

TRAIN YOUR BRAIN

تربين يور برين

لطلاب الصف التاسع في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية

وفق المنهاج المعدل

2021

أوراق عمل مهمة جدا مع الشرح والأمثلة

المطابقة لأسئلة الامتحان الأخير

كامل قواعد ومفردات الكتابيه وقاعدة صياغة السؤال والمواضيع

المطلوبة بأسلوب مبسط وسهل جدا

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Unit 1

1)Simple present الحاضر البسيط	2)Present continuous الحاضر المستمر	3)Simple past الماضي البسيط	4)Past continuous الماضي المستمر
الصيغة S v1 C يعبر عن أعمال اعتيادية روتينية وتكرار ويستخدم مع الحقائق العلمية	الصيغة S am, is, are, Ving C يعبر عن عمل يحدث في لحظة التكلم	الصيغة Sv2 C يعبر عن أعمال منتهية في الماضي	الصيغة S was, were Ving C عمل كان مستمرا في وقت محدد من الماضي
دلالتة ظروف التكرار (Always – often – usually – sometimes – never) Every-----day— Once , twice , timesaweek عند التحويل الى سؤال او نفي نستخدم Do , does	دلالتة Now – today – at the moment – at present – thisyear next	دلالتة Yesterday , last , ago , in1995 In the past عند التحويل الى سؤال او نفي نستخدم did	دلالتة Yesterday at 9 O'clock While ..as..when يحدث عندما يكون لدينا عملا مستمرا في الماضي فيقطعها عملا اخر في الماضي

Choose the correct tense between brackets:

1. What (do you study – are you studying) in history this year?
2. I (play– am playing) volleyball every Saturday.
3. I (read – am reading) a good book at the moment.
4. They always(go – are going) skiing in winter.
5. Hello, Ruba! Who (do you wait – are you waiting) for?
6. I (wait – am waiting) for my friend. She is late.
7. I (study – am studying) for my exams this week.
8. We (always go – are always going) to Egypt because we (love – are loving) diving.
9. People who (write – are writing) for a newspaper are called journalist.
10. He (moves – moved) to Canada when he was five.
11. Yesterday we (went – go) to Covent Garden Market.
12. Naser (rode – was riding) his bike when he fell off.
13. In 1976, a student in Poland (writes – wrote) to his parents.
- 14 I (waited – was waiting) for the bus when it started to rain.
15. I (came – come) to the school last year.
16. I (lied – was lying) in bed, when I heard a noise downstairs.
17. The last time I heard from her, she (is working – was working) in Damascus.
18. While I (shopped – was shopping) in the market, I fell into a box of fruit.
19. I was walking away, when suddenly he (put - was putting) his hand on my shoulder.
20. He was standing still and I (thought - was thinking) he was a statue.
21. She was standing outside the stadium, when a thief (sees – saw) the ticket in her bag.

22. I was thinking about my English homework, when I (had – was having) an idea for a story.
23. I was having dinner, when the phone (rings – rang).
24. As we (are walking – were walking) around, we met a group of tourists.
25. He was thinking about his new school when he (falls – fell) asleep.
26. Newspapers (began – begin) about five hundred years ago.
27. I (thought – was thinking) about the new teachers when I saw someone across the road.
28. She was waving at me and I (stopped – was stopping) to talk to her.
29. Your mother told me you (are starting – were starting) at the school today.
- 30- they traveled abroad-----2005.
- 31- ahmad left a home two hours -----.
- 32-While it -----raining , He phoned me .
- 32- I-----reading a new story now .



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(used to - use to)

used to	نستخدم للتعبير عن عادات وحالات حدثت في الزمن الماضي
Use to	نستخدم إذا جاء قبلها الفعل المساعد did المساعد

1. I didn't always (use to – used to) live in Canada.
2. I (used to – use to) live in Syria when I was a child.
3. We (used to – didn't use to) have a cinema, or a sports Centre, like we do now.
4. We didn't have a cinema, so in our free time, we (used to – didn't use to) play imaginary games.
5. Although we didn't have entertainment, we (used to – didn't use to) have a lot of fun.
6. When I moved to Canada, I (used to – use to) miss the sunny weather.
7. It (used to – use to) be very cold in the winter – it snowed nearly every day.
8. When my grandfather was a boy, he (used to – use to) live in a village high up in the mountains.
9. I (used to – use to) love the Canadian summers.
10. They didn't (used to – use to) ride horses into town to do the shopping.
11. did you (used to – use to) go to the lake and swim?
12. We (used to – didn't use to) have a TV, so we listened to the radio or read.
13. Every day, we (used to – use to) dress up and pretend we were living long ago.
14. Sometimes we (used – used to) take a table outside and pretend it was a ship.
15. Every afternoon, my friends and I (use – used) to talk for hours on the phone.
16. Our mothers (used to – didn't use to) get angry because our clothes were always dirty.
17. I (use – used) to live on a farm in the countryside.
18. We didn't (used – use) to like working on the farm.
19. You used to live in this town when you (are – were) a child.
20. That used to (be – been) our favourite game.
21. There didn't use to be many people. Now, there (are – were) a lot.
22. They (don't – didn't) use to watch TV.
23. We used to (play – played) imaginary games.
24. We used (to – at) go there every weekend.
25. Before there (will be – was) electricity, people used to burn oil for their lamps for light.

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* **(could)** تستخدم للتعبير عن مقدرة في الزمن الماضي

* **(couldn't)** تستخدم للتعبير عن عدم مقدرة في الزمن الماضي

* **(could be) be** تعبر عن احتمال اذا جاء بعدها

1. I looked all over the garden, but I (could – couldn't) find it.
2. Because it was dark, I (could – couldn't) see anything. exactly the same things that I can do now.
3. The horse was going too fast but in the end the rider was (able to – could) control it.
- 4- In the past , people (could – couldn't) travel easily .
- 5- Most people (could – couldn't) remember simple stories .
- 6- Professional storytellers (could – couldn't) remember long stories and poems.

(must) تعبر عن اجبار إذا كانت الأوامر صادرة من الشخص نفسه

(have to) تعبر عن أمر اجباري من قبل اشخاص أو جهات اخرى قوانين مدرسية مثلا

(should) تعبر عن الزام متوسط (بمعنى النصيحة)

1. You (should – must) remember to use the correct punctuation.
2. You (must– should) start a sentence with a capital letter.
3. You (mustn't – shouldn't) forget to put a punctuation mark at the end of the sentence.
4. To make your writing more interesting, you (should – must) try to use lots of descriptive words.
5. You (don't have – mustn't) to write the story from your own personal point of view.
6. Before you start writing, you (shouldn't - should) write a plan of what you are going to say.
7. When you finish your story, you (should– shouldn't) read your work through, checking for mistakes.
8. It's a good idea to make a revision timetable. You (must – should) make a revision timetable.
- 9- We (have to – shouldn't) wear a uniform to school.
- 10.You(should – shouldn't)work out a timetable so that you have time to do all the things you need to do.
11. I (must – mustn't) go home. My mother is waiting for me. won't be able to travel without it.
12. It isn't a good idea to do your homework in a hurry. You (should– shouldn't) do your homework in a hurry.
13. You (mustn't – don't have to) be late. The bus won't wait for you.
14. We are only allowed to wear black shoes to school. We (have to – should) wear black shoes to school.
15. It's important for me to remember my aunt's birthday next week.I(must – mustn't) remember her birthday.
16. It isn't necessary to bring your own lunch. You (mustn't – don't have to) bring your own lunch.
17. You (have to – don't have to) bring your own lunch. You can have lunch in the school dining room
- 18 You (should – mustn't) try some of this food – it's delicious.
- 19 . Amer really (should– shouldn't)be kinder to his brother.
- 20 Rashed (should – shouldn't) do more regular exercise. It would keep him fit and healthy.

21. You keep your phones at home. It's a strict rule at school.

a. mustn't b. should c. have to

22. I buy a gift for my friend's birthday because he always remembers mine.

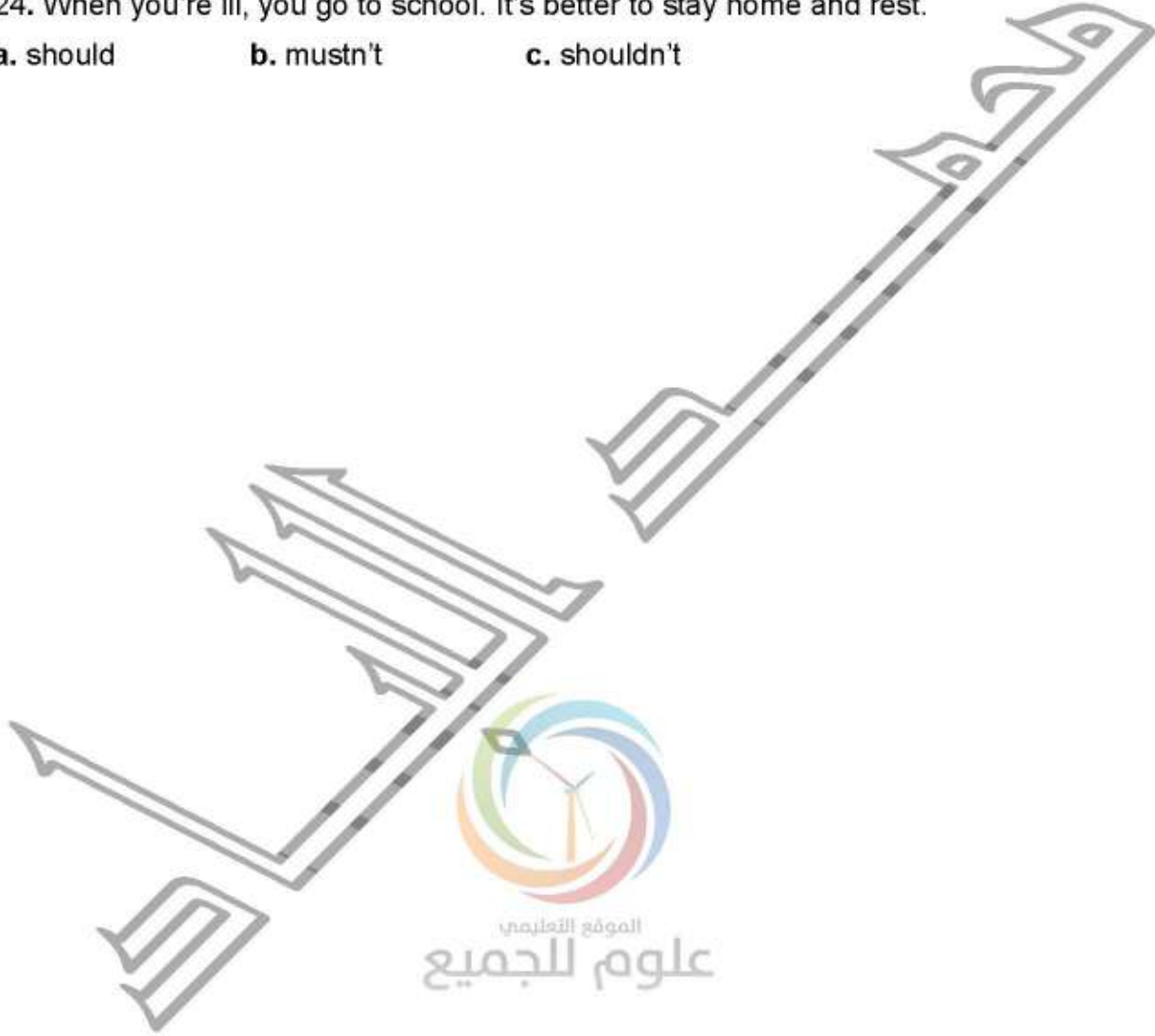
a. must b. have to c. shouldn't

23. You look very tired! I think you take a break.

a. must b. should c. have to

24. When you're ill, you go to school. It's better to stay home and rest.

a. should b. mustn't c. shouldn't



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Unit 3

(Reported speech) الكلام المنقول يستخدم لنقل كلام من شخص الى اخر

يتم التحويل من الزمن الحاضر الى الزمن ماضي (دوما نختار الماضي بعد أفعال القول Said – told)

(غالباً ما يأتي That بعد فعل القول Said ونستخدم ضمير المفعول به بعد فعل القول Told)

* في الكلام المنقول نقوم بتحويل الضمانر الشخصية وضمانر المفعول به وضمانر الملكية

الضمانر الشخصية	ضمانر المفعول به	ضمانر الملكية
I→He / she	me→ him/ her	my→his / her
we→they	us→them	our→their
you →he /she / I / we	you→ me /us /him/ her	your→ my / our / his / her

- 1-Ali said they (are having – were having) a picnic.
2. She said that she (want– wanted) to visit the waterfalls.
3. He said he (was – is) looking forward to seeing his cousins.
4. She said that they (had – have) a nice house.
5. He said he (lives – lived) in Damascus with his family.
6. Tareq said that she (can - could) borrow his camera.
7. He said that he (loved – loves) visiting old towns.
8. Rakan said that he (was flying – is flying) to Kenya.
9. Huda said that they always (went – go) to Egypt
10. Amal told Sami that it (sounds – sounded) great.
11. She said that she (came – comes) from Canada.
12. He said he (is learning - was learning) Spanish.
13. He said it (is – was) difficult to breathe because of the sand
14. She said she (will show - would show) me the photos.
15. She said I (can – could) come with them.
16. Eman said they (are going – were going) to the zoo.
17. Samira replied she (couldn't - can't) play table tennis.
- 18-Huda said she (buy – bought) a new shirt.
- 19-He said he (thought – thinks) they (will – would) make good photos.
- 20-Fatima said she (is – was) going to study medicine.
- 21-She said (I – my) could come with (they – them).
- 22-Zeinab said (they - their) teacher was going to show (their – them) a film.
- 23-Ahmed said that (he – she) had fallen and broken (his – her) wrist.
- 24- Omar told Hisham he had seen (his – him) in the shopping centre.
- 25-. Munzer said he was sorry he had forgotten to phone (my - me).
- 26-. Hussein and Nada said (them – they) were going to have lunch at (them – their) grandparents.

