

Grade 9. First Term Full Review. Grammar, vocabulary, phrasal verbs, collocations, prepositions, pronunciation.

A. Grammar

Present simple: الحاضر البسيط to talk:

- General facts: حقائق عامة
 - It rarely rains in the desert.
 - You play chess with 32 pieces.
- Present habits: عادات بشكل عام
 - The birds return to the island every morning.
 - Marsha goes to a sports club every Thursday.

Questions: شكل السؤال (يكون جوابه نعم أو لا)

- Does he travel every year?
- Do you often visit your relatives?

Negative: شكل النفي

- They don't usually go out in the evening.
- She doesn't always drink tea.

Form: شكل الزمن

I, you, we, they + verb1
He, she, it + verb1+s

Present progressive: الحاضر المستمر to talk:

- Actions happening now: أعمال تحدث الآن
 - She's reading a newspaper upstairs now.
 - I'm busy, I'm doing my homework at the moment.
- Future plans and personal arrangements: خطط مستقبلية و ترتيبات شخصية
 - We are visiting our cousins next week.
- Temporary habits: عادات مؤقتة
 - He's eating a lot these days.
- Imperatives: في أفعال الأمر

Listen! The birds are singing.

Questions: شكل السؤال (يكون جوابه نعم أو لا)

- Are they having a good time?
- Is it raining?

Negative: شكل النفي

- He isn't (is not) studying Geography.
- They aren't (are not) working nowadays.

Form: شكل الزمن

I + am ('m) + verb+ ing / He, she, it + is ('s) + verb + ing / You, we, they + are ('re) + verb + ing

Choose the correct answer a,b,c or d to complete the sentences:

1. Every Monday, Sally her kids to football practice.			
a. is driving	b. drives	c. has driven	d. was driving
2. Usually, I as a secretary.			
a. am working	b. was working	c. have worked	d. work
3. This summer, I French at a language school.			
a. 'm studying	b. study	c. had studied	d. was studying
3. Be quiet! John			
a. sleeps	b. slept	c. is sleeping	d. had slept
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It			
a. rains	b. is raining	c. rain	d. has rained
5. She is fit because she always as an exercise.			
a. has run	b. is running	c. was running	d. runs

6. Where she usually stay when she goes to Homs?			
a. does	b. has	c. had	d. was
7. What a delicious smell? What your mother preparing for dinner?			
a. does	b. has	c. is	d. had
8. What time does he up on weekdays?			
a. waking	b. wake	c. wakes	d. woke
9. Where you live?			
a. are	b. have	c. had	d. do
10. They a new bridge nowadays.			
a. are building	b. build	c. have built	d. had built
11. She on the phone right now.			
a. talks	b. talked	c. is talking	d. was talking
12. I in the library at the moment.			
a. study	b. 'm studying	c. studied	d. have studied
13. It's good news to hear that John's health			
a. improve	b. has improving	c. is improved	d. is improving
14. Where are the children? There they are. They tennis.			
a. are playing	b. play	c. have played	d. played
15. Usually, the visually impaired person the initiative administration.			
a. contact	b. is contacting	c. contacts	d. has contacted
16. It today.			
a. freezes	b. 's freezing	c. has frozen	d. had frozen
17. The sun in the east.			
a. is rising	b. rose	c. has risen	d. rises
18. you have insurance on your house and its contents?			
a. Do	b. Are	c. Have	d. Had
19. They always me to do well in every field.			
a. have promoted	b. had promoted	c. promote	d. are promoting
20. I other kids in family in doing their homework daily.			
a. have helped	b. help	c. was helping	d. am helping
21. From space, the Earth blue.			
a. is looking	b. has looked	c. had looked	d. looks
22. We thousands of decisions a day.			
a. make	b. made	c. have made	d. had made
23. Every morning, she up early and gets ready to work.			
a. is waking	b. has woken	c. wakes	d. was waking
24. The moon around the earth.			
a. is revolving	b. revolves	c. has revolved	d. was revolving
25. I my car every day.			
a. am driving	b. was driving	c. have driven	d. drive
26. Nowadays, Jane and John in China.			
a. study	b. have studied	c. are studying	d. were studying
27. Life exist on Mars.			
a. doesn't	b. isn't	c. hasn't	d. hadn't
28. Is he to play an instrument?			
a. learns	b. learning	c. learnt	d. learn
29. Right now, Liam with the owner of the inn.			
a. sits	b. has sat	c. had sat	d. is sitting

30. Tam English very well.

a. is speaking b. has spoken c. speaks d. had spoken

32. He always a head of me.

a. walks b. is walking c. has walked d. was walking

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Use:

1. to talk about actions that happened at an indefinite time in the past: **للتحدث عن أعمال وقعت في الماضي في وقت غير محدد.**
- She has **already** seen that film. - They have won **several** awards.

2. with "since" and "for" to talk about actions that began in the past and continue up to now: **للتحدث عن أعمال بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة مع الدلالات "لمدة" و "منذ".**
- I have been in this city **since** last year. – Mr. Smith has been a teacher **for** nine years.

3. to talk about an action finished in the past, but the resulting state is still present: **للتحدث عن أعمال حدثت في الماضي ولكن الوضع الناتج عنها في الحاضر.**
- I have lost my pen. I am **unable to do my exercise.**

4. with "yet" to talk about events that have not happened before now: **مع كلمة "لحد الآن" للتحدث عن أعمال لم تحدث قبل الآن.**
- They haven't discovered a cure for the common cold **yet.**

Affirmative: جملة

I have tried sushi.

Negative: نفي

I haven't tried sushi.

