

# القواعد والتطبيق

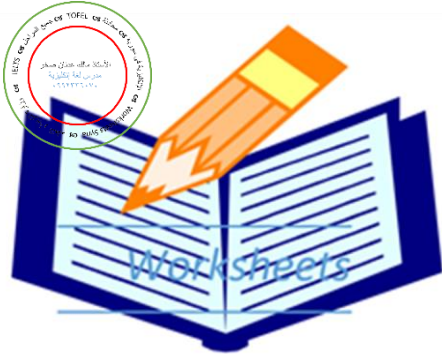
## الصف التاسع

# Emar

2021-2022

## English Series

# 9



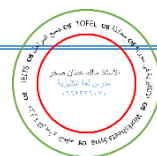
- أزمنة الأفعال
- الضمائر
- صياغة السؤال
- نماذج مواضيع تعبير
- كل القواعد
- نماذج امتحان حديثة

٠٩٩٢٣٣٦٠٧٠

الأستاذ مالك صخر

## أزمنة الأفعال

نوع	ملاحظة	المضارع Present	الماضي Past
البسيط Simple	الشكل	<b>V<sub>1</sub></b> <b>V<sub>1</sub> + s</b>	<b>V<sub>2</sub></b>
	الاستعمال	<i>General facts - Present habits</i>	<i>Actions happened once or repeatedly in the past- action started in the past while another one was ongoing - For actions that happened consecutively in the past.</i>
	مثال	<i>It rarely rains in the desert.</i> <i>They go to a sports club every Thursday.</i>	<i>Amir bought a book, went home and started to read it</i> <i>I bought a new car two months ago</i>
	دلائل	<b>every+ time - usually, always, sometimes</b>	<b>yesterday, last + time- two weeks ago, in 1990</b>
المستمر Continuous	الشكل	<b>am</b> <b>is</b> + V + ing <b>are</b>	<b>was</b> <b>were</b> + V + ing
	الاستعمال	<i>happening now- Future plans and personal arrangements - Temporary Habits</i>	<i>An action going on at a certain time in the past - one action began earlier and was in progress when the other action occurred.</i>
	مثال	<i>She is reading a newspaper upstairs now.</i> <i>We are visiting our cousins next week.</i>	<i>Dana was writing a letter while Rama was reading the newspaper.</i>
	دلائل	<b>today, this weekend, now-at the moment-next+time.</b>	<b>when-while</b>
التام Perfect	الشكل	<b>have</b> <b>has</b> + V3	<b>had</b> + V3
	الاستعمال	<i>actions that happened at an indefinite time in the past action finished in the past, but the result is present</i>	<i>to show which event happened first in the past</i>
	مثال	<i>Amir has already seen this film.</i> <i>I have lost my pen. I am unable to do my exercise.</i>	<i>Amir had already left by the time Rama got there.</i>
	دلائل	<b>since, for, just, yet ...</b>	<b>by the time – before - after</b>



1. Mrs. Al-Hroub (uses-use) balloons, hula-hoops, toy cars and puppets.
2. Parents often (refuse-refuses) the focus on play.
3. Mrs. Al-Hroub's methods (improve-improves) behaviour.
4. The kids (don't-doesn't) even realise they are learning.
5. She (talk-is talking) on the phone right now.
6. I (study-am studying) in the library at the moment.
7. It's good news to hear that John's health (improve-is improving).
8. Where are the children? There they are. They (plays-are plying) tennis.
9. She's very experienced now. She (has – hasn't) been a volunteer for two years.
10. Good news! They (have raised – haven't raised) enough money for the charity this year.
11. While I've been a volunteer, we (have – haven't) helped a lot of young people to graduate from high school.
12. He's hungry. He hasn't (eaten – eat) for four days.
13. She misses him! She (hasn't – haven't) seen him for a long time.
14. I (decided- decide) to spend my holiday in Wales last year.
15. I visited the villages on the way and (talk-talked) to people.
16. My friends were sitting to tell me that they (are-were) waiting at the bus stop.
17. It (was-has) raining so heavily at the seaside.
18. The Titanic was the largest ship that (has-had) ever travelled on the sea.
19. When some of the survivors were saved, they (have-had) been in the icy water for hours.
20. The passengers (have-had) not received their lifeboats numbers before the accident.
21. Every Monday, Sally (drives - is driving) her kids to football practice
22. Usually, I (am working - work) as a secretary.
23. Be quiet! John (sleeps – is sleeping).
24. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rains – is raining).
25. She is fit because she always (is running - runs) as an exercise.
26. This summer, I (am studying -study) French at a language school.
27. I am not hungry. I (have-had) already eaten.
28. We haven't (plan-planned) for our holiday yet.
29. Have you (read -reading) any interesting books?
30. I (have-had) just fed the cat.
31. Has Amer (buy-bought) a car yet?
32. He (was writing- wrote) an e-mail when the phone rang.
33. I (was preparing - were preparing) dinner while Melanie was working upstairs.
34. I wasn't sleeping when you (came - come) home last night.
35. When Mrs. Brown (arrived - arrives), the girls were studying.
36. I lost my keys while I (was walking - walked) to school.
37. We (build – are building) a garage next to our house.

38. We (need – have needed) somewhere to put the car.
39. Mrs. James (leaves – would leave) early every day.
40. They (didn't visit – haven't visited) the museum recently.
41. Sarah hurt her ankle while she (run – was running)
42. Leila (was having – had) lunch when her friends came.
43. As soon as I graduate, I (will look – have looked) for a job.
44. This time last year, she (studied – was studying) at university.
45. I (missed – will miss) your call because I was working.
46. When we saw the accident, we (called – are calling) the police.
47. (Watch – Watching) out! You are driving very fast.
48. I (discuss, had discussed) the matter with my teacher before I told my father.
49. The lesson (had already begun – has already begun) when we arrived.
50. I (had never seen – have never seen) snow until I went to Canada.
51. By the time mom (came – comes), I had prepared dinner.
52. (Dress-Dressing) warmly so you don't get cold outside. It's snowing!
53. (You be- Be) careful! You almost spilled your coffee.
54. (Don't exercise- Exercise) after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.
55. Boss: Always (don't save - save) your documents as soon as you finish writing them.
56. Jerry, (you sit down- sit down) please.
57. (Interrupt -Please, don't interrupt) me when I am speaking.
58. (Be – To be) careful!
59. Hello everybody. Please (sit – sits) down and open your books.
60. (Open – Opening) your books, and (let's – let) start!
61. The kitchen is really dirty! So (do – does) the dishes now! And vacuum the floor!
62. (Don't - Do) make the same mistake twice.
63. I wish I (had – have) listened to my father.
64. I wish it (will-would) stop snowing.
65. He wishes he (isn't-weren't) so old.
66. She wishes she (had – has) taken the train.
67. I wish the prices (aren't – weren't) so expensive.