Unit four

Countable and uncountable nouns

Too many	Too much	Too	Enough	Some	Any	All	More	A lot of	Too few
الكثير (جدا)	الكثير (جدا)	جدا	كاف	بعض	أي	كل	اكثر من	الكثير من	القليل جدا
بعدها اسم معدود	بعدها اسم غير معدود	قبل الصفة في الجملة المثبتة	بعد الصفة في جملة النفي	مع الجملة المثبتة والسؤال	مع جملة النفي والسؤال ومع hardly	بعدها جمع معدود او غير معدود	يمكن استخدامها قبل الصفة او قبل كلمة often	بعدها كمية غير معدودة	بعدها معدود وتدل على الكمية القليلة

1. There is too (many - much) traffic on our roads.
2. There are too (many – much) cars and lorries.
3. There aren't (much – enough) buses, so people drive their cars everywhere.
4. There aren't (much – enough) pedestrian crossings.
5. I'm going to do (a lot of – many) relaxation.
6. There isn't (enough – many) parking, so cars are parked badly and block the streets.
7. Too (much – many) noise is bad for people's health.
8. There aren't (some – any) restaurants in this part of the city.
9. There should be (much - more) buses and not as many cars.
10. (More – Much) trees should be planted.
11. There is too (many - much) air pollution.
12. There aren't (much –enough) trees to help clean the air.
13. There aren't (some – any) cars on the island.
14. There are too (much - many) parked vehicles.
15. There are too many cars in the city. There isn't (many – enough) space for them all.
16. They can't all park, because there are (too few - too many) parking spaces available.
17. (Too many – Too much) people drive cars. It's bad for the environment.
18. (More - Much) people should use bicycles.
19. Who ate (some – all) the biscuits? The packet is empty!
20. The wonderful tourist sites in Syria is the reason why (too few – too many) people come here.
21. There is still (some – any) water left in the jug. Do you want (many – some) more?
22. (All – Some) people in Switzerland can speak Romansh, but not many.
23. Hardly (some – any) plants are able to survive in the icy Antarctic.
24. Too (many – much) rain will damage the crops.

25. I can't buy a ticket, because it costs too (much – many) .
26. Many people move to the city, because there are (too few – too many) jobs for them in smaller towns.
27. There are already eight hotels in the town, and they are planning to build (more – much) in the future.
28. In the future, (much - more) cars will mean (much - more) traffic jams and (more – many) pollution.
29. In my opinion, not (some - enough) is being done about the problem.
30. If you eat too (much – many) before you do exercise, you'll feel ill.
31. (All – Many) transport on the islands is provided by horses.
32. (Many – Much) Islamic cities were built around palaces.
- 33- I can't drive a car yet. I'm not old (too – enough) .
- 34- I don't like this building. It's (too – enough) old-fashioned.
- 35- I prefer to live in a big city. This town (is – isn't) big enough.
- 36- The pavements are (too – enough) narrow.
- 37- These buildings are (too – enough) dark. They are not bright (too – enough).
- 38-The building is (too – enough) low. It isn't high (too – enough).
- 39- The streets are (too – enough) crowded.
- 40- Pedestrians find it difficult to walk because the pavements (are too wide – aren't wide enough).
- 41- The city isn't peaceful (too – enough).



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Articles (a - an - the)

A أداة تنكير	An أداة تنكير	The أداة تعريف
يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد قابل للعد مبدوء بحرف ساكن	يأتي بعدها اسم المفرد قابل للعد مبدوء بحرف صوتي	تستخدم للتعريف مع كل الأسماء عند: 1- ذكر الاسم مرة ثانية في الجملة 2- قبل أسماء المحيطات والبحار والجزر والخلجان 3- قبل الاتجاهات وأجزاء اليوم وقبل صيغة التفضيل والكلمات النادرة من نوعه 4- قبل أسماء البلدان المؤلفة من مجموعة جزر أو إمارات أو ولايات

1. I'm going to tell you about (a – an) city called Hama.
2. Hama is in (a - the) west of Syria.
3. Hama is (a - an) city with beautiful old houses.
4. I'm going to tell you about a city called Hama. You can move around (a – the) city on your own feet.
5. The locals in Damascus are eager to show off (a – the) city
6. Today we sailed across (a – the) Bosphorous.
7. We visited (a – the) Princes Islands.
8. I'm in Istanbul. Some islands lie just outside (a – the) city.
9. We visited the Princess Islands. All transport on (a – the) islands is provided by horses.
10. One of (a – the) best places to visit is the Old City.
11. (A- an) good place for tourists to visit in Syria is the Old City.
12. The Old City is in (a – the) centre of Damascus.
13. The Old City includes (a – an) wonderful old covered market.
14. The Old City includes (a – the) world- famous Omayyad Mosque.
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15. Damascus is (the – an) favourite place for foreigners wanting to learn Arabic.
16. (A – The) streets in Damascus are full of people buying and selling.
17. In Damascus you can ask any of (a – the) locals questions.

Unit five

Present perfect tense .

الاستخدام	الصيغة	دلئلته	دلئلته
عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا تزال نتابعه حتى الآن	S+ have, has +v3 + C	بعدها فترة زمنية محددة Since بعدها فترة زمنية غير محددة For	تستخدم مع الجملة المشبته Already+ just تأتي مع السؤال Ever تأتي مع النفي والسؤال في نهاية الجملة Yet تستخدم للنفي

1. Come in ! I (just made – have just made) tea.
2. I (haven't had – didn't have) lunch yet.
3. I (went – have gone) to the dentist last week.
4. I was on my way to school one day, when I (have slipped – slipped) and (fell – have fallen) off the bus.
5. I (was – have been) in hospital about five weeks ago.
6. I (didn't ride - haven't ridden) my new bike yet.
7. I (already packed - have already packed) my suitcase.
8. I (sprained – have sprained) my ankle once, in a basketball match.
9. I (just received – have just received) an e-mail.
10. Fatima (has already eaten - already ate) her lunch.
11. I (have just started - just started) writing properly.
12. (Have you ever hurt – Did you ever hurt) yourself?
13. I (broke – have broken) my leg two years ago.
14. (Have you tidied - Did you tidy) your room as I asked you to do ?
15. (Have you ever been – Were you ever) to hospital?
16. I (haven't finished – didn't finish) playing yet.
17. A few weeks ago, a woman (bought – has bought) some bananas.
18. I was playing tennis when I (fell – have fallen) down.
- 19- I haven't got home (just – yet).
20. I've (yet – just) eaten an ice cream.
21. I have (already – yet) read that book.
22. She has (ever – already) laid the table.
23. They haven't sold their house (yet – ever).
24. Have you (ever - yet) been to hospital?
25. The wind has been blowing (since – for) two hours.
26. I've done gymnastics (for – since) I was a child.
27. I've done gymnastics (since – for) 1980.
28. You've been talking on the phone (since – for) an hour.

Unit six

(Past perfect and relative clauses)

الإستخدام	الصيغة	تستخدم الكلمات التالية لربط الجمل بين الزمنين
عند توضيح العلاقة بين زمنين في الماضي يكون الأقدم زمناً هو الماضي التام واللاحد زمناً هو الماضي البسيط	S + had v3 + C ↔ V2	Before – after – because – by the time – as soon as – until – when – although

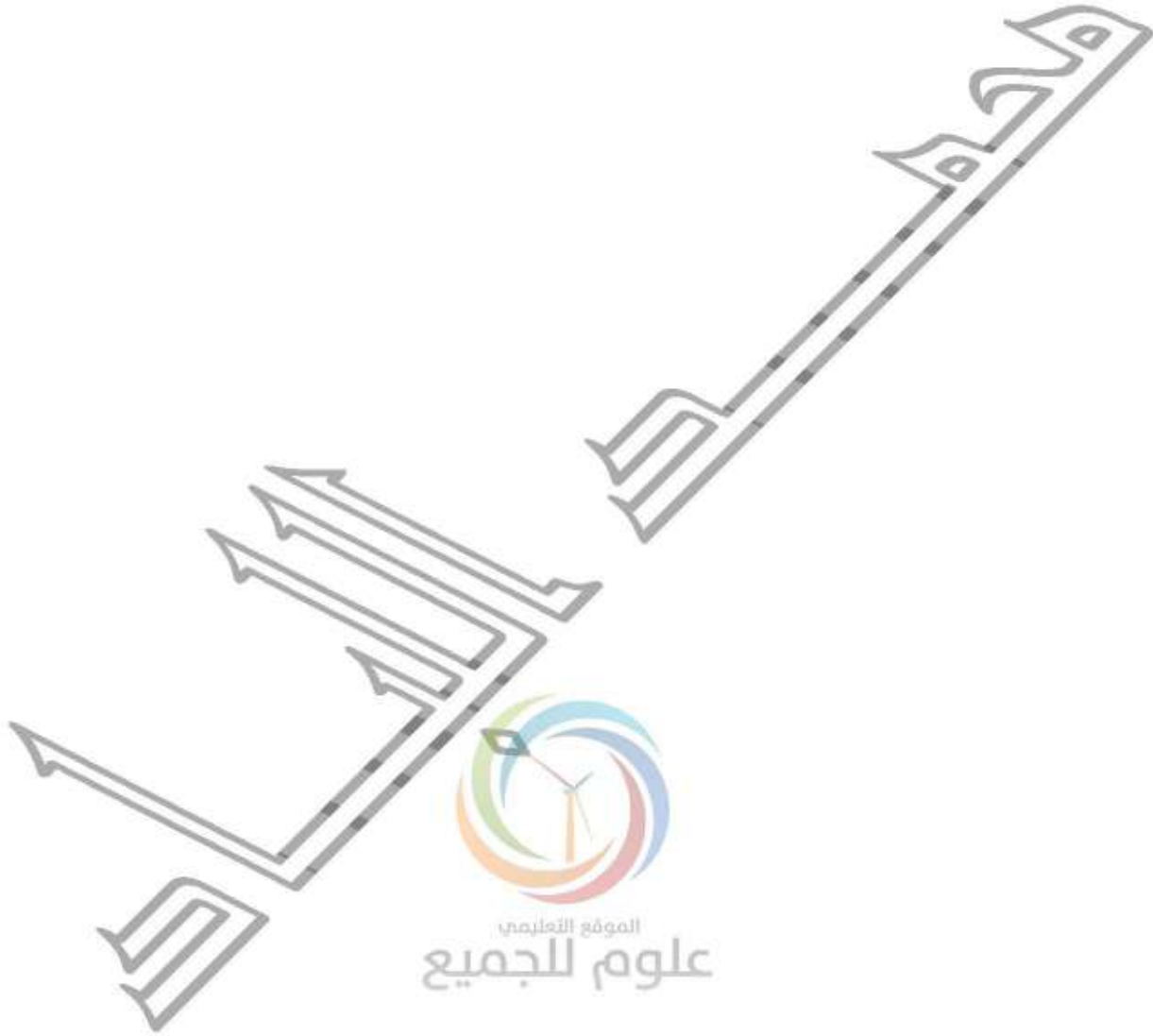
1. After the lesson had ended, I (speak – spoke) to the teacher.
2. When we arrived at the theatre, the concert (has already started - had already started).
3. I (knew –know) the answers to the test because I had studied the night before.
4. The train had already left by the time we (got – get) to the station.
5. When she put her hand into the bag, a spider suddenly (bit – had bitten) her.
6. I (left – leave) a message because she had gone out.
7. Before the match started, the team (has already warmed – had already warmed) up.
8. He looked so different, because he (will grow – had grown) a moustache.
9. Before she went to school, Carol (has learnt – had learnt) to speak three languages.
10. Although Ahmed hadn't been hungry, he (eats - ate) his supper.
11. They were late, because their car (will break – had broken) down.
12. By the time she (is – was) 21, she had got married.
13. They had never learned English until they (came – come) to this school.
14. Ahmed (has been – was) excited because he had never been to Homs before.
15. By the time she (got – had got) to hospital, she had become very ill.
16. When I (arrive – arrived) at the restaurant, my friends had left.
17. When Mark had finished his university studies, he (went – had gone) to Uganda.
18. Hussein had a stomachache. He (has eaten – had eaten) too many sweets.
19. I had read the book before I (see – saw) the film.
20. The child (is crying - was crying) because he had hurt his leg.
21. They weren't home when I rang them. They (have already gone – had already gone) out.
22. We had managed to put the fire out by the time the firemen (come – came).
23. Nadia had cleaned the house before she (emptied – empties) a bucket of water.

Relative pronouns (Who - Which - That)

Who	Which	That	where
تستخدم للإشارة للأشخاص	تستخدم للإشارة والأشياء	تستخدم للإشارة للأشخاص والأشياء في جملة المعلومات	تستخدم عند الإشارة الى مكان

1. Mr. Hamdan , (who – which) has got a lot of experience, is our doctor.
2. The museum, (who – which) is very interesting, is in the city centre.
3. My brother, (who – which) is working in France, has sent me some e-mails.
4. Damascus, (who – which) has lovely traditional houses, is the capital of Syria.
5. Our new school, (who - which) was opened last year, has got a computer room.
6. Sami's uncle and aunt, (who – which) live in the UAE, are going to visit us next week.
7. Mr. Hamad, (who – which) is here on business, came for dinner last night.
8. Mrs. Hayek, (who – which) is a teacher, is leaving soon.
9. The charity, (who – which) is based in France, has several projects in Africa too.
10. My cousins, (who – which) live in Denmark, email us often.
11. I met Tareq, (who – which) said he was on his way to an interview.
12. Thank you for taking me to the exhibition, (who – which) I enjoyed a lot.
13. It began to rain suddenly, (who – which) nobody had expected.
14. Titanic, (who – which) was made a few years ago, is one of my favourite films.
15. I spent a weekend by the sea, (who – which) was wonderful.
16. The Great Wall of China, (who – which) is 3,460 km long, is the longest wall in the world.
17. The earth is getting hotter, (who – which) is causing the ice caps to melt.
18. Some children in Africa, (who - which) have to walk a long way every day, live very far from a school.
19. The water, (who – which) comes from a well, is used for washing.
20. People are travelling by plane more frequently, (who – which) is causing damage to the environment.
21. The new town hall, (who – which) is opening tomorrow, has been built in three months.
22. My grandparents, (who – which) were born in Lebanon, came to Syria in 1980.
23. Drinking water, (who – which) is clean, comes from the new well .
24. There hasn't been much rain, (who – which) is bad news for farmers.
25. Tourists, (who – which) come to Jordan, go to Petra.
26. Dina, (who – which) is a very good cook, made me a delicious cake.
27. The new restaurant, (who – which) was once a cinema, is very popular.
28. Next summer, I am going to visit my aunt, (who – which) lives in Bahrain.
29. My neighbour, (who – which) is an artist, gave me a lovely painting.
30. I did very well this term, (who – which) made my parents proud.