Question: سؤال جوابه نعم أو لا

Have you tried sushi?

Form: الشكل العام للزمن الحاضر التام

I, you, they , we + have + verb3/ He, she , it + has + verb3.

دلائل الحاضر التام وتموضعها في الجمل المختلفة:

Just/ already: in the middle of the sentence.

Between have, has and verb3.

هاتان الكلمتان تأتيان في منتصف الجملة العادية.

ever: in the middle of the interrogative form . Between have, has and verb3.

هذه الكلمة تأتي في حالة السؤال في منتصف جملة السؤال.

yet: at the end of a negative or interrogative sentence. تأتي في آخر الجملة المنفية أو السؤال.

since/ for : before time clause قبل العبارة الزمنية

Choose the correct answer a,b,c or d to complete the sentences:

1. I am not hungry. I have eaten.			
a. ever	b. yet	c. since	d. already
2. We for our holiday yet.			
a. haven't planned	b. aren't planning	c. don't plan	d. have planned
3. Have you any interesting books?			
a. reading	b. reads	c. read	d. ridden
4. She hasn't fed the cat			
a. ever	b. yet	c. just	d. already
5. Has Amer a car yet?			
a. buy	b. buying	c. buys	d. bought
6. Maya has taught English 2019.			
a. since	b. for	c. ever	d. just
7. He's hungry. He for four days.			
a. has eaten	b. eats	c. hasn't eaten	d. ate
8. She misses him! She hasn't seen him a long time.			
a. since	b. for	c. yet	d. already
9. We have known her since she to our city.			
a. arrive	b. arriving	c. arrives	d. arrived
10. He here for two months.			
a. has worked	b. work	c. works	d. is working
11. I been to Paris before.			
a. am not	b. wasn't	c. haven't	d. don't
12. I anything from her for a long time.			
a. hear	b. haven't heard	c. have heard	d. wasn't heard
13. Jane has lived in Cairo 2003.			
a. just	b. yet	c. ever	d. since
14. He has travelled to France.			
a. already	b. ever	c. yet	d. since
15. I have you to pay attention many times before.			
a. tell	b. tells	c. told	d. telling
16. They the museum since 2014.			
a. didn't visit	b. haven't visited	c. don't visit	d. aren't visited

Will Vs. going to

Will

We use will to talk about:

1. predictions with no evidence: توقعات عند عدم وجود دليل على التوقع
I think Brazil will win the next world cup.
2. a decision taken at the moment of speaking: قرار يؤخذ عند وقت التكلم
I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I'll change it.

am/is/are + going to

We use "going to" to talk about:

1. predictions about the future when we have evidence: توقعات عن المستقبل بدون دليل
Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.
2. plans or intentions in the future: خطط أو نوايا في المستقبل
I am going to visit Aleppo next week.

ملاحظة مهمة:

will = 'll / will not = won't/ am = 'm/ is = 's / are = 're

Choose the correct answer a,b,c or d to complete the sentences:

1. Amal bought a new book. Tonight shestay at home and start reading it.			
a. is going	b. is going to	c. will	d. would
2. The phone is ringing. I answer it.			
a. well	b. am going to	c. am going	d. will
3. I am not free tomorrow. I see the doctor.			
a. am going to	b. will	c. going to	d. am go to
4. We forgot to buy some bread. We go back to buy some.			
a. are going to	b. well	c. will	d. are going
5. Do you want to go with us next Saturday? We attend a football match.			
a. had to	b. were	c. will	d. 're going to
6. The weather dreadful tomorrow.			
a. is going to being	b. will be	c. is been	d. has been
7. I lift that heavy box for you.			
a. will	b. am going to	c. have	d. was
8. Tonight we have a birthday party for our mother.			
a. will	b. has	c. 're going to	d. was
9. I think our teamwin the match.			
a. is going to	b. has	c. is	d. will
10. I'd love to go out, but I think it continue raining.			
a. is going to	b. will	c. was	d. has
11. It is freezing today. It snow soon.			
a. 's going to	b. was	c. is	d. has

المحددات Determiners

the:

تستخدم مع الأسماء المعروفة سابقاً:
تستخدم ضمن قوالب ثابتة مثل:

the morning/ the centre/ the south/ the Dead Sea/ The Nile/ the moon / the sun / the phone/ the moment/ the Internet/ the earth / the weather/ the doctor

Demonstratives:

أسماء إشارة للمنادى القريب **this / these**
أسماء إشارة للمنادى البعيد **that / those**

this / that = مفرد
these / those = جمع
this / these + **here**
that / those + **there**

المعنى = القليل أو بعض # الكثير **some/ any # a lot of**
مع الجمل المثبتة **some**
مع جمل النفي أو السؤال **any**
تستخدمان مع الأسماء المعدودة أو غير المعدودة وتأخذان شكل المفرد
الكثير من وتستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة = **a lot of**

عدد كثير / عدد قليل **many / a few**

تستخدمان مع الأسماء المعدودة

تأخذ شكل الجمع **many + are / were**

تأخذ شكل المفرد **a few + is / was**

كمية كبيرة / كمية صغيرة **much/ a little**

تستخدمان مع الأسماء الغير معدودة أي الأسماء التي لا تكون بصيغة الجمع (لا يوجد نهايتها دلالة الجمع)

much / a little + is / was
there is / was a little tea.

possessive adjectives: **my/ your/ his/ her/ its/ our/ their**

صفات الملكية:

وتأتي قبل اسم أو صفة متبوعة باسم وتعرف ما بعدها ولا تأتي منفصلة أي يجب ن يعود تفسيرها للاسم الذي يأتي بعدها

my car = سيارتي

their green garden = حديقة الخضراء

الأسماء المعدودة الواردة في الكتابين بصيغة الجمع:

times, coins, students, people, questions, friends, birds, children, flowers, shoes