## PASSIVE VOICE

# Verb (BE) + V3 (past participle)

Simple present	Simple past	Continuous		Perfect		+ V3 (past participle)
am- is - are	was-were	am-is -are	being	have- has	been	
		was-were		had		

ACTIVE			
<b>Simple present</b>	Amir	<b>helps</b>	the girl.
<b>Simple past</b>	Amir	<b>helped</b>	the girl.
<b>Present Continuous</b>	Amir	<b>is helping</b>	the girl.
<b>Past Continuous</b>	Amir	<b>was helping</b>	the girl.
<b>Present Perfect</b>	Amir	<b>has helped</b>	the girl.
<b>Past Perfect</b>	Amir	<b>had helped</b>	the girl.
<b>Simple Future</b>	Amir	<b>will help (is going to)</b>	the girl.

PASSIVE			
The girl	is	<b>helped</b>	by Amir.
The girl	was	<b>helped</b>	by Amir.
The girl	is being	<b>helped</b>	by Amir.
The girl	was being	<b>helped</b>	by Amir.
The girl	has been	<b>helped</b>	by Amir.
The girl	had been	<b>helped</b>	by Amir.
The girl	will be (is going to be)	<b>helped</b>	by Amir.

1. Many plays (wrote, were written) by Shakespeare.
2. Someone (was delivered, delivered) a package to our apartment yesterday.
3. The book (returned, was returned) to the library.
4. Jouri (was given, gave) her friend a present when she retired.
5. Customers (were served, served) at the party yesterday by waiters.
6. The farmer's wagon (was pulling-was pulled) by the horses.
7. The government (was reached-reached) a final solution to the problem.
8. A new bridge (was built- is built) by our company last year.
9. My friend (received-was received) a birthday card by me last week.
10. Our teacher (helped-was helped) us to do the project.
11. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb. The electric light bulb.....
12. They awarded him a prize in 2015. He.....
13. He took them for a drive in the new car. They.....
14. Tom designed several public buildings. Several public buildings.....
15. He scored the winning goal at the championship. The winning goal.....
16. They built a new school last year. A new school.....
17. The teacher corrected the mistakes. The mistakes.....
18. Lauren gave the wallet to the police station. The wallet.....
19. The children rang the bell a few minutes ago. The bell.....
20. The kids forgot the whole story in a few days. The whole story.....
21. The police didn't question him very closely. He.....
22. The wild animals killed two men yesterday. Two men.....



Determiners			
Determiner	Use	Example	
أداة نكرة (a/an)	تستعمل أداة التنكير a و an أمام الاسم المفرد المعدود. تستعمل الأداة a أمام كلمات التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن. تستعمل الأداة an أمام الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف صوني (علة) وهي: a - e - i - o - u	<i>a teacher, an egg</i> <i>a month, a window</i> <i>an apple, an ant.</i>	
أداة تعريف (the)	تستعمل أداة التعريف the مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة ومع الاختصارات وغيرها (راجع قواعد الكلمة المفقودة)	<i>The weather was fine yesterday.</i> <i>I read a book. The book was interesting.</i>	
صفات الملكية (my, your, his, her, its, our, their)	تستعمل لإخبارنا عن ملكية شيء ما 	<i>I have a shirt. My shirt is blue.</i> <i>They have a house.</i> <i>Their house is big.</i>	
أسماء الإشارة (this, that, those, these)	تستعمل للإشارة إلى المفرد القريب تستعمل للإشارة للجمع القريب تستعمل للإشارة للمفرد البعيد تستعمل للإشارة للجمع البعيد	<i>This flower is beautiful.</i> <i>These flowers are beautiful.</i> <i>That house is big.</i> <i>Those houses are big.</i>	
محددات الكمية مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة (some, any, a lot of)	تستعمل للدلالة على معلومات عن كمية شيء ما معدود أو غير معدود	<i>We have a lot of time.</i> <i>Ruba has some books</i>	
	"some", "any"	تستعمل في الجملة الإخبارية المثبتة <b>some</b> تستعمل في الجملة المنفية أو السؤال <b>any</b>	<i>Do you have any children?</i> <i>I didn't see any friends.</i> <i>We saw some lions at the zoo.</i>
	"many", "a few"	تستعمل مع الأسماء المعدودة فقط	<i>She doesn't have many friends.</i> <i>I have only a few coins in my pocket.</i>
	"much", "a little"	تستعمل مع الأسماء الغير معدودة	<i>John doesn't have much money.</i> <i>There is a little tea in the glass</i>

- Thousands of drivers will lose (their-there) jobs.
- Governments and cities won't get (much-many) money from parking.
- It is important that (these-much) issues are addressed before autonomous vehicles are allowed on our roads.
- I would like to ask (a few, any) questions.
- She doesn't have (much, many) friends.
- There are (a lot, some) birds on the tree.
- He doesn't have (much, many) money.
- (A, The) sun rises from the East.
- (These, This) flowers aren't for sale.
- Does anyone know (the - an) answer?
- I haven't got pictures in (a - my) bedroom.
- I have told you to pay attention (many - any) times before.
- I have only (a little - a few) coins in my wallet.
- There aren't (any - some) students in the library.
- There is (a little - few) milk left in the fridge.



## Reported Questions.

<i>Where is the Post Office, please?</i>	<i>She asked me where the Post Office was.</i>
<i>Are you living here?</i>	<i>She asked me if I was living there.</i>

1. He asked her if she (spoke - speak) English.
2. He asked me if I (was - am) British or American.
3. They wanted to know whether we (have - had) a computer.
4. She asked if he (can - could) type.
5. He asked how old her mother (is - was).
6. 'Have you met Angela?' She asked us if we..... Angela.
7. 'Did Mark pass all his exams?' He asked if Mark ..... all of his exams.
8. 'Are you excited about going on a picnic?' He asked the children ..... excited about going on a picnic.
9. 'Have you read this book?' He asked me if I..... the book.
10. 'What time will the plane arrive?' They asked what time the plane.....
11. 'Can Melanie drive?' She asked if Melanie.....
12. 'How much did the concert tickets cost?' She asked how much the concert tickets.....
13. 'Are you going to the party?' John asked me if I ..... to the party.
14. "Where is my umbrella?" She asked .....
15. "How are you?" Martin asked us .....
16. "Do I have to do it?" He asked .....
17. "Where have you been?" The mother asked her daughter.....
18. "Which dress do you like best?" She asked her friend.....
19. "What are they doing?" She asked.....
20. "Did you enjoy the festival?" He wanted to know .....
21. How old was your father when you went to school? He asked me .....
22. I liked classical music when I was at school. She said .....
23. Do you usually play any sports at the university? My teacher wondered .....
24. They have been to France for a month. Mark told us .....