31. They invited me for dinner, (who – which) was very kind of them.
32. Mr. Quassimi , (who – which) teaches history, has been a teacher all his life.
33. The man, (who – which) I was talking to, is my brother.



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Unit seven and eight

Future tense and Conditional sentences

Will	Going to	Shall
تستخدم (للتنبؤ في المستقبل) وتستخدم للأفعال التي قررنا فعلها الآن	تستخدم للأفعال التي قررنا فعلها مسبقاً	تستخدم لتقديم اقتراحات أو عروض

- I'm sure it (will rain – won't rain). The sky looks clearer now.
- What (did you do – are you going to do) when you finish school?
- I've decided. (I studied – am going to) study French next year, as well as Biology.
- Promise you'll phone me as soon as you (get - will get) your results.
- I'll come out with you after I (finished –finish) work at 5 o'clock.
- Next summer I (am going to visit - visited) my aunt.
- You can wait here until it (is – will be) time for you to go home.
- (I'll phone – I phoned) you when I get to the station at 4 o'clock.
- In the future, there (were – will be) computers on every desk at school.
- Cars (will – won't) be used any more. We (will have – had) personal aero planes instead.
- I'll phone you when I (arrive – arrived).
- I (stayed – will stay) indoors until it stops raining.

(First and second conditional sentences)

S+v1+C → S+ will, wont +v0	S+v2+C → S+ would, wouldn't +v0
النوع الأول يعبر عن اشياء من المحتمل حدوثها	النوع الثاني يعبر عن اشياء تخيلية (من الصعب حدوثها)

- If I wanted to get fit, I (will do – would do) exercise.
- If I speak English, my English (will – would) improve.
- If we (don't – didn't) hurry up, we won't get to school on time.
- If they (fell –fall) down, they would be in the buried city.
- If I go to London, I (won't – wouldn't) know anyone.
- If I (don't – didn't) know anyone in London, I'll have to speak English.
- He (won't – wouldn't) go if he doesn't feel well.
- If my English (got – gets) better, I'll do well at school.
- If you (tell – told) me a secret, I wouldn't tell anyone.
- If the sea (aren't – weren't) so rough, the boat wouldn't sunk.
- I would save up if I (get – got) some money.
- If you (know– knew) him, you wouldn't say that.
- I would go if I (have – had) some money.
- If the weather wasn't bad, we (will go – would go) to the beach.

27. If you offered to lend him some of your games, he (will feel – would feel) bad about his selfishness.
28. Kevin wouldn't have an accident if he (see – saw) the oil on the road.
29. If you didn't spend a lot of money on computer games, you would (be – have been) able go to the zoo.
30. If she wanted to help me, she (will- would) ask me.
31. If we (have – had) time, we'll go and see the counseller.
32. If I (broke– break) my mother's vase, she would be angry.
33. You wouldn't be so tired if you (went – go) to bed earlier.
34. If I (left – leave) my homework at home, I'd get into trouble.
35. If I were you, I (will – would) take a coat.
36. If my brother (lent – lend) me his games, I wouldn't buy them myself.
37. If the football match (doesn't – didn't) end so late, I would go and watch it.
38. If I (did – do) well in my exam, I'll go to university.
39. We would improve if we (speak – spoke) English.
40. If I were good at maths, I (will help – would help) you.
41. I would understand this book if the language (isn't – wasn't) so difficult.
42. If I (were – am) you, I wouldn't come too late.
43. What will happen if you (go - went) to London?
45. If he was walking, he would (see - seen) the hole.
46. If he saw the hole, he wouldn't (fell – fallen).
47. If I (were – had been) rich, I'd buy a new car.
48. If you (start – started) something new, it would stop you from being bored.
49. If Helen didn't forget to water the plants, they wouldn't (die – died).
50. If I (were – am) late, I'll phone you.
51. If the exam was easier, I would (get – got) a better mark.
52. I'll go by bus if I (miss – missed) the train.
53. What would you do if you (found – find) money?
54. I would buy a camera if I (have – had) enough money.

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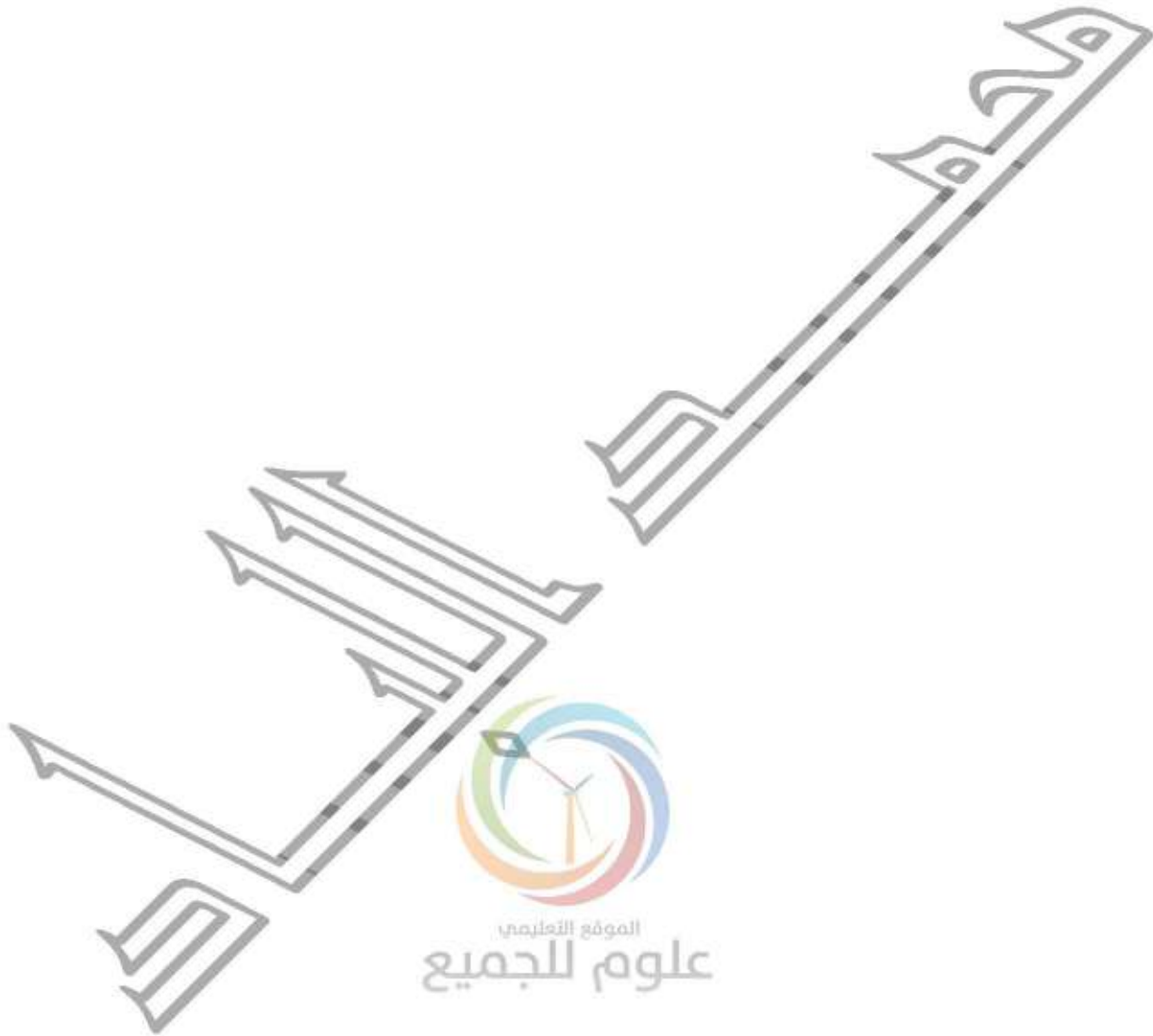
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Time adverbs (before -after -because – until -as soon as – when -although)

Before	قبل	تستخدم في وقت سابق للحدث الرئيسي
After	بعد	تستخدم في وقت لاحق للحدث الرئيسي
As soon as	حالما	حالا
Until	حتى	تستخدم حتى فترة محددة من الزمن
when	عندما	تستخدم في وقت حدوث عمل اخر
Although	على الرغم	تستخدم مع نتيجة غير متوقعة

1. I'll phone you (until – as soon as) I arrive.
2. I brush my teeth (before - as soon as) I go to bed.
3. I hope I manage to see you (until – before) you go on holiday.
4. (When - After) a few hours, I got tired of playing video games.
5. (When – Before) you see Hind next time, tell her I said hello.
6. Do we have to wait (before - until) July to visit them?
7. Promise you'll phone me and tell me (as soon as – until) you get your results.
8. You can wait here (after – until) it's time to go home.
9. I'd never seen her (before – after) I met her at the conference.
10. (As soon as – Until) I saw the advertisement, I phoned to book some tickets.
11. They played football in the park (so – until) it got dark.
12. I didn't know a crab could climb a tree, (after - until) I read it in a book.
13. (When - Until) it gets hungry, it climbs up a tree.
14. (Before- After) it gets a coconut, it cracks it open with its claws.
15. It doesn't wait (until - before) it gets back down on to the beach (as soon as – before) eating the coconut.
16. It starts eating (before - as soon as) it picks the coconut! The train had already left (until – by the time) we got to the station.
17. They had never learned English (after - until) they came to this school.
18. I left a message (before – because) she had gone out.
19. I knew the answers to the test (because – although) I had studied the night before.
20. (As soon as – Before) she had finished her essay, she helped her mother.
21. (Because – Although) Ahmed hadn't been hungry, he ate his supper.
22. The child was crying (because – although) he had hurt his leg.
23. We had managed to put the fire
24. (Before – After) she went to school, Carol had learnt to speak three languages.
25. (After – By the time) she was 21, she had got married.
26. (As soon as – When) I arrived at the restaurant, my friends had left.
27. He looked so different, (because – although) he had grown a moustache.

28. (After – Before) the lesson had ended, I spoke to the teacher.
29. They were late, (because – although) their car had broken down on the way.
30. I had already cooked the dinner (after – by the time) my mother came home.
31. (When – After) we arrived at the theatre, the concert had already started.



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Unit nine (Passive voice)

يستخدم المبني للمجهول في الزمن الحاضر والزمن الماضي للتأكيد على الفعل وليس على من قام به

يمكن اضافة الفاعل في نهاية الجملة مسبقا بـ **by**

S+v1+O→ O+ am , is , are +v3 الحاضر البسيط	S+v2+O→ O+was , were +v3 الماضي البسيط
S=am,is,are+ving+O→ O+am,is,are being=v3 الحاضر المستمر	S+ was,were+ving +O→ O+was,were, being +v3 الماضي المستمر

1. Over 20 people (are – were) killed last month on the road.
2. The missing boy can't be (find – found) by the police.
3. If you get hungry, snacks can be (buy – bought) at the shop.
4. Every year, the islands (are – were) visited by thousands of tourists.
5. Paper (is – was) recycled and new products are made.
6. Natural disasters can (be – being) predicted by scientists.
7. New walls are being (build - built) around the village.
8. Every year new technology (is being developed - is developed) to warn people about possible disasters.
9. People are being (rescue – rescued) by helicopter.
10. The water in the ocean is (heat – heated) by the sun.
11. When the clouds move over cool air on the land, rain (is – was) formed.
12. This painting (is painted – was painted) by Monet in the 19th century.
13. The ancient pyramids (are –were) built by the Egyptians.
14. Today, millions of mobile phone calls (are – were) being made every second.
15. Traditionally on this day, special food (was – is being) eaten, and this is still the case today.
16. Exams in Syria (are usually done – are usually being done) at the end of each school semester.
17. Paper (is first produced – was first produced) as early as 3000 BC in Egypt.
18. Paper was (make – made) from a plant called papyrus.
19. Today, paper (is – was) considered to be one of the great Chinese inventions.
20. The city of New Orleans (is – was) damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005.
21. Programmes can be (download – downloaded).
22. The telephone (is invented – was invented) by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
23. The game of basketball (is first thought – was first thought) of by James Naismith.
24. Nowadays, basketball (is played – was played) all over the world.
25. A lot of the world's gold (is – was) still produced in South Africa.
26. Food and drink can't be (take - taken) into the theatre.
27. Penicillin (was discovered – will be discovered) by Alexander Fleming.
28. In the past, most letters (are written – were written) by hand, or typed on machines.
29. Nowadays, computers (are used – were used) for letters.

Unit ten (Present perfect continuous)

الاستخدام	الصيغة	الدلائل	State verbs أفعال جامدة
عمل حدث في الماضي ولا يزال مستمرا الى الحاضر وربما لم يكتمل بعد	S+ have ,has been +v0ing +C	Since – for – all	هناك أفعال جامدة لا تقبل الاستمرارية See, know , forget, remember, feel, cost , have, prefer , need , want, Be , understand , agree

1. The wind has been (blow – blowing) since four o'clock.
2. (I've known - I've been knowing) my friend all my life.
3. My mother (has taught - has been teaching) me to play the piano, but I can't play very well yet.
4. I've (already tidied – already been tidying) my room.
5. I (haven't visited - haven't been visiting) Europe yet.
6. Hurry up! (You were talking - You've been talking) on the phone for an hour!
7. Where have you been? (I'll wait – I've been waiting) for you all morning.
8. Lubna! The post has (just arrived - just been arriving)
9. Your eyes are red. (Had you cried - Have you been crying) ?
10. For the past three weeks, (I've read– I've been reading) a sad story.
11. I (am looking – have been looking) after my neighbour's son all afternoon
12. I've (just received – just been receiving) a message on my mobile.
13. I'm tired. I (cleaned – have been cleaning) the house all day.
14. You've (just woken up – just been waking up). You must (have gone – have been going) to bed late.
15. I hope our team wins today. We (have practiced – have been practicing) hard all week.
16. For the last few days, Uncle Robert (will teach – has teaching) me to milk the cows.
17. We have just (come – been coming) back from a ride.
18. It (has rained – has been raining) for the last few days.
19. I (have changed – have been changing) my mind about the countryside.

