

سلسلة

التجمع التعليمي



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القناة الرئيسية: t.me/BAK111

بوت التواصل: [@BAK1117_bot](https://t.me/BAK1117_bot)

الأفعال الشاذة IRREGULAR VERBS

١ المجموعة الأولى : (التصاريف الثلاثة متشابهة)

V1	V2	V3	المعنى
Cost	cost	cost	يكلف
Cut	cut	cut	يقطع
Hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
put	put	put	يضع
read	read	read	يقرأ

٢. المجموعة الثانية : (التصريف الأول و الثالث متشابهان)

V1	V2	V3	المعنى
become	became	become	يصبح
come	came	come	يأتي
run	ran	run	يركض

٣. المجموعة الثالثة : (التصريف الثاني و الثالث متشابهان)

V1	V2	V3	المعنى
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
think	thought	thought	يعتقد\يفكر
teach	taught	taught	يدرس
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
build	built	built	يبني
keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ
get	got	got	يحصل
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم
leave	left	left	يغادر
lose	lost	lost	يخسر
mean	meant	meant	يعني\يقصد
meet	met	met	يقابل\يلتقي
send	sent	sent	يرسل
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
send	sent	sent	يرسل
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
spend	spent	spent	ينفق\يقضي
spill	spilt	spilt	يدلق\يسكب
Have(have-has)	had	had	يملك
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hold	held	held	يمسك
lead	led	led	يقود\يؤدي
make	made	made	يصنع
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
say	said	said	يقول
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
stand	stood	stood	يقف
tell	told	told	يخبر
find	found	found	يجد
feed	fed	fed	يطعم

. المجموعة الرابعة : (التصاريف الثلاثة مختلفة)

V1	V2	V3	المعنى
be(am,is,are)	was-were	been	يكون
break	broke	broken	يكسر
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
Do(do-does)	did	done	يفعل
drive	drove	driven	يقود
write	wrote	written	يكتب
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
get	got	got/gotten	يحصل على
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
wear	wore	worn	يلبس
bear	bore	born	يولد
fall	fell	fallen	يقع
take	took	taken	ياخذ
give	gave	given	يعطي
see	saw	seen	يرى
go	went	gone	يذهب
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
grow	grew	grown	ينمو\يزرع
fly	flew	flown	يطير
know	knew	known	يعرف
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
ring	rang	rung	يرن
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
show	showed	Showed\shown	يري\يظهر

الزمن	Present simple	Past simple
الصفة	I, We, you, they / اسم جمع → (V1) He, she, it / اسم مفرد → (V1+S) -he-she-it (play – plays) football. -we-you-they (play – plays) football. بالنفي (don't \ doesn't) نضع الفعل بالمصدر	I, He, she, it / اسم مفرد → } (V2) We, you, they/ اسم جمع → } I, He, she, it (plays , played) football yesterday. We, you, they (play , played) football yesterday. كل الضمائر والأسماء He (goes- went) to school yesterday.
الدلائل المساعدة	always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never, on Saturday afternoons او اي ظرف زمان (Every (day/week/year/night,.) (او اذا كان معنى الجملة يدل على حقيقة علمية أو روتين)	Yesterday- ago Last (day – week- month- year...) - (in 2000.....) in the past عندما نجد فعل آخر بالماضي
	اذا انتهى الفعل بأحد هذه الأحرف تضيف ES نضيف (X- O- CH- S H- SH- SS) He, she, it / اسم مفرد (PASSES – WATCHES.....) اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) نقلبه الى (IES) اذا سبق بحرف ساكن مثل study → studies اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) نضيف فقط (S) اذا سبق بحرف صوتي مثل play → plays	نستخدم (did) قبل الفاعل ونضع الفعل بالمصدر (Did – Does) he, she, it play football yesterday? (Did – Do) we-you-they play football yesterday? نستخدم (didn't) بعد الفاعل ونضع الفعل بالمصدر I- he-she-it (didn't \ doesn't) play football yesterday. we-you-they (didn't \ don't) play football yesterday.
الزمن	Present continuous	Past continuous
الصفة	I → (am v+ ing) He, she, it / اسم مفرد → (is v+ ing) We, you, they/ اسم جمع → (are v+ ing)	I, He, she, it / اسم مفرد → (was v + ing) We, you, they/ اسم جمع → (were v + ing)
الدلائل المساعدة	Now- nowadays- at the moment- at present, today- tonight- (this مدة زمنية) او أي فعل امر (Hurry up!/ look!/ listen!)	(ماضي مستمر) → ماضي بسيط (ماضي مستمر) → when ماضي بسيط ماضي بسيط → ماضي مستمر As\While I was having dinner (while - when) the phone rang.
	عند إضافة ing الى فعل ينتهي ب (e) نحذف (e) Write → Writing عند ing الى فعل مكون من مقطع واحد ينتهي بحرف صامت مسبق بحرف صوتي واحد نضاعف الحرف الساكن ونضيف ing إضافة Plan → planning	نستخدم (was - were) قبل الفاعل نستخدم (wasn't – weren't) بعد الفاعل
	ملاحظة: دلالة حاضر مستمر + فعل جامد، نصرف الفعل بالحاضر البسيط. I know your exams start tomorrow. (not am knowing)	
الزمن	Present perfect	Past perfect
الصفة	He, she, it / اسم مفرد → (has + V3) I, W, you, they / اسم جمع → (have + V3)	He, she, it / اسم مفرد → (had + V3) I, W, you, they / اسم جمع → (had + V3)
الدلائل المساعدة	Already- Just - ever-yet- so far- Before- (مدة زمنية + Since – for) recently, lately, how long (several - many – how many) → times Until now - In recent years - throughout history (this مدة زمنية)	يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط والطرف الثاني ماضي تام (had + V3) → When - by the time - before-until (V2) When - by the time - before-until (V2) → (had + V3) يأتي بعدها ماضي تام والطرف الآخر ماضي بسيط (V2) because – after - . (had + V3)
السؤال	نستخدم (have – has) قبل الفاعل	نستخدم (had) قبل الفاعل والفعل الرئيسي بالتصريف الثالث
النفي	نستخدم (haven't – hasn't) بعد الفاعل	نستخدم (hadn't) بعد الفاعل والفعل بعدها بالتصريف الثالث
الزمن	Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
الصفة	He- she -it / اسم مفرد → (has+ been + Ving) I- We-you -they اسم جمع → (have been+ Ving)	He, she, it / اسم مفرد → (had+ been + Ving) I, We, you, they / اسم جمع → (had + been+ Ving)
الدلائل المساعدة	All (day-week- year- night-morning-.....) since - for, recently - lately - how long	دلالة حاضر تام (Already- Just – before) + فعل ماضي = فعل ماضي تام دلالة حاضر تام (Since –for) + فعل ماضي = فعل ماضي تام مستمر
السؤال	نستخدم (have – has) قبل الفاعل	
النفي	نستخدم (haven't – hasn't) بعد الفاعل	
	ملاحظة: اذا جاء في since - for . recently - lately ان نستخدم حاضر تام او حاضر تام مستمر الا اذا جاء في الجملة فعل جامد مثل see-know-decide-be-have نستخدمه في الحاضر التام حصرا	

1. GRAMMAR

1. We at seven o'clock **every morning**.
a. get up b. are getting up c. got up d. have got up
2. **This month**, I very hard for my first exams.
a. work b. worked c. am working d. was working
3. **At the moment**, I breakfast in the kitchen of our flat.
a. am eating b. eat c. have eaten d. ate
4. **On Saturday afternoons**, I tennis with my friends, **or** I go to the cinema.
a. am playing b. was playing c. have played d. play
5. **Today**, I to see an English film!
a. was going b. had gone c. am going d. go
6. **Sometimes** I watch American films on TV, **but** I the words!
a. am not understanding b. don't understand c. haven't understood d. didn't understand
7. I in a large flat in Madrid.
a. live b. lives c. was living d. has lived
8. I that your exams start **now**.
a. know b. was knowing c. am knowing d. knew
9. I him **for months**.
a. don't see b. hadn't seen c. isn't seeing d. haven't seen
10. a competition?
a. Do you **ever** win b. Are you **ever** wining c. Have you **ever** won d. Has you **ever** won
11. A: Is that a new tab? B: Yes, I it.
a. **just** buy b. **just** bought c. have **just** bought d. has **just** bought
12. we friends **since** we were at school.
a. are being b. were c. has been d. have been
13. to Canada **before**, Lucy?
a. Were you going b. Have you been c. Had you been d. Are you going
14. we about that **for weeks**.
a. talk b. have been talking c. had talked d. talked
15. We anything **yet**.
a. don't decided b. aren't deciding c. haven't decided d. hadn't decided
16. I here **all afternoon** .
a. have been sitting b. sit c. sat d. are sitting
17. Excuse me. in this queue **for a long time**?
a. Did you stand b. Do you stand c. Had you stood d. Have you been standing
18. I **for almost an hour**.
a. queue b. had queued c. have been queuing d. queued
19. I it **until now**.
a. am not noticing b. haven't noticed c. were noticing d. didn't notice
20. Jane, why **are** you sweating? - Because I the floors.
a. has swept b. sweep c. have been sweeping d. was sweeping
21. Is the lawn finished? -Yes, George the grass.
a. have been cutting b. has cut c. have cut d. is cutting
22. George, you look tired. -Yes, I the grass.
a. have been cutting b. cut c. have cut d. had cut

23. Tom, your hands are very cold. -Yes, I..... the fridge.
 a. defrosted b. have defrosted c. am defrosting d. have been defrosting
24. Why are your eyes red, Mike? -Because I..... the onion.
 a. has cut b. cut c. have been cutting d. had cut
-
25. A few weeks ago, a woman to report a robbery at her house.
 a. called b. calls c. was calling d. will call
26. It happened at four in the afternoon while she news on TV.
 a. was watching b. watches c. will watch d. had watched
27. The burglar came in through the front door, picked up the women's handbag, emptied it out and her purse.
 a. had stolen b. steals c. stole d. was stealing
28. Times were hard and the family for some time.
 a. struggled b. was struggling c. has struggled d. had been struggling
29. When she came into the room, the burglar
 a. already leave b. will already leave c. had already left d. has already left
30. What..... you do after you woke up?
 a. do b. did c. does d. will
31. Did anything happen while you TV?
 a. watched b. watch c. were watching d. had watched
32. What when your husband came home?
 a. do you do b. will you do c. were you doing d. have you done
33. I lunch when my husband came.
 a. prepare b. have prepared c. was preparing d. will prepare
34. She as a waitress for three years when he met her.
 a. has been working b. worked c. had been working d. is working
35. He all the ingredients he needed from the supermarket and then went home to make her birthday cake.
 a. buys b. has bought c. will buy d. bought
36. Henry did very well in his exams, which was a shock because he an exam before.
 a. hasn't been taking b. didn't take c. wasn't taking d. hadn't taken
37. Scientists announced the launch of the new drug last week. They it for five years.
 a. are developing b. developed c. develop d. had been developing
38. By the time I got to the meeting, they the important issues and they had taken the big decisions without me.
 a. had discussed b. will discuss c. are discussed d. have discussed
39. I annoyed because they had not waited for me.
 a. feel b. felt c. will feel d. am feeling
40. She us excited about the subject because she was so interested herself.
 a. makes b. make c. made d. will make
41. The lecture by the time they got there.
 a. started b. had started c. is starting d. will start
42. They went on a big tour of Britain. First, they in London for a few days
 a. stayed b. will stay c. are staying d. have stayed
43. I looked terrible when I saw Joe last night because I for over an hour and I was exhausted.
 a. had been running b. run c. am running d. have been running
44. When I heard the noise at the window, I knew that someone..... to break into the house.
 a. has been trying b. is trying c. can try d. was trying
45. I knew her because I her several times.
 a. had visited b. was visiting c. visited d. had been visiting

الجمل الشرطية (Conditional Sentences)

*ملاحظة : نستخدم دائما بعد If\unless مباشرة أما حاضر بسيط أو ماضي بسيط واما ماضي تام و في الطرف الاخر نستخدم would or will

*الشرط من النوع الأول (First Conditional) : يعبر عن شيء ممكن حدوثه في المستقبل (ممكنة).

الشكل Form : (IF)+ (V1- V1+s), ↔ (will / won't/can +V0)

والعكس صحيح: (if)+(V0- V0+s) ↔ (will / won't + المصدر كما هو بالمصدر)

*الشرط من النوع الثاني (Second Conditional) : يعبر عن مواقف افتراضية و تخيلية (غير ممكنة أو غير واقعية).

الشكل Form : (IF+ ماضي بسيط), ↔ (would/ wouldn't/could + V0)

والعكس صحيح: (if + ماضي بسيط) ↔ (would/ wouldn't + V1)

*الشرط من النوع الثالث (third Conditional) : يعبر عن مواقف افتراضية و تخيلية (غير ممكنة أو غير واقعية).

الشكل Form : (IF + ماضي تام), ↔ (would/ wouldn't + have + V3)

والعكس صحيح: (if + ماضي تام) ↔ (would/ wouldn't + have + V3)

46. If you practice more, your English
 a. had improved b. will improve c. improved d. would improve
47. If my little sister did something wrong, she me.
 a. would tell b. tells c. had told d. would have told
48. If the referee had seen the foul, he a penalty kick to our team.
 a. would award b. awarded c. had awarded d. would have awarded
49. If you had come in time, you the lesson.
 a. wouldn't miss b. missed c. won't miss d. wouldn't have missed
50. If I in debt, I would quit my job.
 a. am not b. hadn't been c. weren't d. have been
51. I would ring the police if I a burglar breaking into my house.
 a. would see b. saw c. had seen d. would have seen
52. She wouldn't have arrived on time if she the bus.
 a. didn't catch b. did caught c. hadn't caught d. wouldn't caught
53. Your brother wouldn't have found such a nice job if he a university diploma.
 a. didn't have b. haven't had c. hadn't had d. doesn't have
54. If I writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised.
 a. started b. would start c. had started d. was starting
55. If I knew her phone number I her.
 a. will call b. would calling c. would call d. would have called
56. If I found her address, I her .
 a. would visited b. would have visited c. would visit d. will visit
57. If I were you, I people.
 a. would help b. will help c. helped d. would have helped
58. If I had enough time now ,I an old friend.
 a. will visit b. would have visited c. will visit d. would visit
59. If I had had enough time yesterday, I an old friend.
 a. would visit b. will visit c. will visiting d. would have visited
60. I will give you a lift into town if I by my car.
 a. go b. went c. would go d. had go
61. Unless she had fastened the seat belt, she
 a. would have died b. would die c. will die d. will have died
62. Unless Caroline's car had broken down ,she earlier.
 a. will arrive b. would arrive c. arrives d. would have arrived

Future Forms \ أشكال المستقبل

Simple future will\won't+V0	1. Predictions: (no evidence) تنبؤ بدون أي دليل لحدوثه في المستقبل Ex. I think Manchester United will win their next game. 2. Immediate decisions: قرارات فورية Ex. The phone is ringing. I will answer it. 3. Making offers: تقديم عروض وطلبات Ex. Don't worry. I will let everyone know.
Am/is/ are going to+V0	1. Predictions: (with evidence) تنبؤ مع دليل لحدوث الفعل Ex. Look at the sky! It is going to rain . 2. Future plans: خطط مستقبلية (أفعال قررنا فعلها قبل لحظة التكلم) Ex. John is going to hold a meeting tomorrow.
Present continuous Am/is/ are+ (V0+ ing)	1. For future arrangements: ترتيبات مستقبلية Ex. The team manager is holding a party on our return.
Present simple (V1) (V1+s)	1. Time tables or schedules: مواعيد امتحانات أو (انطلاق - وصول - اقلاع طائرات+ قطارات +باصات) Ex. The train leaves at seven o'clock tomorrow morning. 2. Future with time clauses: المستقبل مع الظروف الزمنية When As soon as As long as Before + PRESENT SIMPLE ↔ WILL / WON'T+V0 Until (V1) OR (V1+S) (CAN / MUST /SHOULD) After The moment 1. When I find the answer, I will let you know. 2. I'll be fine in the interview as long as they don't ask me technical questions. 3. I must get to the bank before it closes .
Future continuous Will be +(V1+ ing)	1. Actions will be happening over a period of time in the future: فعل سوف يحدث في فترة زمنية محددة في المستقبل All next (week\year....) This time (next week\ tomorrow...) In about ten years 1. This time next week, I will be doing my exams.
Future perfect Will have+(V3)	1. Actions will be happening before a definite time in the future: فعل سوف يحدث قبل فترة زمنية محددة في المستقبل By the time + (present simple) / (in a week's time) / (By the end of this year) 1. By the time you get home, I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom.

63. I think the weather..... too hot tomorrow.

- a. will be b. is going to be c. was d. has been

64. One day people to Mars.

- a. travel b. will travel c. are traveling d. travelled

65. "Anything to drink, Sir?" – "I..... a glass of water, please".

- a. will have b. am going to have c. had d. have had

66. Tell me about it and Ithe information to the rest of the team.

- a. have passed b. passed c. will pass d. am passing

67. It is **freezing** today. It

- a. snow b. has snowing c. will snow d. is going to snow

68. John is going to hold a meeting tomorrow.
 a. held b. holds c. has held d. is going to hold
69. Sami..... the new laptop for the next two years.
 a. used b. has used c. is going to use d. uses
70. I..... my room this afternoon.
 a. cleans b. am going to clean c. had cleaned d. had been cleaning
71. We a party tomorrow evening.
 a. has b. are having c. have d. have had
72. The team manager a party on our return.
 a. is holding b. will hold c. holds d. held
73. John a meeting tomorrow.
 a. is holding b. hold c. has held d. held
74. I've got my schedule for the Japan trip. We..... to Tokyo at 10 a.m. on Monday and then travel by train to Kyoto for one night.
 a. fly b. are flying c. had flown d. have flown
75. The train at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.
 a. leaves b. is leaving c. left d. will have left
76. Emily's plane..... at 9.30.
 a. arrives b. is going to arrive c. will arrive d. will have arrived
77. The train to the airport in 20 minutes.
 a. has left b. will leave c. leaves d. left
78. My exams on 27th June.
 a. finish b. finished c. will finish d. are going to finish
78. When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft..... 25 kilos of plutonium.
 a. is carrying b. has carried c. will carried d. will be carrying
79. The moment I..... my results I'll phone you.
 a. will receive b. received c. had received d. receive
80. I on the report all next week.
 a. have worked b. had worked c. work d. will be working
81. I think I..... in the same city in about ten years.
 a. would live b. live c. lived d. will still be living
82. I..... the report by Friday night.
 a. will finished b. will have finished c. am finish d. was going to finish
83. By the time you get home, I the house from top to bottom.
 a. have cleaned b. will have cleaned c. clean d. will cleaning
84. By the end of the year, I..... the same talk at 6 conferences!
 a. give b. will give c. gave d. will have given
85. In a week's time, I the report.
 a. am writing b. wrote c. write d. will have written
86. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything.....
 a. change b. will have changed c. changes d. had changed
87. The bus..... until 7.30 in the evening.
 a. won't arrive b. didn't arrive c. hasn't arrived d. haven't arrive
88. What to do when you leave school?
 a do you intend b will you intend c did you intend d. does you intend

Passive Voice المبنى للمجهول

يستخدم المبنى للمجهول عادة إذا كان الفاعل الحقيقي غير معروف أو أننا غير مهتمين بذكره.
لتحويل جملة من المبنى للمعلوم (active) إلى المبنى للمجهول (passive) نقوم بالخطوات التالية:

جملة المبنى للمعلوم (active voice)			
تتمة	مفعول به	فعل	فاعل
every day	the car	cleans	Sami



جملة المبنى للمجهول (passive voice)			
فاعل by	تتمة	فعل	مفعول به/ مفرد
by Sami	every day	is cleaned	The car

١. نحول الفعل من صيغة المبنى للمعلوم إلى صيغة المبنى للمجهول حسب الجدول التالي:

الفعل بصيغة المبنى للمعلوم	الفعل بصيغة المبنى للمجهول
الحاضر البسيط : V1 + (s)	١- الحاضر البسيط : <u>is / am / are</u> + V3
الماضي البسيط : V2	٢- الماضي البسيط : <u>was / were</u> + V3
الحاضر المستمر : is / am / are + V-ing	٣- الحاضر المستمر : is / am / are + <u>being</u> + V3
الماضي المستمر : was / were + V-ing	٤- الماضي المستمر : was / were + <u>being</u> + V3
الحاضر التام : have / has + V3	٥- الحاضر التام : have / has + <u>been</u> + V3
الماضي التام : had + V3	٦- الماضي التام : had + <u>been</u> + V3
مبنى للمعلوم Can + V0 Can + have + V3	مبنى للمجهول فعل مساعد مصدري (دلالة حاضر) : Can + <u>be</u> + V3 فعل مساعد ماضي (دلالة ماضي) : Can + have + <u>been</u> + V3
٧- إذا سبق الفعل العادي المبنى للمعلوم بأحد الأفعال المساعدة التالية : can – could – shall – should – will – would – may – might – must – ought to – have to – has to – had to للمجهول منه يصاغ بوضع هذا الفعل المساعد ثم فعل الكون (be) ثم الفعل العادي بالتصريف الثالث (V3) في حالة الحاضر اما بحالة الماضي يوضع بعدها have ثم <u>been</u> ثم الفعل العادي بالتصريف الثالث (V3)	

لمعرفة جملة المبنى للمجهول بالامتحان عن طريق مايلي :

١. عندما نرى في نهاية الجمل (by + noun)
٢. عندما نرى قبل الفراغ اسم من قام عليه الفعل وغالبا ما يكون اسم غير عاقل. (مفعول به)
٣. وإذا لم نعرف الترجمة غالبا يكون بالخيارات أشكال المبنى للمجهول. أو بعد الفراغ حرف جر
٤. ويرجى الانتباه الى دلالت الماضي والحاضر
٥. ويرجى الانتباه للاسم الذي قبل الفراغ إذا كان مفرد فيجب أن يكون الفعل المساعد مفرد وإذا كان جمع يجب ان يكون الفعل المساعد جمع.

