

أوراق جلسة المراجعة الشاملة لمنهاج البكالوريا العلمي والأدبي 2021

I- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (40 points) (علمي 32 points)

هذا السؤال يفحص بالطالب المهارات القواعدية الأربعة الرئيسية في الكتاب:

1. **I wish:** التمني
2. **Passive voice:** المبني للمجهول
3. **Causative:** السببية
4. **Reported Question/ speech:** الكلام أو السؤال المنقول

UNIT (3): (I wish)

(I wish) يجب استعمال الفعل الماضي دائما بعد

1. **can't** → could
2. **is/ am/ are** → weren't
3. **isn't / am not/ aren't** → were
4. **don't / doesn't / won't** → would
5. **verb (smoke/ speak/ ..)** → didn't + V (مصدر)

ملاحظات:

ملاحظات:

1. نحول الفعل المطلوب فقط بالجمله فقط ونكتب الجمله كما هي دون اضافات أو حذف
2. إذا وجدنا (so/ very/ really/ too) بالجمله نقرم بحذفهم فقط

1. I **can't** ride a bike. (I wish) I wish I could ride a bike.
2. The weather **'s** too hot. (I wish) the weather weren't hot.
3. There **are** too many adverts of TV. (I wish) there weren't many adverts.
4. I **am not** in charge of my factory. (I wish) I were in charge ...
5. She **is** a very slow reader. (I wish) she weren't a slow reader.
6. I **don't have** my books with me. (I wish) I had my books.
7. Many people **smoke** too much. (I wish) people didn't/ wouldn't smoke.
8. Our city **doesn't** collect rubbish quite often. (I wish) our city would collect ...
9. We **don't** spend much time together. (I wish) we would spend ...
10. You **are** always coming late. (I wish) you weren't coming late
11. I **am** old. (I wish) I weren't old
12. Newspapers **contain** too many adverts. (I wish) newspapers didn't contain ...
13. My brother **talks** too much on the phone talking on the phone. (I wish) my brother didn't talk much ...

UNIT (6/ 11): (passive voice)

1. المفعول به بعد الفعل الأول ينقل لأول الجمله
2. نحدد الفعل الأول وزمنه بالجمله
3. لكل زمن صيغة معينة بالمجهول نطبقها كالتالي:

1. V1 → Obj+(is/ are)+V3 + by ...
2. V2 → Obj+(was/ were)+V3 + by ...
3. is /are+v ing → Obj+(is /are)+being+V3 + by ...
4. have/ has+V3 → Obj+(have/ has)+been+V3 + by ...
5. Modal verbs → Obj+(Modal)+be+V3 + by ...
(Can, could, must, would, should)

ملاحظات: إذا كان ماضيا / إذا كان حاضرا / إذا كان مستقبلا

السبب على توازن بين الفعل والمفعول به

is was مفرد
are have مع

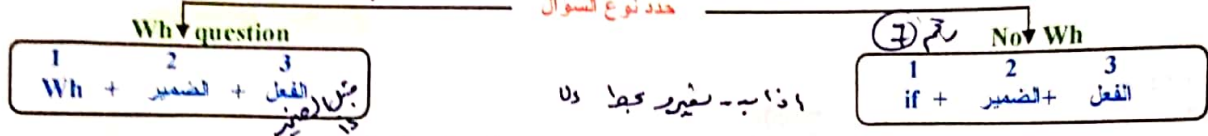
1. My sister **has written** two letters this evening. two letters have been written by ..
2. Many countries **recycle** large quantities of rubbish every year. large quantities of rubbish are recycled by ..
3. Farmers **export** soya beans to different parts of the world. Soya beans are exported by farmers to different ..
4. The government **will discuss** the project next month. the project will be discussed by ..
5. The engineers **built** a new school in the neighborhood. a new school was built by ..
6. Ahmad **has repaired** the broken windows. the broken windows have been repaired by Ahmad.
7. The storm **damaged** a lot of the crops in the village. a lot of the crops were damaged by the storm in the city.
8. The earthquake **injured** many people in the city. Many people were injured by the earthquake in the city..
9. People **should protect** wild animals from extinction. wild animals should be protected by people ...
10. Scientists **invented** a machine for recycling. a machine was invented y by ..
11. Birds **make** their nests from grass, twigs or feathers. nests are made by birds ..
12. People **mustn't pollute** the environment. the environment mustn't be polluted by ppl

UNIT (7)
(الكلام المنقول (Reported Speech))

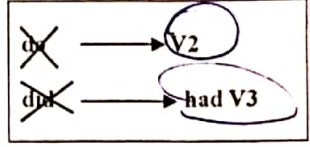
الضمائر		أفعال مساعدة			أفعال عابية		
		V1	V2	had3	V1	V2	had3
we	→ they	is/am/are	→ was/ were	→ had been	sleep	→ slept	→ had slept
our	→ their	have	→ had		leave	→ left	→ had left
us	→ them	can	→ could		bring	→ brought	→ had brought
1	→ he/ she	will	→ would		visit	→ visited	→ had visited
my	→ his/ her	don't	→ didn't		take	→ took	→ had taken
me	→ him/ her	Yesterday	→ the day before		Last week/ month	→ the week/ month before	

1. My parents **spent** every day of their lives together. (Their son told me)his parents had spent ...
2. We **don't** argue with our parents ("They said")they didn't argue with their parents. ...
3. I **slept** in my room last night. ("He said")he had slept in his room the night before
4. I **visited** my friends yesterday. ("She said") She had visited her school the day before.
5. My father **enjoyed** his retirement. (he said) his father had enjoyed his retirement.
6. We **are** reading a book. (they said) they were reading a book .

(السؤال المنقول (Reported Question))



ضمير	أفعال	تحويلات الضمائر	تحويلات الأفعال
my	أهولك	أهولك	asked ...
me	موجود	me	asked me
her	أهلها	she	she asked her
his	أهله	he	he asked him
them	هم	they	asked them
us	نحن	us	asked us



1. How long **have** you been married? (I asked them)how long they had been....
2. **Did** you study well for **your** exam? (The teacher asked us).....if we had studied well for our exam...
3. **Do** you work in a company? (He asked me) If I worked in a company.
4. **Can** I help **you**? (She asked me)if he could help me..
5. When **did** you start **your** meeting? (Hiba asked me...) when I had started my ..
6. Where **do** you live? (she asked them).....where they lived
7. **Are** you enjoying married life? (He asked him)if he was enjoying ..
8. **Did** you enjoy **your** holiday? (Bashar asked his friend)if he had enjoyed his holiday
9. What **is** your job? (I asked her) What her job was.
10. **Do** you like **your** school? (Our teacher asked us) if we liked our school.
11. **Are** you enjoying **your** life? (He asked us)if we were enjoying our life

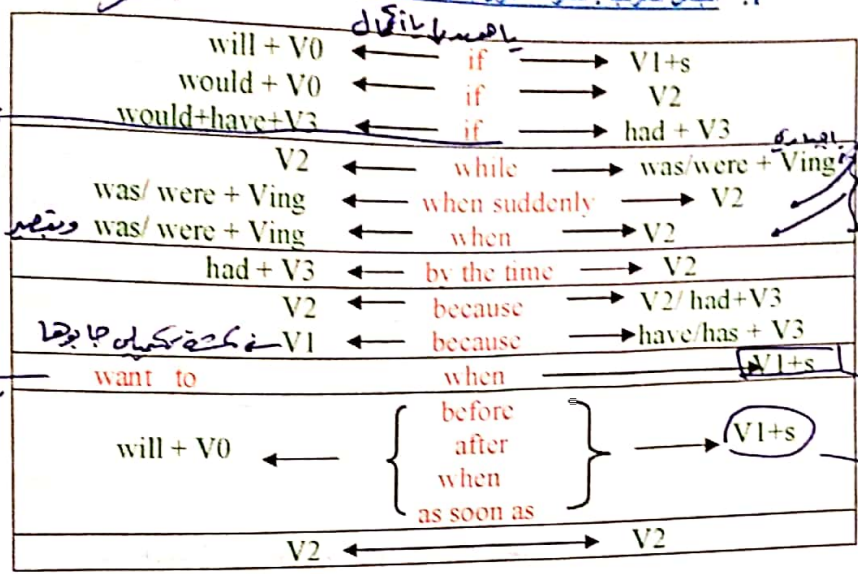
UNIT (9): (causative have السببية)