(for – since)

1. I've lived here (since – for) fourteen years.
2. I've lived here (since – for) most of my life (a long time).
3. The wind has been blowing (since – for) four o'clock.
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4. I've done gymnastics (for – since) I was a child.
5. I've done gymnastics (since – for) 1980.
6. You've been talking on the phone (since – for) an hour.

Question tag ,.....?

يستخدم السؤال المختصر في نهاية الجملة للتأكد من المعلومات

نقوم بتحويل الفعل المساعد المثبت الى منفي والمنفي الى مثبت وفي حال كان الزمن حاضر بسيط نستخدم **Don't , doesn't**

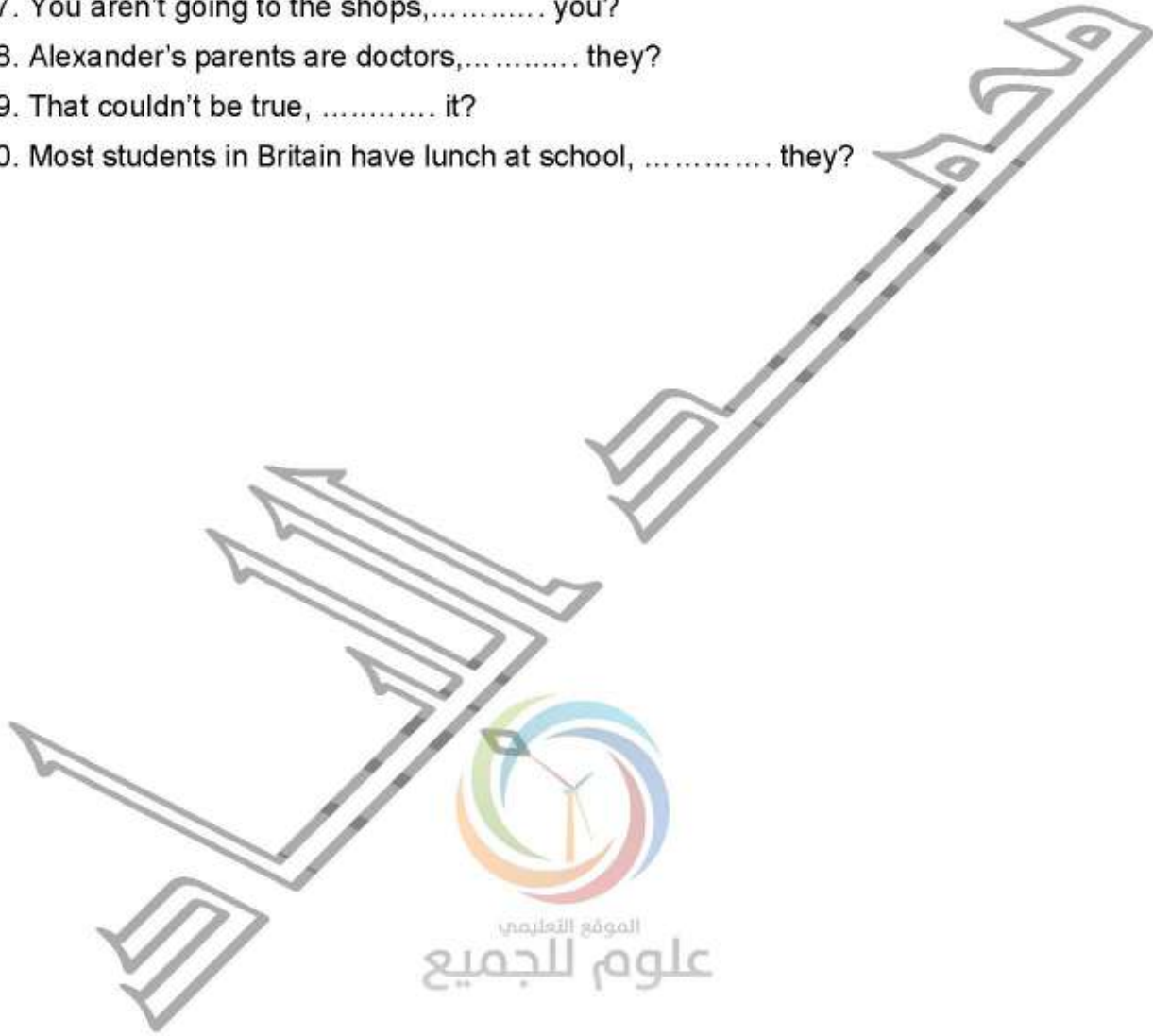
وإذا كان الزمن ماضي بسيط نستخدم **Didn't**

شكل السؤال ؟-----,

Write the missing word in each space:

1. You Syrian, aren't you ?
2. You've been to Paris, you?
3. It takes a long time to fly to Australia, it?
4. I can sit here, I ?
5. We're ready to set off, we ?
6. You've packed the wheel, you?
7. You haven't done anything, ...you ?
8. You do know where we're going, you ?
9. Someone has eaten the biscuits, he ?
10. I can't do everything, I ?
11. You're the new teacher, you?
12. You didn't bring your coat, ... you?
13. You couldn't help me, you?
14. This weather is awful, it ?
15. He's Syrian, he ?
16. Youhelp me, could you?
17. They really suit me, do they?
18. It hot today, isn't it?
19. They didn't do their homework, they?
20. It's a lovely day, it?
21. He can't drive yet, he?
22. Somebody left the door open, ...they?
23. It takes five hours to get there, it?
24. You can speak English, you?
25. We have to wear sports shoes, we?
26. I should say sorry, I ?
27. You can read a map, you ?
28. You heard that, you ?
29. We've been driving for hours, we ?

30. You've got the map, you?
31. We're stopping in this town, ... we?
32. They can't contact us, they?
33. She isn't at home, she?
34. He's been talking for hours, he?
35. We saw amazing things, we?
36. You won the match, you?
37. You aren't going to the shops,..... you?
38. Alexander's parents are doctors,..... they?
39. That couldn't be true, it?
40. Most students in Britain have lunch at school, they?



Unit twelve Wish

عبارة التمني تستخدم للتعبير عن حالة من الندم في الزمن الماضي
وغالبا نستخدم بعدها الزمن الماضي

1. I wish I (know – knew) that you were ill.
2. I wish I (understood – understand) English.
3. I wish I (bring - brought) my umbrella.
4. I wish I (didn't forgot - don't forget) the time.
- 5- I wish I (could – can) ride a horse .
- 6- I wish I (won – win) a prize .
- 7- I wish I (studied – study) hard.
- 8- I wish I (travelled / travelling) to more places.
9. I wish I (eat / ate) enough vegetables.
10. I wish I (read / will read) more books.
11. I (wish / wished) I didn't forget about any of my friends' birthdays.
12. I wish I (living / lived) by the sea.
13. I (am wishing / wish) I

Read the sentences and choose the correct answer.

*1. I'm not very healthy.

- a. I wish I went running more often.
- b. I wish I played more video games.
- c. I wish I ate more cake.

*2. I feel tired at school.

- a. I wish I did my homework.
- b. I wish I had a Maths lesson.
- c. I wish I went to bed earlier.

*3. The view is beautiful!

- a. I wish I went for a walk.
- b. I wish I had my camera with me.
- c. I wish I wore my coat.

*4. My sister doesn't usually do well in her exams.

- a. I wish she was more tidy.
- b. I wish she played with me.
- c. I wish she studied harder.

*5. My friend invited me to her birthday tomorrow.

- a. I wish I wasn't busy.
- b. I wish I was invited.
- c. I wish I had a party.

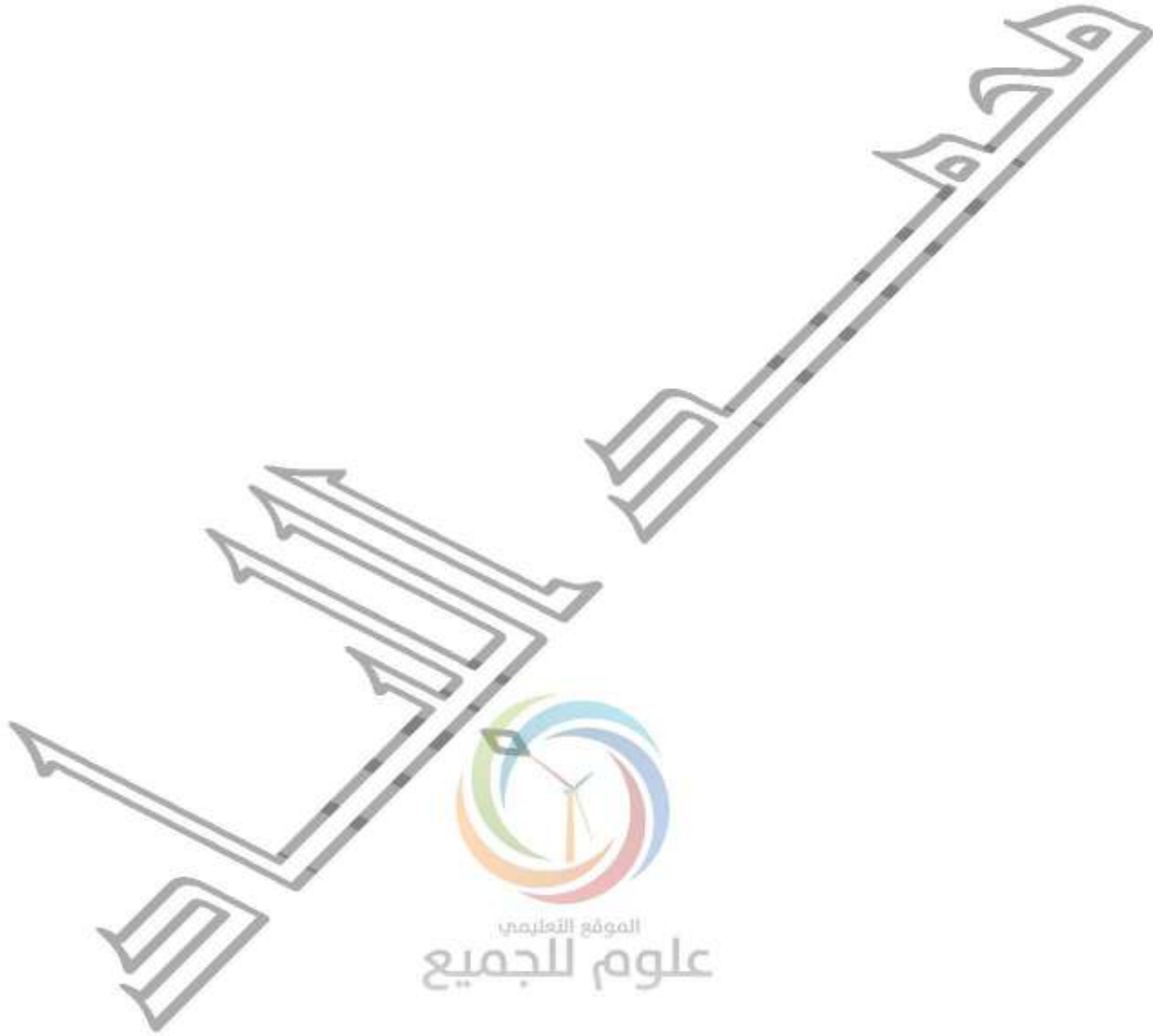


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*6. My plant looks very dry.

- a. I wish I chose another plant.
- b. I wish I remembered to water it regularly.
- c. I wish I gave it to my grandma.



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أهم تمارين المفردات في الكتابين هـام جدا جدا

Choose the correct word or phrase.

1. A desert is a place (*which / where*) there is very little water.
2. The suitcase is (*heavier / heaviest*) than the backpack.
3. After a long day at work, it's nice *sit / to sit* down for a bit.
4. A grizzly bear is (*as / more*) tall as a giraffe.
5. This ancient Phoenician jug has been in the museum *for / since* 200 years!
6. (*Both / Although*) I like lions, penguins are my favourite animal.
1. (*Archaeology / Engineering*) is the study of human history that looks at artefacts and remains.
2. A (*grizzly bear / tiger*) is a large, orange and brown stripy animal.
3. When something is (*triangular / diamondshaped*), it has three sides and three corners.
4. *Wheat / Honey* is a sweet, sticky substance made by bees from the nectar in flowers.
5. To (*link / exchange*) something is to give it away in return for something else.
6. A (*river / lake*) is a large area of water, surrounded by land.
7. The (*muscles / lungs*) are a pair of organs in the chest that help us breathe.
8. The (*tongue / skin*) is the organ used to taste.

***Feelings :**

1. Yesterday, while I was shopping in the market, I fell into a box of fruit! I felt so (embarrassed – worried)!
2. I'm really (excited – upset) about the basketball match tomorrow!
3. **A:** You look really (embarrassed – upset)! , Ali. Have you heard bad news?
B: Yes, my uncle is in hospital.
4. I'm so (excited – angry) with my brother. He took my new football to the park yesterday ,and now he's lost it.
5. I'm (embarrassed – worried)! about the test tomorrow.
I studied hard, but I still don't think I know everything.
6. Are you (afraid – angry) of spiders? I am too.
7. You sing beautifully, Nadia! I'm (angry – impressed) !
excited nervous angry embarrassed scared worried upset impressed
- 1 Lubna loses her schoolbook. she is (excited – upset)
- 2 Omar's little brother breaks his computer game. He is (angry – impressed)
- 3 Fahed hears a noise in the middle of the night .He is (scared – excited)
- 4 Hind is just about to do an exam .She is (worried – angry)
- 5 Rashed's friend does a very good project. He is (impressed – upset)
- 6 Siham's grandmother is in hospital. She is (nervous– embarrassed)

7 Mariam forgets the answer to an easy question. She is (worried – embarrassed)

8- Issa wins a prize. He is (excited – upset)

Ache:

1. I feel terrible. I'm coughing, and I've got a (headache - sore throat) too. It hurts when I speak.
2. I ate too much. I've got a (stomachache- sprained) now.
3. I was playing tennis when I fell and (stomachache- sprained) my ankle. So I can't play for a few days.
4. I feel very hot. I'm sure I've got a high (temperature – toothache)
5. I've got water in my ears after swimming, and it's giving me terrible (stomachache - earache) .
6. I must go to the dentist. I've got (toothache – sprained)
7. My head hurts. I often get (headaches– sprained) like this when I haven't slept well.