89. Bridges over the river **by** the government.
 a. build b. was building c. is built d. are built
90. **Food** all over the country **by** farmers.
 a. are grown b. is grown c. grew d. grows
91. Glass containers **by** manufactures.
 a. are making b. are made c. will been made d. have made
92. The owner of the shop **for** shock **by** doctors.
 a. is treating b. treats c. were treating d. is being treated
93. Confidence **in** cheques **by** the public.
 a. were losing b. is being lost c. are being lost d. is losing
94. A search for the robber **by** the police.
 a. has been organizing b. has organized
 c. has been organized d. have organized
95. Many paths in the farming lands **by** local councils.
 a. have opened b. has opened c. is opened d. have been opened
96. The basement **by** the washing machine.
 a. has been flooded b. have been flooded c. is flooding d. was flooding
97. The owner **with** a gun **by** a robber **last week**.
 a. threatens b. was threatened c. is threatening d. were threatened
98. The students plenty of time to finish the exam **by** the teacher **yesterday**
 a. were given b. is given c. had given d. will be given
99. The evidence when the lights **went** off **by** police officers.
 a. were examined b. is being examined c. has examined d. was being examined
100. Many offices of large companies in the town center **recently**.
 a. was being built b. are building c. are being built d. have been built
101. All the goods back to the manufacturer right **now**.
 a. are sending b. is sending c. are being sent d. had been sent
102. **In the past**, traditional methods **by** farmers.
 a. were used b. are used c. were using d. have been used
103. Your car is a death trap. The car **to** the scrap **now**.
 a. should be sent b. should have been sent c. should sent d. should send
104. Your car is a death trap. The car **to** the scrap years **ago**.
 a. should be sent b. should have been sent c. should sent d. should send
105. Some bad **news** to the manager about the new project **by** the secretary.
 a. has told b. has been told c. have told d. have been told
106. A local jewelry shop **into yesterday**.
 a. is broken b. has been broken c. was broken d. are being broken
107. The fine **by** Ahmad **tomorrow**.
 a. had been paid b. will be paid c. was being paid d. will pay
108. Much time **on** these activities.
 a. spends b. is spending c. is spent d. have spent
109. Where glass containers **by** manufacturers?
 a. did\made b. are\made c. was\made d. have\made

الأفعال السببية (HAVE)

نستخدم التركيب التالي إذا أردنا أن نشير إلى أن الفاعل لم يقم بالعمل بنفسه وإنما طلب من شخص آخر أن يقوم بالعمل بدلا منه.

S + have (get) + (مفعول به) + V3

خطوات الحل:

1. تبدأ الجملة بالاسم نفسه.
2. نضع الفعل have أو get بالشكل الصحيح بحسب الجدول المرفق.

من منفى نحول دائما الى مثبت وتحوي على ضمير انعكاسي	
don't\rarely + V0	Have/(get)
doesn't + V0	has /(gets)
didn't + V0	had/ (got)
couldn't + V0	could+ have/(get)
won't + V0	will+ have/(get)
can't + V0	can + have/(get)
isn't\aren't\am not going to + V0	Is\are\am going to + have/(get)
hasn't/haven't+V3	has/have + had/(got)
نحول صيغة الفعل في الجملة العادية من المثبت الى نفى اذا كان هنالك ضمير انعكاسي	
V1	don't have/(get)
V1 + (s)	doesn't have/(get)
V2	didn't have/(get)
could + V0	couldn't+ have/(get)
will + V0	won't+ have/(get)
can+ V0	can't + have/(get)
must+ V0	mustn't + have/(get)
Is\are\am going to + V0	isn't\aren't\am not going to have/(get)
has/have+V3	hasn't/haven't + had/(got)
يبقى صيغة الفعل في الجملة العادية من المثبت الى مثبت اذا لم يكن هنالك ضمير انعكاسي	
V1	have/(get) حسب الفاعل
V1 + (s)	has/(gets) حسب الفاعل
V2	had/(got)
could + V0	could+ have/(get)
will + V0	will+ have/(get)
can+ V0	can + have/(get)
Ought to+ V0	ought to + have/(get)
Is\are\am going to + V0	حسب الفاعل (is\are\am) going to have/(get)
Is\are\am + (V0+ing)	حسب الفاعل (is\are\am) having/ (getting)

3. نضع المفعول به أو ضمير يعود عليه. فإذا كان مفرد يمكن أن يستبدل (it) و إذا كان جمع يمكن ان يستبدل ب (them).

4. نضع الفعل الأساسي بالتصريف الثالث.

5. تحذف الضمير الانعكاسي مثل: myself , himself , herself , ourselves , themselves, your self

110. Sarah **doesn't** tidy the room herself. Sarah
- a. has the room tidied. b. has the room tidying. c. had the room tidied. d. has the room tidied herself.
111. Lisa **didn't** repair the hairdryer herself. Lisa
- a. had it repaired herself. b. had it repaired. c. had them repaired. d. had it repair.
112. Ahmed **didn't** cut the meat into small pieces himself. Ahmed
- a. got the meat cut into small pieces. b. will get the meat cut into small pieces.
c. gets the meat cut into small pieces. d. got the meat cutting into small pieces.

113. My father **hasn't planted** the trees himself. He
 a. has had it planted b. have had them planted c. has had them planted d. had had it planted
114. Ben **isn't going to** build that wall himself. He
 a. isn't going to have it building b. isn't going to has it built
 c. is going to have them built d. is going to have it built
115. Mrs. Hakim **won't** check her heartbeat herself. She
 a. would get her heartbeat checked b. will get her heartbeat checked
 c. will get her heartbeat checking d. won't get her heartbeat check
116. I **repainted** the house **myself** last month. I
 a. don't get it repainted b. am not going to get it repainted
 c. won't get it repainted d. didn't get it repainted
117. My father **mended** the car **himself**. He
 a. didn't have it mended himself b. didn't have it mended
 c. don't have them mended d. didn't have them mended himself
118. My mother **cleans** the carpets at that shop. She
 a. has them cleaned there b. hasn't them cleaned there herself
 c. has it cleaned there herself d. hasn't it cleaned there
119. I **must** repair my shoes. I
 a. must have them repaired b. must have it repaired
 c. must has them repaired d. must had them repaired
120. I **ought to** make a new key for the house. I
 a. ought to have them made for the house b. ought to have it made for the house
 c. ought have it made for the house d. ought to have it make for the house
121. I **can** shorten my **trousers** at the tailor's. I
 a. can have them shortening b. can have it shortened
 c. can have them shortened d. can have it shortens
122. I don't think I can afford **to** paint our flat. I don't think I can afford to
 a. have them painted b. have it painted c. has it painted d. had it painted
123. Raneem **wants** a doctor to alter her nose. She
 a. will had her nose altered b. will has her nose altered
 c. will have her nose altering d. will have her nose altered
124. The mechanic **is changing** the oil in my car. I
 a. is having the oil in my car changed b. had the oil in my car changed
 c. has the oil in my car changed d. am having the oil in my car changed
125. Doctors **amputated** the patient's leg after the accident. The patient
 a. had his leg amputated b. has his leg amputated c. has his leg amputating d. had his leg amputates
126. The shop on the corner usually **mends** my glasses. I
 a. have it mended b. had it mended c. have them mended d. had them mended
127. A decorator **has repaired** our house. We
 a. has our house repaired b. have had our house repairing
 c. are going to have our house repaired d. have had our house repaired
128. A friend of mine **is going to** repair my DVD player next week. I
 a. was going to have it repaired b. am going to have it repaired
 c. am going to have them repaired d. was going to have them repaired
129. Mona's glasses **were** broken. Mona
 a. had them broken b. has them broken c. had it broken d. has it broken
130. John's clothes **were** torn in a fight. John
 a. had torn it in a fight b. has them torn in a fight
 c. had them torn in a fight d. has it torn in a fight

ضمائر الوصل Relative pronouns	
فعل <u>Who</u> اسم عاقل	- A bodyguard is a <u>person who</u> protects important people from being attacked.
فعل + ضمير <u>Whom</u> اسم عاقل	- I apologized to the woman <u>whom</u> I spilled her coffee on her new dress.
فعل + اسم <u>Whose</u> اسم عاقل (ملكية)	- The <u>manager, whose daughter</u> is my friend, spoke to us last night.
اسم غير عاقل <u>Which</u>	- A photocopier is a <u>machine which</u> makes copies of documents.
فعل + فاعل <u>Where</u> اسم مكان	- Lattakia , <u>where</u> I spent my last holiday, is a wonderful city.
فعل + فاعل <u>When</u> اسم زمان	- Saturday's the day <u>when</u> I tidy the flat.
فعل <u>Which</u> زمان/مكان	- We went to a café on Sunday <u>which was</u> very nice.
إذا جاء قبل الفراغ اسم زمان أو مكان ثم حرف جر قبل الفراغ مباشرة أو حرف جر بنهاية الجملة التي بعد الفراغ نضع دائما <u>which</u>	- This is the <u>city in which</u> Shakespeare was born. - This is the <u>house which</u> I grew up <u>in</u> . - The 7th, February is the <u>day on which</u> I met my best friend.
تستخدم <u>that</u> بدلا من <u>who</u> أو <u>which</u> ولكن إذا سبق الفراغ بفاصلة لا يمكننا استخدام <u>that</u>	- A bodyguard is a <u>person who/ that</u> protects important people from being attacked. - The <u>bill which /that</u> you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow. 191- My cousin, <u>who</u> volunteers at a local homeless shelter, won the lottery. <u>that</u>

131- A photocopier is a <u>machine</u> <u>makes</u> copies of documents. a. which b. who c. where d. whose	146- The evening is a <u>time</u> <u>we</u> can all relax. a. which b. who c. where d. when
132- A bodyguard is a <u>person</u> <u>protects</u> important people from being attacked. a. which b. who c. where d. whose	147- Lubna bought a <u>dress</u> <u>cost</u> \$45. She had to return it. a. which b. who c. where d. whom
133- A plumber is a <u>person</u> <u>job</u> is to mend central heating, taps, etc. a. which b. who c. where d. whose	148- Mrs. Duncan is talking to her <u>students</u> <u>projects</u> are due on Friday. a. which b. who c. where d. whose
134- A drill is a <u>tool</u> <u>is</u> used to make a hole in something. a. which b. who c. where d. whose	149- Sally introduced me to her <u>sister</u> <u>is</u> a civil engineer. a. which b. who c. where d. when
135- The <u>woman</u> <u>car</u> was stolen called the police. a. which b. who c. where d. whose	150- Yesterday I ran into an old <u>friend</u> <u>I</u> hadn't seen for years. a. which b. who c. where d. whom
136- <u>Lattakia</u> , <u>I</u> spent my last holiday, is a wonderful city. a. which b. who c. where d. whose	151- I know a <u>man</u> <u>last name</u> is Goose. a. which b. who c. where d. whose
137- This is the <u>house</u> <u>I</u> grew up. a. which b. who c. where d. whose	152- <u>Ali's</u> the only <u>one</u> <u>knows</u> the answer in our class. a. which b. who c. where d. whose
138- This is the <u>house</u> <u>I</u> grew up <u>in</u> . a. which b. who c. where d. whose	153- The courses I'm taking this term are more difficult than the <u>ones</u> <u>I</u> took last year. a. which b. who c. when d. whom
139- Saturday's the <u>day</u> <u>I</u> tidy the flat. a. which b. who c. when d. whose	154- We enjoyed the <u>city</u> <u>we</u> used to live. a. which b. who c. whom d. where
140- Here is the <u>website</u> <u>my</u> sister created. a. which b. who c. where d. whose	155- I apologized to the <u>woman</u> <u>I</u> spilled her coffee on her new dress. a. which b. who c. where d. whom
141- My <u>cousin</u> , <u>volunteers</u> at a local homeless shelter, won the lottery. a. that b. who c. when d. whose	156- That is the <u>doctor</u> <u>patients</u> always talk highly about. a. which b. who c. where d. whose
142- I met the <u>author</u> <u>book</u> is on the best-seller list. a. which b. who c. where d. whose	157- We went to a café on <u>Sunday</u> <u>was</u> very nice. a. which b. who c. where d. whose
143- The income <u>tax</u> , <u>he</u> paid last year, is accurate. a. which b. that c. who d. whose	158- All <u>students</u> , <u>the teacher</u> asked, gave the correct answers. a. which b. who c. whom d. where
144- Will you be presenting the <u>slides</u> <u>you</u> took in Canada last summer? a. which b. who c. where d. whose	159. A launderette is a <u>place</u> with washing machines <u>you</u> can wash your clothes. a. which b. who c. where d. whose
145- This is the city <u>in</u> <u>Shakespeare</u> was born. a. where b. who c. which d. whose	

فعل التمني (Wish) / (If only)

تستخدم عبارة **I wish /If only** للتمنى (أى أن نتمنى لو أن الحالة مختلفة) ويجب أن يتبعها جملة فعلها ماضى.

* ملاحظة : غالبا في الحل الجملة المثبتة تصبح منفية والعكس صحيح. أو نقوم بإعطاء معاكس الصفة أو الفعل مع الحفاظ على الزمن الماضى
* ملاحظة : نحول الزمن بعد **wish** من حاضرا الى ماضى ومن ماضى بسيط الى ماضى تام.

1. V1 → V2 : (present) Is\are\am → weren't/wasn't isn't\aren't\am not → were/was won't+ V0 → would+V0 Don't\doesn't → V2 or (would+V0)	Ex. I am very poor. I wish I wasn't/ weren't very poor . / I wish I was / were very rich .
2. V2 → had+V3 : (past) V2 → hadn't +V3 didn't +V0 → had + V3	- I failed my exam last year. I wish I hadn't failed my exam last year. / I wish I had passed my exam last year.
3. V1 → would+V0 : (future) (V1)+s → (Wouldn't +V0)	- To someone who blows cigarette smoke in your face. I wish he would stop smoking.
4. can't → couldn't+V0	- I can't go with you tomorrow. I wish I could go with you.

160. I regret that I **started** smoking. I wish I smoking.
A. don't start B. didn't start
C. hadn't started D. haven't started
161. I **am** very tired today. I wish I so tired.
A. weren't B. am not C. haven't D. couldn't
162. I **can't** go with you tomorrow. I wish I go with you.
A. couldn't B. can C. could D. can't
163. I **don't** know how to dance. I wish I how to dance.
A. knew B. know C. knows D. have known
164. I **didn't** go shopping last week. I wish I shopping.
A. went B. had gone C. go D. have gone
165. I **am** very tired today. I wish I so tired.
A. weren't B. am not C. haven't D. couldn't
166. Our classroom **doesn't** have coloured walls. I wish it..... coloured walls.
A. will have B. has C. has had D. had
167. The sun **isn't** shining right now. I wish the sun..... shining.
A. is B. are C. were D. had been
168. It **was** a stupid thing to say. I wish I..... it.
A. hasn't said B. hadn't said
C. haven't said D. didn't say
169. I **am not** in Lattakia nowadays. I wish I
A. were B. am C. have D. had
170. Our flat **is** rather small. I wish it a bit **bigger**.
A. were B. weren't C. hadn't D. hasn't
171. If only they you for help before they **started**.
A. would ask B. asked C. had asked D. ask
172. I **spent** all my money. I wish that I it.
A. saved B. save C. has saved D. had saved
173. 1. I **missed** the flight. I really wish I it.
A. caught B. had caught
C. have caught D. catch
174. The injured player **could** only watch the match.
He wishes he..... the match.
A. has played B. plays C. was playing D. had played
175. He wishes he back and **see** the Norias in Hama.
A. would travel B. will travel
C. could to travel D. can travel
176. It **took** us a long time to arrive. I wish we..... the train instead.
A. would catch B. caught C. had caught. D. have caught
177. Rana **left** the meeting early. Rita wishes she the meeting early.
A. had stayed B. stays C. was staying D. has stayed
178. Lama **refused** to sign the contract. But her parents wish she it.
A. has accepted B. will accept
C. had accepted D. accepts
179. If only the children their books on the floor. I **am** **always falling** over them.
A. left B. wouldn't leave
C. would leave D. wouldn't have left.
180. I wish our neighbours arguing. They **annoy** us.
A. stopped B. had stopped
C. stop D. would stop
181. I **looked** everywhere for my key. I wish I it.
A. had found B. have found
C. find D. was finding

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

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

أولا - نقل الجمل العادية (الخيرية):

He said/ They told me

- ١ - نبدأ بجملته القول التي تعطينا لنا عادة، مثال:
- ٢ - نقوم بتبديل الضمانر والازمنة والاشارات الزمانية والمكانية التالية بحسب ضمير المتكلم الذي يبدأ جملة القول.
- ٣ - اذا احتوت الجملة على فعل مساعد وفعل رئيسي نحول الفعل المساعد فقط للماضي دون أن نغير صيغة الفعل الرئيسي.

I can speak English.

He said he could speak English.

- ٤ - اذا احتوت الجملة على فعل عادي فقط دون فعل مساعد نحول صيغة الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثاني واذا كان بالتصريف الثاني نحول الى صيغة الماضي التام (had+v3).

I speak English.

He said he spoke English

	قبل النقل	بعد النقل
Pronouns الضمانر	I We Me Us	he/ she they him/her them
Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	my our	his/her their
Time References اشارات زمنية	Tomorrow Today - this day Yesterday Last (night -weak-year) Ago Before yesterday	The following(next) day That day The day before-the previous day The(night-weak-year) before Before Two days before
Place Reference اشارات مكانية	here	There
Tenses الازمنة	<u>حاضر بسيط (V1\V1+s)</u> Go\goes Am\is\are Can Will/'ll Have-has Don't- doesn't <u>ماضي بسيط (V2)</u> Was\were Visited spoke	<u>ماضي بسيط (V2)</u> Went Was\were Could Would Had Didn't <u>ماضي تام (had+V3)</u> Had been Had visited Had spoken

182. "**We're** taking the nine o'clock train."

Judy told me the nine o'clock train.

- A. they are taking B. they were taking
C. we were taken D. we are taking

183. "**I'll** have to get up early." She said..... to get up early.