ضمير	أفعال	تحويلات الضمائر	تحويلات الأفعال
Didn't	→ had		modal + have
Don't / rarely	→ have		can have
Doesn't	→ has		won't have
V2	→ didn't have		will have
V+s	→ doesn't have		isn't going to have

1. Lama **didn't** take those photos herself. she had those photos taken.
2. He **isn't going to** take his own photos himself.he is going to have them/ his photos taken
3. He **doesn't** clean his car himself.he has it/ his car cleaned
4. My mom **dyed** her dress herself.my mom didn't have it/ her dress dyed.
5. We **didn't** decorate the house ourselves.. we had it/ the house decorated
6. My friend **couldn't** mend his glasses himself.she could have them/ her glasses mended.
7. They **wrote** their own songs themselves. They didn't have their songs written.
8. Ali **repairs** his car himself. Ali doesn't have his car repaired.

ed
 من موافقني بل استوف
 ستقبل
 excited, located
 worried, exhausted
 tired

1. الجمل المركبة: الطرف الأول يدل للطرف الثاني ويعكس



غالباً جملة
 هون

أي جملة تكون V1 سيوفن لها S
 كثير يحوّل

جاية
 انكبة

حصول
 كثير يحوّل

خاصة

won't work/ doesn't work

will call

broke/ had broken

has been driving

was walking

arrived

had played

worked

was revising

planted/ had planted

saw/ had seen

graduates

proved/ had proved

felt/ had felt/ was feeling

will rise

had already left

have been sorting

would stay

rains

has been interviewing

had to

were/ was

fell/ had fallen

came

would go

rang

was still sleeping

would help

was coming

were walking

- If you misuse the equipment, it (not-work) properly.
- As soon as he arrives, he (call) us.
- I visited Ali in hospital last night. He (break) his leg during a football match.
- He is tired because he (drive) his car all night.
- While he (walk) in the park, it started to rain.
- The film had started by the time we (arrive)
- If we (play) well, we would have won the match.
- After I finished studying, I (work) for a big company.
- My friend called me while I (revise) for the exam.
- I (plant) some new trees in our garden before winter came.
- The driver stopped after he (see) smoke coming out of the engine.
- Tareq wants to be a teacher when he (graduate)
- He left court a free man because he (prove) he was innocent.
- She went to the doctor this evening. She (feel) ill the night before.
- Sea level (rise) if the ice at the poles melts.
- By the time we arrived home, our guests (already/ leave)
- I am very exhausted because I (sort) out my cupboard all morning.
- If it snowed, I (stay) at home.
- I will stay home if it (rain)
- The manager is tired because he (interview) people all week.
- He (have to) pay a fine because he was driving without insurance.
- If I (be) you, I would work hard for the exam.
- I wasn't surprised that he (fall) asleep at the wheel of his car.
- We were driving home on the motorway when suddenly we (come) across a burning car.
- If you came early, we (go) shopping now.
- While Firas was sleeping last night, someone (ring) the door bell.
- When the phone rang, my mother (still sleeping)
- If I were you, I (help) her.
- The driver stopped while smoke (come) out of the engine.
- While we (walk) up the mountain, we came across a camp.
- As soon as it stops raining, we (visit) our relatives.
- If you didn't stop smoking, your health (get) worse.
- When he gets up, he usually (listen) to music every morning.
- When Laila finishes her work, she (go) shopping
- If I have enough time, I (visit) you.

ملاحظات:
 will visit
 would get
 listens
 will go
 will visit

عاشق
 when he retired he (work) here → for ten years

had worked / had been working

2. جملة واحدة تحوي دليل واضح

tense	form	clues	negative
future	Will + V0	Next week, month ... / tomorrow ... / in the future ... in 2025+	won't+V0
Present continuous	Is Am + Ving are	Now ... / at the moment ... / at present ... / can I ? الجملة تبتدئ بـ	isn't am not + Ving aren't
Present perfect continuous	Have + been+ Ving has	All day week since ... for + فترة زمنية + month	haven't hasn't
Present perfect	Have + V3 Has	Already.. /just .. /so far .. /yet .. /never .. /recently .. Throughout history .. /since ... /for + فترة زمنية + كل سنة	haven't hasn't
Simple past	V2	Yesterday .. /last week, month, year .. / ago .. / in the past In + تاريخ .. was/were/ had / I wish V2 → حادثة	didn't + V0
Past perfect	Had + V3	Said .. told .. asked / Bv+ تاريخ	hadn't
Simple present	V(1)+s	Always .. /usually .. /sometimes .. /often .. Every day, week, month ... / each day, week, month .. لا دليل حقائق	don't doesn't + V0

حاضر بسيط / حادثة / حادثة

Complete Present tenses I am

Correct the verbs in brackets:

سؤال الأزمنة يقوم الطالب بتحويل الفعل بين القوسين إلى الصيغة التي تناسب الزمن بالاعتماد على الفهم والدلائل

- She (not - go) to the cinema **since she was ten**.
hasn't gone
- Syria (be) a centre of trade in the region **for** several years.
has been
- Firas (look for) work **since last week**.
has looked for/ has been looking
- Firas (read) that book **already**.
has read
- The teacher (write) two essays **so far today**.
has written
- She (not - finish) her exam **yet**.
hasn't finished
- In **recent** years many companies (build) offices in the city.
have built
- He (**just** - come) out of the sea.
has just come
- I (not see) you **for** ages!
haven't seen
- I (not - have) a holiday **yet this year**.
haven't had
- My family (live) in Egypt **since 2010**.
has lived/ has been living
- Ali (not - have) a cold drink **since breakfast**. He is thirty now.
hasn't had
- Throughout history**, people (hunt) elephants for their tusks
have hunted
- I (dream) of visiting China **since I was a child**.
have dreamed/ have been dreaming

Simple past/ past perfect

- An earthquake (damage) the city/ (cause) the destruction of the city **in 1960**.
damaged/ caused
- By 1854** a quarter of the population of Ireland (leave) to work abroad.
had left
- The company (build) a new school in the village two years **ago**.
built
- She (send) two emails **last week**.
sent
- Between **1970-2000**, the number of migrants in the world (rise).
rose
- Tutankhamen (be) a very famous Egyptian ruler.
was
- Many experts (attend) the meeting to discuss the problem of pollution **last week**.
attended
- I **asked** him if he (enjoy) his long life.
had enjoyed
- I **received** the letter yesterday. Hiba (promise) to write **since last year**.
had promised
- Salah **didn't** recognize his friend, Hani. He (not - see) him **for ten years**.
hadn't seen
- My uncle finally **passed** his driving test. He (take) the test three times **already**.
had taken

