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! هام جداً:

هذا الكتاب لا يُعد بديلاً عن الكتاب الرسمي المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية وإنما هو عرض للمعلومات بشكل مبسّط لمساعدة الطالب على فهم المنهاج بشكل أفضل. وعليه فإن المصدر الأساسي للدراسة هو كتاب اللغة الانكليزية Emar المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية ونحن غير مسؤولين عن عدم الالتزام بمصدر الدراسة الأساسي، شاكرين حُسن تفهمكم.

تعود ملكية هذا العمل لكاتبه الأساسي من أعضاء فريق بكسل التعليمي وليس لأي جهة أخرى من أفراد أو فرق أو مكاتب أو مطابع أو أي كيان آخر وهو حصيلة ساعات من العمل الجاد من تجميع وكتابة وتنسيق وتحديق للمعلومات حتى وصلت إلى هيئتها الحالية، لذلك يُمنع منعاً باتاً بيعه أو تداوله أو طباعته أو تصويره أو مسحه أو نسخه لأي غرض من الأغراض. وفي حال مخالفة الشروط المذكورة أعلاه يحق لنا كجهة مالكة لهذا العمل اتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية التي نراها مناسبة بحق المخالف. ونذكّر بيوم الحساب عند الله تعالى لكل من استباح سرقة هذا العمل واستخدامه لأغراضه الشخصية.



تابع قناة اليوتيوب ليصلك كل جديد من شرح مادة اللغة الانكليزية

Human Body

The human body is a **wonderful machine** which **performs** several functions without **rest** from **birth**. Our body continues to work, without stopping for a second. The main **organs** of the human body are **lungs, heart, kidney, liver** and **brain**. These organs work together and are **controlled** by the brain. Each **system** such as **digestive** system, **excretory** system, **circulatory** system, **endocrine** system, **nervous** system or **muscular** system **carries out** a **major function**. All of them are **controlled** by the brain which gives us **intelligence** to use our **physical** and **mental abilities**.

An **average** person is **estimated** to contain trillion of **human cells**. These cells include **neurons** (nerve cells) and **glands** (specialised cells). The **hormones** and **enzymes** are produced and **secreted** by these glands that perform different functions.

The human body is covered by the **skin**, which is a **flexible** covering that protects the body and keeps water and **harmful germs** out. The body's strong **internal framework (skeleton)** is made of 206 **bones**, connected at the **joint**, such as in **legs**. These joints help us to move. The **backbone** supports the head and **limbs** and protects the **spinal cord**. Between the skeleton and the skin, there are about 500 muscles. Nerves **spread** from the brain to all parts of the body, carrying **signals** in the form of **tiny** electrical **impulses**. The **sense** organs namely eyes, nose, ears, **tongue** and skin pass the messages to the brain through nerves, which take the **instructions** from the brain to the muscles. The brain **automatically** controls **breathing, heartbeat**, digestion, etc.

The body keeps on growing. The **peak** of physical growth is reached at about 18 to 25 years of age. When we grow old, the skin becomes **wrinkled** and **less elastic**, the joints become **inflexible**, muscles **loose**, and bones become **weak**.

Here are some **tips** for **aging gracefully**: be kind to your skin which is your largest organ. You should also keep your **salt intake** to a minimum to keep your **blood pressure** down. Also, getting enough **sleep** has been **proved** to lower the risk of heart disease and **stroke**.

Adapted from evirtualguru.com

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعَرِّه اهتماماً للتلوين.

Translation

جسم الإنسان عبارة عن آلة رائعة تنجز وظائف عديدة دون راحة منذ الولادة. يستمر جسدنا في العمل دون توقف لثانية واحدة. والأعضاء الرئيسية في جسم الإنسان هي: الرئتان والقلب والكلى والكبد والدماغ. تعمل هذه الأعضاء معاً ويتحكم فيها الدماغ. يقوم كل جهاز مثل الجهاز الهضمي، أو جهاز الإطراح، أو جهاز الدوران، أو جهاز الغدد الصماء، أو الجهاز العصبي، أو الجهاز العضلي بوظيفة رئيسية. يتم التحكم فيها جميعاً بواسطة الدماغ الذي يمنحنا الذكاء لاستخدام قدراتنا البدنية والعقلية.