الأسماء الغير معدودة الواردة في الكتابين (بصيغة المفرد):

money, milk, food

الأسماء المعروفة الواردة في الكتابين:

the moon, the sun, the phone, the earth

Choose the correct answer a,b,c or d to complete the sentences:

1. I haven't got pictures in room.							
a.	my	b.	mine	c.	me	d.	him
2. I have told you to pay attention times before							
a.	much	b.	a little	c.	a	d.	many
3. I have only coins in my wallet.							
a.	a little	b.	a few	c.	much	d.	many
4. There aren't students in the library.							
a.	some	b.	any	c.	a	d.	the
5. There is milk left in the fridge.							
a.	a few	b.	many	c.	a little	d.	a
6. people drive cars nowadays.							
a.	A lot of	b.	Much	c.	A little	d.	A
7. Sami like to eat food before he sits down to study.							
a.	these	b.	those	c.	a	d.	some
8. children will hurt themselves if they don't get off that tree.							
a.	These	b.	Those	c.	This	d.	That
9. The doctor advised me to eat apple every morning.							
a.	these	b.	those	c.	an	d.	a
10. She got her license without problems.							
a.	some	b.	a	c.	this	d.	any
11. I would like to ask questions.							
a.	a few	b.	a little	c.	much	d.	a
12. She doesn't have friends.							
a.	much	b.	many	c.	a little	d.	a
13. There are birds on the tree.							
a.	much	b.	a few	c.	a little	d.	a
14. He doesn't have money.							
a.	many	b.	a few	c.	a	d.	much
15. sun rises in the east.							
a.	The	b.	A	c.	An	d.	These
16. flowers aren't for sale.							
a.	A	b.	These	c.	That	d.	This
17. increase in unemployment could cause serious problems.							
a.	Those	b.	These	c.	A	d.	This
18. Governments will lose money from parking.							
a.	many	b.	a few	c.	much	d.	a
19. was such an interesting experience.							
a.	That	b.	Those	c.	Much	d.	These
20. Are your shoes?							
a.	that	b.	this	c.	a	d.	those

ماضي بسيط Past simple

past simple:
الماضي البسيط

1. to talk about actions or processes that happened once or repeatedly in the past and that are completed. (**key words:** *yesterday, last month, two years ago, in 1999, once*)

للتحدث عن أعمال أو عمليات حدثت مرة أو بشكل متكرر في الماضي وهذه الأعمال اكتملت (أي تمت).

2. for actions that happened consecutively in the past which means one after the other in a short time.

لأعمال حدثت بشكل متتالي في الماضي ويعني واحد تلو الآخر في فترة زمنية قصيرة.

3. when an action started in the past while another one was ongoing.

عندما يبدأ عمل في الماضي، بينما كان عمل آخر مستمر (أو قاطعه)

ماضي مستمر Past progressive

past progressive:
الماضي المستمر

1. an action going on at a certain time in the past.

عمل مستمر عند نقطة معينة من الماضي

2. two actions were happening at the same time (the actions do not influence each other)

عملين كانا يحدثان بنفس الوقت (العملان لا يؤثر أحدهما على الآخر أي لا يقطع أحدهما الآخر)

3. two actions occurring at same time but one action began earlier and was in progress when the other action occurred.

عملين يحدثان سوية ولكن أحدهما بدأ أبكر وكان مستمرا عندما حدث العمل الآخر.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

While /When/ at ten am yesterday/ yesterday morning/ this

الشكل : Form

الشكل :

1. affirmative: جملة مثبتة: verb 2

فعل بالتصريف الثاني

2. negative: جملة منفية:

wasn't/ weren't / didn't + verb zero

3. Question: جملة سؤال

Was he/ she / it.....?

Were they / we / you ...?

Did I /he/she/ it/ they / we / you.....?

الشكل :

1. affirmative: جملة مثبتة:

I / he/ she / it was + verbing
you/ we/ they + were + verbing

2. negative: جملة منفية:

wasn't/ weren't + verbing

3. Question: جملة سؤال

Was he/ she / it+ verbing....?

Were they / we / you + verbing ...?

Did I /he/she/ it/ they / we / you.....?

تصارييف الأفعال الشاذة (الأول والثاني والثالث) الواردة ضمن تمارين الكتابين:

lose – lost- lost / hurt – hurt- hurt / ring – rang- rung/ have – had / begin – began- begun / buy – bought- bought / go – went- gone / come – came- come/ meet – met- met/ see – saw- seen/ sit – sat- sat/write – wrote- written / read – read – read / am, is – was – been / are – were- been بقية الأفعال نظامية

Choose the correct answer a,b.c or d to complete the sentences:

1. He football at 9 am yesterday.			
a. plays	b. was playing	c. has played	d. is playing
2. Anne was writing a letter while Steve the newspaper.			
a. is reading	b. reads	c. has read	d. was reading
3. When I breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.			
a. am having	b. have had	c. was having	d. had have
4. I was walking down the street when it to rain.			
a. began	b. begins	c. begin	d. is beginning
5. I a new car two months ago.			
a. buy	b. bought	c. am buying	d. have bought
6. Sue bought a book, went home and to read it.			
a. starts	b. has started	c. was started	d. started
7. We down the street when the accident happened.			
a. are walking	b. have walked	c. were walking	d. walk
8. He an email when the phone rang.			
a. was writing	b. is writing	c. writes	d. has written
9. I was preparing dinner while Melanie upstairs.			
a. works	b. was working	c. has worked	d. is working
10. I wasn't sleeping when you			
a. come	b. are coming	c. have come	d. came
11. When Mrs. Brown, the girls were studying.			
a. arrived	b. arrive	c. has arrived	d. is arriving
12. I lost my keys while I to school.			
a. walk	b. was walking	c. am walking	d. have walked
13. Tom was wrapping the gift when I into the room.			
a. walk	b. am walking	c. walked	d. have walked
14. What was the manager at 7.00 pm yesterday?			
a. do	b. does	c. did	d. doing
15. Tina and Shelly were walking to the hotel when it to rain.			
a. started	b. starts	c. has started	d. was starting
16. When Donny entered the room, everyone			
a. talks	b. is talking	c. was talking	d. has talked
17. I was working in the sales department when I first Sofie.			
a. have met	b. was meeting	c. am meeting	d. met
18. While Ihaving breakfast, someone knocked at the door.			
a. am	b. had	c. was	d. have
19. Sarah hurt her ankle while she			
a. was running	b. has run	c. is running	d. had run
20. Leila was having breakfast when her friends			
a. have come	b. are coming	c. came	d. come
21. This time last year, she at university.			
a. studies	b. has studied	c. is studying	d. was studying
22. When we the accident, we called the police.			
a. are seeing	b. saw	c. have seen	d. had seen
23. When I was talking to someone in the street, my mobile			
a. rang	b. rings	c. has rung	d. is ringing
24. I football last Monday.			
a. am playing	b. have played	c. played	d. play
25. Omar TV when his mother entered the room.			

a.	watches	b.	has watched	c.	is watching	d.	was watching
26. While she a book, the phone rang.							
a.	reads	b.	was reading	c.	has read	d.	read
27. Yesterday at seven o'clock, we dinner at the restaurant.							
a.	were having	b.	are having	c.	have had	d.	have

Imperatives: أفعال الأمر

وهي كل فعل يكون بالصيغة المجردة (بدون أي زيادة عليه) ونقصد به إعطاء تعليمات أو أوامر أو طلب القيام بشيء أو تنبيه. مثال:
Sit down, please./ Close the window, please./ Speak English in the classroom.

positive Imperatives:

We use the base form of the verb:

Listen! **Raise** your voice! **Speak** English! **Be** quiet!

Watch out/ Please, **have** a seat.

negative Imperatives:

We use (do not) + the base form of the verb:

Don't come here! **Don't** speak Arabic in class!

Choose the correct answer a,b, c or d to complete the sentences:

1. warmly so you don't get cold outside. It's snowing.							
a.	Don't dress	b.	Dressing	c.	Have dressed	d.	Dress
2. exercise after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.							
a.	Don't	b.	Aren't	c.	Haven't	d.	Weren't
3. Always your documents as soon as you finish writing them.							
a.	saves	b.	saving	c.	save	d.	don't save
4. Don't me when I am speaking.							
a.	interrupting	b.	interrupt	c.	interrupted	d.	interrupts
5. careful! You are standing on my foot.							
a.	Being	b.	Been	c.	Don't be	d.	Be
6. Hello everybody. Please down and open your books.							
a.	sit	b.	sitting	c.	sits	d.	sat
7. Today, we are going to study. Open your books and start.							
a.	let	b.	lets	c.	let's	d.	let we
8. The kitchen is really dirty! So the dishes now. And vacuum the floor.							
a.	doing	b.	did	c.	does	d.	do
9. make the same mistake twice.							
a.	Aren't	b.	Don't	c.	Haven't	d.	Hadn't
10. ! Could you take me to the station, please?							
a.	Stop	b.	Stopping	c.	Stopped	d.	Don't stop
11. too fast, please! I get sick easily.							
a.	Aren't drive	b.	Drive	c.	Don't drive	d.	Drove
12. quiet! This a library. People are studying.							
a.	Being	b.	Been	c.	Don't be	d.	Be
13. When you get to the corner, right.							
a.	turns	b.	turn	c.	turning	d.	turned
14. Please a helmet when you ride your bike.							
a.	wear	b.	wearing	c.	wears	d.	don't wear
15. The bus leaves on time every day. be late.							
a.	Aren't	b.	Haven't	c.	Don't	d.	Hadn't
16. Where's mum? She's taking a nap. Please don't her up.							
a.	wakes	b.	waking	c.	woke	d.	wake

B. Pronunciation: الصوتيات

1. short vowel sound / æ /: صوت من أصوات العلة ويلفظ بشكل قصير نوعا ما. الكلمات الواردة في الكتاب ضمن الجدول

2. long vowel sound / a: /: صوت من أصوات العلة ويلفظ بشكل طويل ومفخم نوعا ما. الكلمات الواردة في الكتاب ضمن الجدول

الكلمة الأولى هي كلمة مفتاحية وهي سهلة اللفظ لأغلب الطلاب بشكل عام. يجب أن يكون لفظ الحرف الذي بخط غامق نفس لفظ كل الكلمات. أي لا يختلف لفظه من كلمة لأخرى. الطريقة الأفضل هي بالاستماع لفظ الكلمات والتكرار.