Simple present/ past continuous/ present continuous/ future

- Our city (not - collect) rubbish **often** enough.
doesn't collect
- Damascus (be) **located** in the south west of Syria. (لائيل)
is
- Birds' nests (be) **often** built at the top of trees.
are
- Human activities (destroy) the natural world **at present**.
are destroying
- I (do) my math homework. **Can I** borrow your ruler, please?
am doing
- We (enjoy) our party **at the moment**.
are enjoying
- He (have) to travel three kilometers to go to school. It is annoying! (لائيل)
has
- Camouflage (protect) sand gazelles from predators. (لائيل)
protects
- The children (play) outside **at the moment**.
are playing
- My brother is enjoying his holiday in Lattakia. He **usually** (spend) hours on the beach.
spends
- Driving to work **usually** (take) me over an hour. I hate it!
takes
- She has been working in Dubai for three years. She (come) back to Syria **next month**.
will come
- He has been practising for a week and he (win) the match **next week**.
will win
- Sea levels (rise) **in the future** because of ice melting.
will rise

حاضرة

حاضرة
حاضر
حاضر
حاضر

حاضر تام يتحول إلى حاضرة تام

4
أحضرك السيد في الحيزاء الاصباح لنا قسه - من طه السكون
تأجيل لبط حاضري تام دائما
Since + حاضري تام حاضري تام مستر
عند ذلك من حاضري تام

أشكال ما تجايف ing
Know
have
see - hear
be - like - arrive - go

حاضر صويب بـ

- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (14 points علمي) (20 points ادبي)

بمخصص بالطلاب مقدرته على اتمام جملتين فقط بعبارة تحوي فاعل وفعل على الاقل

❖ Present tenses:

1. I **am** tired/ **feel** tired so I will go to bed.
2. My father **is** tired now because he works every day.
3. She **is** worried/nervous because she has an exam
4. As soon as (it **stops** raining/ you **arrive**), we will go shopping
5. She **is** afraid because she has an exam
6. Every time I **see** my friend, I feel happy
7. When Sofia **graduates**, She will get a job.
8. My house **is** too small, so // My car **is** too old, so I will change it.
9. I **must** go to bed now because I have an exam tomorrow
10. Before we **go** on a picnic, We will see you
11. After Ali **finishes** school, he will meet his friends.
12. I **like** traveling because I have fun
13. My brother **screams** when He is afraid.
14. I **will** wait for you until you come back.
15. Because I **have** an exam, I will study now.
16. I **will** help you as soon as I finish my work.
17. When I **have** enough free time, I always swim.

1 S + V1 / will+V0
 2 S+ is/am/are + adjective
Adjectives: tired/ worried/ angry/ late/ busy/ sick/ sad/ happy/ guilty/poor
Verb 1: have fun/ have an exam/ have a problem/ break the law/ sleep late.early/ study hard/ pay a fine.
 Money/ drive fast.slow/ go to/ meet/ see/ swim/ feel .. /

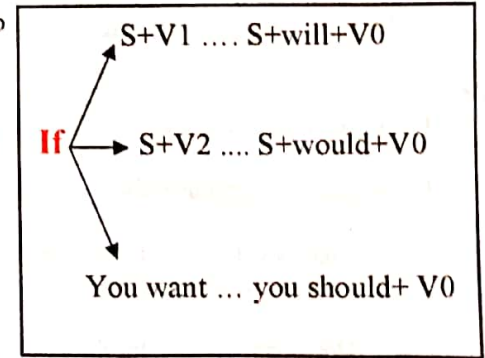
❖ Past tenses:

18. I **tried** to contact my friend but he was busy.
19. My friend **was** happy because she saw me.
20. While I **was** (having lunch/ crossing the street), the phone rang.
21. While we **were** sleeping last night the fire started
22. She **went** to school although, she was sick.
23. The driver **stopped** because he saw smoke in the car
24. James **felt** nervous because/ when he broke his phone
25. The driver **stopped** because he saw smoke
26. He **paid** a fine because he drove very fast.
27. Nada **was** happy because she went to the party.
28. He **left** court a free man because he paid a fine
29. Although he **was** very tired, he swam.
30. I **got** very angry/ sad when I broke my glasses
31. He **found** it difficult to get up early because he was tired.
32. My mother **was** sleeping when I came back.
33. Ali **had** left the office before I came.
34. They **failed** the exam because they didn't study.
35. I **arrived** late because I drove slowly.
36. He **was** studying when the phone rang

3. S + V2
 4. S+ was/ were + adjective
Adjectives: tired/ worried/ angry/ late/ busy/ sick/ sad/ happy/ guilty/poor
Verb 2: had fun/ had an exam/ had a problem/ broke the law/ slept late.early/ studied hard/ paid a fine.
 Money/ drove fast.slow/ went to/ met/ see/ swam/ felt .. / came back

❖ If-condition:

37. **If I were** you, I would say sorry.
38. **If you help** me, you will lose your job
39. I **will** help you **if** you help me
40. I **will** call you **if** I finish
41. I **would** help you **if** you helped me.
42. **If I succeed**, I will travel abroad.
43. You **will** be successful **if** you study well
44. **If I were** rich/ a millionaire, I would buy a car
45. **If you are** lucky, you will win.
46. **If you come** early, You will see me
47. **If I won** the prize, I would buy a car.
48. **If I win** the prize I will buy a car.
49. **If you break** the law, you will pay a fine
50. **If you drive** too fast, you will pay a fine
51. **If you want** to be a good colleague, you should work hard
52. **Since** he was ten, we have lived in Syria



جملات يا مقفولة يا صغ سؤال / غابة مطربة ملكه صغ سؤال / العوقرة بل نص يا سؤال

Choose the correct answer

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least **three words** for each question. (أدبي (40 points) .. (علمي (32 points)

WH-WORD	كلمة صغ سؤال	الفعل المساعد	انعام الجملة
1. Where:	بلاذ / مناطق / اتجاهات / أماكن	is / am / are was / were	مبدأ من الفاعل ولا تغير شئى بالفاعل
2. When:	yesterday / tomorrow / last ... / next ... / ago / in 1990 / morning / evening..	have / has can / could / will / would / should	
3. Why:	because / (to + verb) لكي for لأجل		
4. Who:	اشخاص		
5. What:	اشياء		
6. What kind of animals:	فواع حيوانات		
7. How:	by car / by plane / by running / وصف شئى		مبدأ من الفاعل ونعيد الفعل للمصدر
8. How much:	percent % / Syrian pounds / وزن kg		
9. How many:	(الاسم المعدود) عدد :		
10. How often:	every day / week / month / year / twice		
11. How long:	for two days / a week / an hour / for three years ... / since ... / all day / week ...		
12. How old:	عمر شخص		

<p>(A) B: I have got my computer from the mall. A: B: I use it for searching the internet. A: B: I have to install anti-virus to protect it. A: How can computers affect our health/ life?</p>	<p>(B) A: B: My father works in a big company in Japan. (or) My father is an engineer. A: B: We have been in Japan for twenty years. A: B: we came to Syria to visit our relatives. A: How is life like in Japan?</p>	<p>Where have you got your computer from? Why do you use it? How do you protect it? They can hurt our eyes and hands. Where does your father work? What does he work? How long have you been there? Why did you come to Syria? It is wonderful/ amazing.</p>
<p>(C) A: B: I have been playing the piano all years. A: B: I usually play it in the school. A: B: I played it with my school friends. A: What is your advice to be a good musician?</p>	<p>(D) A: B: Sand gazelles live in North Africa. A: B: They escape predators by using their speed. A: B: sand gazelles are in danger because of hunting. A: How can we protect/ save animals from extinction?</p>	<p>How long have you been playing the piano? Where do you play it? Who did you play it with? You should practise every day. Where do sand gazelles live? How do they escape predators? Why are they in danger? By putting them in zoos.</p>
<p>(E) A: B: Al Razi was a famous doctor. A: B: He lived in the 9th century. A: B: He wrote many books about the human body A: How can we reward genius people?</p>	<p>(F) A: B: The meeting lasted for three hours. A: B: we discussed the problem of pollution in our city. A: B: Many scientists attended the meeting. A: What is your recommendation to solve this problem?</p>	<p>(E) Who was Al Razi? When did he live? What did he write? By giving them prizes. How long did the meeting last? What did you discuss? Who attended the meeting? We should plant more trees.</p>
<p>(G) A: B: "Law" is set of rules. A: B: the governments usually make the laws. A: B: criminal law deals with theft and fraud. A: Why should we have laws?</p>	<p>(H) A: B: We played classical music in our concert. A: B: Yes, we have enjoyed it. A: B: All my friends were invited. A: How often do you play music?</p>	<p>What is law? Who makes the laws? What does criminal laws deal with? To stop crimes in our life. What music did you play in your concert? Have you enjoyed it? Who was invited? I play it every day.</p>