تشير التقديرات وفقاً لأبحاث حديثة إلى أن الإنسان العادي يحتوي على تريليونات من الخلايا الحية، وتشمل هذه الخلايا عصبونات (خلايا عصبية) وغدد (خلايا متخصصة). يتم إنتاج الهرمونات والإنزيمات وإفرازها من هذه الغدد التي تؤدي وظائف مختلفة.



يُغطي الجلد جسم الإنسان، وهو غطاء مرن (قابل للطي والانكماش) يحمي الجسم ويمنع الماء والجراثيم الضارة من الدخول. ويتكون الهيكل الداخلي القوي للجسم (الهيكل العظمي) من 206 عظمة متصلة عند المفصل، كما هو الحال في الساقين. تساعدنا هذه المفاصل على الحركة، ويدعم العمود الفقري الرأس والأطراف ويحمي نخاع الشوكي. يوجد بين الهيكل العظمي والجلد ما يقارب 500 عضلة. تنتشر الأعصاب من الدماغ إلى كل أجزاء الجسم حاملةً إشارات على شكل نبضات كهربائية صغيرة جدًا. وتقوم أعضاء الحواس ألا وهي: العينان والأنف والأذنان واللسان والجلد، بتمرير الرسائل إلى الدماغ من خلال الأعصاب التي تنقل التعليمات من الدماغ إلى العضلات. يتحكم الدماغ تلقائيًا في التنفس وضربات القلب والهضم وما إلى ذلك.

يستمر الجسم في النمو، ويتم الوصول إلى ذروة النمو البدني في سن 18 إلى 25 عامًا تقريبًا. عندما نتقدم في السن، يصبح الجلد متجعدًا وأقل مرونة، وتغدو المفاصل غير مرنة، والعضلات مرتخية، والعظام ضعيفة.

وإليك بعض النصائح لتصل سن الشيخوخة بأمان: كن لطيفًا مع بشرتك التي تعد أكبر أعضاء جسمك، كما يجب أن تقلل من تناولك للملح إلى الحد الأدنى للحفاظ على ضغط الدم منخفضًا، وقد ثبت أيضًا أن الحصول على قسط كافٍ من النوم يقلل من خطر الإصابة بأمراض القلب والسكتة الدماغية.

مُقتبس من evirtualguru.com

مفردات النص الأساسية

excretory	الإطراح	having the function of getting rid of waste material from the body
endocrine	الغدد الصم	relating to the system in your body that produces hormones
secreted	إفراز	produced
limbs	أطراف	an arm or leg
wrinkled	متجعد	with small lines and folds
elastic	مرونة	capable of stretching
loose	مترهل / مرتخي	to make less tight, to loosen

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. The human body is considered a great machine because it.

- A. doesn't perform any function.
- B. does several functions.
- C. performs one function.
- D. doesn't carry out any function.

2..... Controls all the body organs.

- A. The brain
- B. The heart
- C. The head
- D. The nervous system

3. Hormones and enzymes are produced in.....

- A. the circulatory system
- B. the nerve cells
- C. the glands
- D. the brain



4. The body can be protected from harmful germs by.....

- A. the nerves
- B. the skin
- C. the spinal cord
- D. the skeleton

5. The nerves in our body.....

- A. take the instructions from the brain to the muscles.
- B. carry signals in the form of tiny electrical impulses.
- C. pass the messages to the brain.
- D. all of the them are correct.

6. When we become older,

- A. the skin becomes wrinkled and less elastic.
- B. the joints become inflexible.
- C. the bones become weak.
- D. all of the them are correct.