Water:

1. In the past, people walked very long distances to get water from (wells- buckets)
- 2-They used to carry the heavy (hygiene- buckets) of water all the way back home.
3. Nowadays, people install (pmps- buckets) so that clean water reaches their homes.
4. Having clean water is an essential part of good (hygiene- buckets) .
5. Unfortunately, we had very little (hygiene- rainfall) this winter.

Catastrophic:

1. (volcano- avalanche) is The liquid rock flowed out towards the town.
2. (volcano- hurricane) is Fast winds around the eye at over 120 kilometres per hour.
3. (earthquake - hurricane) It measured 8.2 on the Richter scale.
4. (tsunami - hurricane) is Killer waves were 30 metres high.
5. (flood - hurricane) The heavy rainfall caused the walls of the dam to break, and water poured into the town.
6. (drought - hurricane) There has been no rain for over three months, and crops have failed.
7. (avalanche –drought) is a Huge amounts of snow began to slide down the mountain sides.

Friendship:

- 1 Treat your friends the way you would like to be (treated/known).
- 2 Keep (ideas/secrets) that your friends tell you.
- 3 Pay (attention /money) if your friend is telling you things.
- 4 Keep your (promises/presents) <https://www.3lom4all.com>
- 5 (Lose/Share) your things with your friend.
- 6 (Defend/Leave) your friend if he/she is in trouble.
- 7 See your friend sometimes/regularly and do things together.
- 8 Apologise if you have an (appointment -argument) . Read and complete these quotes using the words

Dialogue

الحوار

الحوار سؤال رئيسي على ورقة الامتحان على شكل اختيار من متعدد (قد يكون أفعال مساعدة ، ضمائر ، أحرف جر ، أدوات تنكير وتعريف ، تعابير كمية ، أداة سؤال..... وغيرها)

1)A: Hi, I'm Hussein. I think we..... in the same class.

1. a. do b. are c. can

B: My name's Tareq. I'm reading a book..... Bosra.

2. a. at b. for c. about

A: I prefer science.was your old school?

3. a. When b. Where c. Why

B: I went to a school in Canada.

A: How long you live there?

4. a. are b. did c. was

2)A: are you studying in history this year?

1. a. What b. When c. Why

B: The history of ancient Greece.is interesting .

1. a. He b. She c. It

A: What you do at the weekend ?

2. a. are b. do c. have

A: I play volleyball every Saturday.

B: I'm thinking starting a reading club.

3. a. on b. about c. in

3) A: Didn't you find what you lost? الموقع

1. a. did b. were c. had

B: I looked all over the garden, but I find it.

2. a. could b. couldn't c. wasn't تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

A:did you lose it? <https://www.3lom4all.com>

3. a. What b. When c. Where

B: In the street next door.

A: But it still be there!

4. a. was b. could c. ought

4) **A:** I've just been to the village in the mountains and I am my way to the valley village.

1. a. at b. on c. for

Can you tell what the village is like?

2. a. I b. my c. me

B: What the village in the mountain like?

3. a. did b. was c. could

A: It was terrible. I wait to leave.

4. a. couldn't b. wasn't c. hadn't

5) **A:** Are you on way to the village in the valley?

1. a. your b. you c. yours

B: Yes, I have just come the mountain village.

2. a. on b. at c. from

A:did you find the mountain village ?

3. a. Where b. When c. How

B: It wonderful.

4. a. was b. did c. could

6) **A:** you tell me about Canada? What is it like?

1. a. Are b. Have c. Can

B: Yes, it's a lot colder than here. Snow covers a lot of the country six months.

2. a. since b. for c. ago

A: What do the Canadians do in free time?

3. a. they b. them c. their

B: Well,winter, they like skiing.

4. a. in b. on c. at

7) **A:** Grandmother, you used to live this town

when you were young . Have things changed much ?

1. a. on b. in c. at

B: Yes, they

2. a. were b. have c. did

We use to have a cinema.

3. a. don't b. weren't c. didn't

A: Did have fun?

4. a. you b. your c. yours

B: Yes, we used to have a lot of fun.

8) A: Whatyou usually do when you come home?

1. a. do b. did c. are

B: I usually have something to eat.

A: What university is..... brother studying at?

2. a. you b. your c. yours

B: At Damascus University.

A: does your father do?

3. a. Where b. Why c. What

B: He a newspaper reporter.

4. a. is b. are c. can

9) A: They have already dug up half the site. But lots of buildings still underground.

1. a. can b. are c. have

B: Can Tareq and I lookthe theatre over there?

2. a. at b. for c. on

A: Yes, of course. We see you in half an hour

3. a. will b. had c. are

B: OK. Come on, Tareq. Let's

4. a. going b. went c. go

10) A: is the matter?

1. a. Where b. Why c. What

B: got a broken leg. تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

2. a. I'm b. I've c. I'll

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A: did you break it ?

3. a. When b. Where c. How

B: Last week.

A: You rest your leg.

4. a. should b. ought c. are

11) A: I've got this terrible sore throat.

B: did you had it?

1. a. How long b. How much c. How old

A: For a week. started last Saturday.

2. a. He b. She c. It

B: Ok. give you some antibiotics.

3. a. I was b. I'm c. I'll

I think you should stay bed.

4. a. on b. in c. of

12) A: Have ever been to hospital ?

1. a. you b. your c. yours

B: I was hospital about five weeks ago.

2. a. on b. in c. to

A:happened to you ?

3. a. When b. Why c. What

B: I on my way to school one day when I slipped and broke my wrist.

4. a. am b. were c. was

13) A: Let's take the emergency blanket.

B: I disagree. It isn't most important thing.

1. a. a b. the c. an

A: If we take it, we will be warm night.

2. a. on b. in c. at

B: That true.

3. a. is b. are c. can

A: I write it down?

4. a. Are b. Does c. Shall



14) A: I think the matches are necessary.

1. a. am not b. don't c. haven't

B: Why not?

A: If we take the torches, we..... need the matches.

2. a. are b. didn't c. won't

B: That's true. I'll cross off our list.

3. a. they b. them c. their

A: So, we are going take the torch and batteries.

4. a. on b. to c. at

15) A: It's a beautiful painting. If it wasn't so dark, I
..... study it properly.

1. a. will b. can c. could

B: If I matches, I would make a fire.

2. a. have b. had c. were

B: worry. I know how to make one.

3. a. Don't b. Doesn't c. Aren't

A: But how can get out ?

4. a. we b. our c. us

16) A: I've just got an idea. I think I know they are.

1. a. when b. where c. why

If they went to look at the amphitheatre,
they walk away into the desert.

2. a. won't b. didn't c. wouldn't

B: So, they must still be the city.

3. a. at b. on c. in

A: We know there houses and cities under the sand.

4. a. is b. are c. will

17) A: I feel sad that leaving the school, Majeda:

1. a. you're b. you've c. you'll

B: So do I . We must promise to keep touch.
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2. a. on b. at c. in

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A: I want to say sorry about what happened to your vase. I
was carrying when it dropped and broke.

3. a. it b. its c. her

B: It's all right. Just careful next time.

4. a. Do b. Have c. Be

18) A: time is it ?

1. a. Where b. Why c. What

B: Nine o'clock. We've been down here hours now .

2. a. since b. for c. ago

A: We've been here since four o'clock and still

..... found a way out.

3. a. have b. did c. haven't

B: Don't worry. Webe all right.

4. a. will b. are c. had



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Missing words

الكلمة المفقودة

هام جدا : سؤال الكلمة المفقودة علما انه سؤال رئيسي على ورقة الامتحان

الكلمات المفقودة هي كلمات وتطبيقات (قواعدية) .

* قد تكون أفعال مساعدة **have , has , had , can , will**,

مثلا عندما يكون لدينا بعد الفراغ V3 أو **been +v0 ing** نستخدم **have , has , had** حسب الزمن الموجود .

مثلا: she **-had-**----**already arrived** , we **-have-**----**been studying** . he**---has---**just come

* قد يكون فعل كون **am , is , are , was , were , be , been**

إذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم أو صفة أو **v0+ing**

مثلا: **have , has , had been** v0+ing

* بعد الأفعال المساعدة (Modals) نستخدم **be** مثل **can---be--**, **will--be---**

We **are** enjoying now , It **was** very hot yesterday , He **is** a doctor , while it was raining , there (**are , is , was , were**)

* قد تكون **to** المصدرية إذا جاء بعدها **v0** مثلا : **inorder to** pass أو **to** survive

. قد تكون الكلمة المفقودة أحد أحرف الجر .

مثلا قبل أيام الأسبوع والعطل **on** وقبل أشهر السنة والأماكن والمواقع **in** وقبل الساعات نستخدم **at** وقبل وسائل النقل **by** والأفعال الحركية بالإضافة لأحرف الجر الموجودة في الكتابين أيضا مهمة جدا

مع الأفعال التركيبية

مثلا : **on** Friday , **on** holiday , **in** March , **in** Syria , live **in** , interested **in** , travel **to** , listen **to** , **at** 9 o'clock , **by** car , **with** my friend , **at** home , different **from** , good **at** , keen **on** , look **forward to** , come **up with** , **from****to**etc.

حرف الجر **of** بين اسمين مثل **amount of** sugar , million **of** people

* قد تكون أداة تعريف **the** قبل صيغ التفضيل المنتهية بـ **est** أو قبل أسماء الأنهار والمحيطات والخلجان والاختصارات والجهات وأجزاء اليوم وغيرها

مثلا : **in the** morning , **in the** West , **The** capital , **the** city centre , **the** longest , **the** best , **the** Ded Sea – (***the first , second , last**) **The** UN , **The** agreement , **The** middle , **the** weekend , **the** Geneve Convention

* ربما تكون الكلمة المفقودة أداة تنكير (a - an) :

تم التحويل من موقع علوم للجسم **An** إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفرد مبدوء بحرف صوتي .

an email - an important part – **an** hour :مثلا www.3lom4all.com

A إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفرد يبدأ بحرف ساكن مثل . there is **a** computer .

* قد تكون الكلمة المفقودة أحد أدوات الربط (linking words) مثل **and , but , so , or** أو مثل **because , although**

They are known for their speed **and** agility .

They emigrated **because** they had got starvation .

Both**and** , either**or** , neither**nor**

Who , which , that**الوصل** *قد تكون أحد ضمائر الوصل

The Eden project, **which** was opened in 2000

*قد تكون أحد الضمائر الشخصية و ضمائر الملكية و ضمائر المفعول به

ضمائر الفاعل (I , we , you , they , he , she . it) والتي يأتي بعدها فعل ز

صفات الملكية (my , his , her ,) والتي يأتي بعدها اسم

ضمائر الملكية (ours , mine , yours) والتي يأتي قبلها اسم

ضمائر المفعول به (me , him , them ,) والتي تأتي بعد الفعل او حرف الجر

Tareq is an oud maker . **his** father is a teacher .

He took a course at woodwork .

I usually talk to **him** .

Examples:

1-we live -----Homs .

2-he arrived -----9 o'clock .

3-I met him -----Monday.

4-Omar goes to school -----bus .

5-She graduated-----1999.

6-He -----use to drive quickly .

7- I-----reading a newspaper at the moment .

8-he-----stayed in a hotel for two weeks .

9-I have-----take my card to a concert .

10-Ahmad is -----longest in our family .

11-we-----visit Apamia next week .

12- There-----a computer on every desk .

13- he started a job -----April .

14. My uncle,.....works in a hotel, is coming to visit us.

15. Tourists usually go to Damascus,is the capital.

16. Thank you for your birthday card,.....arrived today.

17. I used -----play piano when I was a child .

18. She has worked in a same company -----she was thirty years.

19. I went to the dentist,.....told me I should eat less sugar.

20. She is very good----- science. I think she will be a famous doctor one day.

21. I'm sure it rain. The sky looks clearer now.

22. Some people think there will----- any teachers in the future.

23. The weather be warmer all over the world.
24. He is angry -----his little brother.
25. If I go shopping, I..... buy some new pens.
26. It has-----raining all the time .
27. They can't all park, because there are too parking spaces.
28. There is too pollution in the city.
29. Pavements should be made wider to make walking..... comfortable.
30. I prefer to live in a big city. This town is small.
31. I have got -----stomachache. .
32. Many people move to the city, because there are too..... jobs in smaller towns.
33. I often listen to music while I study, but not..... the time.
34. We don't needroads because we've got enough.
35. If you eat toobefore you do exercise, you'll feel ill.
36. The streets are crowded because there are too..... cars and lorries.
37. Who ate the biscuits? The packet is empty.
38. I haven't got news about my exam results
39. Volcanic eruptions be predicted by scientists.
40. Tsunamis caused by an earthquake.
- 41-Fatima said that-----was good at math.
- 42-Omar told me that he lost-----keys.
- 43-----you drink milk, you will be strong .
- 44-there-----students in a classroom .
- 45-She has been reading -----two hours.
- 46- He left a flat two hours -----.
- 47- He hasn't left a flat
- 48- She -----working when I phoned her .
- 49-Hamza can't swim,-----he?
- 50- He's been talking for hours, he?

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Grammar

هام جداً!!!! هذا السؤال يعتمد على قواعد الأزمنة والكلام المنقول والجمل الشرطية والأفعال المساعدة والمبني للمجهول وعبارة التمني وغيرها

G- Choose the correct tense between brackets (50 marks)

26. I've decided- I (**studied , am going to study**) French next year.
27. If you get hungry, snacks (**can buy , can be bought**) at the shop .
28. Abbas (**was doing , is doing**) his math's homework when I arrived .
29. I (**play , am playing**) volleyball every Saturday .
30. She (**won't drink , hasn't drunk**) her tea yet .

26. If he(**isn't , was not**) in a hurry, I wouldn't leave you .
27. I'll stay indoors until it (**stopped , stops**) raining.
28. Rakan said that he (**was flying , is flying**) to Kenya to see his grandparents .
29. After the lesson had ended, I (**speak , spoke**) to the teacher.
30. Where have you been? (**I've waited , I've been waiting**) for you all morning .

26. Ahmad was driving his car, when he (**makes , made**) an accident
27. My sister said she (**was going to travel , is going to travel**) abroad.
28. He is in the hospital because he (**had got , has got**) a toothache .
29. Next summer, she (**has visited , will visit**) her grandparents in the countryside.
30. I (**have been studying , had studied**) for three hours, I have read fifty pages .