Will / going to	
<b>We use "will" to talk about.....</b>	<b>We use "going to" to talk about:</b>
<b>1. Predictions with no evidence</b> <i>I think Brasil will win the next world cup</i> تنبؤات بدون دليل	<b>1. Predictions about the future when we have evidence</b> <i>Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.</i> تنبؤات حول المستقبل عندما يكون لدينا دليل.
<b>2. Decision taken at the moment of speaking.</b> <i>I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I'll change it</i> قرار تم اتخاذه لحظة التحدث	<b>2. Plans or intentions in the future.</b> <i>I am going to visit Aleppo next week.</i> خطط أو نوايا في المستقبل

- Amal has bought a new book. Tonight she (will, is going to) stay at home and start
- The phone is ringing. I (am going to, will) answer it.
- I am not free tomorrow. I (will, am going to) see the doctor.
- We forgot to buy bread. We (are going to, will) go back to buy some.
- She is so tired. She needs some rest. I think she (is going to, will) take a week off.
- Do you want to go with us next Saturday? We (are going to – will) attend a football match.
- The weather (is going to- will) be dreadful tomorrow.
- I (am going to – will) lift that heavy box for you.
- Tonight we (are going to – will) have a birthday party for our mother.
- I think our team (is going to – will) win the match.
- Futurologists predict that life (will-going to) probably be very different in all the fields of life.
- Scientists and researchers (will- are going to) find cure to many diseases like Aids and cancer.
- I think that life in the future (will-is going to) be easy and comfortable.
- World peace (will- is going to) spread everywhere.
- Some people believe that autonomous vehicles will cause (will-going to) problems.



### Question Tags:

Mary is here, isn't she?	Mary isn't here, is she?
You like tea, don't you?	You don't like tea, do you?
He didn't eat much lunch, did he?	He ate much, didn't he?
Let's go to the party, shall we?	

## Relative Clauses

<b>Who</b>	for people	<i>I told you about the woman <b>who</b> lost her bag</i>
<b>Whom</b>	for people in the objective case.	<i>The parents <b>whom</b> we interviewed were all involved in education</i>
<b>Which</b>	for animals and things or referring to a whole sentence	<i>Do you see the cat <b>which</b> is lying on the roof?</i>
<b>Whose</b>	possessive meaning for people and animals.	<i>Do you know that boy <b>whose</b> shirt is red?</i>
<b>That</b>	for people, animals and things	<i>I don't like the table <b>that</b> stands in my kitchen</i>
<b>When</b>	for time	<i>Grandma remembers the time <b>when</b> radio shows were popular</i>
<b>Where</b>	for place	<i>I want to visit the island <b>where</b> my teacher lives</i>

1. My sister wore a mask (where-which) made her look like Mickey Mouse.
2. He came with a friend (which-who) waited outside in the car.
3. The man (who-whose) mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
4. I still remember the days (where-when) grandmother told us interesting stories.
5. He didn't wait at the traffic light (which-where) was red.
6. Is that the hospital (where-that) your brother works?
7. Who was that lady (whom-which) you were talking to?
8. I live in the city (which-where) my friend studies.
9. Do you know a good store (where-who) I can buy a new shirt?
10. I bought a new car. It is very fast.....
11. She worked for a man. The man used to be an athlete.....
12. We broke the computer. The computer belonged to my father.....
13. She loves books. The books have happy endings.....
14. He sent an email to my brother. My brother lives in Australia.....
15. A person is lucky. That person has a lot of friends. ....
16. Martha has a brother. Her brother's name is Manuel. ....
17. That is the house. I grew up in with my sister Emilia.....
18. I remember that wonderful summer. The whole family gathered again. ....
19. Leila gave me a beautiful souvenir. Leila bought the souvenir from Al-Hamideya souk. ....
20. The teacher smiled at Sami. Sami was working very hard. ....
21. I couldn't write with that pen. Dana gave me a pen. ....
22. I like to eat at that restaurant. The food is healthy and the price is reasonable there. ....
23. Last week I met Mrs. Smith. She lives next door.....
24. Our teacher (helped-is helped) us to do the project.
25. Mary was a teacher (who-whose) wanted to motivate her students.
26. She thought of a simple and symbolic gift, (who-which) is a new pair of shoes.
27. The gift was for the student (who-which) marks are excellent.
28. The teacher thought "To (who-whom) I will give the gift!"
29. Nada came forward (where-which) the shoes were.
30. She thanked everyone for this wonderful gift (who-which) came on time.



Types of Pronouns				
Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine	myself
You	you	your	yours	yourself
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	-	itself
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
You	you	your	yours	yourselves

1. This book is (you-yours).
2. The ball is (I-mine).
3. The blue car is (we-ours).
4. The ring is (she-hers).
5. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is (they-theirs).
6. The luggage is (he-his).
7. In our garden is a bird. The nest is (it-its).
8. Robert made this T-shirt (his-himself).
9. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help (yourself-yourselves).
10. Alice and Doris collected the stickers (their-themselves).
11. The girl looked at (her-herself) in the mirror.
12. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework (yourself-yourselves).
13. I introduced (myself-himself) to my new neighbour.
14. We can move the table (ourselves-ours).



## Missing Word


قواعد الكلمة المفقودة		
Articles		أدوات التعريف
<b>a – an</b>		
هام لا يمكن استعمالهما قبل الجمع ولهما نفس المعنى		
قبل الحروف الساكنة <b>a</b>	قبل الحروف الصوتية <b>an</b>	
country – professor- university	apple- umbrella- eye- hour- honest	
<b>the</b>		
My father enjoyed <b>the book</b> you gave him.	عندما نفترض أنه هناك فقط شيء واحد مما نعنيه	
Give me <b>the red</b> apple, please.		
He is <b>the tallest</b> person in our class.		
This is <b>the third</b> time I have called you today.		
It is <b>the most</b> complicated text.	قبل الأرقام الترتيبية وصيغة التفضيل العليا والصفات	
Hiking across <b>the Rocky Mountains</b> would be difficult.	قبل أسماء المواقع الجغرافية	
Conjunctions		الروابط أو حروف العطف
<b>but, or, so, and, yet, nor.</b> أشهر الروابط		
I like coffee, <b>but</b> my wife prefers tea.	أحب القهوة ولكن زوجتي تفضل الشاي.	
Would you prefer coffee <b>or</b> tea?	هل تفضل القهوة أو الشاي؟	
I've drunk six cups of coffee today, <b>so</b> I've got a headache.	تناولت ستة فناجين من القهوة اليوم لذا أشعر بالصداع.	
I take milk <b>and</b> sugar in my tea.	أضع الحليب والسكر مع الشاي.	
Switzerland is not in the European Union, <b>nor</b> is it a member of NATO.	ليست سويسرا في الاتحاد الأوروبي ولا عضوا في الناتو	
Verb to Be		فعل الكون
يستعمل كفعل أساسي أو في السؤال القصير أو مع المستمر أو المبني للمجهول		
Damascus <b>is</b> the capital of Syria.	فعل أساسي في الحاضر البسيط	
While the water <b>was being</b> pumped out	مبني للمجهول فعل مساعد	
They <b>are</b> playing	في الحاضر والماضي المستمر فعل مساعد	
He <b>wasn't</b> widely accepted in this country at first, <b>was</b> he?	في السؤال القصير	
They must <b>be</b> happy.	بعد بعض الأفعال و to	
Verb to have		فعل التملك
I don't <b>have</b> any time.	فعل أساسي	
I <b>have already</b> eaten.	فعل مساعد في الحاضر والماضي التام انتبه للدلائل	
Prepositions		
on	at	in
Monday	6 p.m., midnight	August. 2015
أيام	ظهر - صباح - أوقات	شهور - سنين - فصول
the table	the school	the room.
سطح	الجوار بشكل عام	نقطة بنفسها
laugh, look....	بادئة للمفعول به للأفعال أي بعد الفعل	
call, hope, look, wait, watch, and wish	<b>for</b>	
approve, consist, dream, think.....	<b>of</b>	
PRONOUNS		
الضمائر		
me, you, him, her, it, us, them, whom...	المفعول به بعد الفعل أو حرف الجر	
my, your, his, her, its, our, their.....	الملكية قبل الاسم	