كيفية الإجابة على السؤال الأخير بصنع السؤال

- How long ? **for** the last three weeks/days
- How often ... ? twice a week in the morning / or three days a week in the morning.
- How can ? **by** + v(ing) by stopping / by working/ by putting /
- When ? in the afternoon after I finish work
- Why ? **to** + v(0) to study / to eat / to work/ to meet ...
- What advice ... ? he/ she/ you **should** + v(0) : you should work/ wake up/ go/ arrive

The R is located is

Write at least
(140 points)

1- Choose the correct word in brackets: (علمي 18 points) (أدبي 28 pts) سؤال بين قوسين اختياراً

الكلمة الأقصر	دلائل قبل أو بعد	
(innocent/ innocence)	Cause/ the (destruction/ destroying)	Kind of (music/ musical)
(permanent / permanently)	(nature/ natural) beauty	Good at (mathematics/ mathematical)
(Violent/ violence)	Very/ never (able/ ability)	

- Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other (violent/ violence) acts. 1
- There would be a (chaos/ chaotic) situation in society if there were no law systems. 2
- He left court a free man because he had proved that he was (innocent/ innocence). 1
- Omar felt very (guilty/ guilt) even though the accident wasn't his fault. 1
- Many people find out about the world by reading a (day/ daily) newspaper. 2
- A huge earthquake/ Stroms caused the (destroy/ destruction) of the city. 2
- The (majority/ major) of the world's migrants move to find a better life. 1
- The (majority/ major) of people never commit crimes. 1
- The people of Tristan left because of volcanic (act/ activity). 2
- The (economy/ economic) success of the 1960s was funded by oil. 2
- The workers could find a better life and help with the (development/ develop) of the region. 1
- Some human activities are (destroying/ destruction) the natural world. 1
- Unemployment is falling as more people find (permanent/ permanently) work. 1
- During the storm there were (chaos/ chaotic) scenes in the city. 2
- My weekly (earnings/ earn) are twice as much as there were last year. 1
- Average (earn/ earnings) are expected to double in the next two years. 2
- Because there was no clean water, (infections/ infect) spread quickly through the population. 1
- It has been a (disaster/ disastrous) year for the tea industry. 2
- Deir ez-Zour is an area of great (nature/ natural) beauty. 2
- Syria has a beautiful / an amazing/ a great (natural/ nature). 2
- The place where an animal lives is called its (nature/ natural) habitat. 2
- Careless drivers can seriously (threat/ threaten) the safety of pedestrians. 2
- In my city there is a wide (variety/ vary) of entertainments to choose from. 1
- I'd like to live in a small (peaceful/ peace) village near the sea. 2
- The storm damage is a lasting (remind/ reminder) of the power of nature. 2
- In our city, there are many ways of (entertainment/ entertain). 1
- I can't forget the (exciting/ excitement) I felt in my school. 2
- What kind of (music/ musical) do you like? 1

* do / make:

يُفْعَل

يُفْعَل

Do: Research بحث / Shopping/ homework/ job/ damage ضرر / experiment: تجربة	Make: Efforts يبذل جهود / a success/ Arrangement ترتيبات / mistake/ promise/ excuse/ suggestion اقتراح / decision اتخاذ قرار
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- The journalist said she was (doing/ making) research for an article.
- Scientists frequently (do/ make) experiments to test their ideas
- You will have to (make/ do) a special effort if you want to pass your exam.
- Can I (do/ make) a suggestion? Why don't we (do/ make) the shopping together?
- If you (do/ make) a mistake, you have to (make/ do) your homework again.
- I have (made/ done) my decision very carefully.
- I've (made/ done) myself a promise. I'm going to (do/ make) a success of my new job.
- Last night's storm (made/ did) a lot of damage to buildings in our area.
- You should think carefully before you (do/ make) your decision
- I am (doing/ making) research into sleep deprivation

Idioms and sounds: مصطلحات وتعابير صوتية

sounds	idioms
drip: tap حنفية / scream: spider صرّاح	Unit 3
bang: door / tick: clock	On the blacklist: يحظر
roar: plane	In black and white: مطبوع
splash: water/ swimming pool	Saw red: يغضب
hit: percussion/ ضرب	Out of the blue: فجأة
bow: violin لكان	Red tape: أوراق بيروقراطية
Pluck/ strum: guitar/	Give the green light: يسمح
blow: flute/ saxophone/ trumpet نفخ	Unit 8
Whistle: wind/ runners	Odds and ends: أشياء مختلفة
	Office/ bought
	Nearest and dearest: شخص عزيز
	Far and wide: من كل مكان
	Peace and quiet: هواء
	Pick and choose: يختار
	Hustle and bustle: ضجيج
	Unit 9
	Drummed into: يكرر
	Blow his own trumpet: يتفاخر
	Change his tune: يغير رأيه
	Face the music: يواجه النتائج

- The letter came this morning completely out of the (blue/ green).
- The government has given the (green/ red) light to the building of a new airport ...
- Someone accused me of being lazy and I just saw (red/ black).
- I read the news in the newspaper. Look – it is here in (black and white/ white and black).
- It is almost impossible to get a passport quickly. There is so much (brown/ red) tape.
- We have to put the companies that pollute the environment on the (redlist/ blacklist).
- The (bang/ roar) of a plane woke me up in the night.
- Can you hear that (clicking/ dripping) noise? Someone must have left a tap on.
- Everyone heard the (bang/ splash) when he jumped into the swimming pool.
- A friend of mine is terrified of spiders and (roars/ screams) if she sees one close to her.
- Digital clocks don't (click/ tick) like old-fashioned clocks used to.
- I just heard the door (bang/ splash). It sounded as if someone left in a hurry.
- The runners started the race when they heard the (splash/ whistle).
- Let's turn the TV off and have some peace and (quiet/ bustle) for a change.
- Graduates with first class degrees can often (odds and ends/ pick and choose) the jobs they want.
- I would miss the (hustle and bustle/ pick and choose) of the city.
- I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of (odds and ends/ far and wide) on my desk.
- People came from far and (long/ wide) to see the exhibition.
- We're having a celebration, so we're inviting all our (nearest and dearest/ dearest and nearest).
- I have traveled (far/ near) and wide, but I haven't found anywhere I like as much as my country.
- I prefer the (peace/ bustle) and quiet of the country side.
- The new library is wonderful – there are so many books to pick and (bang/ choose) from.
- While I was on holiday, I bought a lot of (odds and ends/ pick and choose) to give as presents.
- Some people enjoy the (peace and quiet/ hustle and bustle) of shopping in street markets.
- If you drive too fast and the police stopped you, you'll just have to (choose/ face) the music.
- Mahmoud is very modest – that is why he never (blows his trumpet/ faces the music).
- If you break the law, you have to (face the music/ change the music).
- You've changed your (drum/ tune). Yesterday you said you'd never eat fast food again.
- He's been telling lies. He will have to (face the music/ blow his own trumpet).
- You can strum or (bow/ pluck) a guitar.
- You have to (strum/ blow) saxophones, trumpets or flutes.
- You usually (bow/ hit) a violin.
- You (pluck/ hit) percussion instruments with sticks or your hands.