26. While I (**am shopping , was shopping**) in the market, I fell into a box of fruit .
27. Fatima said she (**wanted , wants**) to go skiing that winter.
28. If you (**ate , eat**) too much, you'll feel ill .
29. I (**am going to spend , was going to spend**) the weekend by the sea next month .
30. My friends (**have left , had left**) by the time I arrived at the restaurant .

26. Amal told her brother that he (**finish , finished**) his project.
27. He listened to music while he (**has studied , was studying**) .
28. We (**haven't had , won't have**) our lunch yet .
29. They always (**are going , go**) camping in Spring .
30. My parents (**were visiting , will visit**) London next year .

26. Hurry up! You (**had talked , have been talking**) on the phone for an hour .
27. If I (**am , were**) you, I wouldn't come late .
28. We were having dinner, when some visitors (**arrive , arrived**)
29. I can't go with you. We (**are having , were having**) a party now .
30. She (**has been , was**) a teacher since 1985 .
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26. I was lying in bed when I (**heard , hear**) a noise outside.
27. If you lend him some money, he (**will , would**) be happy.
28. At the moment, we (**are studying , were studying**) for the exam.
29. I wish I (**didn't broken , haven't broken**) my favourite vase.
30. Hurry up! You (**have been cleaning , had cleaned**) the house for five hours

26. Fares was driving his new car when he (**makes , made**) an accident .

27. My brother said he (**is doing , was doing**) his homework .
28. If I (**have , had**) a match, I would light a candle.
29. I (**haven't visited , didn't visit**) Europe since 2000.
30. Nowadays, football (**is played , was played**) all over the world .
-

26. I (**feel , felt**) so embarrassed when I fell down .
27. Salma told Omar that she was sorry about what (**happened , happen**) .
28. Nowadays, I (**am learning , was learning**) Spanish for my next trip to Spain .
29. All the houses in this city (**are built , were built**) long time ago.
30. If I (**am , were**) good at math, I could help you .
-

26. I (**take , took**) my new football to the park yesterday.
27. I (**won't get , haven't got**) any news about my exam results yet .
28. Samira said she is sorry about what (**happen , happened**)
29. If I (**were , am**) you, I wouldn't come home too late.
30. Nowadays, storms (**were predicted , are predicted**) by satellites .
-

26. Hani was riding his bike when he (**falls , fell**) down.
27. His mother said that she (**was making , is making**) a cup of tea.
28. If I had some matches, I (**will light , would light**) the candle.
29. My mother (**has bought , buys**) me a nice dress already.
30. They (**send , have sent**)an alarm every time they see the fire.
-

26. Ali said he (**was going , is going**) to Italy for his holiday.
27. I (**broke , break**) my leg while I was playing tennis.
28. Next Monday, she (**has written , will write**) a letter to her cousin.
29. If it wasn't so dark, I (**would read , will read**) a book.
30. Nadia (**had already finished , has already finished**) her work by the time her friends arrived.
-

26. They (**are going , go**) skiing every winter .
27. I (**was walking , am walking**) across the road when I saw my old friend .
28. My friend (**hasn't returned , doesn't return**) the book yet .
29. She (**had already finished , has already finished**)her work by the time the guests arrived home .
30. I wish I (**know , knew**) the truth now .
-

26. Abbas (**arrives , has arrived**) home at 2oclockevery day.
27. we (**live ,have lived**) in Syria since 2013.
28. I (**read , am reading**) a book at the moment.
29. All the houses in my street (**are built , were built**)more than 300 years ago.
30. They (**will go , have gone**) camping next month .
-

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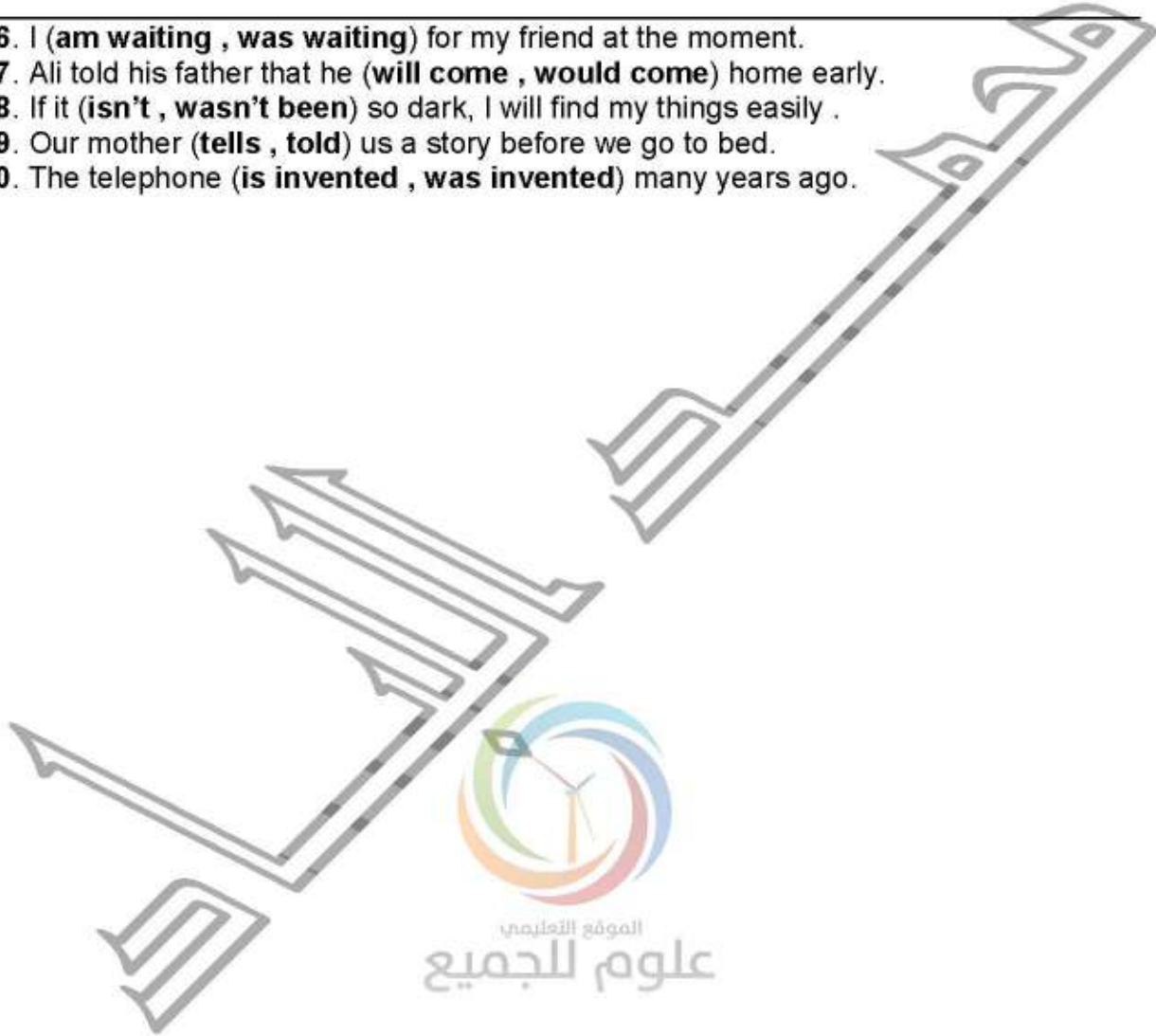
26. I (**live , lived**) in Syria when I was a child .
27. Our teacher said that we (**are going , were going**)to have a picnic on Friday .
28. They were late because their car(**has broken , had broken**) on the way .
29. If you get up early, you (**will catch , would catch**) the train.
30. She feels terrible. She (**has got , had got**) her exam result already.
-

26. If I (**leave , left**) my homework at home, I'd get into trouble.

27. They were late, because their car (**breaks , hadbroken**) down on the way .
28. Penicillin (**was , will be**) discovered by Alexander Fleming.
29. I haven't (**visited , been visiting**) Europe yet .
30. I (**was waiting , am waiting**) for the bus, when it started to rain .

-
26. They sent an alarm when they (**see , saw**) the fire.
27. It's raining heavily. I wish I (**will stay , would stay**) at home.
28. What is the matter? You (**look , looked**) very tired now.
29. Samer (**didn't finish , hasn't finished**) his studies yet.
30. My mother said she (**made , make**) a delicious cake .

-
26. I (**am waiting , was waiting**) for my friend at the moment.
27. Ali told his father that he (**will come , would come**) home early.
28. If it (**isn't , wasn't been**) so dark, I will find my things easily .
29. Our mother (**tells , told**) us a story before we go to bed.
30. The telephone (**is invented , was invented**) many years ago.



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Question making

صياغة السؤال بطريقة رائعة للفهم

أداة السؤال	المعنى	للسؤال عن	دلالات في الجواب
What	ماذا ؟	الأشياء والأفعال	<u>Play – read – watch- Favourite book , sport , place , hobby</u>
When	متى ؟	الزمن	In <u>1988 – last – in the morning – since – last – every-yesterday – before – after</u>
Where	أين ؟	المكان	<u>In Homs – to cinema – from Syria – at home – near school</u>
Why	لماذا ؟	السبب	<u>Because – in order to – to – for</u>
Who	من ؟	للاشخاص (الفاعل العاقل)	<u>With my friend – meet him – invite them</u> للسؤال عن الفاعل اول الجملة فقط نستبدل الفاعل بالأداة who ونكمل الجملة
Which	أي ؟	للاختيار-النوع	<u>Big house – nice car – tea or coffee</u>
Whose	لمن ؟	الملكية	<u>Ahmad's car - my book – hers , theirs ,</u>
What time	ما الوقت ؟ ما الساعة ؟	الوقت – الساعة	<u>At 2 o'clock – at half past ont – 12:00 p.m</u>
What colour	ما اللون ؟	اللون	<u>Green eyes – red car – blue pen</u>
How	كيف ؟	الحال - الصفات الوسيلة	<u>Fine weather – rainy – exciting holiday – by car</u>
How much	كم – الوزن و الكمية و السعر ؟	الكمية الغير معدودة	<u>Cost too much – kilo – cheap – expensive – a lot of</u>
How many	كم عدد ؟	العدد	<u>Five men – one book – twenty students</u>
How old	كم عمر ؟	العمر	<u>5years old – age – I'm ten</u>
How often	كم مرة ؟	التكرار ؟	<u>Once – twice – five times – sometimes – every , day , week ,</u>
How long	كم المدى ؟	الفترة الزمنية	<u>For a week – since 2002 -</u>
How far	كم المسافة البعد ؟	المسافة – البعد	<u>500.km – too far – near</u>
How high ?	كم ارتفاع ؟	للاارتفاع	<u>Everest mountain is 8,848 k.m high</u>

خطوات صياغة السؤال :

أولاً: نضع كلمة السؤال (WH)

ثانياً: نكتب الفعل المساعد الموجود حسب الزمن is , are , have , can , will أما إذا كان الفعل v1 نستخدم do وإذا كان v1+s نستخدم

does وإذا كان v2 نستخدم did

ثالثاً: نكتب الفاعل

رابعاً: الفعل الرئيسي ومن ثم تنمة الجملة ... إذ لم يكن السؤال عليها
أخيراً ؟

الضمائر التي تحول عند صياغة السؤال :

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my + our = your أما I + we + me + us = you

I was = were you

I am = are you

أما إذا كان الجواب يبدأ بـ **Yes** , **No** عندها لا نحتاج كلمة سؤال فقط – فعل مساعد فاعل وتنمة ؟

Yes , he is tired .

Is he tired?

أما عند تشكيل الجواب يجب ان يتطابق زمن السؤال مع زمن الجواب وكذلك المعنى مع ضرورة قلب الضمير you الى I أو we
What are you doing now? I am studying math when did he leave? he left last night

أمثلة مطابقة لأسئلة الامتحان الأخير.....هم جدا جدا

Complete the following dialogues:

* Write the questions :

31. Lubna:.....?

Hind: My mother is a teacher .

32. Lubna:.....?

Hind: She teaches in the university .

33. Lubna:.....?

Hind: She has been teaching for ten years .

* Write the answers:

Omar : Where are you travelling ?

34. Samer:.....?

Omar: When does your train leave?

35. Samer:.....?

31. Omar:.....?

Khalid: Some tourists come to Syria for adventure.

32. Omar:.....?

Khalid: The blue Beach is in Lattakia .

33. Omar:.....?

Khalid: You can go swimming or sailing there .

* Write the answers:

Rana: What is your city famous for ?

34. Naya:.....?

Rana: How long have you been there ?

35. Naya:.....?

31. Samer:.....?

Yaser: I travelled to Tokyo last week.

32. Samer:.....?

Yaser: I went with my family .

33. Samer:.....?

Yaser: We got there by plane .

* Write the answers:

Ali: Hello, Mona! Which sport would you like to play?

34. Samer:.....?

Ali: Why do you like it?

35. Samer:.....?

31. Maher:.....?

Shadi: I went to a restaurant yesterday .

32. Maher:.....?

Shadi: I went with my friends .

33. Maher:.....?

Shadi: My favourite food is pizza .

Write the answers:

Ruba: What's your favourite sport ?

34. Samer:.....?

Ruba: How often do you play it ?

35. Samer:.....?

A:.....?

31. Zaher:.....?

Hind: Yesterday, I went to the supermarket .

32. Zaher:.....?

Hind: I bought some fruits .

33. Zaher:.....?

Hind: My little brother went with me .

* Write the answers:

Ali: How long have you had your computer ?

34. Samer:.....?

Ali: What do you use it for ?

35. Samer:.....?

walls.

31. Maher:.....?

Salma: I went to Palmyra last month .

32. Maher:.....?

Salma: I went with my cousins .

33. Maher:.....?

Salma: The trip was very exciting .

* Write the answers:

Ali: What have you had for breakfast today ?

34. Samer:.....?

Ali: When do you usually have it ?

35. Samer:.....?

31. Anas:.....?

Samer: My birthday party was yesterday .

32. Anas:.....?

Samer: I invited all my friends .

33. Anas:.....?

Samer: My dad bought me a new shirt .

* Write the answers:

Maya: Where do you usually study ?

34. Salma:.....?

Maya: How often do you study ?

35. Salma:.....?

31. Lubna:.....?

Laila: My mother has taught me to play the piano .

32. Lubna:.....?

Laila: I like classical music .

33. Lubna:.....?

Laila: I have been playing the piano for three

years .

34-who do you play with ?

.....?

35- how often do you lay it ?

.....?