- A. she would have B. I would have
C. she will have D. she would had

184. "**We have** been to Hama before." She told me to Hama before.

- A. she had been B. they were being
C. they had been D. we have been

185. "**I saw** her the day before **yesterday**." He said he.....her two days before.

- A. have seen B. see C. has seen D. had seen

186. "**My** brother **got** married **a year ago**." She said (that).....

- A. his brother get marry a year before
B. her brother get married a year before
C. her brother got marry a year ago
D. her brother had got married a year before

187. "**I am** leaving later **today**." William said

- A. he was leaving later that day.
B. he was leaving later today.
C. he left later that day.
D. he is leaving later that day.

188. "We didn't see everything." She said everything.
 A. she hadn't seen B. she hasn't seen
 C. they hadn't seen D. they had seen
189. "He's my son." She said that..... son.
 A. he is his B. she was her
 C. I was her D. he was her

190. "I cannot go to the movie with you." Mary said that.....
 A. he couldn't go to the movie with you.
 B. he couldn't went to the movie with me.
 C. she can't go to the movie with you.
 D. she couldn't go to the movie with him.

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

١- نبدأ بجملة القول التي تعطى لنا ، مثال: I asked him \wanted to know\wondered\

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

٣- أما إذا بدأنا بكلمة استفهام نضعها نفسها مثل: I asked him where

٣- نقوم بتبديل الضمانر التالية بحسب الضمير أو الشخص الذي يُسأل (ضمير المفعول به)

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

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

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

و إذا احتوى السؤال على الفعل المساعد did نحذفه ونقلب الفعل العادي الى had + V3

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

٥- إذا وجدنا أفعال مساعدة أخرى غير do , does , did مثل can , have , is ,are, will ... فلا نحذفها، وإنما نقلبها الى الماضي
 -اي تصبح الأفعال المساعدة السابقة... could , had , was ,were, would... وفي حال وجد فعل عادي بعدها يبقى بنفس الصيغة دون تغيير.
 وإذا كان لدي was او were نقلبها الى had been

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

٦- علامة الاستفهام تصبح نقطة .
 ملاحظة: بعد to المصدرية لا نحول الفعل ويبقى كما هو

191. "Do you live in Damascus?" He asked Mary..... in Damascus.
 A. if Mary had lived B. if she lives
 C. if she lived D. if did she live
192. "Are you going to the cinema at the weekend?"
 He asked me.. to the cinema at the weekend.
 A. if I am going B. if was I going
 C. if I went D. if I was going
193. "Have you ever been to London?"
 He wanted to know if to London.
 A. I have ever been B. had I ever been
 C. I had ever been D. I went
194. "Can you work seven days a week?" She asked him if heseven days a week.
 A. worked B. had worked
 C. could worked D. could work
195. "Did someone ring you an hour ago?" Janet wanted to know if.....
 A. someone rang her an hour ago.
 B. someone has rung her an hour ago.
 C. someone rang her an hour before
 D. someone had rung her an hour before
196. "What is the time?" He asked me
 A. what is the time. B. what the time is.
 C. what the time was. D. what the time was?
197. "How long does it take you to get home?"
 He asked him how long it..... me to get home.
 A. took B. takes C. has taken D. had taken

198. "Where is the key?" My mother wanted to know.....
 A. where the key is. B. where was the key.
 C. If the key was. D. where the key was.
199. "Who do you want to meet, sir?"
 Sami asked Mr. Hamad who to meet.
 A. does he want B. he had wanted
 C. he wanted D. did he want
200. "What time did the film start?" My friend wanted to know what time the film.....
 A. started B. had started
 C. was starting D. has started
201. "What kind of films do you like watching?" Mary asked Natalie what kind of films she.....watching.
 A. likes B. has liked
 C. liked D. had liked
202. "How was your exam?" Khaled asked Sami how
 A. my exam had been. B. his exam had been
 C. had his exam been. D. his exam was.
203. "Would you like to join me for lunch tomorrow?"
 Judy asked Martin if
 A. he would like to join her for lunch the following day.
 B. she would like to join her for lunch tomorrow.
 C. she would like to join her for lunch the following day.
 D. he would like to join her for lunch the following day?

Paired Conjunctions أدوات الربط المقترنة

(both.....and.....) → are/were/have/do/play

دائما الفعل بعد هذا التركيب يأتي جمع

تجمع بين اسمين أو صفتين وإذا جاء بعد هذا التركيب فعل يكون بحالة الجمع ويفيد التوكيد

Ex. **Both** Linda **and** Sami **are** here.

(not only but also.....)

(eitheror.....)

→

الفعل بعد هذه التراكيب يكون مفرد إذا كان الاسم الأقرب للفعل مفرد ويكون الفعل جمع إذا كان

(neither nor.....)

الاسم الأقرب للفعل جمع.

تجمع بين اسمين أو صفتين أو فعلين وإذا جاء بعد هذا التركيب فعل فإن الاسم الأقرب للفعل هو الذي يحدد فيما إذا الفعل كان جمع أو مفرد.

Ex. **Not only** the teacher **but also** the student is here.Ex. **Not only** the teacher **but also** the students are here.

204. my mother **my sister are** here.
A. neither/nor B. both/and
C. either/or D. not only/ but also
205. **Not only** my mother my sister is here.
A. nor B. and C. or D. but also
206. my sister **nor** my parents are here.
A. neither B. both C. either D. not only
207. I'll take chemistry **or** physics next quarter.
A. neither B. both C. either D. not only
208. Tom **Paul lies** to their friends.
A. neither/nor B. both/and
C. either/no D. not only/not also
209. Fred ... Linda **like** helping their friends.
A. neither/nor B. both/and
C. either/ or D. not only/but also
210. **Either** Harry..... Helen used to help Ann.
A. nor B. and C. or D. but also
211. **Neither** Brian **nor** Tom very considerate.
A. is B. are C. were D. have
212. the teacher the student is here.
A. Either/nor B. Both/and
C. Neither/nor D. not only/and also
213. **Both** the panda **and** the koala extinction.
A. is facing B. faces C. face D. has faced
214. **Neither** this website **nor** that websitethe topic I need.
A. were B. are C. have D. has
215. **Both** wind power **and** solar power renewable.
A. is B. are C. was D. has
216. **Neither** Rayan **nor** Nadeem where Hani is.
A. know B. doesn't know
C. don't know D. knows
217. **Both** Sham **and** Hala to ask her teacher a question.
A. want B. doesn't want
C. has wanted D. wants

218. Not only the teacher but also the **student** here.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
219. Not only my brother but also my sister a **doctorate** in science.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
220. Either the students or the teacher..... **planning** to come.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
221. Either the teacher or the students..... **planned** to come.
A. will B. can C. have D. has
222. Either my brother or my sister **going** to tutor me in science.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
223. Peter **nor** his wife liked the idea of going for a walk.
A. neither B. both C. either D. not only
224. You can take.... Sally any other person with you. I really don't care that much.
A. neither/or B. both/nor
C. either/or D. not only/and
225. **Both** Hind **and** Hasan swimming in the early morning.
A. enjoys B. enjoy C. is enjoying D. has enjoyed
226. **Neither** Sua'ad Waleed is class today.
A. nor B. and C. or D. but
227. We can..... fix dinner for our guests here..... we can take them to a restaurant.
A. either/or B. both/or
C. neither/or D. not only/and
228. **A true friend** is someone who is..... caring loving.
A. neither/nor B. both/and
C. either/or D. not only/not also

MODAL VERBS الأفعال المساعدة

Must	- تستخدم عندما المتكلم يلزم نفسه . Ex. I haven't seen Ali for three years. I must call him. - تستخدم لإعطاء تعليمات مكتوبة أو قواعد مكتوبة تبين انه ضروري فعلها. (club-library-station-shop-concert-restaurant) Ex. Each driver must have health insurance. It is obligatory .
Mustn't	- تستخدم لنقول بأن شيء ممنوع أو غير مسموح أو محظور (prevented, not allowed, prohibited,) (club-library-station-shop-concert-restaurant) (forbidden) Ex. You mustn't smoke here. Smoking is forbidden in this restaurant.
Should/had better	- تستخدم لإعطاء نصيحة أو رأي بفعل الشيء لأنه فكرة جيدة . Ex. You should see a doctor for that serious cut on your arm.
Shouldn't/hadn't better	- تستخدم لإعطاء نصيحة أو رأي بعدم فعل الشيء لأنه سيء أو غير جيد. Ex. He has a backache. He shouldn't carry heavy things.
have to	تستخدم للتعبير عن اجبار خارجي يأتي من مسبب خارجي مثل القواعد المتبعة في المدرسة أو العمل أو قانون دولة Ex. We have to wear a uniform for school.
don't have to doesn't have to	تستخدم للتعبير عن عدم أو غياب الضرورة لفعل الشيء لأن هنالك بديل. (Can-possible-If you don't want-please feel free-plenty of time) Ex. If he has a credit card, he doesn't have to pay for something in cash. He can use the card.

229. There is plenty of time. We be at the meeting until 9.00 a. should b. have to c. don't have to d. mustn't	242. I report the incident to the police yesterday . a. should b. had to c. must d. have to
230. These calls are expensive. We talk for too long. a. should b. have to c. mustn't d. had better not	243. Before I went to France, I get a visa. a. should b. had to c. must d. have to
231. In Britain , you drive on the left. a. should b. may c. have to d. must	244. It was too cold yesterday . I at home a. didn't have to stay b. should stay c. may stay d. should have stayed
232. You use your mobile phone in a gas station . a. must b. mustn't c. shouldn't d. would better	245. She missed the flight last week . She early. a. didn't have to leave b. must leave c. should have left d. can leave
233. Tom doesn't study enough. He study harder. a. mustn't b. may c. should d. doesn't have to	246. I don't get a ticket for the train this evening. So I have to stand all the way to Scotland. I a seat yesterday . a. should have reserved b. must has reserved c. have reserved d. has reserved
234. You talk in the library . a. mustn't b. may c. shouldn't d. have to	247. You me about the party. Now it's not a surprise. a. may tell b. shouldn't have told c. must tell d. didn't tell
235. In club , You..... disturb other players, but you don't have to be silent. a. mustn't b. must c. should d. have to	248. You harder for the exam last term. Your results are bad. a. mustn't b. may c. should study d. should have studied
236. You don't have to play with club balls, but if you do, you take them home. a. must b. mustn't c. shouldn't d. don't have to	249. Samer work on Sunday, but he didn't go to work because he was ill. a. shouldn't b. had to c. mustn't d. has to
237. I'm very hungry. I eat something. a. should b. must c. don't have to d. mustn't	
238. You mustn't eat or drink outside the canteen, but you buy your food in it if you don't want to . a. must b. mustn't c. shouldn't d. don't have to	
239. Please Feel Free to come in. You go in. a. have to b. must c. mustn't d. don't have to	
240. We get up early tomorrow to catch the plane. a. have to b. should c. mustn't d. don't have to	
241. You apologize to the boss for being late. a. have to b. should c. mustn't d. don't have to	

Inversion\ القلب بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل

- تستخدم القلب بين الفعل و الفاعل في الحالات التالية :

1. بعد ظروف النفي التي تكون ببداية الجملة نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل.

(Never- Seldom- Hardly- Rarely -No sooner- Only -not only-no longer- -neither-nor)

250. **Seldom** to the football match.
A. did they go B. they have go C. they go D. they went
251. **Hardly** when there **was** a disturbance in the audience.
A. did the play started B. have the play started C. had the play started D. the play had started
252. **Not only** English, he **speaks** French.
A. do he speak B. does he speak C. did he speak D. he does speak
253. **Never** to London before.
A. do I been B. were I been C. have I been D. does I been
254. **Rarely** to be associated with this project.
A. have I want B. were I want C. has I want D. do I want
255. **No sooner** dinner than the ceiling **crashed** onto the dining table.
A. They have eaten B. do they eat C. had they eaten D. they eat
256. **Hardly** about the situation.
A. do he understand B. did he understand C. he understood D. he understands
257. **Only** after , he **travelled** to London to study.
A. he graduated B. he had graduated C. did he graduate D. he has graduated
258. **Never** such a dramatic end to a football match.
A. I have seen B. have I seen C. I see D. did you seen
2. في السؤال التوكيدي : نضعه في نهاية الجملة وإذا كانت الجملة مثبتة فالسؤال التوكيدي منفي والعكس صحيح ودانما الفعل المساعد قبل الضمير
259. He is a student , ?
A. he is B. is he C. he isn't D. isn't he
3. بعد مصطلح مثل : (There / Here) : نضع الفعل قبل الفاعل. بشرط ان يكون الفاعل اسم صريح وليس ضمير
260. **Here** on time.
A. arrive the boss B. arrives the boss C. the boss arrive D. the boss arrives
261. **There** to hold a meeting.
A. goes the students B. the students goes C. go the students D. the students go
262. **Here**
A. come they B. they come C. do come they D. do they come
263. **Here**
A. comes the professor B. the professor comes C. come the professor D. the professor come
4. في الجمل الشرطية من النوع الثاني (عندما نحذف أداة الشرط) ، نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل.
264. , I **would** study more.
A. I do you B. were I you C. I were you D. does I you
265. there, I **would** give them a hand.
A. I do you there B. were I you there C. I were you there D. does I you there
- لا تستخدم القلب بين الفعل و الفاعل في الحالات التالية :
- عندما نضع سؤال ضمن سؤال : (نضع بعد كلمة السؤال فاعل وبعدها فعل)
266. Have you any idea where Sami?
A. I can meet B. can I meet C. do I meet D. have I met
- عندما نضع جملة **I wonder** ضمن سؤال :
267. I **wonder** what to solve to the problem
A. he is doing B. is he doing C. he has doing D. has he doing
4. في السؤال المنقول:
268. My mother asked me if my aunt.
A. had I visited B. I had visited C. I will visit D. will I visit

Question making**Ask about the underlined word in each sentence:**

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة، وهما:

- **Yes / No questions** : وهو السؤال الذي يبدأ بالفعل المساعد و تكون الاجابة عليه فقط بـ yes / no .
- **Wh-questions** : وهو السؤال الذي يبدأ باحدى أدوات الاستفهام السابقة ولا يمكن الإجابة عليه بـ yes / no . لذلك يجب استخدام نوع مناسب من السؤال بحسب الجواب.

* عند تشكيل سؤال معلومات (wh / question) ونستخدمها اذا لم يأتي بالجواب (yes-no) نقوم بمايلي

1- نسال عن المعلومة التي تحتها خط وهي كلمات تدل على (زمان ، مكان ، سبب، اسم عاقل، اسم غير عاقل ،مسافة، طول مدة زمنية ، عدد،)

ونستبدلها بكلمة استفهام مناسبة.

2- إذا وجدنا فعل مساعد من الأفعال التالية في الجملة نضعه في بداية السؤال ثم الفاعل ثم تنمة الجملة:

-(am, is, are, was, were)

- بشرط وجود تصريف ثالث (V3) + (have / has / had)

- (can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, might, may)(don't, doesn't, didn't)

وإذا لم نجد فعل مساعد في الجملة نستخدم (do, does) للحاضر البسيط و (did) للماضي البسيط في بداية الجملة ثم الفاعل و من ثم نرجع الفعل للمصدر ومن ثم تنمة الجملة ومن ثم اشارة استفهام

3- مع اجراء التحويلات التالية في الجملة المطلوب تحويلها الى سؤال

متكلم		مخاطب
I am/we are		Are you
I was/we were		Were you
I / we		You
me / us		You
my / our		Your

كلمة سؤال	فعل مساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الأساسي	تنمة الجملة ما عدا الذي تحته خط
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للسؤال عن الزمان When (متى)	A:? B: He visited his relatives last month .
تسأل عن المكان Where (أين)	A:? B: Damascus is located in the south of Syria .
تسأل عن الحال أو الطريقة أو المشاعر How (كيف) (carefully, very quickly, by bus, on foot..)	A:? B: Our last holiday was very exciting .
تسأل عن السبب Why (لماذا) (because) - (to + المصدر) - (for + noun)	A:? B: She couldn't sleep because she was thinking .
تسأل عن المفعول به غير العاقل What (ماذا)	A:? B: They eat healthy food .
تسأل عن المفعول به العاقل Who (من)	A:? B: I went with my father .
تسأل عن السعر و الوزن How much (كم)	A:? B: This watch costs 200 Syrian Pounds \S.P A:? B: The sand gazelle weighs about 20 k.g .
للسؤال عن مدة من الزمن How long (مند متى) (since, for, all + مدة زمنية)	A:? B: I have been playing the piano for three years .
للسؤال عن العادة و التكرار How often (كم مرة) (once, twice, three times) (often, always ,everyday...)	A:? B: I play football twice a week .

(كم ارتفاع) How high	A:? B: Mount Everest is 8848 high .
(كم عمر) How old	A:? B: She is fourteen years old \\ She is fourteen
(كم تبعد) How far السؤال عن المسافة	A:? B: The school is about 5 kilometers from my home.
(كم سرعة) How fast	A:? B: The sand gazelle runs about 100 kilometers per. hour .
(كم عدد) (How many+ اسم معدود) تَسألُ عَنِ العَدَدِ ويأتي بعد العدد اسم جمع والذي نضعه بعد كلمة السؤال مباشرة.	A:? B: There are 25 students in my class.
(لمن) (Whose+ المملوك) تَسألُ عَنِ المَلِكِيَّةِ Ali's book – (my/his/her/our/them)	A:? B: I went to Sally's party last week.
أَسْئَلَةٌ ثَابِتَةٌ	
What (is / was) the weather like ? للسؤال عن أحوال الطقس	A:? B: The weather was cold .
(doctor) (للسؤال المهنة) What (does-did) +Sub+ do? What is 's job? اسم الشخص	A:? B: My father is an English teacher .
What(does-did) +Sub+ do? (للسؤال عن النشاط) What(is-are) + Sub+ doing ? What(has-had) + Sub+ done ?	A:? B: He is talking on the phone .
What does he/she look like? (dark hair, tall, short) (للسؤال عن صفات تدل على الشكل الخارجي لشخص ما)	A:? B: My brother Hani is tall and has got dark hair .
What is he/she like? (تدل على صفات الداخلية لشخص) (kind , hardworking, friendly.....)	A:? B: My English teacher is friendly and hardworking .
-عند السؤال عن الفاعل وكان الاسم عاقل نستبدله ب who -أما عند السؤال عن الفاعل وكان الاسم غير عاقل نستبدله ب what ونضع الفعل بالمفرد من دون اضافة (do-does-did) ف اذا جاء (are) نحوله الى (is) // اذا جاء (were) نحوله الى (was) اذا جاء (have) نحوله الى (has) // اذا جاء (V1) نحوله الى (V1+s) اذا جاء (V2) ننقله كما هو	A:? B: The Children are coming here. A:? B: Sally and Ali have arranged the party.

*عند تشكيل سؤال جوابه يبدأ ب (Yes/ No) :نحذف (Yes) أو (No) مع (Not) ونبدأ السؤال من الفعل المساعد

269:.....? B: My school was opened in 1975	275:.....? B: I went to the city to find work .
270:.....? B: She travelled to Paris two years ago .	276:.....? B: Hillary was the first to reach the summit of Everest.
271:.....? B: Modern criminals commit crimes.	277:.....? B. No , I can't wait for days.
272:.....? B: There are five oceans in the world	278:.....? B. Yes , he lives in Syria.
273:.....? B: She came from England .	279:.....? B. Yes , he lived in Syria.
274:.....? B: We lost the match because of the weather .	280:.....? 11. Yes , I have a car.