- blue
- green
- red
- Black and white
- red
- blacklist
- roar
- dripping
- splash
- screams
- tick
- bang
- whistle
- quiet
- pick
- hustle
- odds
- wide
- Nearest and dearest
- far
- peace
- choose
- odds
- hustle
- face
- blows
- face
- tune
- face
- pluck
- blow
- bow
- hit

Possibilities: الاحتمالات

ربما **might** / أكيد الأبد من أن **must** / مستحيل **can't**
 لحل هذا النوع من الأسئلة يجب على الطالب فهم الجملة فقط

وصلة من

- He speaks good English. He (must/ can't) have lived in England. must
- He has just drunk two liters of water. He (can't/ must) have been thirsty. must
- They have been working hard recently. They (must/ might) be tired now. must
- Sami (can't have phoned/ must have phoned) me this morning. I was at home and I would have heard it. can't
- I (may/ must) be coming next week. If I do, I will let you know. may
- Firas knows the names of many movie stars. He (can't/ must) watch films a lot. must
- The woman has no children. She (must/ can't) be happy. can't
- They two look very alike. They (can't/ must) be twins. must

*in order to/ so that- with the result / because (in order to/ ~) ... VO.... يأتي بعدها فوراً فعل بالمصدر in order to play/ cut/ grow/ have ...	*in comparison with/ whereas-while/ instead of (in comparison with/ ~) ... Noun .. يأتي بعدها جملة اسمية in comparison with the city/ the country/ cell phones/ ... (whereas/ while/ but/ ~) ... S + V .. يأتي بعدهم جملة فعلية (instead of/ ~) ... Noun ... يأتي بعدها جملة اسمية ... instead of traveling by car / flying/ English/ ...
--	--

- Farmers need more land (in order to/ with the result that) they can grow more soya beans.
- The rainforest has been cut down (because/ in order to) make more farmland.
- Large areas of forest were cut down, (because/ so that) the soil is now dry and dusty.
- The rainforest has an important effect on the climate (so that/ because) it covers such a large area.
- Fadia didn't go to school yesterday (because/ so that) she felt ill.
- Some people move to greener areas (with the result that/ in order to) survive.
- We need to protect some animals (because/ in order not to) become extinct.
- Ahmad went to the airport (because/ in order to) he wanted to meet his brother.
- Omar's letter was difficult to read (so that/ because) he had written it quickly.
- People write things in their diaries (so that/ in order not to) forget important things.
- In the future, sea level will rise (so that/ because) the polar ice is melting.
- People are cutting down forests (in order to/ so that) have more land for growing food.
- Sand gazelles are under threat (because/ with the result that) people destroy their habitats.
- Loggers cut down trees (in order to/ so that) sell the wood.
- Some people move out of their homes on the coast (so that/ in order to) escape future floods.
- (While/ In comparison with) Seoul in South Korea, Paris is quite small. اسمية لاتحوي فعل
- I've decided to learn Chinese (but/ instead of) French at university. اسمية لاتحوي فعل
- Chinese grammar isn't difficult (whereas/ in comparison with) the pronunciation will be hard for me. فعلية
- Big supermarkets sell goods cheaply, (while/ in comparison with) small shops charge high prices. اسمية
- (In comparison with/ Whereas) supermarkets, small shops offer customers a personal service. اسمية
- It is expensive to live in the city (whereas/ in comparison with) the country. فعلية
- (Whereas/ In comparison with) some people enjoy the outdoor life, others spend time indoors. اسمية
- (Instead of/ While) flying, let's go by car. اسمية
- Chinese grammar isn't too difficult (in comparison with/ but) Chinese pronunciation. اسمية
- (Although/ In comparison with) Brasilia is a modern city; it is small compared to Rio do Janeiro. فعلية
- (In comparison with/ Whereas) traveling by car, flying is much quicker. اسمية
- Damascus is the largest city in Syria (but/ instead of) Damascus is very old. فعلية
- Mobile phones are up-to-date (While/ in comparison with) landline phones are old-fashioned. فعلية

أقواس عامة تعتمد على الترجمة في حلها:

- A country where the sun always shines has a dry (climate/ weather).
- I am sorry, I (reheard/ misheard) you, I thought you said we'd meet at 9 o'clock.
- The restaurant bill was too high. The waiter had (overcharged/ undercharged) us.
- Farmers listen to the (weather/ climate) forecast to decide when to harvest their crops.
- I did my homework too quickly, so the teacher asked me to (misdo/ redo) it.
- As we have some new employees, we will have to (reorganize/ misorganize) our office.
- A person is (innocent/ guilty) until someone proves that he is guilty.
- During the storm, three houses were destroyed and had to be (misbuilt/ rebuilt).
- We spent so much money. The shop assistant must have (overcharged/ undercharged) us.
- Ali does not want a (permanent/ temporary) job – he wants a serious career as an engineer.
- I spilt tea on my homework, so I had to (miswrite/ rewrite) it.
- The potatoes are too hard. We (overcooked/ undercooked) them.
- Those chemicals are dangerous if you (misuse/ reuse) them.
- The main purpose of sending people to prison is to (honor/ punish) them.
- After the storm, there were many (frightened/ afraid) children.
- Most of Africa has a very hot dry (weather/ climate).
- When there is no wind, we say the weather is (calm/ stormy).
- If you (misuse/ use) the equipment, it will not work properly.
- If you wanted to build a factory, you would do it in the (industrial/ residential) sector.
- There two must have been twins, as they look very (alike/ asleep).
- Hani has been studying law (since/ for) four years.
- Sara enjoyed every (one/ single) day of her life.
- You must have (misread/ reread) the email. I mentioned the date of the meeting.
- If you want to listen to the side of the cassette again, you have to (overwind/ rewind) it.
- I met the (world's/ Earth's) oldest married couple in the world.
- Salma's parents had (an easy/ a simple) way of life.
- My customers are all my (close/ near) friends.

- climate
- misheard
- over
- weather
- redo
- reorganize
- innocent
- rebuilt
- overch
- tempo
- rewrite
- undercooked
- misuse
- punish
- frightened
- climate
- calm
- misuse
- industrial
- alike
- for
- single
- misread
- rewind
- world's
- simple
- close

* Prepositions and multi-part verbs: أحرف جر وافعال مركبة

Unit 10	Unit 7	Unit 5	Unit 3
Come round (hospital, fell) يستعيد وعي (hospital, fell)	Do room / flat / building up يرتب	Full of / مليء بـ	Look forward to يتطلع لـ (day/ holiday)
Come over (town, school, see) يزور	Do shoes / boots up يرتب	Aware of مدرك لـ	Come up against : يواجه (problem)
Come across (camp) يعثرف	Do away with (bank/ shop/ landline) يتخلى	Dependent on معتمد على	Come up with يجد (new way)
lost (name) يتذكر اسم (name)	Do Without يستغنى عن	Satisfied with راضي بـ	Put up with يتألم (noise/ journey)
Come out (the sun) يخرج	(sleep, sugar, salt) يتخلى	Interested in مهتم بـ	Cut down on يخفف من (amount/ packaging)
Come down (price) ينخفض (price)	Make up 'excuse/ story' يخترع	Famous well known for	Run out of (space/ place) يتفاد - ينتهي
Good at (mathematics) جيد (mathematics)	Make up for the time يعوض عن	Keen on مولع بـ	Get along with يتسجم مع (Ali)
Between ~ and ~ بين ... و ...	From ~ to ~ من ... الى ...	Different from مختلف عن	Keep up with (changes/ news) يواكب
		At the age of ...	