الرمز الصوتي والكلمة المفتاحية	الرمز الصوتي والكلمة المفتاحية
1. / æ / dad	2. / a: / car
سيارة أجرة cab	مرطبان jar
حقيبة bag	أب father
سيارة نقل صغيرة van	مستوى class
سجادة أو حصيرة صغيرة mat	قوس arch
قبعة hat	جزء part
حزين sad	فن art
نملة ant	نخلة palm
علم flag	هادئ calm
سعيد glad	

Choose the correct answer a,b,c or d to complete the sentences:

1. Which word has the sound / æ / :			
a. father	b. van	c. palm	d. art
2. Which word has the sound / a: /:			
a. flag	b. map	c. calm	d. ant
3. The word / hat / has the sound:			
a. /æ/	b. /a:/	c. /e/	d. /i:/
4. The word / class/ has the sound :			
a. / æ /	b. / e /	c. / i: /	d. / a: /
5. The word / arch / has the sound :			
a. / æ /	b. /i:/	c. / a: /	d. / e /
6. The word which doesn't have the sound / a: / is:			
a. father	b. cab	c. palm	d. art
7. The word which doesn't have the sound / æ / is:			
a. class	b. van	c. bag	d. sad
8. The sound / a: / is in the word:			
a. flag	b. mat	c. part	d. glad
9. The word which has a different /a/ pronunciation is:			
a. palm	b. arch	c. ant	d. class
10. The word which has a different /a/ pronunciation is:			
a. van	b. calm	c. map	d. hat

ننتبه للفظ هذه الكلمات

/a:/ calm palm class

/æ/ van map cab ant flag

3. /e/ :

صوت من أصوات العلة ضعيف وقصير المدة الكلمات الواردة ضمن الكتاب في الجدول التالي

4. /i:/ :

صوت من أصوات العلة قوي وطويل المدة. الكلمات الواردة ضمن الكتاب في الجدول التالي

الرمز الصوتي والكلمة المفتاحية	الرمز الصوتي والكلمة المفتاحية
1. / e / <u>red</u>	2. / i: / <u>mean</u>
<u>m</u> en رجال	<u>m</u> ean يعني
<u>r</u> ed اللون الأحمر	<u>r</u> ead (إذا كانت ماضي فهي قصيرة المدة الزمنية)
<u>m</u> et التقى	<u>m</u> eet يلتقي
<u>l</u> ed قاد	<u>l</u> ead يقود
<u>s</u> et ينشأ	<u>s</u> eat مقعد
<u>f</u> ell وقع / سقط	<u>f</u> eel يشعر
<u>w</u> et رطب	<u>w</u> heat قمح
<u>h</u> ell الجحيم	<u>h</u> eal يعالج
<u>t</u> en عشرة	<u>t</u> een مراهق
<u>p</u> eck ينقر	<u>p</u> eek يسترق النظر
<u>e</u> gg بيضة	<u>d</u> eal يتعامل
<u>v</u> ent فتحة (للتهوئة)	<u>s</u> eal فقمة / يقفل
<u>l</u> end يقرض	<u>n</u> eed يحتاج
<u>t</u> ell يخبر	<u>f</u> eet أقدام
<u>b</u> ed سرير	<u>b</u> eef لحمة العجل
<u>e</u> nd نهاية	<u>w</u> eak ضعيف
<u>n</u> et شبكة	<u>m</u> eat لحمة
<u>c</u> heck يتأكد / يفحص	<u>e</u> vil شر (شرير)
	<u>n</u> eed يحتاج

Choose the correct answer a,b,c or d to complete the sentences:

1. Which word has the sound / e / :			
a. wheat	b. egg	c. feet	d. evil
2. Which word has the sound / i:/:			
a. meat	b. bed	c. met	d. red
3. The word / evil / has the sound:			
a. /æ/	b. /a:/	c. /e/	d. /i:/
4. The word / wheat/ has the sound :			
a. / æ /	b. / e /	c. / i: /	d. / a: /
5. The word / end / has the sound :			
a. / æ /	b. / i: /	c. / a: /	d. / e /
6. The word which doesn't have the sound / i: / is:			
a. tell	b. weak	c. see	d. feet
7. The word which doesn't have the sound / e / is:			
a. hell	b. feel	c. vent	d. red
8. The sound / i: / is in the word:			
a. evil	b. wet	c. set	d. egg
9. The word which has a different /e/ pronunciation is:			
a. tell	b. evil	c. check	d. net
10. The word which pronounces the vowel / e / is :			
a. evil	b. heal	c. seat	d. feel

5. /ʌ/ sharp A

حرف من أحرف العلة قصير وحاد. الكلمات الواردة ضمن الكتاب في الجدول التالي

الرمز الصوتي والكلمة المفتاحية	
1. / ʌ / cut	
b <u>u</u> n خبزة الهامبرغر	d <u>u</u> g يحفر
b <u>u</u> m متشرد	f <u>u</u> n مرح
b <u>u</u> s حافلة	g <u>u</u> n بارودة – مسدس
b <u>u</u> d برعم	tr <u>u</u> ck شاحنة
b <u>u</u> g حشرة	c <u>u</u> p فنجان
⇒ b <u>u</u> t لكن	⇒ tr <u>o</u> uble مشكلة – صعوبة
h <u>u</u> t كوخ	s <u>u</u> mm <u>er</u> صيف
c <u>u</u> t يقطع	b <u>u</u> ng <u>e</u> e-j <u>u</u> m <u>p</u> ing رياضة القفز بالحبال من مكان مرتفع

Choose the correct answer a,b.c or d to complete the sentences:

1. Which word has the sound / ʌ / :			
a. track	b. bird	c. but	d. shirt
2. Which word doesn't have the sound /ʌ/:			
a. trouble	b. bug	c. rag	d. bud
3. The word / summer / has the sound:			
a. / ʌ /	b. /a:/	c. /e/	d. /i:/
4. The word / trouble/ has the sound :			
a. / æ /	b. / e /	c. / ʌ /	d. / a: /
5. The word / but / has the sound :			
a. / æ/	b. /i:/	c. / a: /	d. / ʌ /
6. The word which doesn't have the sound / ʌ / is:			
a. father	b. cut	c. trouble	d. summer
7. The word which doesn't have the sound / ʌ / is:			
a. bungee	b. class	c. jumping	d. cut
8. The sound / ʌ / is in the word:			
a. flag	b. mat	c. part	d. truck
9. The sound /ʌ/ exists in:			
a. palm	b. arch	c. bud	d. class
10. The sound / ʌ / exists in ;			
a. hut	b. rag	c. bird	d. cat

C. Vocabulary : جميع المفردات الواردة في تمارين المفردات في الكتابين

القسم الأول: الأفعال والأسماء

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
multiply	يضاعف	provide	يزود	profit	ربح	footsteps	خطوات / أثر
manage	يدير	announce	يعلن	bulk	جملة	instrument / tool	أداة
employ	يوظف	predict	يتنبأ	cart	عربة	choice	خيار
exist	يتواجد	replace	يستبدل	fleet	قافلة	fine	غرامة مالية
afford	يتحمل تكاليف	improve	يطور	manager	مدير	committee	لجنة
revive	يعود للحياة	allow	يسمح	unemployment	بطالة	outfit	زي
obtain	يحصل	benefit	ينفع / يفيد	existence	وجود	struggle	صراع / نضال
breathe	يتنفس	stick	يلتزم	astonishment	دهشة	violence	عنف
establish	يؤسس	ascertain	يؤكد	plumber	سمكري	initiative	مبادرة
assume	يفترض	identify	يعرف	similarity	تشابه	reference	مرجع
prioritize	يولي (يعطي الأولوية)	collaborate	يتعاون	settlement	تجمع بشري	curriculum	منهاج
irrigate	يروي	pretend	يتظاهر	rocket	صاروخ	futurologist	متنبأ بالمستقبل
degrade	يتدهور	frustrate	يجبط	expedition	بعثة علمية	aspects	نواحي / مظاهر
sustain	يطيل البقاء	quit	يستقيل	breath	نفس	crops	محاصيل زراعية
regret	يندم	prove	يثبت	pills	حبوب دواء	disease	مرض
enroll	ينخرط	gather	يتجمع	bills	فواتير	peace	سلام
garner	يجمع	discover	يكشف	establishment	مؤسسة	delivery	توصيل
implement	ينفذ	praise	يمدح	progress	تقدم	insurance	تأمين
option	خيار	awareness	وعي	sustainability	استدامة	income	مدخول مالي
investment	استثمار	priority	أولوية	renewal	تجديد	potholes	عقبات
accomplishment	إنجاز	genius	عبقري	degradation	انحدار / تدهور	basis	مبدأ / أساس
experiments	تجارب						

القسم الثاني: الأحوال

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
normally	بشكل طبيعي	extremely	بشكل حاد	absolutely	بشكل مطلق	eventually	بالنهاية/ بعد نهاية الأمر
sorrowfully	بأسف	specifically	بشكل محدد	gradually	بشكل تدريجي		

القسم الثالث: الصفات

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
former	سابق	impatient	لحوق
unemployed	عاطل عن العمل	permanent	دائم

astonished	مدهش	beneficial	ذو منفعة
surprised	متفاجئ	obvious	واضح
unrested	متوتر	efficient	فعال
relaxed	مسترخي	financial	مالي
complicated	معقد	serious	جاد
simple	بسيط	alternative	بديل
gigantic	ضخم / مهول	ecological	بيئي
normal	عادي	dramatic	مثير ومفاجئ أو متسارع
cheap	رخيص	dynamic	فعال / نشيط

Choose the correct answer a,b,c or d to complete the sentences: ملاحظة: كل كلمة مظلة مهمة

1. The teacher began to the students <u>for</u> their excellent work.			
a. refuse	b. praise	c. improve	d. realise
2. An act of caused the window to be broken.			
a. insurance	b. admiration	c. violence	d. struggle
3. The artist had to a hammer to open his paint cans.			
a. improve	b. use	c. praise	d. replace
4. She was wearing a splendid			
a. outfit	b. stick	c. basis	d. income
5. His <u>against</u> cancer lasted for two years.			
a. benefit	b. insurance	c. fine	d. struggle
6. She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the			
a. effects	b. manager	c. crops	d. manage
7. He has no money; he has been for months.			
a. gigantic	b. quiet	c. unemployment	d. unemployed
8. Life doesn't on Mars.			
a. improve	b. exist	c. praise	d. replace
9. I was when my nine-months brother could talk.			
a. astonished	b. serious	c. ecological	d. cheap
10. This party was done for the			
a. reference	b. curriculum	c. syllabus	d. poor
11. A lift was put to <u>meet</u> the <u>needs</u> .			
a. access	b. skyscraper	c. outfit	d. disabled
12. Some people in Africa don't have <u>to</u> safe drinking water.			
a. insurance	b. basis	c. access	d. aspect
13. It's difficult to what the long-term effects of the accident will be.			
a. convey	b. indicate	c. wonder	d. predict
14. The weather towards the evening.			
a. inspired	b. rejoiced	c. improved	d. fulfilled
15. His father <u>suffers</u> from a heart			
a. challenge	b. despair	c. signal	d. disease
16. The way of reducing pollution is to use cars less.			
a. luxurious	b. obvious	c. critical	d. silly
17. She felt <u>at</u> when she arrived home.			
a. poverty	b. welfare	c. peace	d. tumour
18. The new software package the old one.			