2. VOCABULARY:**Derivatives\ الاشتقاقات**

#	The word	Meaning	Derivatives	Meaning
1	Vary	يختلف ، يتنوع	Various(dreams) / (the) variety	تنوع / متنوع و مختلف
2	real	حقيقي - واقعي	reality	حقيقة - واقع
3	decide	يقرر	decision	قرار
4	accomplish	ينجز	accomplishment	انجاز
5	guide	يرشد , يوجه	guidance	ارشاد , توجيه
6	education	ثقافة / تعليم	educate	يثقف / يعلم
7	painful	مؤلم	pain	ألم
8	predictable	يمكن التنبؤ به	prediction	تنبؤ
9	apology	اعتذار	apologized	اعتذر
10	prosperous	مزدهر	prosperity	ازدهار / رفاهية
11	tolerant	متسامح	tolerance	تسامح
12	direction	توجيه - اشراف	directed	موجه
13	active	عملي / نشيط	action	عمل - نشاط
14	protection	حماية	protect	يحمي
15	society	مجتمع	social	اجتماعي
16	strong	قوي	strengthen	يقوي
17	Member	عضو	Membership	عضوية
18	Act	فعل	Active(role) - (volcanic) activity	نشط بركاني - دور فعال
19	behave	يتصرف	(civic) Behavior / behave	يتصرف / سلوك مدني
20	elect	ينتخب	election	انتخاب
21	Devote	يكرس	devotion	اخلاص
22	Employ	يوظف	(voluntary) employment employees (mustn't work)	موظفين \ توظيف طوعي
23	Nation	أمة	Nationalities	جنسية
24	breathe	يتنفس	breath	نفس
25	absence	غياب	absent	غائب
26	affect	يؤثر	Effect/ affect	تأثير
27	motivate	يحفز	motivation	حافز
28	intelligence	ذكاء	intelligent	ذكي
29	require	يتطلب	requirements	متطلبات
30	symbolic	رمزي	symbol	رمز
31	currently	حاليا	current	حالي
32	specialization	اختصاص	specialize	يختص
33	anxiety	توتر	anxious	متوتر
34	breathe	يتنفس	breath	نفس
35	combination	مزيج	combines	يجمع يضم
36	biology	علم الأحياء	biologist	عالم أحياء
37	electricity	كهرباء	electric	كهربائية

1. Individuals have **dreams** in their day-to-day existence.
a. variety b. vary c. variously d. various
2. Everyone endeavors a great deal to make dreams a.....
a. really b. real c. reality d. realize
3. Future **plans and** have a great importance in a person's life.
a. decisions b. decisively c. decisive d. decide
4. Gaining your boss confidence is really **a great**
a. accomplish b. accomplished
c. accomplishment d. accomplice
5. I went to a counselor **for** on my career.
a. guide b. guidance c. guided d. guidly
6. We **need to** people so that they understand the importance of a good and a healthy diet.
a. educational b. education
c. educationally d. educate
7. She hated to say the words for fear **of causing** to him.
a. painful b. painfully
c. painlessly d. pain
8. The situation is so uncertain that it is hard to make **a confident**
a. predict b. predictable
c. prediction d. predictably
9. **The airline company** to passengers for the delay.
a. apologetic b. apology
c. apologised d. apologist
10. In recent years, Syria has undergone a lot of **economic**
a. prosperous b. prosperity
c. prosper d. prosperously
11. Many old people **have more** than others when dealing with the young generation.
a. tolerance b. tolerant
c. tolerantly d. tolerate
12. Education must **be** to the development of human personality.
a- directed b- direction
c-direct d- directive
13. Civil rights are secured by **a** positive government.
a- active b- action c- act d- activate
14. Political rights are a class of rights that individual's freedom .
a- protect b- protectively
c- protective d- protection
15. Civil rights guarantee equal..... **opportunities** .
a- society b- social c- civil d- sociality
16. **Education** **the** respect for human rights .
a- strong b- strongly c- strongest d- strengthens
17. Citizenship is..... **in** a political community.
a. member b. membership
c. membership d. memberized
18. Some citizens take **an**.... **role** in the community.
a. act b. activity c. active d. action
19. **Civic**..... **is** what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.
a. behave b. behaving c. behavior d. behaved
20. She was too young to vote in the **national**.....
a. elect b. election c. elective d. elected
21. Patriotism is **love of and** to one's country.
a. devote b. devotion c. devoting d. devours
22. In economics, **voluntary**..... is unpaid.
a. employ b. employment
c. employees d. employed
- 23 **The** **of** the sun's radiation can cause skin cancer.
a. affective b. affect c. effectively d. effect
- 24 At the end of the match, all the players were **out of**
a. breathily b. breath c. breathed d. breathe
- 25 Both Ali and Mary **are** today.
a. absent b. absence c. absently d. none
26. The government announced the island an invalid place to live on because of the **volcanic**
a. act b. activity c. active d. actively
27. My sister's children are remarkably polite. **They** always politely.
a. behave b. behaving c. behavior d. behaved
28. Who did you vote for in the **last** ?
a. elect b. election c. elective d. elected
29. **mustn't** waste work time chatting.
a. employ b. employment
c. employees d. employed
30. What are your **classmates'** ?
a. nation b. national c. nationalities d. nationally
31. He should be able to solve the problem. He's **reasonably**...
A. intelligent B. intelligence
C. intelligently D. intelligentive
32. Many colours are used in the national flag. Each has a **specific**
A. symbolic B. symbolisation
C. symbol D. symbolically
33. After finishing secondary school, he's **going to** in medicine.
A. specialisation B. specialized
C. specialise D. specialty
34. The amount of stress people suffer can..... their life.
A. affective B. affect
C. effectively D. effect
35. He **felt** too when he heard that his father had been involved in a car accident.
A. anxietly B. anxious
C. anxieties D. anxiety
36. Tom was nearly out **of** when he reached that high point.
A. breathily B. breath
C. breathed D. breathe
37. **is** an essential factor for making any success in life.
A. motivate B. motivated
C. motivation D. motivately
38. **Hama**, being an ancient city, the past and the present everywhere you walk there.
A. combinative B. combinatively
C. combination D. combines

أفعال تركيبية/Phrasal Verb

#	Phrasal Verb	Arabic Meaning	Key words
1	fit in with	ينسجم - يتلاءم	Workmate/ locals
2	follow ..it...through	يتابع	Project / song
3	get into	يبدأ - يياشر	Writing / yoga
4	keep up with	يواكب - يبقى على اطلاع	The latest / current events
5	reach out to	يمد يد العون - يساعد - تتواصل	the poor / me
6	run into	يواجه	Trouble / difficulties
7	to take up	يبدأ / يجرب	<u>Diving/new activity</u>
8	to give up	يتوقف / يتخلى عن	<u>Chinese/keep trying</u>
9	to carry on	يتابع / يستمر	<u>job</u>
10	beat around /about the bush	يلف ويدور/ مراوغ	Directly/ suspect
11	an act of God	مشيئة الله / قضاء و قدر	Forest fire / accident
12	break the law	خرق القانون	quit / his job
13	assemble the case	يجمع الأدلة	Against the man
14	by the book	وفق القانون	Good lawyer
15	drive into	يحكم/ يثبت	<u>nails</u>
16	check over	يتفحص	<u>joints</u>
17	shore up	يدعم	<u>roof</u>
18	eat away	يتقلص/ يتآكل	<u>concrete \ moisture</u>
19	fence off	يضع حواجز/ يحد / يطوق	<u>crime theatre \ deep hole\ worker</u>
20	jack up	يرفع بواسطة آلة	<u>car / tire</u>
21	pull down	يهدم/ يدمر	<u>old building</u>
22	experiment	يجرب على مواد / سوائل	with materials / liquids
23	Utilize	يستخدم/ يستفيد من	Strongest materials
24	press	يضغط على زر	a button
25	<u>flash</u>	الأضواء تومض	lights
26	<u>pull</u>	يسحب رافعة	a lever
27	<u>rotate</u>	العجلة تدور	wheel
28	<u>dissect</u>	يشرح حيوان	an animal
29	<u>extract</u>	يستأصل أعضاء	organs
30	combine	يجمع بين المواد الكيماوية	chemicals
31	react	تفاعل المواد الكيماوية	chemicals

32	analyze	يحلل مشكلة	a problem
33	conclude	يستنتج / يقرر	
34	a flaw	عيب / خطأ في النظرية	in the theory
35	insert	يدخل القرص	the disk
36	install	يثبت البرنامج	the software
37	Get out	ينشر كتاب او رواية/تخرج شيء	Fridge/ garage/book/novel
38	Pick it up	يوصل شخص لمكان / تمسك بشيء و ترفعه	Floor/under/work/car/bus/at 5.00
39	Put on	يكسب الوزن/يرتدي	Warm/coat/kilos/weight
40	Come back	يعود /يجيب بحدية	Syria/deprived/sharp answer
41	take off	تقلع الطائرة/ يخلع /يزيل	Jacket/dish/plane
42	look up	تبحث عن معلومات / تنظر لأعلى	See/tree/word/dictionary

39. The rich have to **the poor**.

- a. fit in with b. follow ..it...through c. get into d. reach out to

40. We've been talking about this **project** for a while, and it's time to

- a. fit in with b. follow it through c. get into it d. reach out to it

41. If you any **trouble**, just give me a call.

- a. fit in with b. follow through c. get into d. run into

42. A big part of my job is to the **latest research** in medical technology.

- a. keep up with b. follow it through c. get into d. reach out

43. You can always **me** if you are feeling tired with your school work.

- a. fit in with b. follow it through c. get into d. reach out to

44. When I travelled to Spain, I tried hard to with the **locals**.

- a. fit in with b. follow it through c. get into d. reach out to

45. The group had one successful **song** but failed to with another hit record.

- a. fit in with b. follow it through c. get into d. run into

46. Nowadays, students can the **latest news** by using the Internet.

- a. fit in with b. follow it through c. get into d. keep up with

47. She has been **yoga** recently.

- a. fitting in with b. following it through c. getting into d. reaching out to

48. Our company has financial **difficulties** this month.

- a. kept up with b. run into c. got into d. reached out to

49. She didn't really her **workmates** in her previous job.

- a. fit in with b. follow in through c. get into d. reach out to

50. I **writing** when I was a kid, and I just never stopped loving it.

- a. fit in with b. follow in through c. get into d. reach out to

51. I want to **diving**. It's an adventurous sport.

- a. give up b. fit in with c. take up d. fit in with

52. I'm going to learning **Chinese** because it's too difficult.

- a. give up b. carry on c. take on d. reach out to

53. If I like this **job**, I'll next year.

- a. give up b. carry on c. take out d. run into

54. You should always a **new activity** at the beginning of the year.

- a. give up b. put on c. take up d. reach out to

55. **Keep trying** and don't an activity before you've given it a good chance.

- a. give up b. carry on c. take up d. reach out to

56. You should **speak directly** and ask for a raise. Don't
- a. assemble the case b. beat around the bush c. an act of God d. by the book
57. The insurance company refused to pay money because they said that **forest fire** was
- a. by the book b. an act of God c. break the law d. assemble the case
58. The lawyers were unable to **against** the man.
- a. break the law b. beat around the bush c. by the book d. assemble the case
59. The man was forced to **quit** his job after it was discovered that he had
- a. broken the law b. an act of God c. by the book d. assembled the case
60. Our **lawyer is very good** and he does everything
- a. by the book b. about the bush c. an act of God d. break the law
61. The police officer told the **suspect** to stop..... and to **tell him exactly** where he was the night before.
- a. assembling the case b. beating around the bush c. an act of god d. by the book
62. Having..... the law, that 32-year-old man was **sentenced for two months**.
- a. broken b. beaten c. assembled d. backed
-
63. Make sure you the **joints** before you leave today.
- a. eat away b. pull down c. check over d. shore up
64. The carpenter has used a special hammer to the **nails**..... the finished doors.
- a. drive / into b. eat / away c. pull / down d. shore/ up
65. This harsh environment is going to at this **concrete** over time.
- a. check over b. pull down c. drive into d. eat away
66. The workers had to the **area**..... in order not to harm anybody during the work.
- a. drive / into b. pull / down c. fence / off d. eat / away
67. I have to the car to change the **tire**.
- a. pull down b. drive into c. eat away d. jack up
68. We'll have to the **old building**..... before they start work.
- a. pull / down b. eat / away c. fence / off d. jack / up
69. We need to..... the **roof** before it falls down.
- a. jack up b. shore up c. drive into d. pull down
70. Houses by the sea are usually faster because of **moisture**.
- a. checked over b. eaten away c. fenced off d. pulled down
71. The police have the **crime theatre** in order to start investigation.
- a. fenced off b. knocked at c. checked over d. driven into
72. They are..... the bottom part of the garden because of a **deep hole**.
- a. pulling down b. fencing off c. checking over d. driving into
73. When we were on our way to Aleppo, our **car broke** down and we had to..... .
- a. jack it up b. shore it up c. check over d. drive into
-
74. He with different **materials** before utilising the most suitable one.
- A. installed B. inserted C. experimented D. extracted
75. The engineer a **button** and **lights** started
- A. pressed / lightening B. hit / flashing C. pressed / flashing D. knocked / light
76. When she the large **lever**, the **wheel** began to
- A. rotated / push B. pulled / react C. reacted / rotate D. pulled / rotate
77. The vet..... the **animal** and..... its **organs**.
- A. dissected / dug B. extracted / pressed C. dissected / extracted D. extracted / dissected
78. When they were....., the two **chemicals**violently with each other.
- A. combined / reacted B. rotated / reacted C. pulled/ reacted D. combined /rotated
79. Afterthe **problem**, she concluded that there was a in the **theory**.
- A. analysing / lever B. rotating / flaw C. pulling/ lever D. analysing /flaw
80.the **disk** into the DVD drive to the **software** or visit the website to download it.
- A. Rotate / pull B. Insert / rotate C. Insert/ install D. Install /rotate
81. These **chemicals**with each other.
- A. rotate B. pull C. react D. extract

82. If you that **lever**, it starts the machine.
 A. rotate B. pull C. react D. extract
83. The zoologist the **organs** from the animal.
 A. rotated B. pulled C. reacted D. extracted
84. When you that **button**, it turns the printer on.
 A. press B. pull C. react D. extract
85. They with different **liquids**.
 A. rotated B. pulled C. experimented D. extracted
86. I believe there is a in the **theory**.
 A. lever B. pull C. react D. flaw
87. They had to the **animal** to see why it died.
 A. rotate B. pull C. react D. dissect
88. A red **light** started to after a few seconds.
 A. rotate B. flash C. react D. extract
89. The **wheel** began to very quickly.
 A. rotate B. pull C. react D. flash
90. the **disk** to the **software** to work.
 A. Rotate / pull B. Insert / rotate C. Insert/ install D. Install /rotate
91. We can these **chemicals**.
 A. press B. combine C. react D. extract
92. You should the **strongest** material.
 A. press B. pull C. utilize D. rotate
93. We the **problem** and **that** it was a computer virus.
 A. combined / reacted B. analysed / reacted C. pulled/ concluded D. analysed /concluded
-
94. There's some chocolate in the **fridge**. Can you ?
 A. get it out B. pick it up C. put it on D. come it back
95. Why is the towel on the **floor**? Please
 A. get it out B. pick it up C. put it on D. come it back
96. something **warm**. It's cold today.
 A. get out B. pick up C. put on D. come back
97. When are you to **Syria**?
 A. getting out B. picking up C. putting on D. coming back
98. Will we the **book** by the end of the year?
 A. get out B. pick up C. put on D. come back
99. I'll you **at 5:00**.
 A. get out B. pick up C. put on D. come back
100. She looks like she's several **kilos**.
 A. got out B. picked up C. put on D. come back
101. She at the **speaker** with some **sharp questions**.
 A. got out B. picked up C. put on D. came back
102. your **jacket** is wet. and get a dry one.
 A. get it out B. pick it up C. take it off D. come it back
103. My father **deprived** me from going out because I.....
 A. got him out B. picked him up C. put him on D. came him back
104. The teacher asked us to the meaning of new words in the **dictionary**.
 A. look up B. pick up C. take off D. come back

<u>Success Idioms</u> مصطلحات النجاح		
1	to back the wrong horse (lose – picked - loser)	يختار الخيار الخاطئ/يدعم الشخص الخاسر
2	to ace a test (test – study)	- يتفوق في الاختبار/ يجتاز الامتحان بشكل ممتاز
3	on a roll (win)	يحرز تقدماً \ على طريق النجاح
4	to join the ranks of (unemployed – nation)	- ينضم إلى صفوف / يصبح جزء من
5	to be dead in the water (didn't work – didn't get)	لا أمل مرجو فيه- فاشل
<u>Verb–Noun Collocations</u> متلازمات الفعل مع الاسم		
6	lose someone's temper	يفقد أعصابه
7	make an effort	يبذل جهداً
8	give a lift	يقل- يوصل
9	meet expectations	يلبي التوقعات
10	raise taxes	يرفع الضرائب
11	run a risk	يجازف
<u>Body Idioms</u> / مصطلحات الجسد		
12	pain in the neck (long essays – unwanted)	مزعج
13	Speak her mind (polite – opinion)	يقول ما في باله / يجاهر برأيه
14	Cost you an arm and a leg (restaurant - new car)	مكلف جداً
15	Jump out of his skin (doorbell – triplets)	يصاب بالصدمة / يتفاجأ
16	Follow your heart (advice – attracts)	يتبع قلبه واحساسه\ حدسه
<u>Face Idioms</u> / مصطلحات الوجه		
17	“To have a wide face” (successful – friends – likes her)	لديه اصدقاء كثيرين\ اجتماعي\ محبوب
18	“To give someone pumpkins” (invited- trusted – study)	يرفض شخص او عرض اخذل
19	“To break bread with” (together-many years ago)	نكون اصدقاء حميمين
20	To save face (want)	يحفظ ماء الوجه – يمنع الاحراج
21	To lose face (mistake)	يعامل بازدراء\ باحتقار
<u>Medical idioms</u> / مصطلحات طبية		
22	a taste of one's own medicine (rude – jail)	يذوق من نفس الكأس المرة التي جرعتها/ سقاها
23	at death's door (mother – little girl)	قريب جداً من الموت- على وشك الموت
24	on the mend (happy – don't worry)	في تحسن / يتعافى
25	take a turn for the worse (hospital – coma)	تسوء حالته/ تتدهور صحته
26	go under the knife(procedures- appearance-hospital)	يخضع لعملية جراحية

27

just what the doctor ordered(kids- week off)

هذا هو المطلوب

105. His efforts didn't work at all; his project is
- a. dead in the water b. on a roll c. on the ranks of d. on the wrong horse
106. "If you your math test, you can go to the party," said her parents.
- a. roll b. back c. join d. ace
107. I think we are Our team has won ten out of our twelve matches this season.
- a. joining the ranks of b. on a roll c. dead in the water d. backing the wrong horse
108. Don't the wrong horse. I think he will lose the match.
- a. roll b. back c. join d. ace
109. Thousands of young people the unemployed each summer when they leave school.
- a. back the wrong horse b. join the ranks of c. are on a roll d. are dead in the water
110. If you study hard enough, you will be able to with no troubles.
- a. ace your test b. join the ranks of c. back the wrong horse d. be dead in the water
111. You really when you picked that swimmer to win the race.
- a. aced your test b. joined the ranks of c. backed the wrong horse d. were dead in the water
112. I didn't get the results I was hoping for in my exams. My dream of going to Cambridge University is
- a. on a roll b. dead in the water c. acing the test d. joining the ranks of
113. In a few years our company should be able to the world's most developed nations.
- a. be on a roll b. be dead in the water c. ace the test d. join the ranks of
114. This is our fifth win in the game! We are If we keep this up, we are sure to make it to the championship game!
- a. on a roll b. dead in the water c. acing the test d. joining the ranks of
-
115. The council strives to..... the expectations and aspirations of a community in delivering top- quality services.
- a. raise b. meet c. give d. lose
116. If taxes were..... by just 1%, hundreds of new schools and hospitals could be built.
- a. raised b. given c. made d. met
117. It will be difficult to attain your goal of fluency if you don't an effort to speak more in class.
- a. make b. meet c. run d. lose
118. Can you me a lift to work tomorrow . My car is being repaired.
- a. give b. lose c. make d. meet
119. Invest if you like, but you're the risk of losing everything if the business failed.
- a. raising b. meeting c. giving d. running
120. If she never posts anything on her personal website, she will the risk of alienating her fans.
- a. make b. meet c. run d. raise
121. Politicians often think the government should taxes in order to get more money to spend.
- a. give b. make c. lose d. raise
122. Not everything happens on its own sometime. You have to an effort to get things done.
- a. make b. raise c. meet d. run
123. Being late for the final exam, Kamel was very angry and his temper.
- a. raised b. gave c. made d. lost
- 124 Our boss often his when things go wrong.
- a. raises/ taxes b. makes/ an effort c. loses/ temper d. gives/ a lift
125. The new clerk didn't his boss and was fired after only 2 months.
- a. raise/ taxes b. make/ an effort c. meet/ expectations d. give/ a lift
126. His car broke down, so I him to the nearest garage.
- a. raised taxes b. made an effort c. lost temper d. gave a lift
-
127. Writing long essays on uninteresting topics is.....
- A. a pain in the neck B. costs you an arm and a leg C. follow your heart D. jump out of skin
128. She has very strong opinions and she's not afraid to.....
- A. jump out of skin B. costs an arm and a leg C. speak her mind D. follow her heart
129. You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it.....
- A. a pain in the neck B. costs an arm and a leg C. speak its mind D. jump out of skin

