how to do well at school

12. Write a report to the council making suggestions about where to build houses

13. Write an article giving advice to people of your own age about how to be a good brother or sister.

14. Write a reply to an email on water shortage, suggesting ways in which Syrians can consume less water in their day-to-day lives.

15. Write an email to a friend whose family you are going on holiday with.

ترتيب المواضيع حسب الأهمية 3 - 5 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11

دراسة : 4 - 1

+ دراسة باقية المواضيع من هذه الصفحة

مفتاح الحل \ السؤال الخامس

1. Where is Apamea located? Have you visited it before? How long do you stay there? Because it is a historical site.	2. When did you sister have a job interview? Or-What did your sister have last Saturday Where is she going to work? How long will she work? Or-How many hours will she work? She should work hard.	3. Where does your father work? How long have you been living in Canada? Why did you come to Damascus? It was fun.	4. How long have you been playing football? Where do you play? Who did you play against? I play it once a week .
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5. When did you attend a concert in your school? Have you enjoyed it? What did the musicians play? Once a year.	6. Who was Al Razi? When did he live? What he write about? We can offer them financial aid.	7. Why are people in Syria using computers? Can using computers have disadvantages? What can sitting for long periods on computers do? causing headache and damaging our hands and arms	8. What are kangaroos? Where do they live? Why are tree kangaroos different from other animals? We should stop killing them.
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السؤال السادس

1. Wish

1. I wish it weren't so hot. 2. I wish I weren't shy about talking in public.
3. I wish I were old enough to go to university.
4. I wish my sister wouldn't spend many hours talking on the phone. 5. I wish I could sleep at night. 6. I wish my friend would give me.....
7. I wish I had my glasses with me. 8. I wish people wouldn't drive so fast in the city center
9. I wish Hani wouldn't speak really quickly. 10. I wish I could ride a bike. 11. I wish our city would collect rubbish often enough.
12. I wish I could drive a car. 13. I wish he hadn't lost his keys.

2. Passive Voice

1. Many salad crops are grown by farmers. 2. Elephants have been hunted for their tusks.
3. A lot of crops were damaged by the storm in the countryside. 4. A lot of items are sold in the souks of Damascus by shopkeepers.
5. Two stories have been written by Sami. 6. Previous plans had been rejected by the government to build a tunnel.
7. Large quantities of rubbish are recycled by many countries every year. 8. The Laerdal Tunnel was being planned by engineers.
9. New schools were built by the government in the city. 10. Special protected wildlife areas have been created by the organization.
11. The nests are made by some birds from grass. 12. A new way to recycle rubbish was found by the scientists.
13. The project was discussed by the engineers next month. 14. Forests are being cut down by people because we need more farming land.
15. Pollution is caused by burning rubbish. 16. Sand gazelles are protected by camouflage from predators.
17. The natural environment has been destroyed by human activities.

3. Reported Speech

1. They said they were reading a book. 2. He asked me if I liked my school. 3. He asked us if we had enjoyed our holiday.
4. They asked them when they had got/gotten back. 5. He said his parents had spent every day of their life.
6. I asked him if it had been easy to find work. 7. They said they had come very late the night before.
8. He said they had visited their friends the night before. 9. I asked them how long they had been married.
10. She said she was going to visit her cousins the following day. 11. The teacher asked us if we had studied well for our exam.
12. I asked them if they enjoyed spending time with each other.
13. He said he had spent six hours watching TV the day before.
14. She asked me where I was going. 15. I asked him if he had seen his briefcase.
16. She said she always came to work early.
17. He asked us if we were enjoying our holiday. 18. I asked her what her job was.

4. Causative Have / Verb

1. She had it made. 2. He is not going to have it taken out. 3. He is going to have it taken. 4. Ali had it repaired.
5. My father has it cleaned.
6. We had it painted. 7. Brides have hem made. 8. Sarah had them taken. 9. Many people have them repaired.
10. I will have them cut down.
11. My neighbour didn't have it painted. 12. My mother didn't have it dyed blue. 13. My sister didn't have it cleaned
14. Mazen didn't have it cut. 15. They didn't have them written.

السؤال السابع

1. he saw an accident. 2. she passed the exam. 3. I like visiting new places. 4. they didn't study. 5. it was raining.
6. it is quiet.
7. there was no answer. 8. I can't have a party. 9. Sarah likes living in the countryside. 10. I have time.
11. I would buy a car. 12. he will travel.
13. I will help you. 14. we must buy some food. 15. he was not guilty. 16. I feel happy. 17. I am late.
18. she has played the piano. 19. you would be punished.
20. it rained. 21. I had to rewrite it. 22. she came from London. 23. the accident wasn't his fault.
24. we had played harder. 25. I would buy a car. 26. my mobile rang.
27. I put my bag. 28. it will not work. 29. I can buy a car. 30. I would have come.

السؤال الثامن

- Derivatives 1. nature 2. innocent 3. amazed 4. violent 5. destroying 6. permanent 7. music 8. mathematics
9. able
10. variety 11. theory 12. talent 13. society 14. development 15. skillful 16. majority 17. earnings
Phrasal Verbs 18. do up 19. do the room up 20. looking forward to 21. running out of 22. make up 23. keep up with
24. cut down on
25. put up with 26. put up with 27. cut down on 28. come across 29. do it up
Collocations Do/ Make 30. doing 31. make 32. do 33. do 34. do 35. did 36. made 37. do 38. made
Conjunctions 39. with the result that 40. Because 41. so that 42. whereas 43. in order to 44. because 45. in order to
46. instead of 47. in order to 48. because 49. in order to 50. In comparison with 51. On the other hand
52. Instead of 53. whereas
Prepositions 54. on 55. from 56. for 57. of 58. with 59. in 60. at 61. on
Explaining Possibilities 62. can't 63. can't 64. can't 65. might
Prefixes 66. undercooked 67. overcharged 68. rewind 69. misuse 70. misheard 71. rewrite
Color Idioms / Music Idioms / Musical Instruments / Adjectives beginning with a / vocabulary
72. blow 73. punish 74. roar 75. green 76. alike 77. bow 78. tick 79. alike 80. strumming 81. music 82. bang
83. world's 84. a simple 85. close
86. single 87. blow 88. for

السؤال التاسع

1. had emigrated 2. reached 3. found 4. takes 5. has been writing 6. has just come 7. had looked for/had been looking
for 8. rings 9. am doing 10. have not had 11. had been promising 12. was thinking 13. arrives 14. had studied
15. rained 16. will go 17. would get 18. emigrated 19. left 20. have arrived
21. had already made 22. has increased 23. had died/were dying 24. takes 25. had never flown 26. spent 27. had
been working 28. had taken 29. arrived
30. has written 31. had been revising 32. hit 33. had not seen 34. has been 35. have recently had 36. transports
37. has interviewed 38. are playing
39. am planning 40. do 41. have you done/ have you been doing 2. have been doing 43. will phone 44. will travel
45. sailed 46. were walking up 47. had
48. must have forgotten 49. will rise 50. are leaving 51. takes 52. listens 53. stood 54. knocke

بكلوريات وجامعات سوريا



t.me/baca11111 : القناة الرئيسية

t.me/baca11bot : بوت ملفات العلمي

t.me/baca1bot : بوت ملفات الأدبي