## Vocabulary

1. She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the (manager – manage).
2. He has no money; he has been (unemployed – unemployment) for months.
3. Life doesn't (existence – exist) on Mars.
4. I was (astonished – astonishment) when my nine-months brother could walk.
5. I was really (bored-boring) in that presentation
6. That was a really (boring-bored) presentation
7. Bus service is (suspended – suspending) during storms.
8. Preparing for your exams is (stressing – stressed).
9. Money is not (required – requiring) for happiness.
10. It is (normally- normal) to feel nervous before an exam.
11. Property in Homs is (cheaper-cheap) than property in Damascus.
12. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him (breathe- breath).
13. You will need to (obtained- obtain) permission from the teacher if you want to leave the class.
14. He has to take (bills- pills) to control his blood pressure.
15. Our goal is to (establishment- establish) a new research centre in our city.
16. I didn't see your bike, so I (assumption-assumed) you had gone out.
17. The two cars are very (similar- similarly) in size and design.
18. John lived a life of (degrade- degradation) after he lost his fortune.
19. The solar power is a (renewable-renew) energy.
20. Cycling is a totally (sustainable-sustain) form of transport.
٢1. Tickets are **available** in the box office.
٢2. Earthquakes are **extremely** difficult to predict.
٢3. Don't do anything you might **regret**.
24. We plan to buy some property as an **investment**.
25. He heard someone's **footsteps** in the hall.
26. You are wrong, and I can **prove** it.
27. She **graduated** from university this year.
28. I **specifically** told you not to go near the water.
29. She gave the greatest **performance** of her career.
30. Is he learning to play an **instrument**.
31. The accident has not caused any **permanent** damage.
32. All the information that we **gathered** has been kept in a file.
33. The police are working hard to **discover** the cause of the fire.
34. A good diet is **beneficial** for your health.
٣5. A new work programme for young people will be **implemented** soon.
٣6. We have no **choice** but to study hard.
٣7. She has to pay a **fine** for speeding.
38. This team needs a **miracle** to win the match.
39. She asked the **pharmacist** to prepare the medicine.
40. My friend was filled with **despair** when he lost his job.
41. The patient felt better after the **operation**.
42. The student was very **intelligent** he gave a smart answer to a very difficult quiz.
43. The police is always ready to **respond** to people's calls for help.
44. It was a nice (sign-wag) to send her a birthday card.
45. The dog was wagging its tail as a (sign-wag) of happiness.
46. The animals at the circus do the movements following their trainers'(command-response)
47. She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the (manager – manage).
48. He has no money; he has been (unemployed – unemployment) for months.
49. Life doesn't (existence – exist) on Mars.
50. I was (astonished – astonishment) when my nine-months brother could walk.



## Question Making and Question Words 0992336070

1	He arrived <u>yesterday</u> .	<b>When</b>	did he arrive?
	I will come <u>next Monday</u> .		will you come?
	The doctor can see you <u>on Friday</u> .		can the doctor see me?
2	Dana is <u>at home</u> .	<b>Where</b> 	is Dana?
	You can find a pen <u>in that drawer</u> .		can I find a pen?
	Maher was born <u>in Aleppo</u> .		was Maher (he) born?
3	Amir left early <u>because he was</u>	<b>Why</b>	did Amir (he) leave early?
	I go to school <u>to learn</u> .		do you go to school?
4	Rama came to school <u>by bus</u> .	<b>How</b>	did Rama come to school?
	He drives <u>carefully</u> .		does he drive?
	It costs <u>10 Syrian Pounds</u> .	<b>How much</b>	does it cost?
	They have <u>three children</u> .	<b>How many</b>	children do they have?
	She is <u>twelve years old</u> .	<b>How old</b>	is she?
	It is <u>5 below zero</u> .	<b>How cold</b>	is it?
	I can get there <u>in ten minutes</u> .	<b>How soon</b>	can you get there?
	He was driving at <u>50 miles an hour</u> .	<b>How fast</b>	was he driving?
	Maha has been here <u>for two years</u> .	<b>How long</b>	has Maha been here?
	I go to Damascus <u>every week</u> .	<b>How often</b>	do you go to Damascus?
It is <u>12 meters</u> from here to there.	<b>How far</b>	is it from here to there?	
5	I can answer that question.	<b>Who</b>	can answer that question?
	<u>Laith and Marah</u> came to visit us.		came to visit you?
	<u>We</u> want to come with you.		wants to come with me?
6	I borrowed <u>Salwa's book</u> .	<b>Whose</b>	book did you borrow?
	This is <u>my book</u> .		book is this?
7	<u>His rudeness</u> made me angry.	<b>What</b>	made you angry?
	<u>Everything</u> went wrong.		went wrong?
	I need <u>a pencil</u> .		do you need? 0992336070
	I <u>studied</u> hard last night.		did you do last night?
Reem <u>is reading</u> a book.		is Reem doing?	
8	Dana came <u>at five o'clock</u> .	<b>What time</b>	did Dana come?
	Rama's hair is <u>brown</u> .	<b>What color</b>	is Rama's hair?
	Amir visited <u>Italy and Spain</u> .	<b>What(Which)</b>	countries did Amir visit?
	Ahmad is <u>kind and friendly</u> .	<b>What is ..like</b>	is Ahmad like?
	The weather is <u>hot and humid</u> .		is the weather like?
	Omar's house is <u>big red house</u> .	<b>What..look like</b>	what does his house look like?
	Amir is <u>tall and has short hair</u> .		what does Amir look like?
I want <u>the green pen</u> .	<b>Which</b>	pen do you want? 0992336070	