130. The **doorbell** made him
 A. pain in the neck B. jump out of his skin C. follow his heart D. speak his mind
131. You might make less money from that job, but if it really **attracts** you, you should.....
 A. follow your heart B. jump out of your skin C. speak your mind D. pain in the neck
132. His sudden outbursts have made him a real and a socially **unwanted**:
 A. pain in the neck B. jump out of his skin C. follow his heart D. speak his mind
133. The best **advice** is to but keep your eyes open:
 A. cost an arm and a leg B. jump out of your skin C. follow your heart D. speak your mind
134. My sister is very **polite**, she.....
 A. doesn't jump out of her skin B. doesn't speak her mind
 C. doesn't follow her heart D. isn't a pain in the neck
135. Our friend almost When she learned that her son and his wife were having **triplets**.
 A. jumped out of her skin B. followed her heart C. spoke her mind D. cost an arm and a leg
-
136. People..... can supposedly be more **successful** in life.
 a. who lose their faces b. with wide faces c. with a pain in the neck d. who joined the ranks
137. I trusted him but **unfortunately** he
 a. gave me pumpkins b. had a wide face c. aced a test d. saved face.
138. I have known her for a long time now. We **together**.
 a. broke bread b. backed the wrong horse c. saved face d. lost face
139. I think we'll **be good friends**. We both
 a. have a wide face b. give each other pumpkins c. lose face d. save face
140. You have to study hard in order not to your parents **pumpkins**.
 a. lose b. break c. save d. give
141. I don't want to **ruin my friendship** with him for we have together.
 a. saved our face b. broken bread c. lost our face d. backed the wrong horse
142. He thinks he would if he admitted the **mistake**.
 a. have a round face b. have a wide face c. break the law d. lose his face
143. She has **many friends**; so she
 a. loses her face b. has a wide face c. saves her face d. breaks the bread
144. I **wanted** to with my colleagues by explaining why I've been **late**.
 a. save my face b. lose my face c. join the rank d. break the bread
145. He **invited** her to the party, but she
 a. saved his face b. gave him a pumpkin c. lost his face d. aced a test
146. Let me introduce you to Mr. Karam, my father's best friend. We..... **many years ago**.
 a. broke bread with each other b. gave each other a pumpkin
 c. backed the wrong horse d. lost our faces
-
147. After a long season of hard work, getting on extra **week off** is
 a. on the mend b. at death's door
 c. a taste of one's own medicine d. just what the doctor ordered
148. My **uncle** last night, so we are heading to the **hospital** to see him.
 a. took a turn for the worse b. got a taste of his own medicine
 c. just what the doctor ordered d. on the mend
149. It was miraculous that the **little girl** fully recovered because she was with **sepsis** and pneumonia.
 a. on the mend b. at death's door
 c. a taste of one's own medicine d. just what the doctor ordered
150. I don't understand how people for really risky cosmetic **procedures**.
 a. are on the mend b. just what the doctor ordered
 c. go under the knife d. go at door's death
151. We were so **happy** to hear that your father is back home now and he is
 a. at death's door b. going under the knife
 c. taking a turn for the worse d. on the mend
152. I used to write **rude** comments on Instagram, but I got when I created my own account.
 a. just what the doctor ordered b. a turn for the worse
 c. a taste of my own medicine d. on the mend

167. Children who have an **allergic** reaction after the first shot should be referred to a /an before continuing with the DTP vaccine.
a. cardiologist b. ophthalmologist c. allergist d. naturopath
168. If that itchy **rash** doesn't go away, you should go to a
a. dermatologist b. naturopath c. pediatrician d. ophthalmologist
169. Our recommended that **little** Kathy should have her tonsils out.
a. ophthalmologist b. pediatrician c. allergist d. naturopath
170. Dr. Rasheed, Leila's, came in and noted that her **blood pressure** and **pulse** were very high.
a. cardiologist b. dermatologist c. pediatrician d. ophthalmologist
171. My father says everything looks **blurry**, so he is going to the to get his **eyes** checked.
a. allergist b. cardiologist c. pediatrician d. ophthalmologist
172. Robert is an accredited with **herbal** medicine and nutritional training.
a. pediatrician b. naturopath c. ophthalmologist d. cardiologist
173. I have had chest pains and I'm also having trouble **breathing**. You should go to a/an.....
a. cardiologist b. naturopath c. pediatrician d. ophthalmologist
174. I have a terrible rash on my arms and legs. I think I'm **allergic** to dairy food, but it also might be grass. You should see a
a. allergist b. naturopath c. cardiologist d. pediatrician
175. My **little** girl hasn't put on weight for two months and she keeps getting an infection.
a. dermatologist b. naturopath c. cardiologist d. pediatrician
176. My left eye is itchy and my **vision** has been **blurry** for two weeks. You should see a / an
a. ophthalmologist b. allergist c. pediatrician d. naturopath
177. I've had problems with drugs that cause side effects, so I'd like to try some **natural** remedies. You should see a / an
a. dermatologist b. naturopath c. cardiologist d. ophthalmologist
178. I have got terrible **acne** and nothing in the pharmacy has worked. I don't know what to do now. You should see a / an
a. allergist b. cardiologist c. pediatrician d. dermatologist
179. When I grow up, I want to be a to study all types of living things.
a. dermatologist b. biologist c. cardiologist d. ophthalmologist
180. My elder brother is a in designing artificial limbs.
a. allergist b. cardiologist c. pediatrician d. specialist

أحرف جر الحركة / Prepositions with Movements

1	into out of	الى داخل الى خارج	Cage - lake - fence - bedroom- sand - pockets جيبوك - الرمال - غرفة النوم - السور - البحيرة - القفص
2	onto off	على نزل من اسقط من انطلق بعيدا من	Stage- platform- beach- road - table- drive off يقود بعيدا - الطاولة - الطريق - الشاطئ - المنصة - المسرح
3	from To	من إلى	Town- city- Lattakia- Homs- Cairo- bakery- London لندن - المخبز - القاهرة - حمص - اللاذقية - المدينة - البلدة

181. We moved the chairs my **bedroom**.
a- into b- onto c- in d- up
182. The actor ran the **stage**.
a- of b- onto c- with d- for
183. They walked the **next town**.
a- up b- onto c- with d- to

184. Take your hands your **pocket** and help me!
a- out of b- of c- in d- to
185. The monkey escaped from its cage and jumped..... the **lake**.
a- out of b- of c- into d- with
186. It took the monkey a long time to get..... the **lake**.
a- out of b- with c- among d- onto

187. We drove <u>London to</u> Edinburgh. a- on b- from c- onto d- into	194. Henry couldn't move his car because the wheels sank the <u>sand</u> . a- up b- down c-into d- with
188. My brother drove <u>Homs</u> in an hour. a- to b- with c- onto d- into	195. In the end, Henry needed eight people to push his car the <u>beach</u> and back the <u>road</u> . a- off / with b- onto/ into c- off / onto d- onto/ off
189. The vase <u>fell</u> the <u>table</u> and shattered on the floor. a- to b- up c- off d- with	196. We thought we should walk the <u>bakery</u> for breakfast because it is such a beautiful day. a- to b- on c- onto d- out of
190. She suddenly turned and crashed the <u>fence</u> . a- into b- onto c- from d- down	197. She watched him walk the <u>platform</u> . a- to b- on c- onto d- out of
191. What time does the flight <u>Cairo</u> arrive? a- at b- down c- up d- from	198. He got into his car and <u>drove</u> a- to b- up c- off d- with
192. I slipped as I stepped the <u>platform</u> . a- of b- onto c- into d- up	
193. Henry drove his car the <u>beach</u> . a- out of b- with c- among d- onto	

صفات متبوعة بأحرف جر / Adjectives followed by prepositions

خائف من مشمز	afraid sick	of	قاسي مع متعود	Cruel Used	to
فخور بـ	Proud		مولع بـ	keen	on
بارع في	brilliant	at	متأكد حول	Sure	
جيد في	good		مسرور بـ	Pleased (with or about)	about
غاضب من	angry	with	ممتن لـ	grateful	for
مشغول بـ	busy		مدهش من	surprised	by
غير مبالي لـ	careless				

199. I'm <u>afraid</u> spiders. A. at B. of C. to D. for	206. Suzy's dog was <u>cruel</u> her. A. to B. of C. for D. by
200. Laila is <u>angry</u> her little brother. A. with B. for C. at D. to	207. He's very <u>keen</u> chess. A. with B. on C. for D. to
201. Mike is <u>brilliant/ good</u> math. A. with B. for C. at D. to	208. Are you <u>sure</u> the information he has just given you? A. with B. of C. for D. about
202. I was <u>surprised</u> her exam results. A. with B. of C. for D. by	209. Are you <u>pleased</u> Anna's exam result? A. on B. of C. for D. with/about
203. Tom was <u>busy</u> his work. A. with B. on C. at D. to	210. The parents were <u>proud</u> their child's achievement A. with B. of C. for D. to
204. My grandfather is <u>careless</u> his money. A. with B. on C. at D. to	211. She was <u>sick</u> <u>cleaning</u> dishes. A. with B. of C. for D. about
205. The people were <u>grateful</u> our help. A. with B. on C. for D. to	212. My brother is <u>used</u> <u>working</u> at night. A. with B. on C. at D. to

البادئة prefixes

(Dis)	agree, prove, connect, courage	(anti)	virus
(Un)	familiar, wrap, veil, load	(mis)	understand
(ir)	regular	(de)	activate
(il)	logical	(non)	refundable
(im)	possible		
(in)	complete		

213. The antonym of "activate" a. inactivate b. disactivate c. deactivate d. unactivate	216. I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often with him. a. deagree b. nonagree c. disagree d. unagree
214. The antonym of "familiar" a. infamiliar b. antifamiliar c. defamiliar d. unfamiliar	217. I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to his story. a. unprove b. improve c. deprive d. disprove
215. Children love parcels at Christmas time. a. diswrapping b. unwrapping c. dewrapping d. antiwrapping	218. After a brief speech, the minister the new statue. a. unveiled b. disveiled c. antiveiled d. deveiled
	219. It took the removal men an hour to our things from the van. a. upload b. unload c. ilload d. disload

3. Pronunciation

* يوجد ثلاث طرق لنلفظ مقطع (ed) في نهاية الأفعال النظامية وهي إما أن نلفظها (/t/ /id/ /d/) حيث تعتمد هذه القاعدة على آخر صوت تم سماعه بالفعل وليس آخر حرف تم رؤيته بالفعل. حسب التالي:

- عندما يكون لدينا أفعال منتهية بالصوت التالي /p/ , /f/ , /k/ , /s/ , /sh/ , /ch/ نلفظ المقطع (ed) في نهاية الفعل بالصوت /t/ (e.g. laughed, washed,)
 - عندما يكون لدينا أفعال منتهية بالصوت التالي /t/ أو /d/ نلفظ المقطع (ed) في نهاية الفعل بالصوت /id/ (eg. needed, , started)
 - نلفظ المقطع (ed) في نهاية الفعل بالصوت /d/ مع بقية الأصوات التالية ما عدا /t/ /id/ (e.g. enjoyed, lived, rained)

1. The word that has a final /id/ sound is.....	a- watched	b- needed	c- enjoyed	d- helped
2. The word that has a final /d/ sound is.....	a- wanted	b- finished	c- enjoyed	d- helped
3. The word that has a final /t/ sound is.....	a- watched	b- ordered	c- started	d- wanted
4. The word that has a final /id/ sound is.....	a- missed	b- ended	c- called	d- realized
5. The word that has a final /d/ sound is.....	a- painted	b- asked	c- missed	d- believed
6. The word that has a final /t/ sound is.....	a- phoned	b- helped	c-started	d- screamed
7. The word that has a final /id/ sound is.....	a- ordered	b- wanted	c- helped	d- missed
8. The word that has a final /d/ sound is.....	a- ordered	b- finished	c- washed	d- wanted
9. The word that has a final /t/ sound is.....	a- wanted	b- finished	c- called	d- needed
10. The word that has a final /id/ sound is.....	a- missed	b- called	c- educated	d-passed
11. The word that has a final /d/ sound is.....	a- matched	b- needed	c- called	d- missed
12. The word that has a final /t/ sound is.....	a- wanted	b- needed	c- called	d- missed
13. The word that has a final /id/ sound is.....	a- phoned	d- needed	c- helped	d-passed
14. The word that has a final /d/ sound is.....	a- realized	b-passed	c- educated	d-passed
15. The word that has a final /t/ sound is.....	a- helped	b- ended	c- phoned	d- realized

Homophones/الألفاظ المتجانسة

*الإلفاظ المتجانسة: هي كلمات لها نفس اللفظ لكن كتابتها ومعناها مختلف.

طريقة	(which) way	Weigh (goods)	يزن
هنا	(sit) here	Hear (speech)	يسمع
طريق	(the) road	Rode (bike)	ركب
يكسر	break (mirror)	(hit)brake	فرامل
ثمانية	(at) eight	ate (sandwich)	أكل
زنزانة	(prison)cell	sell (rotten food)	يبيع
بجانب / بالقرب من	by (corner)	buy (food)	يشترى
زهرة	flower (shaped)	(need) flour	طحين
طقس	(the) weather	(know) whether	فيما إذا
ملكنا	our	(one) hour	ساعة زمنية
شمس	(the) sun	(his) son	ابن
ليلة	(at) night	knight (his)	فارس
يكتب	write (down)	right (answer)	صحيح
يرى	(He) see /sees	sea / seas (turtle)	بحر / بحور

16. Which way should we use to the goods? a. way b. weigh c. weight d. wait	23. I wanted to sit here to be able to the speech well. a. hear b. here c. hair d. her
17. No one knowsthe weather will be fine tomorrow. a. weather b. wither c. whether d. weigh	24. When teaching my daughter how to drive, I told her if she didn't hit the..... in time she would break the car's side mirror. a. break b. brake c. hair d. hour
18. The cyclist his bike and set off quickly on the road. a. reed b. road c. rode d. read	25. If you sell rotten food, you will get arrested and end up in a prison a. sell b. sale c. soul d. cell
19. The man is enjoying his time with his son on the beach under the a. son b. soon c. snow d. sun	26. To bake a flower-shaped cake, you'll need some a. floor b. flower c. flour d. flare
20. I only a sandwich at eight before I went to bed. a. at b. ate c. eight d. weight	27. The is on his way to the castle, but traveling at night is very dangerous. a. knight b. night c. neat d. note
21. The teacher asked the students to write down the answer. a. right b. write c. rate d. root	28. My little brother feels excited every time he a sea turtle. a. seas b. write c. sees d. right
22. We usuallyour food from a shop by the corner a. by b. be c. bye d. buy	

Emphatic Stress التشديد أو التأكيد

* عندما نريد التأكيد على معلومات معينة في جملة، فإننا نشدد على هذا الجزء

ملاحظة: عادة ما نشدد على الكلمات الرئيسية في الجمل مثل: (الأسماء والضمائر والأفعال والصفات والظروف)

<p>29. The meeting is at four, not five.</p> <p>We need to be at the meeting at four o'clock.</p> <p>A B C D</p> <p>30. The meeting is at four not the match.</p> <p>We need to be at the meeting at four o'clock.</p> <p>A B C D</p> <p>31. Did John buy a car yesterday?</p> <p>No, Frank bought a car yesterday.</p> <p>A B C D</p> <p>32. Did Frank buy a motorbike yesterday?</p> <p>No, Frank bought a car yesterday.</p> <p>A B C D</p>	<p>33. Did Frank buy a car last week?</p> <p>No, Frank bought a car yesterday.</p> <p>A B C D</p> <p>34. Did Liam teach at London University for three years?</p> <p>No, David taught at London University for three years.</p> <p>A B C D</p> <p>35. Did David teach at Oxford University for three years?</p> <p>No, David taught at London University for three years.</p> <p>A B C D</p>
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Voiced and Voiceless Consonants

Consonant		Vowels
Voiced الأصوات الاهتزازية	Voiceless الأصوات الغير اهتزازية	
d3 Judge - January	P Path	All vowels are voiced
3 Occasion	t Night	
Z Zoo	k sick- Mistake	
ð This - the	f Laugh - staff	
v Voice - van	θ/th/ث three- path	
g Sing- young	S Sister- see	
d Doll	f/th/ش ash	
b bet	tf/تش church- child	
n Run	h/ه Horse	
r Risk		
m Mobile		
l Land		
w Show		
j Young - yellow		

<p>36. Which word that has a final voiced sound is....</p> <p>a- mistake b- bet c- pet d- sing</p> <p>37. Which word that has a final voiceless sound:</p> <p>a- young b- path c- answer d- bed</p> <p>38. Which word starts with a voiced sound:</p> <p>a- sick b- sharp c- bet d- pet</p> <p>39. Which word has a beginning voiceless sound:</p> <p>a- show b- zoo c- gold d- van</p> <p>40. Which word ends with a voiceless sound:</p> <p>a- mistake b- rug c- run d- road</p>	<p>41. Which word ends with a voiced sound:</p> <p>a- fish b- pet c- sick d- door</p> <p>42. Which word ends with a voiced sound:</p> <p>a- laugh b- answer c- ash d- nap</p> <p>43. Which word starts with a voiceless sound:</p> <p>a- zoo b- education c- smart d- victory</p> <p>44. Which word starts with a voiced sound:</p> <p>a- ball b- shark c- sick d- tree</p> <p>45. Which word ends with a voiced sound:</p> <p>a- off b- breath c- fake d- food</p>
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الأحرف الصامتة / Silent Letters

silent "k" knife , knee, knight, knowledge, knot, know, knock,

silent "h" choir, honest, whale, where, ghost, rhyme, exhaust, hour

silent "b" bomb, thumb, crumb, comb, doubt, climb

silent "l" calm, halfpenny, yolk, should, talk , salmon,

silent "w" wrong, write, wrist, answer, sword, whole

silent "e" make, name, cute, kite, rate, hate, note, bite

silent "c" muscle, scissors

silent "u" colleague, guitar

silent "d" Wednesday

silent "m" mnemonic

silent "gh" alight, night

silent "e" tissue, make

silent "i" business

silent "p" psychology

silent "n" autumn / column

silent "t" castle, listen

silent "a" logically

<p>46. The word that has the silent "b"</p> <p>A. ball B. bus C. comb D. tube</p> <p>47. The word that has the silent "l"</p> <p>A. tall B. bill C. walk D. lemon</p> <p>48. The word that has a silent letter is ".....".</p> <p>A. honest B. honey C. hat D. had</p> <p>49. The word that has a silent letter is ".....".</p> <p>A. want B. ghost C. work D. best</p>	<p>50. The word that has the silent letter:</p> <p>a. door b. knife c. food d. ring</p> <p>51. The word that has a silent letter is ".....".</p> <p>a. plan b. dinner c. island d. sold</p> <p>52. The word that has a silent letter is ".....".</p> <p>a. travel b. wrist c. sat d. agree</p> <p>53. The word that has a silent letter is ".....".</p> <p>a. me b. paper c. kill d. autumn</p> <p>54. The word that has a silent letter is ".....".</p> <p>a. job b. call c. list d. should</p>
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Homographs \ الألفاظ المتجانسة

*الألفاظ المتجانسة: هي كلمات لها نفس الكتابة لكن معناها مختلف وأحيانا اللفظ مختلف.