7. Which sentence is not mentioned in the text

- A. The hormones and enzymes are produced and secreted by the glands.
- B. The human body is covered by the skin.
- C. The brain weighs about 2.75 pounds.
- D. Getting enough sleep has been proved to lower the risk of heart disease.

8. There are three basic organs in the human body.

- A. True
- B. False

9. The human body is covered by a flexible covering that protects the body from harmful germs.

- A. True
- B. False

10. Nerves spread from the brain to all parts of the body, carrying the blood in the form of tiny impulses.

- A. True
- B. False

11. You should reduce the salt intake to keep your blood pressure down.

- A. True
- B. False

12. The word "excretory" means:

- A. having the function to attack something
- B. having the function of getting rid of waste material from the body
- C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- D. a sign that something exists, especially bad

13. The word "endocrine" means:

- A. relating to the system in your body that produces hormones
- B. making something valid by confirming it
- C. Produced
- D. existing before another one



14. The word “secreted” means:

- A. joined in close association
- B. devastated

- C. produced
- D. placed

15. The word “limbs” means:

- A. endings of the fingers
- B. human rights

- C. ears and eyes
- D. an arm or leg

16. The word “wrinkled” means:

- A. inflammation
- B. with small lines and folds

- C. organisms
- D. many vital roles

17. The word “elastic” means:

- A. an acute inflammation
- B. a biochemical activity

- C. capable of stretching
- D. a tube in the body

18. The word “loose” means:

- A. to host someone
- B. to make someone happy

- C. to make less tight, to loosen
- D. to cause similar symptoms

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| Answers: | Answers: |
| 1 - B | 10 - B |
| 2 - A | 11 - A |
| 3 - C | 12 - B |
| 4 - B | 13 - A |
| 5 - D | 14 - C |
| 6 - D | 15 - D |
| 7 - C | 16 - B |
| 8 - B | 17 - C |
| 9 - A | 18 - C |

Workbook

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Reading

How does the Immune System Work?

The **immune system** has a **vital** role since it protects your body from harmful **substances**, germs and cell changes that could make you **ill**. It is **made up of** various organs, cells and proteins.

As long as your immune system is running **smoothly**, you don't **notice** that it's there. But if it stops working **properly**– because it's **weak** or can't **fight particularly aggressive** germs– you get ill. Germs that your body has never **encountered** before are also likely to make you ill. Some germs will only make you ill the first time you come into **contact** with them. These include **childhood diseases** like **chickenpox**.

The task of the immune system

Without an immune system, we would have no way to fight harmful things that **enter** our body from the outside or harmful changes that **occur inside** our body.

The main tasks of the body's immune system are:

- to fight disease-causing germs (**pathogens**) like bacteria, viruses, **parasites** or **fungi**, and to **remove** them from the body.
- to **recognise** and **neutralise** harmful substances from the environment.
- to fight disease-causing changes in the body, such as **cancer cells**.

How is the immune system activated?

The immune system can be **activated** by a lot of different things that the body doesn't recognise as its own. These are called **antigens**. Examples of antigens include the proteins on the **surfaces** of bacteria, and viruses. When these antigens attach to special **receptors** on the immune cells (immune system cells), a whole **series of processes** are **triggered** in the body. Once the body has come into contact with a disease-causing germ for the first time, it usually **stores** information about the germ and how to fight it. Then, if it comes into contact with the germ again, it recognises the germ **straight away** and can start fighting it faster.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعر اهتماماً للتلوين

Translation

للجهاز المناعي دور حيوي لأنه يحمي جسمك من المواد الضارة، والجراثيم، والتغيرات الخلوية التي قد تصيبك بالمرض، ويتكون من أعضاء وخلايا وبروتينات مختلفة.

وما دام جهازك المناعي يعمل بسلاسة، فلن تلاحظ وجوده. لكن إذا توقف عن العمل بشكل صحيح -بسبب ضعفه أو عدم قدرته على مواجهة الجراثيم العدوانية خاصة- فستمرض. كما أن الجراثيم التي لم يسبق لجسمك أن واجهها من قبل قد تُصيبك بالمرض، وبعض الجراثيم لا تسبب لك الوعكة إلا في أول مرة تتعرض لها وتشمل هذه الأمراض أمراض الطفولة مثل جدري الماء.