صياغة سؤال عن معلومات محددة في اللغة الإنكليزية من جملة تحوي فعلا مساعدا		
نقوم بصياغة سؤال يقبل الإجابة بنعم أو لا وذلك بوضع الفعل أمام الفاعل ونغير ضمير المتكلم إلى المخاطب.		<b>الخطوة الأولى</b>
نضع كلمة سؤال مناسبة في أول الجملة أمام الفعل المساعد ونحذف الجزء الذي سألنا عنه.		<b>الخطوة الثانية</b>
الأفعال المساعدة		
Be	Have	Modals
am-is-are-was-were	have-has-had	will, shall, should could, must...
لا تنس تغيير الضمير		<b>I - We .....you</b>
مثال		
I have written a <u>story</u> .		السؤال عن الكلمة التي تحتها خط
Have you written a story?		سؤال نعم / لا
What have you written?		كلمة سؤال مناسبة وحذف الكلمة التي تحتها خط

## الجملة التي ليس فيها فعل مساعد

صياغة سؤال عن معلومات محددة في اللغة الإنكليزية من جملة ليس فيها فعلا مساعدا	
<b>الحاضر البسيط من فعل عادي</b>	<b>الماضي البسيط من فعل عادي</b>
<i>She travels to Damascus <u>by bus</u></i>	<i>I wrote a letter <u>yesterday</u></i>
هنا استعملوا <i>do</i> أو <i>does</i> وضعوه في أول الجملة	هنا استعملوا <i>did</i> وضعوه في أول الجملة
<i>Does she travel to Damascus by bus?</i>	<i>Did you write (do) a letter yesterday?</i>
استعمال كلمة سؤال مناسبة وحذف الكلمة التي تحتها خط	استعمال كلمة سؤال مناسبة وحذف الكلمة التي تحتها خط
<i>How does she travel to Damascus?</i>	<i>What did you write (do) yesterday?</i>
لاحظ الفعل الأساسي بعد فعل ( <i>do</i> , <i>does</i> , <i>did</i> ) دائما يعود إلى المصدر	
Question word + Helping verb + Subject + Main Verb + Rest of the sentence	
كلمة سؤال + فعل مساعد + فاعل + الفعل الأساسي + التتمة (بدون الكلمة التي سألنا عنها) + إشارة استفهام؟	

<b>..... مواضيع التعبير</b>	
<b>A job</b> you would like to have in the future and how it will make a difference to your life and to others' lives	<b>AB 9</b>
I am 14 years old now and I am still a student. When I grow up, I would like to be a doctor. I like helping the sick. Another thing is that, being a doctor makes me happy and able to cure the sick. To be a doctor you will get respect and enough money. It is a great thing when you draw a smile on faces and make people stay healthy.	عمري الآن ١٤ سنة وما زلت طالب. عندما أكبر، أود أن أصبح طبيب. أنا أحب مساعدة المرضى. شيء آخر هو أن كوني طبيب يجعلني سعيدًا وقادرًا على علاج المرضى. كونك طبيبًا ستحصل على الاحترام والمال الكافي. إنه لأمر رائع أن ترسم الابتسامة على الوجوه وتجعل الناس يحافظون على صحتهم.
<b>A decision</b> you have made recently. What are the steps you have followed?	<b>AB31</b>
I am 14 years old now and I am still a student. I have made a decision, which is to be a doctor. It is not easy at all to be a doctor without study and high marks. So, I decided to study more. Another important thing is that, I decided to stop wasting time and to leave mobile phone away. I hope these steps will help not only me but also everyone.....	عمري الآن ١٤ سنة وما زلت طالبة. لقد اتخذت قرارًا، وهو أن أصبح طبيبة. ليس من السهل على الإطلاق أن تكون طبيبة بدون دراسة وعلامات عالية. لذلك قررت أن أدرس أكثر. شيء مهم آخر هو أنني قررت التوقف عن إضاعة الوقت وترك الهاتف المحمول بعيدًا. أمل أن تساعد هذه الخطوات ليس أنا فقط ولكن أيضًا الجميع.
<b>A letter to a pen pal</b> who is living abroad.	<b>AB83</b>
Dear ( ) As you know, I am 14 years old now and I am still a student. I have made a decision, which is to be a doctor. It is not easy at all to be a doctor without study and high marks. So, I decided to study more..... Another important thing is that, I decided to stop wasting time and to leave mobile phone away. I hope these steps will help not only me but also everyone.	الغالي ( ) كما تعلم، عمري الآن ١٤ عامًا وما زلت طالبة. لقد اتخذت قرارًا، وهو أن أصبح طبيبة. ليس من السهل على الإطلاق أن تكون طبيبة بدون دراسة وعلامات عالية. لذلك قررت أن أدرس أكثر. شيء مهم آخر هو أنني قررت التوقف عن إضاعة الوقت وترك الهاتف المحمول بعيدًا. أمل أن تساعد هذه الخطوات ليس أنا فقط ولكن أيضًا الجميع.
<b>Write a diary</b> about what you do to <b>manage</b> and <b>organize</b> your time.	<b>AB65</b>
I am 14 years old now and I am still a student. It is not easy at all to have a future without study and high marks. Getting up early to study is good. Another important thing is that, control how much time you spend on the Internet, reading and sending emails, watching TV, or talking on the phone. Time is the greatest gift of God. Therefore, we should know how to invest it.....	عمري الآن ١٤ سنة وما زلت طالبة. ليس من السهل على الإطلاق أن يكون لديك مستقبل بدون دراسة وعلامات عالية. الاستيقاظ مبكرًا للدراسة أمر جيد. شيء مهم آخر هو التحكم في مقدار الوقت الذي تقضيه على الإنترنت، أو قراءة رسائل البريد الإلكتروني وإرسالها، أو مشاهدة التلفزيون، أو التحدث على الهاتف. الوقت هو أعظم هبة من الله. لذلك، يجب أن نعرف كيف نستثمرها.
<b>A pleasant experience</b> you've been through	<b>AB41</b>
Visiting a village was the most pleasant event that I have ever had. We started at 5 a.m. first; I felt happy. After a long drive, we got to the village; we rented some bikes. Then we visited some 400-year-old ancient houses and had a look at communal houses where the local people gathered for public meetings. After that, we had lunch. Finally, we hoped that we had more time.	كانت زيارة القرية من أكثر الأحداث الممتعة التي خضتها على الإطلاق. أولاً بدأنا في الخامسة صباحًا؛ شعرت بالسعادة. بعد رحلة طويلة وصلنا إلى القرية. استأجرنا بعض الدراجات. ثم قمنا بزيارة بعض المنازل القديمة التي يبلغ عمرها ٤٠٠ عام وألقينا نظرة على المنازل الجماعية حيث يتجمع السكان المحليون في اجتماعات عامة. بعد ذلك، تناولنا الغداء. أخيرًا، كنا نأمل أن يكون لدينا المزيد من الوقت.
<b>An event or a celebration</b> you've been to or read about.	<b>AB77</b>
Visiting a village in Eid Al-Adha was the most pleasant event that I have ever had. We started at 5 a.m. first; I felt happy. After a long drive, we got to the village; we rented some bikes. Then we visited some 400-year-old ancient houses and had a look at communal houses where the local people gathered for public meetings. After that, we had lunch. Finally, we hoped that we had more time.	كانت زيارة قرية في عيد الأضحى من أجمل الأحداث التي مررت بها على الإطلاق. أولاً بدأنا في الخامسة صباحًا؛ شعرت بالسعادة. بعد رحلة طويلة وصلنا إلى القرية. استأجرنا بعض الدراجات. ثم قمنا بزيارة بعض المنازل القديمة التي يبلغ عمرها ٤٠٠ عام وألقينا نظرة على المنازل الجماعية حيث يتجمع السكان المحليون في اجتماعات عامة. بعد ذلك، تناولنا الغداء. أخيرًا، كنا نأمل أن يكون لدينا المزيد من الوقت.
<b>Visiting a village</b> to get away from the noise of the city.	<b>SB59</b>
Visiting a village was the most pleasant event that I have ever had. We started at 5 a.m. first; I felt happy. After a long drive, we got to the village; we rented some bikes. Then we visited some 400-year-old ancient houses and had a look at communal houses where the local people gathered for public meetings. After that, we had lunch. Finally, we hoped that we had more time.	زيارة قرية كانت أكثر الأحداث الممتعة التي خضتها على الإطلاق. بدأنا في الخامسة صباحًا أولاً؛ شعرت بالسعادة. بعد رحلة طويلة وصلنا إلى القرية. استأجرنا بعض الدراجات. ثم قمنا بزيارة بعض المنازل القديمة التي يبلغ عمرها ٤٠٠ عام وألقينا نظرة على المنازل الجماعية حيث يتجمع السكان المحليون في اجتماعات عامة. بعد ذلك، تناولنا الغداء. أخيرًا، كنا نأمل أن يكون لدينا المزيد من الوقت.
<b>Imagine</b> how your <b>future house</b> will be and write a paragraph about it.	<b>AB19</b>
Future will be very different from now. I think my future house will be as big as a plane or may be smaller. This house will have everything and even small gardens for plants. Another important thing is that, it will have all means of life from water to everything else. Clean energy, simple furniture and light colors are the best in a future house will be my future house to live on moon or even in a space.	سيكون المستقبل مختلفًا جدًا عن الآن. أعتقد أن منزلي المستقبلي سيكون بحجم الطائرة أو قد يكون أصغر. سيحتوي هذا المنزل على كل شيء وحتى حدائق صغيرة للنباتات. شيء مهم آخر هو أنه سيكون فيه كل وسائل الحياة من الماء إلى كل شيء آخر. الطاقة النظيفة والأثاث البسيط والألوان الفاتحة هي الأفضل في أي منزل مستقبلي للعيش فيه على سطح القمر أو حتى في الفضاء.