1. My journey to work gets worse every day. I cannot (put up with/ put on with) it for much longer.
2. In my city, the council is (going along with/ running out of) space for new houses.
3. They live very close to the airport. They are finding it very difficult to (run out of/put up with) the noise.
4. I can't (come up with/ put up with) the noise of the traffic any longer.
5. I don't want to stay with Ali. I don't (keep up with/ get along with) him.
6. I am so busy I find it very hard to (keep up/ put up) with the news.
7. Our town is trying hard to (come up against/ cut down on) the amount of waste it buries in the ground.
8. We are running (out off/ away off) space to use as landfill sites.
9. Things are moving so fast – it is impossible to (look forward to/ keep up with) the changes.
10. Supermarkets should (cut down on/ keep up with) packaging.
11. I am looking forward (to/ for) the day when 100% of our rubbish is recycled.
12. Scientists have just come (up against/ up with) a new way of reprocessing plastic.
13. We have come (down on/ up against) serious problems in our plan to recycle rubbish.
14. Plants and animals are dependent (in/ on) a regular supply of water.
15. The Syrian people are aware (on/ of) the need to protect their wildlife.
16. My sister is very interested (in/ with) biology.
17. The Eden Project is quite different (from/ of) a normal museum.
18. We were very satisfied (in/ with) our visitors.
19. My brother is keen (on/ with) museums and plants
20. Dmeir is famous (from/ for) its watering system.
21. Cactuses depend (on/ in) their thorns to protect themselves.
22. My Encyclopedia of Nature is full (in/ of) interesting facts.
23. You shouldn't try to (do away with/ do without) sleep.
24. You'd better (do out/ do up) your boots tightly to stop the sand getting in.
25. Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to (do it up/ do without it).
26. The students had to (do away with/ make up) a story about their recent holiday.
27. If everyone uses online banking, they'll (do away with/ do without) banks.
28. He will (make up/ make of) an excuse.
29. Not everyone in our family has a mobile so we can't (do away with/ do without) our landline.
30. Ibrahim promised to (do up/ make up) for the time he had lost by being late.
31. The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to (do without/ do up with) sugar.
32. When my brother (came round/ came up) after his operation, he felt fine.
33. It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon, the sun (came across/ came out).
34. I've lost my glasses. Can you let me know if you (come across/ come over) it.
35. As we were walking up the mountain, we came (across/ out) a small campsite
36. (Come over/ Come round) when you are next in town.
37. After she fell and hit her head on the ice, it was ten minutes before she came (over/ round).
38. A job has come (up/ over) at the polar research centre – I may apply for it.
39. I wish the price of petrol would come (down/ round).
40. The price of DVD players (came down/ came round) by 50% last years.
41. Students should read newspapers to (keep up with/ look forward to) national and international news.

- put up with
- running out
- put up
- Put up
- get along
- keep
- cut
- out of
- keep
- cut
- to
- up with
- against
- on
- of
- in
- from
- with
- on
- for
- on
- of
- without
- do up
- do it up
- make up
- away
- make up
- away
- make
- without
- round
- out
- across
- .across
- over
- round
- up
- down
- down
- Keep

10
بواجب :
يوم عطلة (day holiday)

III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:

(أدبي 28 points) (علمي 18 points)

أهم التعبيرات وأحرف الجر في الكتاب التي تساعد على حل الكلمات المفقودة:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. new type/ kind of | 49. increase in |
| 2. the most / least | 50. died of |
| 3. most/ some of the | 51. in the south |
| 4. the government | 52. was one of |
| 5. the atmosphere | 53. decided to |
| 6. the Nepalese | 54. some of |
| 7. the world's climate | 55. because of war/// because of its size and location |
| 8. the climate/ the weather/ the ground/ the region | 56. for economic reason |
| 9. in the world/ in the area. | 57. the people of ... |
| 10. the countryside/ city/ rural areas | 58. the fumes from |
| 11. the Amazon Rainforest is an important .. | 59. in many parts of the world |
| 12. the population of | 60. have arrived to settle |
| 13. the first / the second / the last/ the beginning | 61. arrive in England |
| 14. was evacuated | 62. arrive on Monday/ time |
| 15. an earthquake hit | 63. what to make of it |
| 16. the rescue team | 64. look at them |
| 17. had been destroyed | 65. in the morning/ evening/ afternoon |
| 18. bury it in the landfill site | 66. difficult to/ important to/ hard to/ easy to/ crucial to |
| 19. he was an hour late | 67. deprived of |
| 20. make up an excuse | 68. according to |
| 21. must/ can/ could / should/ will/ would/ to be | 69. the move from .. to ... |
| 22. an important effect on/ an important part | 70. make money out of them |
| 23. the simplest activities | 71. lead to /// tend to |
| 24. one of the factors that affect .. | 72. compared with |
| 25. scientists have shown | 73. the modern part of the |
| 26. the city has a rich history | 74. write a book for .. |
| 27. it has been inhabited for thousands of years | 75. in any field |
| 28. there is a market | 76. the main disadvantage of computers |
| 29. have been discovered | 77. the main objection to zoos |
| 30. how to reach the top of | 78. on their computers |
| 31. follow the same | 79. communicate with |
| 32. run an engineering firm | 80. from west to east |
| 33. is considered to be an important ... | 81. from generation to generation |
| 34. because it plays a vital part/ central role in ... | 82. live in |
| 35. have been cut | 83. changes into |
| 36. dry and dusty | 84. in over hundred countries |
| 37. more easily than | 85. out of a total |
| 38. has increased because the number of ... | 86. suffer from |
| 39. was a hardworking teacher | 87. occurs in dry .. |
| 40. in the 21th century | 88. it does this by taking |
| 41. the scarcity of .. | 89. the top layer of soil |
| 42. hurdles to | 90. happens to the air |
| 43. aside from | 91. in recent years |
| 44. an organization committed to | 92. good with |
| 45. they have to live in small cages | 93. at the forefront of .. |
| 46. small flats for young office workers | 94. dedicated to |
| 47. thinking about .. | 95. in order to dispose of .. |
| 48. adapted to | 96. there is a lot I enjoy about .. |
| | 97. in the same area |