a.	sinks	b.	encourages	c.	comforts	d.	replaces
19. It is to feel nervous before an exam.							
a.	violent	b.	normally	c.	normal	d.	financial
20. Property in Homs is than property in Damascus.							
a.	cheap	b.	cheaper	c.	cheapest	d.	fulfilled
21. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him							
a.	prioritize	b.	irrigate	c.	breath	d.	breathe
22. You will need to permission from the teacher if you want to leave the class.							
a.	obtained	b.	obtain	c.	praise	d.	motivate
23. Do you have <u>on</u> your house and its contents?							
a.	empathy	b.	tumour	c.	haystack	d.	insurance
24. The effects of smoking are serious.							
a.	incredible	b.	dead	c.	astounding	d.	long-term
25. He was <u>for</u> parking on the wrong side of the street.							
a.	praised	b.	conveyed	c.	fined	d.	revealed
26. They are working together to the whole society.							
a.	criticise	b.	benefit	c.	determine	d.	skid
27. My parents wouldn't me <u>to</u> go abroad.							
a.	allow	b.	fulfill	c.	plummet	d.	honour
28. She took on extra work to increase her							
a.	forecast	b.	income	c.	innocence	d.	principle
29. Health officials have tried to <u>raise</u>							
a.	skyscrapers	b.	awareness	c.	poverty	d.	gesture
30. He has to take to control his blood pressure.							
a.	settlements	b.	rockets	c.	pills	d.	bills
31. The club's is to win the League.							
a.	priority	b.	suicide	c.	scaling	d.	empathy
32. Always write a/ an for your essays.							
a.	despair	b.	outline	c.	ancestor	d.	principle
33. Elephants to <u>look after</u> their babies.							
a.	motivate	b.	afford	c.	reveal	d.	collaborate
34. My father was a <u>at</u> telling stories.							
a.	survivor	b.	signal	c.	genius	d.	surgeon
35. His showed that lightning was a kind of electricity.							
a.	innocence	b.	tumour	c.	iceberg	d.	experiments
36. She <u>with</u> her studies in spite of financial problems.							
a.	inspired	b.	persisted	c.	indicated	d.	revealed
37. Failing more than once students.							
a.	frustrates	b.	honours	c.	affords	d.	comforts
38. Our goal is to a new research centre in our city.							
a.	regret	b.	predict	c.	motivate	d.	establish
39. I <u>didn't</u> see your bike, so I you <u>had gone</u> out.							
a.	assumed	b.	assumption	c.	enrolled	d.	graduated
40. The two cars are very <u>in</u> size and design.							
a.	complicated	b.	impatient	c.	similar	d.	similarity
41. John lived a life of after he lost his fortune.							
a.	degrade	b.	degradation	c.	expedition	d.	options
42. The solar power is a energy.							
a.	renewable	b.	renew	c.	performance	d.	footsteps
43. Cycling is a totally form of transport.							
a.	restless	b.	sustain	c.	sustainable	d.	impatient

44. This world is full of available to us.			
a. plumbers	b. options	c. assumptions	d. progress
45. If you don't make the right decision now, you'll only it.			
a. adapt	b. prove	c. regret	d. garner
46. Make up your mind to be			
a. succeed	b. success	c. successfully	d. successful
47. Tickets are in the box office.			
a. employed	b. available	c. suspended	d. gigantic
48. Earthquakes are difficult to predict.			
a. normally	b. successfully	c. extremely	d. sorrowfully
49. Don't do anything you might			
a. discover	b. regret	c. prove	d. bleed
50. We plan to buy some property as an			
a. investment	b. experiment	c. accomplishment	d. expedition
51. He heard someone's in the hall.			
a. struggle	b. committee	c. outfit	d. footsteps
52. You are wrong and I can it.			
a. regret	b. motivate	c. prove	d. graduate
53. She from university this year.			
a. discovered	b. graduated	c. adapted	d. gathered
54. I told you not to go near the water.			
a. sorrowfully	b. normally	c. specifically	d. gradually
55. She gave the greatest of her career.			
a. potholes	b. performance	c. outfit	d. struggle
56. Is he learning to play an			
a. experiment	b. existence	c. instrument	d. astonishment
57. The accident has not caused any damage.			
a. beneficial	b. permanent	c. cheap	d. alternative
58. All the information that we has been kept in a file.			
a. afforded	b. revived	c. gathered	d. multiplied
59. The police are working hard to the cause of the fire.			
a. discover	b. employ	c. stick	d. quit
60. A good diet is for your health.			
a. obvious	b. dynamic	c. beneficial	d. dramatic
61. A new work programme for young people will be soon.			
a. degraded	b. implemented	c. frustrated	d. multiplied
62. We have no but to study hard.			
a. choice	b. profit	c. fleet	d. curriculum
63. She has to pay a for speeding.			
a. insurance	b. basis	c. fine	d. progress

D. Prepositions , collocations and phrasal verbs المترادفات ، أحرف الجر والتراكيب الفعلية

meet the needs يلبي الاحتياج / provides with مزود ب / divided into موزع على / praise someone for يمدح في
 في / access to مدخل الى / turn something into الى / in the north, south, east, west of في
 الغرب / suffer from يعاني من / come across صدفة / allow to يسمح ب / worried
 about قلق بشأن / come to an end ينتهي / play a role (مهم) دور / lack of نقص / come from (بلد)
 الأصل من / look for يبحث / find out يكتشف / collaborate with مع / make decision يقرر / come up with
 يستنتج / interested in مهتم ب / full of مليء ب / pay the bill يدفع الحساب / make up يقرر /
 depend on يعتمد / believed in يؤمن ب / grew up يكبر / instead of بدلا من / look after يعتني
 / compared to مقارنة ب / in need محتاج / apply for يتقدم ل / at the moment في هذه اللحظة /
 make a difference فرق / pay in advance مقدما (رعبون) / take a pill يأخذ دواء / different from
 مختلف عن / focus on يركز على / surrounded by يحيط ب / beneficial for مفيد ل / consist of
 يتألف من / respond to يستجيب ل / make friends يكون صداقات / allow someone to يسمح
 لشخص أن / fined for يعرّم بسبب / able to قادر على / heard about سمع عن / do someone a favour
 يقدم معرف لشخص / try to يحاول أن / raise awareness يرفع الوعي / good, clever , genius
 بالرغم / in spite of جيد، ذكي، مبدع في at