<p><b>Planes of the future.</b> Include both facts and opinions about this means of transport (L)</p> <p>Future will be very different from now. I think future planes will be as big as a house or may be bigger. These planes will have everything and even small gardens for plants. Another important thing is that, it will have all means of life from water to everything else. Clean energy, simple furniture and light colors are the best in a plane will be my future house to live on moon or even in a space.</p>	<p><b>AB25.</b></p> <p>سيكون المستقبل مختلفاً جداً عن الآن. أعتقد أن الطائرات المستقبلية ستكون بحجم المنزل أو قد تكون أكبر. ستحتوي هذه الطائرات على كل شيء وحتى حدائق صغيرة للنباتات. شيء مهم آخر هو أنه سيكون فيها كل وسائل الحياة من الماء إلى كل شيء آخر. الطاقة النظيفة والأثاث البسيط والألوان الفاتحة هي الأفضل في الطائرة، وستكون منزلي المستقبلي للعيش على سطح القمر أو حتى في الفضاء.</p>
<p>A <b>person</b> who positively affected your personality and your life.</p> <p>I am 14 years old now and I am still a student. I will never forget my mother. When she was only 24 years old, she tried her best to keep me walking and find my way. After that, she kept telling me wonderful tales and encouraging me all the time. She continued her study to stay beside me while I study. Now she is old but still the light that shows me the way.</p>	<p><b>SB95</b></p> <p>عمري الآن ١٤ سنة وما زلت طالبة. لن أنسى والدتي أبداً. عندما كانت تبلغ من العمر ٢٤ عاماً فقط، بذلت قصارى جهدها لإبقائي أسير وأجد طريقي. بعد ذلك، ظلت تحكي لي حكايات رائعة وتشجعني طوال الوقت. واصلت دراستها للبقاء بجانبني أثناء الدراسة. الآن هي كبيرة في السن ولكنها لا تزال الضوء الذي يبين لي الطريق.</p>
<p>A short <b>biography</b> about a famous <b>person</b> you know about.</p> <p>I am 14 years old now and I am still a student. I will never forget my mother. When she was only 24 years old, she tried her best to keep me walking and find my way. After that, she kept telling me wonderful tales and encouraging me all the time. She continued her study to stay beside me while I study. Now she is old but still the light that shows me the way.</p>	<p><b>AB٣٦</b></p> <p>عمري الآن ١٤ سنة وما زلت طالبة. لن أنسى والدتي أبداً. عندما كانت تبلغ من العمر ٢٤ عاماً فقط، بذلت قصارى جهدها لإبقائي أسير وأجد طريقي. بعد ذلك، ظلت تحكي لي حكايات رائعة وتشجعني طوال الوقت. واصلت دراستها للبقاء بجانبني أثناء الدراسة. الآن هي كبيرة في السن ولكنها لا تزال الضوء الذي يبين لي الطريق.</p>
<p>A <b>personal initiative</b> that you can launch to help your community.</p> <p>I am 14 years old now and I am still a student. A personal initiative that we can launch to help our community is very simple easy and needs only will. The initiative that I think of is cleaning the entrance of city or town. We generally see plastic and even glass bottles thrown there. Doing so may make people think of a clean nature, prevent harm and taking care of others.</p>	<p><b>AB15</b></p> <p>عمري الآن ١٤ سنة وما زلت طالبة. إن المبادرة الشخصية التي يمكننا إطلاقها لمساعدة مجتمعنا بسيطة للغاية وتحتاج فقط إرادة. المبادرة التي أفكر بها هي تنظيف مدخل المدينة أو البلدة. بشكل عام نرى قوارير بلاستيكية وحتى زجاجية ملقاة هناك. قد يؤدي القيام بذلك إلى جعل الناس يفكرون في طبيعة نظيفة ومنع الأذى والاهتمام بالآخرين.</p>
<p>Many species of animals are in <b>danger</b>. What are the ways we can adopt to protect animals on the edge of <b>extinction</b>?</p> <p>Many people differ about what they think about protecting animals on the edge of extinction. Some people think it is not important but I think it is. One way of protecting these animals is to keep them in a natural reserve. Another important way is to stop hunting. In the light of these points, I find these ways need will not only talking or writing. Al Talila Reserve, is a good example.</p>	<p><b>AB47</b></p> <p>يختلف الكثير من الناس حول ما يعتقدونه بشأن حماية الحيوانات التي على حافة الانقراض. بعضهم يعتقد أنه ليس مهماً لكنني أعتقد أنه كذلك. تتمثل إحدى طرق حماية هذه الحيوانات في الاحتفاظ بها في محمية طبيعية. طريقة أخرى مهمة هي التوقف عن الصيد. في ضوء هذه النقاط، أجد أن هذه الطرق تحتاج ليس فقط التحدث أو الكتابة. محمية الطليحة هي مثال جيد.</p>
<p>Write a paragraph about why some people like to try <b>adventures</b>.</p> <p>Many people differ about what they think about adventures. Some people think it is not important but I think it is. Those who like to try adventures may find it good and gives pleasure. On the other hand, others find it dangerous and may lead to bad events. In the light of these points, I find those who like adventures; like difficult matters and being different from others not taking care for results.</p>	<p><b>AB53</b></p> <p>يختلف الكثير من الناس حول ما يعتقدونه بشأن المغامرات. بعضهم يعتقد أنه ليس مهماً لكنني أعتقد أنه كذلك. أولئك الذين يحبون تجربة المغامرات قد يجدونها جيدة وتمنحهم الشعور بالسعادة. من ناحية أخرى، يجد الآخرون أنها خطيرة وقد تسبب أحداثاً سيئة. في ضوء هذه النقاط أجد من يحب المغامرات يحب الأمور الصعبة والاختلاف عن الآخرين بغض النظر عن النتائج.</p>
<p>Your friend always <b>cheats</b> in the exam. Write about this bad behaviour and give some advice.</p> <p>Many people differ about what they think about cheating. Some people think it is good but I think it is not. When you waste your time then you won't have good results. If you want to be a good person, you have to work hard and not to cheat. Another important thing is that, (easy come, easy go) that means you must stop wasting your time and you must study.</p>	<p><b>AB59</b></p> <p>يختلف الكثير من الناس حول ما يفكرون به حول الغش. يعتقد بعض الناس أنه أمر جيد لكنني أعتقد أنه ليس كذلك. عندما تضيع وقتك فإنك لن تحصل على نتائج جيدة. إذا كنت تريد أن تكون شخصاً جيداً، فعليك العمل بجد وليس الغش. شيء مهم آخر هو أنه (ما يأتي بسهولة، يذهب بسهولة) وهذا يعني أنه يجب عليك التوقف عن إهدار وقتك ويجب عليك الدراسة.</p>
<p>Imagine you have a friend <b>living on another planet</b>. Write an email to tell him/her about your life on Earth.</p> <p>Dear ( )</p> <p>I'm writing to tell you about life on Earth. It is a wonderful place even though I don't know it all. On our planet, we have many kinds of plants and animals. What about your planet? Here we can travel by planes, ships, cars buses and trains. Here we have rivers and seas; we also have mountains. We have mobile phones to talk with each other.</p>	<p><b>AB71</b></p> <p>الغالي ( )</p> <p>أكتب لأخبرك عن الحياة على كوكب الأرض. إنه مكان رائع رغم أنني لا أعرفه كاملاً. على كوكبنا، لدينا أنواع كثيرة من النباتات والحيوانات. ماذا عن كوكبك؟ هنا يمكننا السفر بالطائرات والسفن والسيارات والحافلات والقطارات. هنا لدينا الأنهار والبحار. لدينا جبال أيضاً. لدينا هواتف محمولة للتحدث مع بعضنا البعض.</p>