	The word	Arabic meaning	English meaning
1.	bow	قوس	a <u>weapon</u> used for shooting arrows
	bow	ينحني\ انحناءة	the polite <u>gesture</u> of bending at the waist
2.	close	قريب	being <u>nearby</u>
	close	يغلق	to <u>shut</u>
3.	lead	رصاصة	a type of <u>metal</u>
	lead	مبادرة	starting in <u>front</u>
4.	wind	يلتف	to <u>move</u> or have a curving course
	wind	ريح	the moving of <u>air</u>
5.	wound	لفة	<u>twisted</u> or <u>wrapped</u> around
	wound	جرح	an <u>injury</u> in the skin
6.	present	يقدم	to <u>offer</u> or give
	present	هدية	a <u>gift</u>
7.	tears	يمزق	to <u>damage</u>
	tears	دموع	drops of <u>liquid</u> come out of eyes
8.	live	يعيش	to <u>survive</u>
	live	حي- مباشر	not <u>dead</u>
9.	object	يعترض	to <u>disagree</u>
	object	شيء	an <u>item</u>

55. After shooting the bull with his **bow**, the Spanish archer made a grand bow to the audience.
 A. the polite gesture of bending at the waist B. to shut
 C. a weapon used for shooting arrows D. being nearby
56. After shooting the bull with his bow, the Spanish archer made a grand **bow** to the audience.
 A. the polite gesture of bending at the waist B. to shut
 C. a weapon used for shooting arrows D. being nearby
57. As she went to the store **close** to her house, the woman was careful to close and lock the front door.
 A. the polite gesture of bending at the waist B. to shut
 C. a weapon used for shooting arrows D. being nearby
58. The city took the lead in getting **lead** out of the municipal waste.
 A. a type of metal B. starting in front C. a weapon used for shooting arrows D. being nearby
59. The **wind** blew softly as we watched the river wind its way through the valley.
 A. to move or have a curving course B. the moving of air C. a type of metal D. starting in front
60. I object to that **object** in class because a cell phone is distracting.
 A. an item B. to disagree C. a type of metal D. starting in front
61. It is the perfect time to present the **present** to your mother.
 A. to offer or give B. a gift C. a type of metal D. starting in front
62. She has **tears** in her eyes whenever she **tears** old photos.
 A. to damage B. drops of liquid come out of eyes C. a weapon used for shooting arrows D. being nearby
63. The bandage was wound around the **wound**.
 A. an injury in the skin B. twisted or wrapped around C. a weapon used for shooting arrows D. being nearby
64. How long will the live fish **live** without food?
 A. to survive B. not dead C. a weapon used for shooting arrows D. being nearby

الإدغام أو الحذف / Elision

*الإدغام أو الحذف : هي عندما يأتي حرف ال (T or D) بين حرفين ساكنين فإن هذين الحرفين يتم ادغامهم أو إخفاءهم أي يختفوا لفظياً

Spot the time when the sounds /t / or /d/ may disappear:

65. a. fact b. facts c. land d. bought a
66. a. found a b. landlady c. hand d. door
67. a. first girl b. sit down c. settle d. fat
68. a. second boy b. waited c. rate d. yesterday
69. a. bedroom b. sat c. cute d. don't know
70. a. fast b. perfect c. fast food d. bat man
71. a. hand b. hands c. bad d. sand

Word Stress with Two Syllables

*التشديد على الكلمة ذات المقطعين: عندما يكون التشديد على المقطع الأول تكون الكلمة أما صفة أو اسم وإذا كان التشديد على المقطع الثاني

تكون الكلمة فعل . ونميز التشديد هنا عن طريق تكبير الحرف.

PRESENT: PRESENT (noun or adjective)

preSENT (verb)

72. In the following sentence "Your homework is **perfect**." the first syllable in the word "PERfect, is stressed. Therefore, "perfect" is:
 a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
73. In the following sentence "We need to **perfect** our design." the second syllable in the word "perFECT, is stressed. Therefore, "perfect" is:
 a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
74. In the following sentence "This is a cheap **import**." the first syllable in the word "IMport is stressed. Therefore, "import" is:
 a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
75. "They **import** their goods from the UK." the second syllable in the word "imPORT is stressed. Therefore, "import" is:
 a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb

76. "The **present** city was founded in 944." the first syllable in the word "PREsent is stressed. Therefore, "present" is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
77. "He's going to **present** his friend, Maher." the second syllable in the word "preSENT is stressed. Therefore, "present" is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb

الربط اللفظي/Sound Linking

الربط اللفظي: هي عندما تنتهي كلمة بلفظ صوت حرف ساكن وتبدأ الكلمة الثانية بلفظ حرف صوتي يصبح هنالك ترابط لفظي بين الكلمتين.

Choose the pair of words which has a sound linking(a, b, c, or d)

78. A. (Ted is) B. (a computer) C. (at the) D. (the moment)
79. A. (am interested) B. (interested in) C. (art and) D. all
80. A. (I had) B. (enough money) C. (travel around) D. (around the)
81. A. (I read) B. (read a) C. (a story) D. (poor man)
82. A. (mother is) B. (afraid of) C. (had to) D. (both A and B)

Strong and Weak Forms of Auxiliary Verbs

83. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form.
A. I'm tired. B. "Yes, they are."
C. "Where is John?" D. "Does he earn a good living?"
84. Which of the following sentences has a weak stress form.
A. "Can I help you?" – "Sure, you can." B. Yes, they are.
C. "Has he paid the bill?" – "Yes, he has." D. Am I late?
85. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form.
A. This cat's fast? B. Who's coming?
C. Has the rose died? D. Yes, it was
86. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form.
A. He 's my best teacher. B. yes, they are.
C. Have you ever seen it? D. Do they play any sport?
87. Which of the following sentences has a weak stress form.
A. I'm tired. B. Are they going? Yes, they are.
C. Yes, it was D. "Can I help you?" – "Sure, you can."

Syllable Stress

يتم تمييز المقطع اللفظي المشدد من الكلمة بأنه مكتوب بأحرف غامقة

d angerous	su p erlative	c omfortable	ag g ressive	l oudness	s ociable
un be lievable	inter a ctive	re l iable	in c orrect	in se cure	ir r esponsible
im pr obable	un s afe	amb i tious	in de pendent	r espectable	com pe titive
ac co untable	mis be have	s ensible	insu ff icient	s uggestible	un fr iendly
pre d ictable	re u se	t alkative	il l egal	d istinctive	im po ssible

88. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
a. LOUDness b. UNfriendly c. IRresponsible d. REuse
89. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
a.dangerOUS b. sociABLE c. im PROBable d. UNSafe
90. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
a.MISbehave b. aggreSSIVE c. COMfortable d. INsecure
91. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
a.REliable b.indepenDENT c. talkaTIVE d. ilLEGAL
92. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
a.ambiTIOUS b.INcorrect c.suPERlative d.unbelievABLE
93. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
a.accountABLE b. imPOSSible c. UNload d. competiTIVE

Question Intonation

	Intonation(in the end)	example	94. Do you like pop music? a. rising b. falling c. none
1. In wh-questions	falling intonation	↘ Where do you live?	95. The movie was great, wasn't it? a. rising b. falling c. rising and falling d. none
2. In Yes / No questions	rising intonation	↗ Have you got a pen?	96. Would you like to walk or to take the bus? a. rising b. falling c. rising and falling d. none
3 Question tags	Falling and rising	(↘↗) You're French, aren't you?	
4 In questions that offer choices,	Rise on the first choice(s) Fall on the last choice	↗ ↘ Do you prefer reading poetry or prose?	

4- Everyday English:

Giving advice	إعطاء نصيحة	If I were you/ You'd better/ Try to/ You should/ It is a good idea	لو كنت مكانك \ من الأفضل \ حاول ان عليك أن \ انها فكرة جيدة
Accepting advice	قبول النصيحة	Of course/ OK I can do that/ Yes, you're right / That's true.	بالطبع \ حسنا استطيع فعل ذلك \ نعم، انت على حق \ ذلك صحيح
Hesitation uncertainty	التردد	Maybe / might/perhaps/ I'm not sure / I can't decide yet/ I haven't made up my mind yet / I don't know	ربما \ ربما \ ربما \ لست متأكد \ لا استطيع ان اقرر \ لم أحسم قراري حتى الان \ لا أعرف
Congratulating	تقديم التهاني	Congratulations! / We are proud of you. You deserve this honor/ Very well done!	تهانينا \ نحن فخورين بك \ انت تستحق هذا الشرف \ احسنت صنعا
Sympathy	التعاطف	I'm sorry about what happened/ You mustn't let this depress you/ I'm sure this won't happen again\ I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.	انا أسف لما حدث لك \ لا يجب ان تدع ذلك يحبطك \ انا متأكد ان ذلك لن يتكرر \ ليس لدي أدنى شك انك ستفعل ذلك بشكل أفضل المرة المقبلة
Complaints Apologies	تقديم الشكوى والاعتذار	I have a complaint / It's very inconvenient. That isn't an excuse/ I am sorry/ I assure you it won't happen again / forgive me / Accept my excuse	لدي شكوى \ غير ملائم \ ذلك ليس عذر \ انا أسف أؤكد لك ان ذلك لن يتكرر \ سامحني \ تقبل عذري
Modesty	التواضع	Nothing to do with me/ nothing at all/ You're embarrassing me/ That's very kind of you / You're exaggerating/ I don't deserve the credit/ I played a small part in that thing	لم افعل شيء ابدأ \ لم يكن شيء ابدأ \ انت تخرجني \ هذا لطف كبير منك \ انت تباليغ \ لا استحق كل هذا المديح \ لعبت دور صغير في هذا الشيء
On the phone	على الهاتف	I'd like to speak to/ May I ask who's calling, can I take a message/ hold on / I will put you through/ Could you ask her to ring me back/Can I have extension?/ wait a moment /	أود ان اتحدث الي \ هل يمكن ان اعرف من المتصل \ هل يمكن ان اخذ رسالة \ انتظر \ سوف احول المكالمة \ يمكن ان تعاود الاتصال بي \ هل يمكن ان اتصل بالرقم \ انتظر لحظة \
Asking for help	طلب او تقديم المساعدة	I need your help urgently / can - could you help me? / Do you think you could possibly help me/ Can I ...? / Shall I.....?/ Would you like? / Do you want me to.....?/ I'd be glad to help.....	احتاج مساعدتك بشدة \ أيمكنك مساعدتي \ هل تعتقد انه بالإمكان ان تساعدني \ هل يمكنك \ هل ترغب \ هل تريد مني \ سأكون مسرور
Accepting offers Declining offers	قبول ورفض العروض	I'd love to/ If you wouldn't mind/ Thank you. That would be great/ It's OK. I can do it myself/ Don't worry. I'll do it/ No, thank you	أود ذلك \ ان لم يكن لديك مانع \ شكرا لك \ ذلك سيكون رائعا \ حسنا استطيع فعل ذلك بمفردي \ لا تقلق سأقوم بذلك \ لا شكرا
Expressing Surprise	مفاجأة	You're kidding /.Do you seriously expect me to believe that? / I'll believe that when I see it I'll take word for it/ You're going to do WHAT??/ Amazing/ incredible/ Are you serious?	عم تمزح \ هل تتوقع مني حقا ان اصدق ذلك \ سوف اصدق ذلك عندما أرى بعيني \ سأخذ وعدا \ سوف تفعل ماذا \ مدهل \ مدهل \ هل انت جاد
Being tactful	اللباقة	I'd go for black instead if I were you/ I've seen better performances/ I think darker colors suit you better/ I've seen better designs It was sort of interesting at times Unfortunately/ Honestly/ Frankly	سأختار الأسود لو كنت مكانك \ لقد رأيت اداء افضل \ اعتقد ان الألوان الغامقة تناسبك اكثر \ لقد رأيت تصاميم افضل \ كان نوعا ما ممتعا في بعض الأحيان \ اسوء الحظ \ بكل صدق \ بصراحة

permission	الأذن \ السماح	May I / Can I / Would you mind Do you think I could/ Is it ok if I/ sure/ of course/ help yourself/ No problem/ It's OK Sorry,/ I'm afraid that's not possible	هل يمكن \ هل يمكن \ هل تمنع \ هل تعتقد انه بإمكاني \ هل من الجيد اذا \ لك الحرية \ ما في مشكلة \ حسنا \ اسف \ انا اخشى ان ذلك ليس ممكناً
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Giving advice

1. Which sentence refers to **giving advice**:

- a. May I go with you? b. Maybe you are right.
c. If I were you I would go. d. We are proud of you.

2. Which sentence refers to **accepting the advice completely**:

- a. You should study harder. b. Well, you see I am a bit busy.
c. I' sure this won't happen again. d. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.

3. Which sentence refers to **hesitation**:

- a. Instead of taking a taxi, you can walk. b. OK. I can do that.
c. I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now. d. You mustn't let this depress you.

Congratulating

4. Your school team has won the final in a football competition in your area.

- a. Congratulations. b. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.
c. I'm sure this won't happen again. d. I'm sorry about what happened.

5. You are in hospital visiting a friend who has broken his leg.

- a. Congratulations. b. I'm sorry about what happened.
c. You really deserve this honour. d. Very well done! Keep it up.

6. Your little brother has got low marks in the exam.

- a. Congratulations. b. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.
c. You really deserve this honour. d. Very well done! Keep it up.

7. Your father has got a new promotion at work.

- a. You really deserve this honour. b. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.
c. I'm sorry about what happened. d. You mustn't let this depress you.

Hesitation/ uncertainty

8. Your friend asks you to join his football team. You d' like to but you aren't sure about your father's opinion.

Choose the best answer which expresses **hesitation / uncertainty**.

- a. Oh, I don't know whether I could. b. I'm sorry about what happened.
c. You really deserve this honour. d. Of course! I should have thought about that.

9. Your friends are going on a journey to Aleppo and want you to join them. But it's your sister's birthday at the same time. Choose the best answer which expresses **hesitation / uncertainty**.

- a. I'm awfully sorry about it. b. I' m sorry about what happened.
c. You really deserve this honour. d. I'm not sure about that.

10. Your family are having dinner at a restaurant but you have an exam next week.

Choose the best answer which expresses **hesitation / uncertainty**.

- a. You really deserve this honour. b. Of course! I should have thought about that.
c. I 'll have to think about that. d. I' m sorry about what happened.

11. Do you think that students will study at home in the future instead of going to school?

Choose the best answer which expresses **uncertainty**.

- a. If I were you, I would believe it. b. I' sorry about what happened.
c. It might work. d. Of course! I should have thought about that.

Modesty

12. Mr. Khaled. After such a certificate, you must feel on top of the world.
- a. Oh, it was nothing really, nothing at all. b. I'm sorry about what happened.
c. Ok. I can do that. d. I'm sure this won't happen again.
13. I can honestly say that it was a great job what you've done so far.
- a. I'm sorry about what happened. b. That's very kind of you.
c. Perhaps I can. d. I'll have to think about that again.
14. We really appreciate your efforts in the charity.
- a. Perhaps I can. b. I'm sorry about what happened.
c. You're embarrassing me. d. I don't know whether I could.
15. I hear that you've planned the whole project. Tell us about that.
- a. I'm sorry about what happened. b. Perhaps I can.
c. Ok. I can do that. d. Oh, you're exaggerating. I only played a small part in the whole thing.

Asking for help

16. Mr. Bshara: I'm sorry to trouble you at this early hour but
- A. I need your help urgently. B. I can do that
C. I am so happy. D. congratulation
17. rush us to a nearby hospital?
- a. Could you b. I am happy to hear that
c. Ok. I can do that. d. I'm sure this won't happen again.
18. Waiter: some more tea? John: Oh, thank you very much. I'd love some.
- A. I am proud of you B. Would you like
C. If you wouldn't mind. D. I'd be glad to help
19. Waiter: Would you like it with milk or lemon? John: Milk, please. Not too much. Waiter: Sugar?
John: No sugar. I'm trying to lose weight.
- A. No thank you B. Would you like
C. If you wouldn't mind. D. I'd be glad to help
20. Waiter: Would you care for a ginger biscuit?
John:, but I'd like another piece of Angel cake, if I may.
- A. Would you like B. Not just at the moment, thank you
C. If you wouldn't mind. D. I'd be glad to help
- Waiter: Certainly. Please help yourself. John: That's kind of you. Waiter: Not at all.

Expressing Surprise

21. A friend tells you she's going to have her hair dyed orange. Express surprise
- a. I'll believe that when I see it. b. I'm sorry about what happened.
c. Ok. I can do that. d. I'm sure this won't happen again.
22. Your partner is late for your date as usual, but promises to be on time next time. Express surprise
- a. I'm sure this won't happen again. b. I'm sorry about what happened.
c. Ok. I can do that. d. Do you seriously expect me to believe that?
23. A taxi driver tells you that you have to pay double fare. Express surprise
- a. Would you like b. Not just at the moment, thank you
c. you're kidding! d. I'd be glad to help
24. someone tells you that their dog can sing pop songs Express surprise.
- a. Not just at the moment, thank you b. I'd be glad to help
c. Do you seriously expect me to believe that? d. Would you like

6. That is the village whose my grandparents live in.
A B C D
7. If I am you, I would go with them.
A B C D
8. I was worried to the cold in Canada.
A B C D
9. In the future, India will be a largest economy in the world.
A B C D
10. Where does she usually stays when she goes to Homs?
A B C D
11. The electric light bulb were invented by Thomas Edison.
A B C D
12. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him breath.
A B C D
13. Sometimes, you make an mistake and can't find a way to fix it.
A B C D
14. I told you about the woman which lost her bag.
A B C D
15. sami and Rosa are close friends.
A B C D
16. The accident have not caused any permanent damage.
A B C D
17. What time did you woke up ?
A B C D
18. My boss offered me a promotion, although I took it.
A B C D
19. How are you geting on, Simon?
A B C D
20. The man is enjoying his time with his sun .
A B C D
21. Reem has being studying for three hours.
A B C D
27. He had been speaking for a hour before his mother came back.
A B C D
28. Nowadays a lot of poets inherited there ideas from old poetry.
A B C D
29. John Keats is considered one off the early romantic poets.
A B C D
30. John Keats' influence can be see in the poetry of Alfred Lord.
A B C D
31. The streets was a furnace. I can't walk anymore.
A B C D
32. The bill who you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.
a b c d
33. This is a longest river in the world .
A b c d
34. I have been sit here all afternoon, but I haven't noticed it until now.
a b c d
35. If the policeman has seen the thief, he would have arrested him.
A B C D
36. Every country have a large number of tax collectors.
A B C D
37. Laila is angry to her little brother.
A B C D
38. Both my brother and my friend is here.
A B C D
39. Nor my mother and my sister are here.
A B C D
40. The parents were proud for their child's achievement.
A B C D
41. He invited her to the party, but she gives him a pumpkin.
A B C D
42. This is the village in where my grand father lives.
A B C D
43. Never I have heard such a lovely story
A B C D
44. Ali said that he is working in a big company.
A B C D
45. Did you see who was the burglar .
A B C D

B- Rewrite the following passage after correcting the FOUR mistakes in it.

1. I think human rights only became a issue after World War II. That's when the United Nations issued thier Universal Declaration on human rights. When I look at the world today, it seemed not many people have read this. I doubt if most people know it exists. I think goverment leaders should know about this.

2. I can't believe it's the twenty-first century and human rights is still an issue in pretty much all of the world's countries. the most powerful countries even attack each another for abusing human rights. I hope one day that all human rights are respect. That will be paradise.

3. the nationality law don't give Syrians the right to unilaterally abandon their Syrian nationality. Syrians have the right to pride theirselves on being good citizens in a nation of ancient civilizations that helped to built and enrich human culture. They have had a vital role in developing human civilization.