بفحص الكلمات المفقودة مقدره الطالب على استخدام أي نقطة قواعديه تم أخذها من قبل

<p>1. This two-storey modern house is situated ... the outskirts of a medium-sized town. It is surrounded ... a large garden with a lawn, trees, shrubs ... hedges. It has ... flat roof and there ... balconies outside the first floor windows. ... is also painted white. On/by/and/a/are/it</p>	<p>2. Criminals can use the internet ... plan crimes and pass confidential information more easily ... meetings or telephone conversations. Computers allow criminals access to millions of people whom ... may persuade to pay ... something worthless. To/ than/ of/ they/ for</p>
<p>3. The law related to computer crime (1) ... changing very quickly. Modern criminals (2) ... using computers to help them commit crimes like identity theft (3) ... to make it easier to commit old crimes like theft or fraud. It is difficult to solve computer crime (4) ... the criminals are invisible (5) ... their actions may be hard to prove. Is/are/and/because/ and</p>	<p>4. In recent years computer crime (1) ... increased as the number of people using the Internet has grown. This new type (2) ... business has attracted techno-criminals (3) ... order goods without paying, or break (4) ... the computer systems of businesses. Has/of/who/into/</p>
<p>5. Tristan da Cunha is a small island (1) ... the South Atlantic Ocean. In August 1961, earth tremors started (2) ... gradually became more frequent. (3) ... government decided that the island was no longer safe (4) ... the whole population (5) ... evacuated to a nearby island. In/and/the/and/was</p>	<p>6. On February 29th 1960, (1) ... earthquake hit the Moroccan city of Agadir. Although it lasted only fifteen seconds, it was one of (2) ... the most destructive earthquakes of the 20th century. When (3) ... rescue team arrived, many areas of the city had (4) ... destroyed completely. An/of/the/been</p>
<p>7. ... main disadvantage of computers is that people may spend so much time ... their computers that they see less of their friends (3) ... family. Children (4) ... spend too long playing computer games may become unsociable (5) ... forget to communicate (6) ... other people. The/ on/ and/who/and/with</p>	<p>8. In the early 19th century, (1) ... most important economic activity in Ireland (2) ... agriculture. But the farmers were poor and (3) ... used old-fashioned methods. (4) ... they heard that they could earn four times as much abroad, some of them emigrated. The/ was/they/because/</p>
<p>9. One morning (1) ... people of Greenchester woke up to find (2) ... during the night their town (3) ... turned grey. The sky, (4) ... had been always blue, was grey that morning. The/that/had/which</p>	<p>10. When the Mayor visited (1) ... landfill site, he found that it was full. The fumes (2) ... the unburied rubbish poisoned Greenchester. The people thought they (3) ... recycled their rubbish, but, the council had buried it (4) ... the landfill site. The/from/had/in</p>
<p>11. the volcanic activity of the island stopped (1) ... most of the people voted to go back. However, not everyone returned: 14 people (2) ... adapted and to life in England and decided (3) ... stay there. And/had/to</p>	<p>12. One of the factors (1) ... affect how long people live is brain activity. Scientists (2) ... shown that people who keep their brain busy tend (3) ... live long happy life compared (4) ... those who do not. That/have/to/to</p>
<p>13. Syria is at (1) ... forefront of regional recycling, hosting regional conferences dedicated (2) ... the protection of the government, water conservation (3) ... climate change. Major recycling plants have (4) ... built in the last few years in order (5) ... dispose safely of substances such as plastics, batteries (6) ... other waste materials. The/ to/ and/ been/ to/ and</p>	<p>14. When large numbers of people move (1) ... their homes in country areas to find better-paid jobs in towns (2) ... cities, the villages and farms are often left empty. No one wants to buy homes there (3) ... they cannot make money (4) ... of them. This phenomenon, (5) ... is called rural depopulation, can lead (6) ... overcrowding in cities. From/ and/ because/ out/ which/ to</p>
<p>15. In recent years migration into Europe and Russia (1) ... increased sharply, while (2) ... many other parts of (3) ... world numbers have fallen. In Australia, since 1945 over six million people have arrived (4) ... settle. has/in/the/to</p>	<p>16. Weather is what happens (1) ... the air and the atmosphere outside. It can (2) ... calm or stormy. The place where (3) ... doesn't rain over years has a dry climate. Weather forecast helps farmers to know (4) ... it's the best time to plant their crops. To/ be/it/when/</p>
<p>17. Although zoos exist all over ... world, the main objection to zoos is that it ... unnatural for wild animals to ... kept in captivity. They often have ... live in small cages where ... can't move about freely. Also, they may be located in places ... the climate is different. the/is/be/to/they/where/</p>	<p>18. ... the Amazon Rainforest is ... important environment ... of its size and location. It also plays ... vital part in controlling ... world climate. It does this ... taking carbon dioxide ... releasing oxygen. An/ because/ a/ the/ by/ and</p>
<p>19. Sleep has ... important effects on our bodies. If we sleep well, we can wake up ... the morning feeling alert ... rested. People ... are deprived of sleep can't perform ... simplest activities. an/ in/and/who/the</p>	<p>20. Greenchester was ... good place to live. It had parks, forests ... lakes where people spent ... free time. It was a very clean place ... everybody had recycled their rubbish. a/ and/their/because/</p>
<p>21. The best way to (1) ... a good colleague is to work hard. According (2) ... my experience, people most dislike colleagues (3) ... make up excuses for not doing something (4) ... expect colleagues to do it for them. be/to/who/and/</p>	<p>22. In the city of Aleppo there is ... market dedicated to protecting hand-made copper goods, ... ensure that this ancient craft doesn't vanish. Copper artefacts have ... discovered all over ... region. a/to/been/the</p>

23. In 1970 my family lived ... a lovely apartment, ... was provided by my father's new job. My father helped to run ... the engineering firm that built bridges. We all worked hard to fit ... the locals were friendly. in/which/an/and	24. ... Techno-criminals send viruses ... damage the computers ... the information they contain. Computers can ... used to pass on information more easily ... meeting or telephone conversations. which/and/be/than
25. City life 1..... its disadvantages, like the noise, the traffic 2..... the crowds of people, but these things don't worry 3..... too much I don't drive, 4..... traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me. Has/and/me/so/	26. ... Tareq was good his hands and so, he took a course in woodwork became a carpenter. His mother, took care of him, was hardworking teacher. Was/ and/ who/ a/
27. Damascus is the biggest city in the world. city has a rich history, and considered the oldest city in the world. It has continually inhabited for thousands of years. The commercial ... Administrative city of the city is located in the modern part ... the city. the/is/been/and/the	28. Hillary established the Himalayan Trust, is an organization committed to helping Nepalese Sherpa communities. The trust has helped to build hospitals schools and has improved communication and transport links the area. which/the/and/in
29. One of the most important issues in the 21 st century the scarcity of fresh water. A lack water presents major hurdles to human development. Aside from fulfilling our need drink, fresh water also plays ... central role in agricultural production. Is/of/to/a	30. The main objection to zoos is that it unnatural for wild animals to ... kept in captivity. They often have ... live in small cages where can't move about freely. Also, they may be located in places ... the climate is different is/be/to/they/where/
31. ... Desertification usually occurs dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh. top layer of soil is destroyed so the land can't ... used for growing crops ... grazing animals. in/the/be/or	32. In some parts of Europe recent years, however, the move the country to the city has reversed as wealthy people move to the countryside escape from the overcrowding, pollution stress of city life. In/from/been/to/and
33. Disease destroyed 75% of the year potatoes (1) was the main food for most (2) the population. 350,000 died (3) starvation and there was a huge increase (4) emigration. By 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland (5) left for other part. Which/ of/ of/ in/ had	34. Jerboas have very short front legs ... long back legs ... enable them to hop quickly over ... ground to escape predators. They are nocturnal animals, which means Sleep during the day. And/which/the/they
35. ... Throughout history, people ... moved from one country to another. Some ... these migrants chose to emigrate, while others had to move ... of wars or natural disasters or Economic reasons. Have/of/because/for	36. Animal migrations are recurrent events Happen at certain times of the years. Animals usually migrate ... find food or to raise their young. Migrating animals follow ... same route every year and Generation to generation. Which/to/the/from
37. ... Hinault (1) encouraged to write a book (2) aspiring professional cyclists, giving them tips (3) realistic advice about how to reach (4) Top. His story shows that becoming the best (5) any field is a challenge that requires a lot of determination (6) dedication. Was/for/ them/ the/ in/ and	38. ... Ibrahim usually arrives (1) time, so his boss didn't know what to make (2) it when he was (3) hour late one morning. At first, he thought he might make up (4) Excuse, but decided he must (5) honest. On/ of/ an/ an/ be

❖ أفعال شاذة هامة جداً يجب على الطالب حفظهم جيداً

V1	V2	V3	V1	V2	V3	V1	V2	V3
leave	left	left	swim	swam	swum	build	built	built
buy	bought	bought	bring	brought	brought	lose	lost	lost
fly	flew	flown	make	made	made	begin	began	begun
teach	taught	taught	fall	fell	fallen	stand	stood	stood
know	knew	known	feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
come	came	come	take	took	taken	have	had	had