<p>31. Randa:? Hind: No, I didn't sleep well last night .</p> <p>32. Randa:? Hind: I couldn't sleep because I was thinking .</p> <p>33. Randa:? Hind: I was thinking about my new school .</p> <p>* Write the answers: Alia: Where were you born ?</p> <p>34. Samer: Alia: How old are you ?</p> <p>35. Samer:</p>	<p>31- Samira.....? Huda: My mother went to the market yesterday .</p> <p>32. Samira:? Huda: She bought a shirt for my brother .</p> <p>33. Samira:? Huda: It costs 500 Syrian pounds .</p> <p>* Write the answers: Fadi: How often do you visit your friend ?</p> <p>34. Nader: Fadi: What do you usually do together ?</p> <p>35. Nader:</p>
<p>31- Samira.....? Huda: She went to the zoo yesterday .</p> <p>32. Samira:? Huda: She saw monkey and flacon .</p> <p>33. Samira:? Huda: Monkey is very smart .</p> <p>* Write the answers: Fadi: How often do you visit zoo?</p> <p>34. Nader: Fadi: What do you usually see ?</p> <p>35. Nader:</p>	<p>31- Samira.....? Huda: My mother is an English teacher.</p> <p>32. Samira:? Huda: She taught students for 15 years .</p> <p>33. Samira:? Huda: Her students likes her because she is kindy .</p> <p>* Write the answers: Fadi: who is your favourite teacher ?</p> <p>34. Nader: Fadi: Do you like English subject ?</p> <p>35. Nader:</p>
<p>31- Samira.....? Huda: I have played guitar since I was a child.</p> <p>32. Samira:? Huda: I play on it twice aweek .</p> <p>33. Samira:? Huda: Guitar is my favourite instrument .</p> <p>* Write the answers: Fadi: Can you play guitar well ?</p> <p>34. Nader: Fadi: who help you ?</p> <p>35. Nader:</p>	<p>31- Samira.....? Huda: My mother went to the market yesterday .</p> <p>32. Samira:? Huda: She bought a shirt for my brother .</p> <p>33. Samira:? Huda: It costs 500 Syrian pounds .</p> <p>* Write the answers: Fadi: How often do you visit your friend ?</p> <p>34. Nader: Fadi: What do you usually do together ?</p> <p>35. Nader:</p>
<p>31- Samira.....? Huda: My favourite place is the sea .</p> <p>32. Samira:? Huda: I went there by car.</p> <p>33. Samira:? Huda: many people go there in the summer .</p> <p>* Write the answers: Fadi: why do you like the sea ?</p> <p>34. Nader: Fadi: Do you like swimming ?</p> <p>35. Nader:</p>	<p>31- Samira.....? Huda: I visited the National museum with my friend.</p> <p>32. Samira:? Huda: we took a nice photos .</p> <p>33. Samira:? Huda: We met many tourists there .</p> <p>* Write the answers: Fadi: How often do you visit the National museum ?</p> <p>34. Nader: Fadi: how do you usually go there ?</p> <p>35. Nader:</p>

سؤال التوصيل يعتمد على فهم معنى العبارة الاولى وما يقابلها من الطرف الثاني

(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
22. If the exam was easier	a) you must first understand it .	22. I can't forgot the day when	a) you'll feel ill .
23. Reading is more relaxing	b) in the centre of Europe.	23. Syrians have	b) I would get a better mark.
24. Switzerland lies	c) I would get a better mark.	24. If you eat too much	c) No one will wait for you.
25. To solve a problem,	d) when I met my best friend.	25. Don't be late!	d) I met my best friend .
	e) than watching TV .		e) a rich tradition of handicrafts .
(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
22. When I have enough	a) to help the environment. information,	22. Nowadays, basketball is	a) Which we use everyday.
23. The earth is getting hotter	b) which causes the ice caps to melt.	23. Sometimes a speaker	b) have done their work. Needs time
24. Don't borrow your friend's book	c) His mother is waiting for him .	24. When Faten was a child	c) played all over the world.
25. He must go home,	d) I can start my work.	25. Oil gives us a lot of the energy	d) to organize his ideas.
	e) without his permission.		e) her mother had an operation.
(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
22. The driver saw trees	a) by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876	22. You shouldn't be late,	a) who lives in Bahrain .
23. If I had seen smoke	b) email us often .	23. Next summer I'm going to visit my sister	b) obey the rules of the city.
24. The telephone was	c) lying on the road .	24. All citizens had to	c) because the bus won't wait for you
25. My cousins who live	d) She helped her mother .in Denmark	25. Nadia couldn't sleep	d) that were easy to defend
	e) I would have called the firemen.		e) so she looked out of the window and though

Composition

سؤال الموضوع هو السؤال الأخير على ورقة الامتحان لذلك يجب الانتباه الى اختيار موضوع من اثنين والتركيز على استخدام الزمن الصحيح وعلامات الترقيم والأحرف الكبيرة في مواضعها الصحيحة

A.B (p7) Write a paragraph about what you do to look after the environment. أكتب موضوع حول ماذا يجب ان تفعل للاعتناء بالبيئة.

I think that's important to look after the environment to live better life. There are lots of ways to do this. For example, we can use bikes instead of cars to reduce air pollution and we can also come up with new ways to cut down the amount of waste. In my opinion, we must look after the environment for happy and safe life.

أعتقد أنه من المهم الاهتمام بالبيئة لتعيش حياة أفضل. يوجد عدة طرق للقيام بذلك. على سبيل المثال نستطيع استخدام الدراجات بدلا من السيارات لنقل من كمية تلوث الهواء ونستطيع أيضا أن نكتشف طرق جديدة لنقل من كمية النفايات. برأىي يجب الاهتمام بالبيئة من أجل من أجل حياة سعيدة وامنة.

A.B (p11) Reading the headlines in newspaper is enough to know the news. قراءة العناوين من الصحيفة تكفي لقراءة الأخبار.

I think Newspapers are a good way to find the latest news. However, reading headlines is not enough because they don't give us the full information and details. On the other hand, newspaper headlines save time and give us a general idea. So, we can choose to read the details of the news that interest us.

أعتقد أن الصحف وسيلة جيدة لمعرفة اخر الاخبار. لكن قراءة العناوين لا تكفي لأنها لا تعطينا المعلومات والتفاصيل الكاملة. من ناحية اخرى عناوين الصحف توفر الوقت وتعطينا الفكرة العامة. لذلك يمكننا اختيار قراءة تفاصيل الاخبار التي تهمننا.

***3) page 15AB: Write a story about day in your life that you will always remember.** أكتب قصة عن يوم في حياتك لوما تتذكره.

SB98:write a diary for last weekend. اكتب مفكرة عن عطلة نهاية الاسبوع الماضية.
I will never forget that day of my last weekend. It was the worst day, too. I overslept in the morning, so I was late for my football match. My team played the match and lost. And the worst thing was, I spent my holiday indoors. In fact, it was the worst day in my life.

بن أنسى أبدا اول يوم في عطلتي الاسبوعية الماضية، كان أسوأ يوم في حياتي. استغرقت في النوم صباحا، حث تأخرت عن مباراتي لكرة القدم، خسر فريقى المباراة، وكان أسوأ شئى أننى أمضيت عطلتي في المنزل، في الحقيقة كان ذلك أسوأ يوم في حياتي.

(17 AB): Reading a newspaper is better than reading news on the internet.

قراءة الصحف أفضل من مطالعة الأخبار على الانترنت

page (17 SB- Write your reasons for or against buying news paper أكتب موضوعا عن الاشياء التي تجعلك توريد او تعارض شراء الصحف.

Newspapers are a good way to find the latest news. However, reading news on the Internet could be better. For example, you can see people while speaking. You can also get news easily at any time and from different sources. Finally, a lot of people find The Internet news more interesting.

الصحف تعتبر طريق جيدة لمتابعة أحدث الأنباء. ولكن قراءة الاخبار على الانترنت قد تكون أفضل على سبيل المثال، بإمكانك أن ترى الناس بينما هم يتكلمون بإمكانك أيضا الحصول على الأخبار في أي وقت تشاء ومن أي مصدر. أخيرا العديد من الأشخاص يجدون أن أخبار الإنترنت أكثر متعة

(Paragraph 2)

*** (p40S.B)Write an e-mail to your friend .Tell him about something that happened to you ,or someone in your family** أيميل الى صديق أخبره

ماحدث لك

***page 25 AB: Write a story about a day out in a town or city.** قصة حول يوم في المدينة

***(P57A.B)Write about a journey you have made.** رحلة (holiday) قضيتها

***Write about a visit you have made to an interesting place.** مكان ممتع
I will never forget the day when Iwent to Apamea.I went by bus and when I got there I was amazed by the huge ruins. I saw a group of tourists and together we explored the city. It was a very nice day and a really fantastic.

لن أنسى بحياتي اليوم الذي زرت أفاميا فيه ذهبت هناك بالباص وعندما وصلت ذهلت من مظهر الأثار العملاقة. شاهدت مجموعه من السياح وسويا تجولنا لنكتشف المدينة. كانت مدينة رائعة جدا وكانت رحلة مذهلة حقا

<p>* page 17 AB: Write summary of a fairytale or a folk story <u>حكاية خيالية</u></p> <p>* page 24 SB . a traditional folk tale: <u>حكاية شعبية</u></p> <p>قصة أو فلم تحبه (P23 SB): Write about a story or a film you like</p> <p><i>Once upon a time, there was a king who had a beautiful daughter. He said she would marry anyone who would kill the monster. No one could do that. But a brave man carried his sword, climbed the mountain, and killed it. He married her and lived happily ever after.</i></p>	<p>كان يا مكان كان هناك ملك له بنت جميلة قال الملك ان ابنته ستتزوج أي شخص يقتل الوحش . لم يستطيع احد فعل ذلك . ولكن رجلا شجاعا حمل السيف وتسلق الجبل وقتله . وتزوج منها وعاش بسعادة وهناك</p>
<p>10) page 31 AB "I want to be fitter and healthier what should I do?" Write your advice. <u>نصائح كيف تكون صحي أو رشيق</u></p> <p>page 35 AB: Write a health diary for a week.</p> <p>page 37 AB: How to stay healthy and prevent illness.</p> <p>(53 S.B) physical activity <u>نشاط جسدي</u></p> <p><i>In order to keep fit, it is better to have a diary to keep yourself healthy. Get up early and go running. Do aerobic and swim twice a week. In addition, drink milk and have healthy food. Sleep early and never sleep too much. Finally, go to school by foot.</i></p>	<p>لكي تحافظ على لياقتك فلا بد ان تتبع جدولا(اسبوعيا) للمحافظة على صحتك . استيقظ باكرا وقم برياضة الجري . قم ببعض تمارين القوى واسبح مرتين اسبوعيا .بالإضافة الى ذلك أشرب الحليب وتناول طعاما صحيا ثم باكرا ولكن لا تطل فترة النوم واخيرا اذهب للمدرسة سيراً على الاقدام</p>
<p>- Write a website page for tourists about your city <u>موقع سياحي</u></p> <p>- page 21 AB Write a fact file about a tourist sight in Syria. <u>اكتب ملف حول موقع سياحي</u></p> <p>- (P 31 S.B) Choose one tourist sight in your town or city and write about it.</p> <p>18) page 37 SB: Write a paragraph describing a city in Syria. <u>وصف مدينة</u></p> <p><i>My city is Damascus. A part of it is called "the old city" which has many old buildings that were built along time ago. There are many souks in this sight. In the center of the old city, there is the Umayyad mosque. It is a really place to visit.</i></p>	<p>مدينتي هي دمشق جزء منها يدعى المدينة القديمة(يحتوي على الكثير من المباني القديمة التي بنيت منذ زمن بعيد يوجد فيه العديد من الاسواق وفيه مركز المدينة القديمة يوجد فيها المسجد الأموي انه حقا مكانا جميلا لتقوم بزيارته</p>
<p>11) page 37AB Write about the importance of clean water <u>أهمية الماء</u></p> <p>Clean water is essential for halty living . Peple need it for cooking, cooking and agriculture . without clean water ,human being are at risk for many diseases. Clean water also helps in getting the body rid of all kinds of toxins. Clean water is essential for our hygiene and health.</p>	<p>المياه النظيفة ضرورة لمياه صحية يحتاجها الناس للشرب والطبخ والزراعة. بدون مياه نظيفة يكون البشر معرضون لخطر الاصابة بالعديد من الامراض . كما تساعد المياه النظيفة على تخليص الجسم من جميع انواع السموم . الماء النظيف مهم لتظافتنا وصحتنا</p>
<p>12) page 45AB: -Compare two or more activities . <u>قارن بين نشاطين</u></p> <p>page 47AB: comparison between group activities and solo activities <u>قارن بين الأنشطة الجماعية والأنشطة الفردية</u></p> <p>Some people believe that group activities are more beneficial for self-development, but others don't. First, for those who like solo activities, like listening to music and reading books, help them to rest and enrich their knowledge. On the other hand, group activities like cycling and football, keep their bodies stronger and healthier. In my opinion, group activities are more important than solo activities.</p> <p><u>تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع</u></p>	<p>بعض الناس يعتقدون ان الأنشطة الجماعية اكثر فائدة من اجل تطوير الذات ولكن اخرين ليسوا ذلك أولا بالنسبة للأشخاص الذين يفضلون الأنشطة الفردية مثل الاستماع الى الموسيقى وقراءة الكتب تساعدهم على الراحة وتنمية معرفتهم .ومن جهة اخرى الأنشطة الجماعية مثل ركوب الدراجات وكرة القدم تحافظ على اجسادهم قوية وسليمة برأيي الأنشطة الجماعية اهم من الأنشطة الفردية .</p>
<p>- Write a paragraph about a medical discovery <u>اكتشاف طبي</u></p> <p>Vaccination was discovered by Pasteur. He made the bacteria weak and able to be eaten by the white blood cells. He gave it to a boy bitten by a dog and he recovered .In my opinion, it is an important and great discovery because it saves us from many diseases.</p>	<p>التلقيح اكتشف من قبل باستور فهو جعل البكتيريا ضعيفة لتستطيع كريات الدم البيضاء ابتلاعها .وقدا عطاها لولد صغير تعرض لعضة من كلب حتى تماثل للشفاء حسب رأيي فانه يعتبر اكتشاف عظيم وهام لأنه يحمينا من عدة امراض</p>

(P47 A.B) Write a paragraph about instruction for a game. تعليمات لعبة ما.