مهمة الجهاز المناعي

بدون الجهاز المناعي، لن يكون لدينا أي وسيلة لمواجهة الأشياء الضارة التي تدخل الجسم من الخارج أو التغيرات الضارة التي تحدث داخل الجسم.

وتتمثل المهام الرئيسية لجهاز المناعة بالجسم في:

- مكافحة الجراثيم المسببة للأمراض (الكائنات المُمرضة) مثل البكتيريا، والفيروسات، **والطفيليات، والفطريات،** وإزالتها من الجسم.
- التعرف على المواد الضارة من البيئة المحيطة وإبطال مفعولها.
- مكافحة التغيرات المسببة للأمراض في الجسم، مثل الخلايا السرطانية.

كيف ينشط الجهاز المناعي؟

يمكن تنشيط الجهاز المناعي من خلال أشياء مختلفة لا يتعرف عليها الجسم على أنها جزء منه، وتسمى هذه الأشياء **بالمستضدات**. تشمل أمثلة المستضدات: البروتينات الموجودة على أسطح البكتيريا والفيروسات، عندما ترتبط هذه المُستضدات **بمستقبلات** خاصة على الخلايا المناعية (خلايا الجهاز المناعي)، **تُحفّز سلسلة** كاملة من **العمليات** في الجسم. بمجرد أن يتلامس الجسم مع جرثومة مسببة للمرض للمرة الأولى، فإنه عادةً ما يخزن معلومات عن الجرثومة وكيفية مواجهتها. وبعد ذلك، إذا احتك الجسم بالجرثومة مرة أخرى، يتعرف الجسم على الجرثومة **مباشرةً** ويمكنه البدء في محاربتها بشكل أسرع.

مفردات النص الأساسية

aggressive	عدوانية	behaving in an angry threatening way
encounter	مواجهة	to meet or experience something unpleasant
fungi	فطريات	a group of organisms that grow in a wound
parasites	طفيليات	organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
antigens	مستضدات	a substance that makes the body produce antibodies
receptors	مستقبلات	nerve endings which receive information about changes in light, heat and causes the body to react in particular ways
trigger	يحفّز	to make something happen very quickly



Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. The immune system plays a vital role because it our body from harmful substances.

- A. fight
- B. attacks
- C. protects
- D. decomposes

2. The immune system consists of.....

- A. only various organs.
- B. various organs, cells and enzymes.
- C. the nerves and cells.
- D. various organs, cells and proteins.

3. If the immune system is unable to work,

- A. you get better.
- B. you get ill.
- C. you become healthier.
- D. nothing happens.

4. Which sentence about the text is true?

- A. One task of the immune system is to look after disease-causing germs.
- B. One task of the immune system is to protect harmful things.
- C. One task of the immune system is to neutralize harmful substances from the environment.
- D. One task of the immune system is to help disease-causing changes in the body.

5. When the body has been exposed to a disease-causing germ for the first time,

- A. it doesn't care about it.
- B. it neglects it.
- C. it stores information about the germ and how to fight it.
- D. it ignores it.

6. The body can fight germs more quickly.

- A. if it comes into contact with the germ for a second time.
- B. if it comes into contact with the germ for the first time.
- C. if it doesn't come into contact with the germ again.
- D. both b and e

7. Germs that your body has never come across before are likely to make you better.

- A. True
- B. False

8. The immune system is made up of various organs, cells and proteins

- A. True
- B. False

9. Without an immune system, we would have one way to fight harmful things that enter our body.

- A. True
- B. False

10. The immune system can be activated by antigens.

- A. True
- B. False

11. As long as your immune system is running smoothly, you don't notice that it's there.

- A. True
- B. False



12. The word “encounter” means:

- A. to meet or experience something unpleasant
- B. a neat cut made into the skin
- C. being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
- D. a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one