4. Salma lives with hers family in the countryside. She go to her work by bus every day, her father is an doctor in a big hosbital in Damascus.

ملاحظة : في الامتحان غالباً يأتي سؤال تحديد الخطأ أو تصحيح الخطأ وفي حال لم يأتي يكون السؤال أعد ترتيب الجمل في الحوار التالي:

-Rearrange (reorder) the sentences and write a meaningful a paragraph:

The receptionist called me the next day to ask me about the bill. After we checked out from the hotel, we forgot to pay the bill. Last week, we stayed in a hotel in Aleppo for three days. I told her I was sorry and promised to pay the bill as soon as possible.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Composition

(1). Write a composition in which you describe the job you want after graduation.

What kind of challenges do you expect to face in your future career? S.B / Page (18)

After I finish my education, I would like to be a heart surgeon. This job requires me to adapt to different situations and meet different people. Also, it is a hard job which needs staying for long hours in hospitals. This job will allow me to look for new treatments. In addition, it creates an atmosphere of cooperation and teamwork. I'll always try to do my best to help people to enjoy life with healthy hearts. Finally, I hope I will be able to achieve my dream one day.

1. اكتب موضوعاً تصف فيه العمل الذي تريده بعد التخرج. ما نوع التحديات التي تتوقع انك ستواجهها في مهنتك المستقبلية. بعد أن أنهى دراستي، أود أن أكون جراح قلب. هذه الوظيفة تتطلب مني التكيّف مع المواقف المختلفة والتعرف على أشخاص مختلفين. أيضاً، انه عمل صعب والذي يتطلب البقاء لساعات طويلة في المستشفيات. سيسمح لي هذا العمل بالبحث عن علاجات جديدة. بالإضافة، هذه الوظيفة تخلق جواً من التعاون والعمل الجماعي. سأحاول دائماً أن أبذل قصارى جهدي لمساعدة الأشخاص للاستمتاع بالحياة بقلوب سليمة. أخيراً، أمل أن أتمكن من تحقيق حلمي في يوم من الأيام.

(2). Life is about the choices and decisions we make. Write about a personal experience in which you have made an important decision that changed your life. (W.B page 12)/Unit 1

Personal experiences are important things that make us take some decisions that will change our lives. One day I was informed that my beloved aunt was hospitalized and was diagnosed with cancer. As a result, she had to be treated with chemo therapy because she was at death's door. Months passed by and she showed some signs of recovery. During my daily visits to my aunt at the hospital, I decided to carry on my study and to pass my exams. In fact, I did it and had the chance to go to the Faculty of Medicine. After many years, I became a doctor specialized in treating patients with cancer and I did my best to ease their pain.

(2). الحياة تدور حول الخيارات والقرارات التي نتخذها. اكتب عن تجربة شخصية اتخذت فيها قراراً مهماً غير حياتك. التجارب الشخصية هي أشياء مهمة تجعلنا نتخذ بعض القرارات التي ستغير حياتنا. في أحد الأيام تم إبلاغي بأن عمتي الحبيبة دخلت المستشفى وتمت علامات التعافي حالتها بالسرطان. ونتيجة لذلك، كان لا بد من أن تعالج بالعلاج الكيميائي لأنها كانت على شفا الموت. مرت أشهر وأظهرت بعض تشخيص خلال زياراتي اناتي. في الواقع، فعلت ذلك وسنحت لي الفرصة للذهاب إلى كلية الطب. بعد سنوات عديدة، اليوم عمتي في المستشفى، قررت الاستمرار في دراستي واجتياز امتح أصبحت طبيباً متخصصاً في علاج المرضى المصابين بالسرطان، وبذلت قصارى جهدي لتخفيف آلامهم.

(3). Write a composition about a personal experience in which you failed but then you could achieve your target. S.B / Page (26)

Include the following:

- **Name the problem** **steps you follow to help you** **Getting help from others** **Advice to people of your age**
One day, while I was attending an English conversation course, I was asked by my teacher to give a presentation on the problem of pollution by using a program called Power Point. In fact, I did not have any experience using this program. So, I had to ask one of my friends for some help. My friend provided me with everything I needed and taught me how to use it. After that, I made many tries until I mastered the program. When the day came, I gave a great presentation and gained my teacher's respect and I became a motivator for my classmates. In the end, I advise people of my own age not to give up until their goals are achieved.

(3) اكتب موضوعاً عن تجربة شخصية والتي فشلت فيها ولكن بعدها استطعت أن تحقق هدفك. في أحد الأيام، بينما كنت أحضر دورة محادثة في اللغة الانكليزية، طلب مني استاذي أن أقدم عرضاً عن مشكلة التلوث مستخدماً برنامج يدعى "بور بوينت". في الحقيقة، لم يكن لدي أي خبرة باستخدام هذا البرنامج. لذا، كان علي أن أطلب مساعدة من أحد أصدقائي. صديقي زودني بكل شيء كنت بحاجة اليه وعلمني كيف استخدمه. بعد ذلك، قمت بعدة محاولات حتى أتقنت العمل على البرنامج. عندما جاء اليوم، قدمت عرضة رائعة وكسبت احترام استاذي وأصبحت محاضرة / مصدر الهام لزملائي في الصف. في النهاية، أنصح الناس من عمري أن لا يستسلموا حتى يحققوا أهدافهم.

(4). Write an essay about someone who has influenced you to be the best version. (W.B / page 20)

My uncle is my role model in life because he has always been the main cause of increasing my self-trust. When I was a fresh student at university, I was afraid of failing to deal with people and not to be able to pass my exams. As a result, my uncle told me a piece of advice saying that, "the only thing that makes you unable to achieve your goal is the fear of failure." Thus, I learned that to avoid failure, I had to face obstacles by not giving up and trying repeatedly until I achieve my goal. After a while, I could deal well with people and pass my exams. In fact, I became a strong confident person due the presence of my uncle in my life.

4. اكتب مقالا عن شخص أثر فيك لتكون أفضل نسخة. عمي هو قدوتي في الحياة لأنه لطالما كان السبب الرئيسي الذي زاد من ثقتي بنفسي. عندما كنت طالبا في السنة الأولى في الجامعة، كنت أخشى الفشل في هدفك التعامل مع الناس وعدم القدرة على اجتياز امتحاناتي. ونتيجة لذلك، قدم عمي لي نصيحة قائلا "إن الشيء الوحيد الذي يجعلك غير قادر على تحقيق هو الخوف من الفشل".

وهكذا تعلمت أنه لتجنب الفشل، كان علي أن أواجه العقبات بعدم الاستسلام والمحاولة مرارا وتكرارا حتى أحقق هدفي. بعد فترة من الزمن، كان بإمكانني التعامل مع الناس بشكل جيد واجتزت امتحاناتي. في الحقيقة، أصبحت شخصا واثقا قويا بسبب وجود عمي في حياتي.

5- Write a composition about the health care in Syria nowadays. (S.B / P. (38)

In Syria, the status of the health care is fairly good. People can get medical services almost for free. Moreover, hospitals in both public and private sectors have the best doctors. However, the situation of health care has declined because of many factors. On top of the list, the lack of hospitals which have been destroyed during the war and the doctors who have left abroad. Regardless of all these factors, the Syrian government is trying its best to provide the Syrian people with the necessary medical services they need.

5. اكتب موضوعا عن الرعاية الصحية في سوريا في الوقت الحاضر. في سوريا، وضع الرعاية الصحية نوعا ما جيد. الناس يستطيعون الحصول على الخدمات الطبية مجانا تقريبا. وعلاوة على ذلك، المستشفيات في كل من القطاع العام والخاص لديها أفضل الأطباء. على أية حال، تدهورت حالة الرعاية الصحية بسبب العديد من العوامل. وعلى رأس القائمة، نقص المستشفيات التي دمرت خلال الحرب. والأطباء الذين غادروا الى الخارج. بغض النظر عن كل هذه العوامل، تبذل الحكومة السورية قصارى جهدها لتزويد الشعب السوري بالخدمات الطبية اللازمة التي يحتاجها.

6- Write an essay about one of the recent medical inventions that has a great impact on medicine nowadays.

The answers of these questions can help you.

1. What is the name of the medical invention?
2. When was it invented?
3. Who was it invented by?
4. What are the advantages of such an invention?
5. Is it available in all hospitals or clinics?
6. Show your opinion of the invention.

Over the years, technology has played an important role in developing the medical science. For example, Organ Transplant is an invention which has improved the health of patients. The heart is the most important organ in our body. The first artificial heart was invented by Robert Jarvik in 1982. His invention has changed the lives of many people. In fact, this invention has evolved over the decades saving the lives of many people. Today, the artificial heart transplant operations are available in many hospitals around the world.

6. اكتب مقال عن أحد الاختراعات الطبية الحديثة التي لها تأثير كبير على الطب في الوقت الحاضر. على مر السنين، لعبت التكنولوجيا دورا هاما في تطوير العلوم الطبية. على سبيل المثال، زرع الأعضاء هو اختراع أدى إلى تحسين صحة المرضى. القلب هو الجهاز الأكثر أهمية في الجسم. اخترع روبرت جارفيك أول قلب اصطناعي في عام 1982. وقد غير اختراعه حياة العديد من الناس. في الواقع، هذا الاختراع قد تطور على مر العقود منذ أن أرواح الكثير من الناس. اليوم، عمليات زرع القلب الصناعي متوفرة في الكثير من المشافي حول العالم.

7). Engineering has played a vital part in people's lives today. It has become a must for improving our life. Write an article about the role of engineering in the modern world? S.B / Page (48)

Engineering has played a vital role in improving our life. In transportation, there have been some great inventions like electric trains that save time and shorten distances. Also, they keep the air clean and decrease accidents. In medicine, because of the improvements in medical devices, doctors are able to do surgeries faster and safer which results in the quick recovery to patients. In fact, engineering is the keystone for all the developments that make our life easier and more comfortable.

7. لعبت الهندسة دورا حيويا في حياة الناس اليوم. لقد أصبح أمرا لا بد منه لتحسين حياتنا. كتابة مقال عن دور الهندسة في العالم الحديث؟ لعبت الهندسة دورا حيويا في تحسين حياتنا. في مجال النقل، كان هناك بعض الاختراعات العظيمة مثل القطارات الكهربائية التي توفر الوقت وتختصر المسافات. أيضا، فإنها تبقي الهواء نظيف وتقلل من الحوادث. في الطب، بسبب التطورات في الأجهزة الطبية، الأطباء قادرون على القيام بعمليات جراحية أسرع وأكثر أمانا مما يؤدي إلى الشفاء العاجل للمرضى. في الواقع، الهندسة هي حجر الأساس لجميع التطورات التي تجعل حياتنا أسهل وأكثر راحة.

8. Write a description of a recent engineering project. (W.B / page 38) Include the following:

- name the project
- Place and time of performance
- Advantages and disadvantages
- Opinion

The Laerdal Tunnel in the longest tunnel in the world. It is located in Norway and it is 24.5 km long. The construction started in 1995 and the tunnel opened in 2000. The tunnel has special lighting similar to a sunrise so that drivers can stay awake. Also, it is divided into four sections with "halls" between them. These halls are helpful in case there is an accident on the road ahead; drivers can turn round in the halls and return the way they came. In fact, tunnels make car journeys shorter, faster and safer.

8. اكتب وصفا لمشروع هندسي حديث. نفق لاردال هو أطول نفق في العالم ويقع في النرويج، وهو بطول 24,5 كم. تم البدء في بناءه في عام 1995 وافتتح النفق في عام 2000. / يحتوي النفق على إضاءة خاصة مشابهة لشرق الشمس حتى يتمكن السائقون من البقاء مستيقظين. كما أنه مقسم إلى أربعة أقسام فيها "ساحات" / "دورات" بينهما. هذه "الساحات" / "الدورات" مفيدة في حالة وقوع حادث على الطريق في الأمام، يمكن للسائقين الدوران في "الساحات" / "الدورات" والعودة بالطريقة التي أتوا بها. في الواقع، الأنفاق تجعل الرحلات بالسيارة أقصر وأسرع وأكثر أمانا.

9. Give some pieces of advice for people who are going to start a new job. W.B /page 41

To start a new job well is something good for you and your employer. First, try to arrive early at work. Arriving early at work always gives a good idea about you. Second, try to work hard because employers like workers who do their best and show good talents. Finally, prepare your duties daily and ask your workmates about things you don't know and don't be shy to learn. If you follow these tips, you will start your job well.

9. قدم بعض النصائح للناس الذين سيبدءون عملا جديدا. أن تبدأ عملاً جديداً بشكل جيد هو شيء جيد لك ولصاحب العمل. أولاً، حاول أن تصل باكراً إلى العمل. الوصول باكراً للعمل يعطي دائماً فكرة جيدة عنك.

ثانيا حاول أن تعمل بجد لأن أصحاب العمل يحبون العمال الذين يقدمون أفضل ما لديهم ويظهرون مهارات جيدة. أخيراً، جهّز واجباتك اليومية بشكل يومي واسأل زملائك في العمل عن الأشياء التي لا تعرفها ولا تخجل من أن تتعلم. إذا اتبعت هذه النصائح سوف تبدأ عمك بشكل جيد.

10. write a composition about a person's rights and duties in society. S.B / Page (60)

Rights and duties play an important part in the development of a nation. Rights, on one hand, give a person a chance to be a part of the development process, by providing education, guaranteeing protection under the law and participating in an election. On the other hand, duties make a person obliged to play a part in development. For example, as a responsible citizen, we have the duty of protecting the public properties, paying taxes on time, and respecting the law in all its shapes.

8. اكتب موضوعاً عن حقوق الشخص وواجباته في المجتمع.

تؤدي الحقوق والواجبات دوراً هاماً في تنمية الأمة. فالحقوق، من ناحية، تعطي الشخص فرصة أن يكون جزءاً من عملية التنمية، بتوفير التعليم، وضمان الحماية بموجب القانون، والمشاركة في الانتخابات. ومن ناحية أخرى، فإن الواجبات تجعل الشخص ملزماً بلعب دور في التنمية. على سبيل المثال، كمواطن مسؤول، علينا واجب حماية الممتلكات العامة، ودفع الضرائب في الوقت المحدد، واحترام القانون بجميع أشكاله.

11. Write an essay about the government efforts in Syria to improve education at schools. W.B / Page (49)

Syria has made great efforts to improve education at schools. In the last four decades, schools have been built in every village, town and city. The Syrian government has made the education totally free of charge for all twelve grades and compulsory for the first nine grades. It has also allowed the private sector to participate in the education field. In addition, Syria has adapted to the online education to follow the technological advancements especially in the Higher Education.

11. اكتب مقالا عن جهود الحكومة في سوريا لتحسين التعليم في المدارس.

بذلت سوريا جهوداً كبيرة لتحسين التعليم في المدارس. في العقود الأربعة الماضية، تم بناء المدارس في كل قرية أو بلدة أو مدينة. جعلت الحكومة السورية التعليم مجانياً تماماً لجميع الصفوف الاثنتي عشرة والزامياً للصفوف التسعة الأولى. كما سمحت للقطاع الخاص بالمشاركة في مجال التعليم. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تكيفت سوريا مع التعليم عبر الإنترنت لمتابعة التطورات التكنولوجية وخاصة في التعليم العالي.

12. Write an article about students' rights and duties at school. (S. B / page 66)

Students have the right to be treated fairly and with respect. They have the right to participate fully in the school's educational program. Students have the right to have a safe, secure environment. On the other hand, students have a duty to respect their teachers as well as their classmates. They have the duty to respect property when using school facilities like the library, the computer lab, bathrooms and their classrooms. Students can be informed about their rights and duties through the school magazine and by lessons given by their teachers.

10. اكتب مقالة عن حقوق وواجبات الطلاب في المدرسة.

للطلاب الحق بأن يعاملوا بعدالة واحترام. لديهم أيضاً الحق بأن يشاركوا بالكامل ببرنامج المدرسة التربوية. للطلاب حق امتلاك البيئة الآمنة والملائمة. من جهة أخرى، عليهم واجب احترام مدرسيهم وزملائهم. كما أنه لديهم واجب احترام أدوات المدرسة عند استخدام الوسائل في المكتبة ومخبر الحاسوب والحمامات وفي صفوفهم. يمكن للطلاب ان يتعلموا عن حقوقهم وواجباتهم من خلال مجلة المدرسة أو من خلال دروس تعطي من قبل مدرسيهم.

(13)- Write a composition about environmental health. S.B / Page (75)

The environment can affect our health and wellbeing. In fact, we depend on the environment for energy and the materials needed to sustain life, such as, clean air, safe drinking water and healthy food. Therefore, we need to take care of the global environment health by limiting pollution in using solar energy and decreasing the use of fossil fuels. In addition, we must stop deforestation to lessen the bad effects of Global Warming on the environment. Finally, people should be aware of the importance of the environment to have a healthy life.

13. اكتب موضوعاً عن الصحة البيئية

يمكن أن تؤثر البيئة على صحتنا ورفاهيتنا. نحن نعتمد على البيئة للحصول على الطاقة والمواد اللازمة لاستمرار الحياة، مثل الهواء النظيف ومياه الشرب الآمنة والأطعمة الصحية. لذلك، نحتاج إلى الاهتمام بصحة البيئة العالمية بالحد من التلوث باستخدام الطاقة الشمسية والتقليل من استخدام الوقود الاحفوري. بالإضافة، يجب أن نوقف قطع الأشجار لنقلل من التأثيرات السلبية للاحتباس الحراري على البيئة. أخيراً، يتوجب على الناس أن يدركوا أهمية البيئة ليعيشوا حياة صحية.

(14)- What can help you prepare for a career as a nurse? W.B / Page (64)

The most important qualification to be a nurse is to have a degree in nursing. Also, many skills are needed in this field, such as, the ability to communicate with patients in a way which reflects your humanity and compassion. In addition, Nurses provide patients with care and educate them and their family members about health conditions, provide medications and treatments. In fact, nursing is all about the patient. It is a career that helps you save lives, brings happiness and comfort to patients and their families.

14. ما الذي يمكن أن يساعدك في التحضير لمهنة ممرضة؟

أهم مؤهل لتكون ممرضة / ممرض هو الحصول على شهادة في التمريض. كما أن هناك حاجة إلى العديد من المهارات في هذا المجال، مثل القدرة على التواصل مع المرضى بطريقة تعكس إنسانيتك وتعاطفك. إضافة إلى ذلك، توفر الممرضات الرعاية للمرضى وتثقفهم وأفراد أسرهم بشأن الحالات الصحية، وتقديم الأدوية والعلاجات. في الواقع، التمريض هو كل شيء عن المريض. إنها مهنة تساعدك على إنقاذ الأرواح، وتجلب السعادة والراحة للمرضى وأسرهم.

15. Imagine you want some pieces of advice from an online forum. Choose a medical problem. Then write a message to the doctor in the forum.

Dear doctor,

I have a medical problem and hope that you can help me. I suffer from the problem of increasing blood pressure. It makes my life very difficult. I always feel dizzy, have blurry vision and get tired very fast. Although I take my medicines regularly, walk every morning for an hour and reduce taking salt and sugar, I fell tired and exhausted.

So, I want your advice and some help to get rid of this problem.

Thanks a lot.

16. تخيل أنك تريد بعض نصائح من منتدى الشبكة. اختر مشكلة طبية ثم اكتب رسالة الى الطبيب في المنتدى.

عزيزي الطبيب،

لدي مشكلة طبية وأتمنى أنك تستطيع مساعدتي . أنا اعاني من مشكلة ارتفاع في ضغط الدم . هذه المشكلة تجعل حياتي صعبة جدا . أنا دائما اشعر بالدوار، ولدي رؤية مشوشة و أتعب بسرعة. على الرغم من انني اتناول دوائي بشكل منتظم، امشي كل صباح لمدة ساعة و اقلل من تناول الملح والسكر الا انني اشعر بالتعب و الارهاق. لذلك اريد نصيحتك وبعض المساعدة لأتخلص من هذه المشكلة .