I think learning the rules of chess is easy. First, you have to know how to set up the chess board. Second, you have to know how to move the pieces. At the end, you have to make plans for winning the game. In my opinion, playing chess is a good game for intelligent people because it makes them use their brain more than their muscles.

أعتقد أن قواعد لعبة الشطرنج أمر سهل أولاً يجب أن تعرف كيف تنظم الرقعة ثانياً يجب أن تعرف كيف تحرك القطع، أخيراً يجب أن تعرف كيف تضع الخطط من أجل الفوز. برأيي لعب الشطرنج رياضة جيدة للأشخاص الأذكياء لأنها تجعلهم يستخدمون عقولهم أكثر من أجسادهم.

9) page 27AB: Write your reasons for or against living in the city.

أكتب موضوعاً عن الأشياء التي تجعلك تؤيد أو تعارض العيش في المدينة
I think living in the city is very comfortable for many people. Cities have universities, government offices, banks and shopping malls where you can buy anything you need. Although cities aren't as peaceful as countryside, you can find some parks and quiet places to get away from the traffic. In my opinion, living in the city is better than living in the countryside.

أعتقد أن العيش في المدينة مريح بالنسبة للكثير من الناس، يوجد في المدينة جامعات ومكاتب حكومية وبنوك ومراكز تسوق حيث تستطيع شراء أي شيء تحتاجه. على الرغم من أن المدن ليست آمنة مثل الأرياف، إلا أنك تستطيع إيجاد منتزهات وأماكن هادئة بعيدة عن الأزدحام. برأيي العيش في المدينة أفضل من العيش في الريف.

(P51 A.B) Write about a job of your choice. اكتب موضوعاً عن عمل ما من اختيارك

(P57 A.B) Write a paragraph about the importance of jobs in emergency services. أهمية الخدمات الإسعافية

(P77 S.B)- Write a paragraph about a job you would like to be. المهنة
The doctor usually works in hospital. It is an interesting job, so I like to be a doctor. Doctors have to work for long hours a day and wear a uniform. They must be careful when they work in emergency services.. I like helping people and that's why I love this job.

الطبيب يعمل عادة في المستشفى. إنها مهنة مثيرة، لذلك أحب أن أكون طبيباً. الأطباء يجب أن يعملوا لساعات طويلة يومياً وأن يرتدوا " مريولا ". يجب أن أتوخى الحذر في العمليات الإسعافية. أنا أحب مساعدة الناس ولذلك أحب هذه المهنة

(P91S.B) Write a composition about what makes you feel happy. السعادة

(P61A.B) Write a paragraph about what you enjoy doing most.
There are many things that make me feel happy. For example, I enjoy playing football with my friends. I love reading, because it is interesting. I also feel happy when my family and I go out on holiday together. I adore swimming and it is the most I enjoy doing.

هناك العديد من الأشياء التي تسعدني على سبيل المثال فانا استمتع بلعب كرة القدم مع اصحابي وأحب القراءة لأنها ممتعة وكذلك يسعدني الكثير الذهاب مع اهلي في رحلة بالعطلة واعشق السباحة وهي اكثر ما احب فعله

-(P95S.B) Write a paragraph about someone who is special to you.

page 95 SB: Write a description of a Friend of yours. وصف صديق

(P67A.B) Write a description of a family member. وصف احد أفراد عائلتك.
My cousin Hamza is a good friend. He is always there for me. He is trustworthy and that is what makes our friendship strong. He also understands me, forgives me when I make a mistake and helps me overcome any problems. In short, he is really a very special friend.

صديقي حمزة هو صديق طيب (جيد) هو دائماً بجانبني، وهو جدير بالثقة وهذا هو سبب قوة صداقتنا. هو يفهمني دائماً ويسامحني عندما ما أخطأ بحقه ويساعدني للتغلب على مشاكلي. بالمختصر هو فعلاً صديق مميز

.17) page 67AB: Write a paragraph about your favourite summer holiday activities. نشاطاتي المفضلة في العطلة الصيفية

It's summer time and many people like to spend their summer holiday outdoors. Therefore, they take their families to enjoy their time. Many people go to the beach for swimming and wind-surfing. Others go up to the mountains for hiking and camping. I think spending the summer holiday on the beach is my favourite activity.
<https://www.3lom4all.com>

إنها العطلة الصيفية والكثير من الناس يحبون قضاء العطلة الصيفية خارج المنزل. لذلك يأخذون أفراد عائلاتهم للاستمتاع بوقتهم. العديد من الناس يذهبون إلى الشاطئ للسباحة وركوب الأمواج، وآخرون يذهبون إلى اعالي الجبال من أجل التسلق والتخييم. أعتقد أن قضاء العطلة الصيفية على البحر هي نشاطي المفضل.

18) page 70 SB: Read this problem and give advice: I am looking for new hobbies. What should I do? نصائح للبحث عن هواية جديدة

A hobby is a work that we do in our free time. Painting is my favourite hobby because it is a wonderful hobby. Also, dealing with nature and its colors make me feel happy and energetic. Dad and mom always support me to become a famous painter. Finally, anyone can choose his favourite hobby to fulfill his free time.

الهواية عبارة عن عمل نقوم به وقت فراغنا. الرسم هوايتي المفضلة لأنها هواية رائعة، أيضاً التعامل مع الطبيعة والوانها يجعلني أشعر بالنشاط والحيوية. أخيراً أي أحد يستطيع أن يختار نشاطه ويملاً وقت فراغه.

19) page 70 SB: Read this problem and give advice: my brother is spending too much time on the internet. What should I do?

The internet has a great value in our life . Through the web, we can get news and data. Also, we can use all social media . But spending too much time on the internet may cause mental and physical problems like anxiety, sleeping disorder, headaches and many other effects. Finally, we should spend less time on the internet.

الانترنت له قيمة عظيمة في حياتنا من خلال الانترنت نستطيع الحصول على الأخبار والبيانات وكذلك نستطيع استخدام كل وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، ولكن قضاء وقت طويل على الانترنت من الممكن ان يسبب مشاكل عقلية وجسدية مثل القلق والاضطراب في النوم والصداع وتأثيرات أخرى. أخيرا يجب علينا امضاء وقت أقل على الانترنت .

20) page 70 SB: Read this problem and give advice: I am worried about moving to a new neighbours.

When you settle in a new neighbours, you should get to know your neighbours. Also, you have to introduce yourself to them and show them that how you are a good person. Don't worry! They will be kind to you in return. Always remember, that people will treat you the same way you treat them. Finally, choosing the right neighborhood is the first step to settlement.

عندما تستقر في حي سكني جديد يجب عليك أن تعرف جيرانك، وكذلك يجب عليك أن تقدم نفسك لهم وتريهم بأنك شخص جيد. لا تقلق سوف يكونون لطفاً معك بالمقابل . تذكر أن الناس سيعاملونك بنفس الطريقة التي تعاملهم بها. أخيراً، اختيار الحي السكني الصحيح هو أول خطوة في الاستقرار .



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Read the following text then do the tasks below:

It is never boring in Syria. You see ancient sites, castles, forts and beautiful scenery. Syria has many different geographical and ecological zones. The coastal plain enjoys a warm climate and rich fertile soil, where farmers grow food crops. To the east, beyond the coastal mountains, is the densely populated Orontes Valley and the Central Plains, where many crops grow, including cotton. Much of the central and eastern part of Syria consists of desert. The Jezira, in the northeast, is another agricultural region. In springtime the landscape is adorned with beautiful wild flowers.

Choose the right answer (a , b , or c) to complete the following: (6 marks)

1. The landscape in Syria is
a. is varied b. isn't varied c. only plains
2. The coastal plain
a. is good for growing food
b. is unsuitable for growing food
c. has a poor soil
3. There are people living in the Orontes Valley.
a. a few b. no c. many

Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below: (4 marks)

4. very old
5. able to produce good crops and plants

Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Lightning can strike you when you are indoors. Every year, over 1,000 people will get hit by lightning this way. When lightning strikes a phone line, it travels down the phone line, and if you are holding the phone at that time, it will reach you. So if there is a lightning storm, you should not use the phone. You should not be in the bath or shower, either, because lightning can strike metal pipes and cause an electric shock. It's best to stay away from computers too – anything that can carry an electrical charge from the lightning to your body.

Write true (T) or false (F): (6 marks)

6. Lightning can't strike you when you are at home.
7. When there is lightning , people should avoid using computers
8. Any electrical object can increase the dangers of injuries by lightning.

Answer the following questions: (4 marks)

9. How can lightning reach a person holding a phone?
.....
.....
10. Why shouldn't a person be in the bath during a lightning storm?



Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer: (8 marks)

11. I (used to - would) love the Canadian summers.
 12. I don't like this building because it's (too - enough) old-fashioned.
 13. I (have - haven't) ridden my new bike yet.
 14. I had read the book (before - after) I saw the film.

Choose the correct answer (a , b , or c) to complete the following dialogue: (8 marks)

- A: we going in the right direction?
 15. a. Do b. Are c. Can B: Yes, of course. We've driving for hours and we're going to finish the rally.
 16. a. be b. been c. being A: You can read a map,you ?
 17. a. can't b. can c. do B: Yes, but I left glasses in England.
 18. a. my b. me c. mine

Write the missing word in each space:

19. Who ate the biscuits? The packet is empty.
 20. It takes a long time to fly to Australia,it?
 21. The streets are crowded.

Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B)(8 marks)

A	B
22- When I moved to Canada, I	a. they died.
23. Mexico City is one of the largest cities in the world,	b. is good for you.
24.Helen forgot to water the plants, so	c-the unborn baby was developing.
25-Many doctors say a trip for the sea	d. with a population of 18 million.
	e. I used to miss the sunny weather

Choose the correct tense between brackets10marks

26. They (has never learned – had never learned) English until they came to this school.
 27. I was lying in bed when I (hear – heard) a noise downstairs.
 28. The wind (blows – has been blowing) since four o'clock this morning.
 29. In the past, most letters(are written – were written) by hand.
 30. I (have known – have been knowing) my friend all my life.

Write the questions: (6 marks)

31. A: ?
 B: I bought a new shirt
 32. A: ?
 B: It costs S. P 400
 33. A: ?
 B: It is blue.

Write the answers: (4 marks)

34. A: How do you go to school ?
 B:
 35. A: What food do you like most?

Write a 50 – word composition about ONE of the following topics: (10 marks)

- Topic 1: Write about a job you would like to take.
 Topic 2 :Read this problem and give advice :
 I want to be healthier and fitter.

Read the following text then do the tasks below:

A king wanted his kingdom to be famous for making new scientific discoveries. So he sent his servants out to faraway towns and cities to look for the best scientist possible. They found the most respected scientists in the kingdom – each one an expert. The king welcomed them to his palace. He said, 'As you know I am looking for a top scientist. I want him to make exciting new discoveries

that will change the world. So he must be imaginative, decisive and courageous.' Then the king looked at all the scientists and said, 'You have to prove that you are the right person for the job. The person who does this will work in a fabulous laboratory, with all the books, equipment and riches.'

Choose the right answer (a , b , or c) to complete the following: (6 marks)

1. The king was looking for the best.....
a. servant b. scientist c. palace
2. The king lived in a
a. palace b. faraway town c. laboratory
3. The king was looking for the best scientist to....
a. live in the palace
b. make new discoveries
c. write books

Choose two of the underlined words in the text to suit their definitions below: (4 marks)

4. brave
5. somebody with a lot of knowledge and skill

Read the following text then do the tasks below:

A volcano is a hole in the Earth's surface which pushes out hot, liquid rock. There are about 800 active volcanoes in the world. A volcanic eruption is very powerful, as hot ash and gases are blown into the air. The liquid rock flows out of the volcano towards towns and villages. The gas and ash can blow all over the globe, causing changes to the weather. After a volcano erupts, sunlight can be reduced and crops can die. Volcanic eruptions can be predicted by scientists, which helps save lives. Hurricanes are storms. Air rises over warm, tropical seas, such as the Pacific, and starts going round in circles. It then blows over the Philippines, China, Japan, Australia and the USA.

Write true (T) or false (F): (6 marks)

6. A volcanic eruption is not dangerous.....
7. A volcanic eruption can affect the crops badly.
8. A hurricane starts over tropical seas.....

Answer the following questions: (4 marks)

9. How can volcanic eruptions affect the weather?

10. Why is it important to predict volcanic eruption?

Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer:(8 marks)

11. Mrs. Abla told Majeda (she – her) story was very good.
 12. I haven't got (some – any) news about my exam results yet.
 13. (Although – Because) Ahmed hadn't been hungry, he ate his supper.
 14. Many ships have (be – been) lost in the sea.

Choose the correct answer (a , b , or c) to complete the following dialogue: (8 marks)

A: What you studying in history this year?

15. a. do b. can c. are

B: The history of ancient Greece. It's interesting.

A: What you do at the weekend ?

16. a. are b. have c. do

A: I volleyball every Saturday.

17. a. play b. am playing c. plays

B: I'm thinking ----- starting a Reading club.

18. a. with b. about c. on

A: That's a good idea. I'm reading a good book at the moment.

Write the missing word in each space:

19. You have-----wear uniform to school .

20. Snacks can bought at the shop.

21. Somebody left the door open, they?

Complete each item in column (A) with the correct choice from column (B)(marks)

A	B
22. We didn't use to have a TV, so we	a. I would have got a better mark.
23. If the exam had been easier,	b. to be happy
24. You don't need to have	c. listened to the radio or read.
25. She left a message because	d. she had gone out.
	e. a lot of money

Choose the correct tense between brackets: (10 marks)

26. I (wait – am waiting) for my friend. She is late.
 27. Newspapers (begin – began) about five hundred years ago.
 28. She left a message because she (has gone– had gone) out.
 29. If I (lose – lost) my watch, I would buy another one.
 30. I(haven't visited - haven't been visiting) Europe yet.

Complete the following dialogues:

Write the questions (6 marks)

31. A: ?

B: I am fifteen years old.

32. A: ?

B: I went to school in Canada.

33. A: ?

B: I lived in Canada for six years.

Write the answers: (4 marks)

34. A: How many brothers and sisters have you got?

B:

35. A: What do you do in your free time?

B:

-Write a 50 word composition about ONE of the following topics: (10 marks)

Topic 1: What do we use water for ? Write about the importance of water in our lives.

Topic 2 : Write about a journey you had
Train your brain