13. The word “aggressive” means:

- A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
- B. behaving in an angry threatening way
- C. importance of medical technology engineering
- D. professional

14. The word “receptors” means:

- A. related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone’s body
- B. a sound that is produced or increased in one object
- C. nerve endings which receive information about changes in light, heat and causes the body to react in particular ways
- D. a medical process using the reflections of high-frequency sound waves to construct an image of a body organ

15. The word “trigger” means:

- A. to make something happen very quickly
- B. to reduce the spread of infections through vaccination
- C. to fight a wide variety of infections or diseases caused by bacteria
- D. to cause a viral infection

16. The word “parasites” means:

- A. antibiotics that stop bacteria from multiplying
- B. organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
- C. changes in the body, such as cancer cells
- D. things that the body doesn’t recognize as its own

17. The word “antigens” means:

- A. a substance that makes the body produce antibodies
- B. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
- C. a viral infection
- D. a medical operation

18. The word “fungi” means:

- A. organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
- B. a host cell which multiplies on other cells of the body
- C. a group of organisms that grow in a wound
- D. a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one

Answers:	Answers:
1 - C	10 - A
2 - D	11 - A
3 - B	12 - A
4 - C	13 - B
5 - C	14 - C
6 - A	15 - A
7 - B	16 - B
8 - A	17 - A
9 - B	18 - C



Vocabulary

Body Idioms

المصطلح	معناه	ترجمته
A pain in the neck	annoying	شيء أو شخص مزعج
Speak one's mind	to say exactly what she thinks	يتكلم بصراحة
It costs you an arm and a leg	it is very costly	مكلف أو غالٍ
Made someone jump out of his skin	shocked	يُفاجئ أو يُدهش
follow your heart	to go after your deeper feeling and instinct	يتبع حدسه

Everyday English

Asking for Help

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I need your help urgently. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Could you..? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What would you like me to help with..? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Would you help me prepare what to do about ..? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you think you could possibly..? | |

Pronunciation

Syllable Stress

القاعدة: عند تعدد المقاطع الصوتية في كلمة، فإننا لتشديد أحد المقاطع نتبع الخطوات التالية:

نحدد كل البوائئ (prefixes) واللواحق (suffixes) ونستبعدهما للحصول على الجذر الأساسي للكلمة.

✍ قد يكون الجذر مكون من مقطع صوتي واحد نقوم بتشديده.

✍ أو يكون مكوناً من مقطعين صوتيين نشدد أحدهما فقط.

- من **الخاطئ** تشديد البائدة أو اللاحقة.
- من الممكن أن تحتوي الكلمة على بادئين أو لاحقين.

بعض البوائئ prefixes

بعض اللواحق suffixes

in- un- im- il- ir- dis- mis-
de- a- am- ob- pro- pre-
inter- anti- su- non- ex- be-

-ness -less -ive -able -ity -fy
-dly -ous -tious -sible

Examples

irresponsible

unfriendly

unbelievable

illegal

improbable

impossible

predictable

interactive

تذكّر: يوجد قاعدتان بسيطتان تحكمان تشديد المقاطع الصوتية، وهما:

1. يمكن تشديد مقطع صوتي واحد فقط في الكلمة، وبالتالي إذا سمعنا مقطعين صوتيين مشددين فهذا يعني وجود كلمتين.
2. يمكن تشديد الأحرف الصوتية فقط (أي المقطع يجب أن يحتوي حرف صوتي لتشديده)، لا الأحرف الساكنة.