16. Write a paragraph about the effects of the food on our brains and bodies. (W.B/ P. (70)

Food plays an important role in our physical and mental health because it provides us with energy we need to work very well. On one hand, we should eat fresh vegetables, fruit, meat and fish because they help us making our bodies stronger and our brains active and alert. On the other hand, we should reduce eating unhealthy food like Pizza and cakes that cause serious problems such as heart diseases and overweight. Healthy food makes us fit and improves memory, learning and mood. Finally, to live a healthy life, we should follow right healthy diet.

16. اكتب موضوعا حول تأثيرات الطعام على أدمغتنا وأجسادنا.

يلعب الطعام دور هام في صحتنا العقلية والجسدية لأن الطعام يزودنا بالطاقة اللازمة للعمل بشكل جيد. من ناحية، يجب علينا ان نأكل الخضار الطازج، الفاكهة، اللحم و السمك لأنها تساعدنا بجعل أجسادنا أقوى و أدمغتنا نشطة و متيقظة. من ناحية أخرى، يجب علينا ان نقلل من أكل الأطعمة الغير صحية مثل البيتزا و الكعك التي تسبب مشاكل خطيرة مثل المشاكل القلبية وزيادة الوزن. الأطعمة الصحية تجعلنا رشيقيين وتحسن الذاكرة العلم و المزاج . أخيرا، لنعيش حياة صحية، يجب علينا ان نظام غذائي صحيح.

17. Write an essay about the women's role in the Syrian society.

- family - achievements and contributions - female figures from the Syrian society

Syrian women in fact play a key role in the improvement of society. They are equal to men in rights and duties. First, they are the center of the family because they care for their children and houses and keep the family together as well as they work in all fields and have made great achievements in science, politics, technology, business and sport. For example, Gadah Shouaa won the first and only Olympic gold medal for Syria. Another examples of Syrian women are Ghadah Asmman, Kolet Khorri and many others. In the end, women in Syria are the corner-stone of development.

17. اكتب مقال عن دور المرأة في المجتمع السوري.

الامرأة السورية في الواقع تلعب دور هام في تطوير المجتمع. وهم مساويين للرجال في الحقوق والواجبات. أولا، هم مركز العائلة لأنهم يعتنون بأطفالهم و منازلهم ويحافظون على ترابط العائلة بالإضافة انهم يعملون في كل المجالات ويقومون بإنجازات عظيمة في العلم، السياسة، التكنولوجيا، التجارة والرياضة. على سبيل المثال، ربحت عادة شعاع الميدالية الذهبية الأولى والوحيدة الأولمبية لسوريا. وهناك امثلة أخرى للنساء السوريات مثل عادة السمان وكوليت خوري والعديد من الاخرين. في النهاية، المرأة في سوريا هي حجر الأساس للتنمية.

(18). Write about what it takes to be a good citizen in your community. (S.B / P. (98).

Your article should include rights and duties of a citizen in your community.

Duties and rights go hand in hand with each other. A person's rights are protected by the government.

For example, the right to vote, the right to public services, the right to a fair trial and the right to government.

On the other hand, duties are the responsibility of society. In fact, social organizations and schools should educate people about their duties towards each other, towards the government and towards their nation. In my opinion, all citizens must be given their rights fairly and they should be well educated about their duties. This is the core of good citizenship.

(١٨) اكتب عما يلزم لتكون مواطنا صالحا في مجتمعك يجب أن تتضمن مقالتك حقوق وواجبات المواطن في مجتمعك.

تسير الواجبات والحقوق جنبا إلى جنب. تحمي الحكومة حقوق الإنسان . على سبيل المثال، الحق في التصويت، والحق في الخدمات العامة، والحق في محاكمة عادلة، والحق في الخدمات الحكومية. من ناحية أخرى، الواجبات هي مسؤولية المجتمع. في الواقع، يجب على المنظمات الاجتماعية والمدارس تعليم الناس حول واجباتهم تجاه بعضهم البعض وتجاه الحكومة وتجاه أمتهم. في رأيي، يجب إعطاء جميع المواطنين حقوقهم بشكل عادل ويجب أن تتقيد الناس يكونوا على دراية جيدة بواجباتهم. هذا هو جوهر المواطنة الصالحة.

(19). Write about "The importance of law in people's lives". (W.B /P. (79)

Law is an essential element in every society because it serves as a guideline for citizens. Law keeps the society running and without law, there would be chaos and many crimes would be committed. The law is important because a modern society is a result of a strong legal system. On the other hand, law is enforced by the state because the goal of law is to bring order in the society so the members can progress and develop with security regarding the future.

(١٩) . اكتب موضوع عن "أهمية القانون في حياة الناس.

القانون عنصر أساسي في كل مجتمع لأنه بمثابة دليل للمواطنين. القانون يحافظ على عمل المجتمع وبدون قانون ستكون هناك فوضى وسترتكب العديد من الجرائم القانون مهم لأن المجتمع الحديث هو نتيجة لنظام قانوني قوي. من ناحية أخرى، يتم فرض القانون من قبل الدولة لأن هدف القانون هو تحقيق النظام في المجتمع حتى يتمكن الأعضاء من التقدم والتطور بأمان فيما يتعلق بالمستقبل.

20. Many people visit your country, but they don't know a lot about it.

Write an article to help them be culturally aware of your country. (Activity P. 87)

Syria is home of the oldest civilizations in the world with a rich artistic and cultural heritage. Family, education religion are the most important aspects of the Syrian society. Damascus , the capital and the oldest city in the world, is known for its oldest places and its good people. In relation to food, there are varied and rich dishes that Syrian people make like "Kibbah" and "tabbouleh" and many others. In addition, Syrians are famous for its musicians and singers who perform beautiful music in the whole world. This music touches the heart and emotions of its listeners. Finally, Syria has a lot of cultural aspects that make many people visit it.

٢٠ - كثير من الناس يزورون بلدك، لكنهم لا يعرفون الكثير عن ذلك. اكتب مقالا لمساعدتهم على أن يكونوا على دراية ثقافية ببلدك. سوريا هي موطن الحضارات القديمة في العالم لامتلاكها اراث ثقافي وفني. العائلة ، التعليم و الدين هي من أهم جوانب المجتمع السوري. دمشق العاصمة و المدينة الأقدم في العالم معروفة بأماكنها القديمة و أناسها الطيبون. بما يتعلق بالطعام ، هناك اطباق متنوعة و غنية يصنعها السوريون مثل الكبة و التبولة و غيرها الكثير. بالإضافة الى ذلك السويون مشهورين بملحنيتها و مطربيتها في العالم. وهذه الموسيقى تلامس القلب و المشاعر بالنسبة لسامعيها. أخيرا سوريا تمتلك الكثير من الجوانب الثقافية التي تجعل الجميع يزوروا.

21-Write a composition about different uses of artificial intelligence in our modern life.

(Mention at least three uses). (S.B / page (117).

Artificial Intelligence is the ability of a machine to do the tasks that are usually done by humans. For example, artificial intelligence is used in Robotic Surgeries where surgeons can perform very complex steps with more flexibility and control than it is possible with traditional surgeries. Another example is the fully autonomous cars which can completely control the car and make all decisions. Finally, language translation software is based on artificial intelligence to provide and improve translation. These are examples about the use of artificial intelligence in our modern life.

٢١ - اكتب موضوعا عن الاستخدامات المختلفة للذكاء الاصطناعي في حياتنا الحديثة • و (أذكر ثلاث استخدامات على الأقل).

الذكاء الاصطناعي هو قدرة الآلة على القيام بالمهام التي عادة ما يقوم بها البشر. على سبيل المثال ، يتم استخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي في العمليات الجراحية الروبوتية حيث يمكن للجراحين إجراء خطوات معقدة للغاية بمزيد من المرونة و التحكم أكثر مما هو ممكن في العمليات الجراحية التقليدية. مثال آخر هو السيارات ذاتية القيادة التي يمكنها التحكم بشكل كامل في السيارة و اتخاذ جميع القرارات. أخيرا، يعتمد برنامج ترجمة اللغة على الذكاء الاصطناعي لتوفير الترجمة و تحسينها. هذه أمثلة على استخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي في حياتنا الحديثة .

22. Write a composition about the role of robots to enhance human healthcare as you imagine in the future.(page (95)

Medical robots will surely make a difference in every field of medicine. For example, medical robots will be used to do the tasks doctors and nurses usually avoid. Moreover, surgical robots will be able to carry out more advanced operations that are not thought to be possible nowadays such as eye surgeries, which need a lot of caution. Finally, medical robots will be able to interact with patients and check on their living conditions just like humans. These are some roles robots will have in the very near future.

٢٢ - اكتب موضوعاً عن دور الروبوتات في تعزيز الرعاية الصحية للإنسان كما تتخيل في مستقبل.

من المؤكد أن الروبوتات الطبية ستحدث فرق في كل مجال من مجالات الطب. على سبيل المثال، سيتم استخدام الروبوتات الطبية للقيام بالمهام التي يتجنبها الأطباء و الممرضات عادة. علاوة على ذلك، ستكون الروبوتات الجراحية قادرة على إجراء المزيد من العمليات المتقدمة التي لا يعتقد أنها ممكنة في الوقت الحاضر مثل جراحات العيون، والتي تحتاج الكثير من الحذر. أخيرا، ستكون الروبوتات الطبية قادرة على التفاعل مع المرضى و التحقق من ظروفهم المعيشية تماما مثل البشر. هذه بعض الأدوار التي ستلعبها الروبوتات في المستقبل القريب جدا.

(23)-Read this statement about using the internet in learning, "The Internet could be a very positive step towards education, organization and participation in a meaningful society."

Write an article about this topic (S.B /page (125)

The internet is the world's most popular network which connects people together. In fact, the internet could be a very positive step towards education. We can use social media platforms to create and publish stories for the sake of our study. Being online allows students to discuss questions about their study by posting on their Facebook pages. Moreover, the internet is the fastest and easiest source of academic information the thing which saves a lot of time and efforts. In fact, the internet has changed our world in ways we have yet to imagine.

(٢٣) - اقرأ هذا البيان حول استخدام الإنترنت في التعلم ، " يمكن أن يكون الإنترنت خطوة إيجابية للغاية نحو التعليم والتنظيم والمشاركة في مجتمع هادف".

الإنترنت هي الشبكة الأكثر شهرة في العالم والتي تربط الناس ببعضهم البعض. في الواقع، يمكن أن يكون الإنترنت خطوة إيجابية للغاية نحو التعليم. يمكننا استخدام منصات التواصل الاجتماعي لإنشاء و نشر القصص التي نستفيد منها من أجل دراستنا. يتيح الاتصال بالإنترنت للطلاب مناقشة الأسئلة المتعلقة بدراساتهم من خلال النشر على صفحاتهم على الفيس بوك. علاوة على ذلك، فإن الإنترنت هو المصدر الأسرع و الأسهل للمعلومات الأكاديمية الأمر الذي يوفر الكثير من الوقت و الجهد. في الواقع، لقد غير الإنترنت عالمنا بطرق لم نتخيلها بعد.

(24)- Write about the arguments for or against e-learning at school. (W. B/ page (103)

Some people think that e-learning is a positive thing because it saves a lot of time and efforts. On the other hand, the other group thinks that e-learning leads to laziness and loss of self-improvement. In fact, the first group thinks that e-learning enhances interactivity between teachers and students in different parts of the world. Others say that e-learning requires a computer and access to the internet which may not be accessible for many learners. In recent years, the demand for online learning has increased greatly, and no one can deny this fact.

(٢٤) - اكتب عن الآراء التي تؤيد أو تعارض التعلم الإلكتروني في المدرسة.

يعتقد البعض أن التعلم الإلكتروني أمر إيجابي لأنه يوفر الكثير من الوقت و الجهد. من ناحية ثانية، تعتقد المجموعة الأخرى أن التعلم الإلكتروني يؤدي إلى الكسل و فقدان تحسين الذات. في الواقع، تعتقد المجموعة الأولى أن التعلم الإلكتروني يعزز التفاعل بين المعلمين و الطلاب في أجزاء مختلفة من العالم. يقول آخرون أن التعلم الإلكتروني يتطلب جهاز كمبيوتر و الوصول إلى الإنترنت الذي قد لا يكون متاحا للعديد من المتعلمين. في السنوات الأخيرة، ازداد الطلب على التعلم عبر الإنترنت بشكل كبير، ولا يمكن لأحد إنكار هذه الحقيقة.

مفتاح الحلول

<u>القواعد/Grammar</u>									
1.A	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.C	6.B	7.A	8.A	9.D	10.C
11.C	12.D	13.B	14.B	15.C	16.A	17.D	18.C	19.B	20.C
21.B	22.A	23.D	24.C	25.A	26.A	27.C	28.D	29.C	30.B
31.C	32.C	33.C	34.C	35.D	36.D	37.D	38.A	39.B	40.C
41.B	42.A	43.A	44.D	45.A	46.B	47.A	48.D	49.D	50.C
51.B	52.C	53.C	54.A	55.C	56.C	57.A	58.D	59.D	60.A
61.A	62.D	63.A	64.B	65.A	66.C	67.D	68.D	69.C	70.B
71.B	72.A	73.A	74.A	75.A	76.A	77.C	78.A	79.D	80.D
81.D	82.B	83.B	84.D	85.D	86.B	87.A	88.A	89.D	90.B
91.B	92.D	93.B	94.C	95.D	96.A	97.B	98.A	99.D	100.D
101.C	102.A	103.A	104.B	105.B	106.C	107.B	108.C	109.B	110.A
111.B	112.A	113.C	114.D	115.B	116.D	117.B	118.A	119.A	120.B
121.C	122.B	123.D	124.D	125.A	126.C	127.D	128.B	129.A	130.C
131.A	132.B	133.D	134.A	135.D	136.C	137.C	138.A	139.C	140.A
141.B	142.D	143.A	144.A	145.C	146.D	147.A	148.D	149.B	150.D
151.D	152.B	153.A	154.D	155.D	156.D	157.A	158.C	159.C	160.C
161.A	162.C	163.A	164.B	165.A	166.D	167.C	168.B	169.A	170.A
171.C	172.D	173.B	174.D	175.A	176.C	177.A	178.C	179.C	180.D
181.A	182.B	183.A	184.C	185.D	186.D	187.A	188.C	189.D	190.D
191.C	192.D	193.C	194.D	195.D	196.C	197.A	198.D	199.C	200.B
201.C	202.B	203.A	204.B	205.D	206.A	207.C	208.A	209.B	210.C
211.A	212.C	213.C	214.D	215.B	216.D	217.A	218.A	219.D	220.A
221.C	222.A	223.A	224.C	225.B	226.A	227.A	228.B	229.C	230.D
231.C	232.B	233.C	234.A	235.A	236.A	237.B	238.D	239.D	240.A
241.B	242.B	243.B	244.D	245.C	246.A	247.B	248.D	249.B	250.A
251.C	252.B	253.C	254.D	255.C	256.B	257.C	258.B	259.D	260.B
261.C	262.B	263.A	264.B	265.B	266.A	267.A	268.B		

Question making

269. When was your school opened?/ 270. When did she travelled to Paris/ 271. Who commits crimes?/
 272.how many oceans are there in the world?/ 273. Where did she come from?/ 274.why did you lose the match?
 275.why did you go to the city?/ 276. Who was the first to reach the summit of Everest?/
 277. Can you wait for days?/ 278. Does she live in Syria?/ 279. Did she live in Syria?/ 280. Do you have a car?

2.Vocabulary

1.D	2.C	3.A	4.C	5.B	6.D	7.D	8.C	9.C	10.B
11.A	12.A	13.B	14.A	15.B	16.D	17.B	18.C	19.C	20.B
21.B	22.B	23.D	24.B	25.A	26.B	27.A	28.B	29.C	30.C
31.A	32.C	33.C	34.B	35.B	36.B	37.C	38.D	39.D	40.B
41.D	42.A	43.D	44.A	45.B	46.D	47.C	48.B	49.A	50.C
51.C	52.A	53.B	54.C	55.A	56.B	57.B	58.D	59.A	60.A
61.B	62.A	63.C	64.A	65.D	66.C	67.D	68.A	69.B	70.B
71.A	72.B	73.A	74.C	75.C	76.D	77.C	78.A	79.D	80.C
81.C	82.B	83.D	84.A	85.C	86.D	87.D	88.B	89.A	90.C
91.B	92.C	93.D	94.A	95.B	96.C	97.D	98.A	99.B	100.C
101.D	102.B	103.D	104.A	105.A	106.D	107.B	108.B	109.B	110.A
111.C	112.B	113.D	114.A	115.B	116.A	117.A	118.A	119.D	120.C
121.D	122.A	123.D	124.C	125.C	126.D	127.A	128.C	129.B	130.B
131.A	132.A	133.C	134.B	135.A	136.B	137.A	138.A	139.A	140.D
141.B	142.D	143.B	144.A	145.B	146.A	147.D	148.A	149.B	150.C
151.D	152.C	153.A	154.B	155.D	156.C	157.B	158.C	159.B	160.B
161.A	162.B	163.C	164.B	165.A	166.D	167.C	168.A	169.B	170.A
171.D	172.D	173.A	174.A	175.D	176.A	177.D	178.D	179.B	180.D
181.A	182.B	183.D	184.A	185.C	186.A	187.B	188.A	189.C	190.A
191.D	192.B	193.D	194.C	195.C	196.A	197.C	198.C	199.B	200.A
201.C	202.D	203.A	204.A	205.C	206.A	207.B	208.D	209.D	210.B
211.B	212.D	213.C	214.D	215.B	216.C	217.D	218.A	219.B	

<u>3.PRONUNCIATION</u>									
1.B	2.C	3.A	4.B	5.D	6.B	7.B	8.A	9.B	10.C
11.C	12.D	13.B	14.A	15.A	16.B	17.C	18.C	19.D	20.B
21.A	22.D	23.A	24.B	25.D	26.C	27.A	28.C	29.D	30.C
31.A	32.C	33.D	34.A	35.C	36.D	37.B	38.C	39.A	40.A
41.D	42.B	43.C	44.A	45.D	46.C	47.C	48.A	49.B	50.B
51.C	52.B	53.D	54.D	55.C	56.A	57.D	58.A	59.B	60.A
61.B	62.B	63.A	64.A	65.B	66.B	67.A	68.A	69.D	70.C
71.B	72.C	73.A	74.B	75.A	76.C	77.A	78.A	79.D	80.C
81.B	82.D	83.B	84.D	85.D	86.B	87.A	88.A	89.C	90.C
91.D	92.C	93.B	94.A	95.C	96.B				
<u>4.Everyday English</u>									
1.C	2.D	3.C	4.A	5.B	6.B	7.A	8.A	9.D	10.C
11.C	12.A	13.B	14.C	15.D	16.A	17.A	18.B	19.A	20.B
21.A	22.D	23.C	24.C	25.A	26.A	27.D	28.C	29.B	30.A
31.B	32.D	33.A	34.C	35.C	36.D	37.B	38.C	39.D	40.C
41.B	42.D	43.C	44.A	45.C	46.B	47.B			
<u>5.WRITING</u>									
1.B	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.D	6.B	7.A	8.B	9.C	10.B
11.B	12.D	13.B	14.C	15.A	16.A	17.C	18.D	19.C	20.D
21.B	22.B	23.B	24.C	25.B	26.D	27.B	28.C	29.C	30.C
31.B	32.B	33.B	34.A	35.B	36.B	37.C	38.D	39.A	40.B
41.C	42.C	43.A	44.B	45.D					
<u>CORRECTING MISTAKES</u>									
1. a → an/ thier → their/seemed → seems/goverment → government.									
2. is → are/ the → The/ another → other/ respect → respected									
3. the → The/ don't → doesn't/ theirselves → themselves/ built → build									
4. hers → her/ go → goes / an → a / hospital → hospital									
<u>REARRANGING</u>									
1. Last week.....									
2. After.....									
3. The receptionist.....									
4. I told.....									

تمت بعونه تعالى

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سلسلة

التجمع التعليمي



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القناة الرئيسية: t.me/BAK111

بوت التواصل: [@BAK1117_bot](https://t.me/BAK1117_bot)