القراءة والاستيعاب ١٠٠ درجة	
<p><b>A- Read the following text then do the tasks below:</b> Below the text, there are two groups of questions: <b>Group one: (30 marks )</b> It includes 3 questions. Each question has three answers from which The student chooses the correct answer. <b>Choose the right answer (a, b or c) to complete the following:</b> 1. a... b... c... 2. a... b... c... 3. a... b... c... <b>Group two: (20 marks )</b> It includes 2 questions .Each question has a vocab with 3 definitions (a,b,c). The student has to choose the correct definition. 4. a... b... c... 5. a... b... c...</p>	<p>أ-اقرأ النص التالي ثم قم بالمهام التالية: يوجد أسفل النص مجموعتان من الأسئلة: المجموعة الأولى: (٣٠ درجة) يتضمن ٣ أسئلة لكل سؤال ثلاث إجابات يختار الطالب من خلالها الإجابة الصحيحة. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة (أ ، ب ، ج) لإكمال ما يلي: ١. أ ... ب ... ج ... ٢. أ ... ب ... ج ... ٣. أ ... ب ... ج ... المجموعة الثانية: (٢٠ درجة) يتضمن سؤالين، كل سؤال له مفردات مع ٣ تعريفات (أ ، ب ، ج). على الطالب أن يختار التعريف الصحيح. ٤. أ ... ب ... ج ... ٥. أ ... ب ... ج ...</p>
<p><b>B- Read the following text then do the task below: (50 marks )</b> It includes 5 true/ false questions concerning the text. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.</p>	<p>ب- اقرأ النص التالي ثم قم بالمهام أدناه: (٥٠ درجة) يتضمن ٥ أسئلة صواب / خطأ تتعلق بالنص. ٦. ٧. ٨. ٩. ١٠.</p>
استخدام اللغة الإنكليزية ١٦٠ درجة	
<p><b>C- Read the following sentences and choose the correct answer: (90 marks)</b> This question consists of three different sentences. Each sentence has a space with 3 options. These options can be vocabulary or functional words (prepositions - pronouns - articles - conjunctions - question words - or anything related to syntax). 11. a... b... c... 12. a... b... c... 13. a... b... c... 14. a... b... c... 15. a... b... c... 16. a... b... c... 17. a... b... c... 18. a... b... c... 19. a... b... c...</p>	<p>ج- اقرأ الجمل التالية واختر الإجابة الصحيحة: (٩٠ درجة) يتكون هذا السؤال من ثلاث جمل مختلفة. في كل جملة فراغ و الفراغ ٣ خيارات. يمكن أن تكون هذه الخيارات عبارة عن مفردات أو كلمات وظيفية (حروف الجر - الضمائر - المقالات - حروف العطف - كلمات السؤال - أو أي شيء متعلق بالصياغة). ١١. أ ... ب ... ج ... ١٢. أ ... ب ... ج ... ١٣. أ ... ب ... ج ... ١٤. أ ... ب ... ج ... ١٥. أ ... ب ... ج ... ١٦. أ ... ب ... ج ... ١٧. أ ... ب ... ج ... ١٨. أ ... ب ... ج ... ١٩. أ ... ب ... ج ...</p>
<p><b>D. Choose the correct completion: (30 marks)</b> This question consists of 3 sentences that need to be completed. Each sentence has 3 options. The student selects the appropriate completion. 20. a ... b... c... 21. a ... b... c... 22. a ... b... c...</p>	<p>د. اختر التتمة الصحيحة: (٣٠ درجة) يتكون هذا السؤال من ٣ جمل يجب إكمالها. كل جملة لها ٣ خيارات. يختار الطالب التتمة المناسبة. ٢٠. أ ... ب ... ج ... ٢١. أ ... ب ... ج ... ٢٢. أ ... ب ... ج ...</p>
<p><b>E. Choose the correct verb (40 marks)</b> This question consists of 4 sentences, which need verb/ verb structure to complete the meaning. There are 3 options under each sentence to choose the correct verb/verb structure. 23. a... b... c... 24. a... b... c... 25. a... b... c... 26. a... b... c...</p>	<p>هـ. اختر الفعل الصحيح (٤٠ درجة) يتكون هذا السؤال من ٤ جمل ، والتي تحتاج إلى بنية الفعل /تركيب فعلي لإكمال المعنى. هناك ٣ خيارات تحت كل جملة لاختيار بنية الفعل / الفعل المركب. ٢٣. أ ... ب ... ج ... ٢٤. أ ... ب ... ج ... ٢٥. أ ... ب ... ج ... ٢٦. أ ... ب ... ج ...</p>