Important translation sentences:

1. A person should get enough sleep to stay active all day...	يجب أن يحصل الإنسان على كمية نوم كافية ليبقى نشيطاً طوال النهار.
2. We have to save drinking water sources because of its importance in our daily life...	يجب علينا الحفاظ على مصادر مياه الشرب لأهميتها في حياتنا اليومية.
3. Syria is famous for its different civilizations and wonderful ruins...	تشتهر سوريا بحضاراتها المختلفة وآثارها الرائعة.
4. Aleppo is famous for its traditional crafts and the old markets...	تشتهر حلب بالحرف التقليدية والأسواق القديمة.
5. We have to respect laws to live a safe life...	يجب علينا احترام القوانين لنعيش حياة آمنة.
6. Climate change threatens life on earth in many areas...	يهدد تغير المناخ الحياة على الأرض في الكثير من المناطق.
7. Damascus is considered the oldest inhabited capital in the world...	تعتبر مدينة دمشق كقدم عاصمة مأهولة بالسكان في العلم.
8. Desertification occurs in dry areas where there is no rain.	يحدث التصحر في المناطق الجافة حيث لا يوجد أمطار.
9. Zoos help to protect rare/ wild animals from extinction...	تساعد حدائق الحيوان بحماية الحيوانات النادرة أو البرية من الانقراض.
10. The government has given the green light to the building of a new factory to recycle paper...	لقد أعطت الحكومة الضوء الأخضر لبناء معمل جديد لتدوير الورق.
11. I am looking for a new flat in the country because I can't put up with the noise in the city...	أبحث عن شقة جديدة في الريف لأنني لا أتحمّل ضجيج المدينة.
12. We have to stop factories from polluting the environment.	ينبغي علينا أن نوقف المصانع من تلويث البيئة.
13. You have to cut down on eating fat to protect your health...	عليك الإقلال من تناول الدهون للحفاظ على صحتك.
14. Human activities are considered the real cause of desertification.	تعتبر الأنشطة البشرية السبب الحقيقي للتصحر.
15. We have to find new ways to reduce water consumption...	يجب علينا إيجاد طرق جديدة للتقليل من استهلاك الماء.
We have to find new ways to dispose of rubbish...	يجب علينا إيجاد طرق جديدة للتخلص من النفايات.
16. A huge earthquake destroyed a lot of houses in the city.	دمر زلزال ضخم الكثير من الأبنية في المدينة.
17. Diseases spread quickly because there was no clean water..	انتشرت الأوبئة بسرعة بسبب عدم وجود مياه شرب نظيفة.
18. We have to teach our children how to protect the environment...	ينبغي علينا أن نعلم أطفالنا كيفية الحفاظ على البيئة.
19. Farmers need large areas to grow their crops..	يحتاج المزارعون لمساحات كبيرة لزراعة محاصيلهم.
20. We have to respect the laws to live a safe life..	يجب علينا أن نحترم القوانين لنعيش حياة آمنة.
21. Scientists faced dangerous difficulties in their project to recycle rubbish.	واجه العلماء صعوبات خطيرة في مشروعهم لإعادة تدوير النفايات.
22. Doctors advise to do regular exercise and to eat healthy food to build a strong body.	ينصح الأطباء بممارسة التمرين المنتظم وتناول الطعام الصحي لبناء جسم قوي.
23. Many people use computers to get the latest news from the internet..	يستخدم العديد من الناس الحواسيب للحصول على آخر الأخبار عبر الإنترنت.
24. Cutting down trees is one of the main reasons of desertification.	إن قطع الأشجار من الأسباب الرئيسية للتصحر.
25. We have to be aware of the possible dangers of sitting a long time on the computer..	ينبغي علينا أن نكون متريكين للمخاطر المحتملة للجلوس فترة طويلة على الحاسوب.
26. People who spend a long time on their computers suffer from dangerous health problems.	إن الناس الذين يقضون وقتاً طويلاً على الحاسوب يعانون من مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

درجتي 2 (3) فقط نصوص

GOOD LUCK

بشرتي (3) بعد من (3) فقط

Activity book	Student book
1. Geneva	11. computer crimes..
2. Animal migration...	12. desertification...
3. Paper....	13. eden Project....
4. Rainforests	14. apamea
5. Animals habitats	15. sand gazelles....
6. zoos	16. rural depopulation....
7. Sleep..	17. tareq (self-success)..
8. Capital cities....	18. start a new job..
9. Aleppo..	
10. Himalaya ...	

1. Motorists/ road safety ...	8. Biography....
2. Companies.	9. Holiday with a family....
3. 5/1 ...	10. Zoos.
4. Do well at school	11. Where to build houses.
5. Describe a house/ building for a family....	12. Water shortage.
6. Climate change....	13. Keep fit....
7. New job ...	

7. Damascus is considered the oldest inhabited capital in the world	دمشق هي أقدم عاصمة مأهولة في العالم
8. Desertification occurs in dry areas where there is no rain	التصحر يحدث في المناطق الجافة حيث لا يوجد مطر
9. Zoos help to protect rare wild animals from extinction	الحدائق الحيوانية تساعد على حماية الحيوانات النادرة من الانقراض
10. The government has given the green light to the building of a new factory to recycle paper	الحكومة أعطت الضوء الأخضر لبناء مصنع جديد لإعادة تدوير الورق
11. I am looking for a new flat in the country because I can't put up with the noise in the city	أنا أبحث عن شقة جديدة في الريف لأنني لا أستطيع التحمل مع ضجيج المدينة
12. We have to stop factories from polluting the environment	نحن يجب علينا أن نوقف المصانع عن التلوث للبيئة
13. You have to cut down on eating fat to protect your health	عليك أن تقلل من تناول الدهون لحماية صحتك
14. Human activities are considered the real cause of desertification	النشاطات البشرية تعتبر السبب الحقيقي للتصحر
15. We have to find new ways to reduce water consumption	نحن يجب علينا إيجاد طرق جديدة لتقليل استهلاك المياه
16. A huge earthquake destroyed a lot of houses in the city	زلزال كبير دمر الكثير من المنازل في المدينة
17. Diseases spread quickly because there was no clean water	الأمراض تنتشر بسرعة كبيرة لعدم وجود مياه شرب نظيفة
18. We have to teach our children how to protect the environment	نحن يجب علينا أن نعلم أطفالنا كيفية حماية البيئة
19. Farmers need large areas to grow their crops	المزارعين يحتاجون مساحات كبيرة لزراعة محاصيلهم
20. We have to respect the laws to live a safe life	نحن يجب علينا أن نحترم القوانين لضمان حياة آمنة
21. Scientists faced dangerous difficulties in their project to recycle rubbish	واجه العلماء صعوبات خطيرة في مشروعهم لإعادة تدوير النفايات
22. Doctors advise to do regular exercise and to eat healthy food to build a strong body	يوصي الأطباء بممارسة التمارين المنتظمة وتناول الطعام الصحي لبناء جسم قوي
23. Many people use computers to get the latest news from the internet	يستخدم العديد من الناس الحواسيب للحصول على آخر الأخبار عبر الإنترنت
24. Cutting down trees is one of the main reasons of desertification	إن قطع الأشجار من الأسباب الرئيسية للتصحر
25. We have to be aware of the possible dangers of sitting a long time on the computer	يجب علينا أن نكون متريكين للمخاطر المحتملة الجلوس فترة طويلة على الحاسوب
26. People who spend a long time on their computers suffer from dangerous health problems.	إن الناس الذين يقضون وقتًا طويلًا على الحاسوب يعانون من مشاكل صحية خطيرة

درجہ 2 (3) فقط نصوص

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بیشتر (3) بدمین فقط

کلیا کو دیکھو (5)
along happy
like