Prepositions in general:

أحرف الجر بشكل عام

in				
in winter	in December	in the morning	in 2003	in Syria / in Homs
interested in	in the country	in the middle of	in the south	in the city centre
on				
on holiday	on 3rd March 2017	on Sunday	on foot	on TV
depend on	based on	on the table	on the left	on a farm
at				
at night	stay at	at the weekend	at university	at three o'clock
good at	at the moment	at school	at the end	at home
at the office	at the cinema	at risk	at an early age	at peace
to				
listen to	want to	manage to	speak to	able to
allow someone to	go to Hama	go to bed	try to	access to
for				
necessary for	good for you	wait for	famous for	beneficial for
from				
from time to time	from Syria to India	come from Syria	different from	
by			with	
by bus	by the time	surrounded covered by	go with family	come up with

E. Question making . Make question to the underlined information:

صناعة سؤال

1. I like <u>chicken</u>?
2. This is <u>a bag</u>?
3. We watch <u>films</u>?
4. My favourite subject is <u>Maths</u>?
5. I live <u>in the country</u>?
6. We went <u>to Syria</u>?
7. I come from <u>Damascus</u>?
8. We walked <u>over the bridge</u>?
9. It's located <u>in the mountains</u>?
10. It's <u>on the top of the hill</u>?
11. Aleppo is <u>in the north of Syria</u>?
12. I come <u>from Tartous</u>?
13. I saw Rima <u>last Sunday</u>?
14. I did my homework <u>at seven o'clock</u>?
15. Leen was in Paris <u>two years ago</u>?
16. I usually read a book <u>at night</u>?
17. They danced together <u>when they were young</u>?
18. I went to bed <u>because I was tired</u>?
19. She goes to the park <u>to relax</u>?
20. <u>Samia</u> came home early yesterday.?
21. I went there with <u>my relatives</u>?
22. This is <u>my car/ Yousef's car/ mine</u>?
23. They did their homework <u>diligently</u>?
24. He travels to work <u>by bus</u>?
25. I have got <u>three</u> brothers.?
26. I saw <u>thirty</u> men.?
27. The shirt cost <u>30,000 S.P</u>?
28. I have been in Syria <u>all my life</u>?
29. We have known each other <u>since 2005</u>?
30. They have waited <u>for three hours</u>?
31. I have breakfast <u>every day</u>?
32. It melts <u>twice a day</u>?

أهم كلمات السؤال واستخدامها

What	ماذا للسؤال عن الشيء الغير عاقل
Where	أين تستخدم للسؤال عن المكان
When	متى تستخدم للسؤال عن الزمن
Who	من تستخدم للسؤال عن الشخص
Why	لماذا تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب
How	كيف تستخدم للسؤال عن الكيفية أو وسائل النقل
How man	ما عدد تستخدم للسؤال عن العدد
How much	ما سعر تستخدم للسؤال عن السعر أو الكمية
How long	ما المدة الزمنية تستخدم للسؤال عن طول المدة الزمنية
How often	كم مرة تستخدم للسؤال عن كم تكرر دوث الفعل

F. Choose the wrong part in each sentence:

أختار الجزء الخاطيء في كل جملة

1. **Parents** often **refuse** the focus **in** the **play**.
a b c d
2. His **struggle** against **cancer** lasted **since** two **years**.
a b c d
3. This will **help syrian** people **who** suffer **from** sight problems.
a b c d
4. **This** will **been** obvious **in** all **aspects** of life.
a b c d
5. **Scientists** will **find** cure to **a little** diseases **like** Aids and cancer.
a b c d
6. **The** king and the queen **made** their best, **but in** vain.
a b c d
7. One day, **a** wise man **heard** about **the** prince's **proplem**.
a b c d
8. **Decisions** need **to** be **made quick** sometimes.
a b c d
9. **Elephants collaborate** to **look** after **theirs** young.
a b c d
10. Don't **driving** too **fast!** I **get** sick **easily**.
a b c d
11. Has anyone **yet inspired** you to **change your** life?
a b c d
12. Eight **hours** later, **the** page **attracts** more than 20,000 **likes**.
a b c d
13. Tonight we **will have** a birthday party **for our** mother.
a b c d
14. **They have** discovered a cure **for the** common cold yet.
a b c d
15. I have **told** you to **pay** attention many **time before**.
a b c d
16. **What** was **the** manager **do** at 7:00 pm **yesterday?**
a b c d
17. Make **off your** mind to **be successful**.
a b c d
18. **Future** cities should **be** surrounded **in rivers**.
a b c d
19. **Dress warm** so you don't **get** cold **outside**.
a b c d
20. **She** is fit **but** she always **runs** as **an** exercise.
a b c d

نهاية مراجعة قواعد، مفردات،
صوتيات، أحرف الجر،
المتراصفات والتراكيب الفعلية
للفصل الأول (الأرقام
الإمتحانية من 11 وحتى 30).
أ. عبد المنعم شهاني