الكتابة ١٤٠ درجة	
<p><b>F. Write questions about the underlined words: (30 marks)</b> This question consists of either separate sentences or a dialogue with some underlined words to be asked about.</p> <p>27. .... 28. .... 29. ....</p>	<p>F. اكتب أسئلة حول الكلمات التي تحتها خط: (٣٠ درجة) يتكون هذا السؤال إما من جمل منفصلة أو حوار مع بعض الكلمات التي تحتها خط يتم السؤال عنها</p> <p>٢٧. .... ٢٨. .... ٢٩. ....</p>
<p><b>G. Rewrite the following sentences according to the task between brackets: (20 marks)</b> This question consists of 2 sentences which the student has to change according to the task between brackets (the task could be: reported speech – passive voice – wish – conditional sentence..etc.)</p> <p>30. .... 31. ....</p>	<p>أعد كتابة الجمل التالية وفقاً للمهمة المطلوبة بين قوسين: (٢٠ درجة) يتكون هذا السؤال من جملتين يتعين على الطالب تغييرهما وفقاً للمهمة بين قوسين (يمكن أن تكون المهمة: الكلام المنقول -المبني للمجهول - التمني -الجملة الشرطية .. إلخ).</p> <p>٣٠. .... ٣١. ....</p>
<p>• Write a 50- word composition about Each of the following topics: The student is given two topics to write about.</p> <p><b>H. First composition (40 marks )</b> The topic is from the SB /AB</p> <p><b>I. Second composition ( 50 marks)</b> Free composition. It could be: - to complete a story / idea /description - a topic with certain elements</p>	<p>اكتب نصاً مكوناً من ٥٠ كلمة حول كل من الموضوعات التالية: يعطى الطالب موضوعين للكتابة عنهما. حاء-أول موضوع تعبير (٤٠ درجة) الموضوع من كتاب الطالب أو كتاب الأنشطة ١. موضوع التعبير الثاني (٥٠ درجة) تعبير حر. يمكن أن تكون: - لإكمال قصة / فكرة / وصف - موضوع مع بعض العناصر</p>



Irregular verbs							
المعنى	Base form	Past simple	Past participle	المعنى	Base form	Past simple	Past participle
يكون	be (is, am ,are)	was, were	been	يكذب	lie	lied	lied
يصبح	become	became	become	يفقد	lose	lost	lost
يبدأ	begin	began	begun	يصنع	make	made	made
ينحني	bend	bent	bent	يعني	mean	meant	meant
يعض	bite	bit	bitten	يلاقي	meet	met	met
يكسر	break	broke	broken	يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يجلب	bring	brought	brought	يضع	put	put	put
يبنى	build	built	built	يقرأ	read	read	read
يحرق	burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	يمتطي	ride	rode	ridden
يشترى	buy	bought	bought	يرن	ring	rang	rung
يمسك	catch	caught	caught	يرتفع	rise	rose	risen
يختار	choose	chose	chosen	يركض	run	ran	run
يأتي	come	came	come	يقول	say	said	said
يكلف	cost	cost	cost	يرى	see	saw	seen
قام ب	do	did	done	يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يسحب	draw	drew	drawn	يرسل	send	sent	sent
يحلم	dream	dreamed/t	dreamed/t	يهز	shake	shook	shaken
يقود	drive	drove	driven	يلمع	shine	shone	shone
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk	يُري	show	showed	shown
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten	يغلق	shut	shut	shut
يسقط	fall	fell	fallen	يغني	sing	sang	sung
يشعر	feel	felt	felt	يجلس	sit	sat	sat
يجد	find	found	found	ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يطير	fly	flew	flown	يشم	smell	smelt	smelt
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten	يتحدث	speak	spoke	spoken
يسامح	forgive	forgave	forgiven	ينتهج	spell	spelt	spelt
يحصل	get	got	got	ينفق	spend	spent	spent
يعطي	give	gave	given	يريق	spill	spilt	spilt
يذهب	go	went	gone	يقف	stand	stood	stood
ينمو	grow	grew	grown	يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يملك	have	had	had	يلصق	stick	stuck	stuck
يسمع	hear	heard	heard	يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يختبئ	hide	hid	hidden	يأخذ	take	took	taken
يضرب	hit	hit	hit	يعلم	teach	taught	taught
يمسك	hold	held	held	يمزق	tear	tore	torn
يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurt	يخبر	tell	told	told
يحفظ	keep	kept	kept	يفكر	think	thought	thought
يعرف	know	knew	known	يرمي	throw	threw	thrown
يتعلم	learn	learnt	learnt	يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يغادر	leave	left	left	يستيقظ	wake	woke	woken
يعير	lend	lent	lent	يرتدي	wear	wore	worn
يدع	let	let	let	يربح	win	won	won
يستلقي	lie	lay	lain	يكتب	write	wrote	written