في الجدول عدة أمثلة فقط، باقي الأمثلة متواجدة في الكتاب، يمكنك أيضاً مراجعة شرح القاعدة من هنا:



Choose the correct answer

1. The idiom "a pain in the neck" means:

- A. it is very costly
- B. to say exactly what one thinks
- C. annoying
- D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct

2. The idiom "to speak one's mind" means:

- A. it is very costly
- B. to say exactly what one thinks
- C. annoying
- D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct

3. The idiom "It costs you an arm and a leg" means:

- A. it is very costly
- B. to say exactly what one thinks
- C. shocked
- D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct

4. The idiom "To jump out of one's skin" means:

- A. it is very costly
- B. to say exactly what one thinks
- C. to be shocked
- D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct

5. The idiom "To follow your heart" means:

- A. it is very costly
- B. to say exactly what she thinks
- C. to be shocked
- D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct.

6. Writing long essays on uninteresting topics is a.....

- A. cost an arm and a leg
- B. pain in the neck
- C. jump out of your skin
- D. speak his mind

7. She has very strong opinions and she's not afraid to

- A. cost an arm and a leg
- B. pain in the neck
- C. jump out of her skin
- D. speak her mind

8. You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it.....

- A. costs an arm and a leg
- B. pain in the neck
- C. jump out of his skin
- D. speak your mind

9. The doorbell made him.....

- A. cost an arm and a leg
- B. pain in the neck
- C. jump out of your skin
- D. speak his mind

10. You might make less money from that job, but if it really attracts you, you should.....

- A. follow your heart
- B. pain in the neck
- C. jump out of your skin
- D. cost an arm and a leg

11. his sudden outbursts have made him a real..... and socially unwanted.

- A. cost an arm and a leg
- B. pain in the neck.
- C. jump out of his skin
- D. speak his mind

12. Buying a brand new car is going to Maybe we should ride bikes.

- A. cost an arm and a leg
- B. pain in the neck
- C. jump out of our skin
- D. speak our minds

13. My sister is very polite. She doesn't

- A. follow her heart
- B. pain in the neck
- C. jump out of her skin
- D. speak her mind



14. The best advice is to but keep your eyes opened.

- A. follow your heart C. jump out of your skin
B. pain in the neck D. speak your mind

15. Our neighbour almost..... When she learned her son and his wife were having triplets.

- A. followed her heart C. jumped out of her skin
B. pain in the neck D. spoke her mind

16. Choose the stressed syllable in the word "unbelievable":

- A. un B. be C. liev D. able

17. Which syllable is stressed in the word "distinctive":

- A. dis B. tinc C. tive D. none of them

18. Which syllable is stressed in the word "misbehave":

- A. mis B. be C. have D. all of them

19. Which syllable is stressed in the word "unfriendly":

- A. un B. friend C. ly D. both A and B

20. You are in a launderette. The instructions on the washing machine are not clear. (Ask for help)

- A. Could you rush us to a nearby hospital?
B. Do you think you could possibly bring the first aid kit with you?
C. Could you explain to me the instructions on the washing machine.
D. Could you tell me your address?

21. You have a long ladder to get up on the roof. Ask a friend to help you put it up and hold it while you climb up and take a bird's nest out of the drainpipe. (Ask for help)

- A. I need your help to pass my test.
B. I think you deserve this honour.
C. Do you think you could possibly hold the ladder for me?
D. Could you tell me how to run away?

22. You are having a graduation party next week and you don't know what to do. (Ask for help)

- A. Would you help me prepare what to do about the graduation party?
B. Don't you think you would feel isolated?
C. You are exaggerating!
D. Congratulations

A. Check whether the sentence is correct or not (True for correct, False for incorrect)

- 1. You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it costs you an arm and a head.
2. The doorbell made him jump out of his skin.
3. The dangerous radiation of the sun is reduced by produce melanin by the skin.
4. If only I have saved my friend's phone number.
5. I missed the flight. I really wish I had caught it.

B. Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organised one

- a) These organs work together and are controlled by the brain,
b) Its main organs are lungs, heart, kidney, liver and brain.
c) and each system in the human body carries out a major function.
d) Our body continues to work, without stopping for a second.

- Answers: Answers:
1 - C 12 - A
2 - B 13 - D
3 - A 14 - A
4 - C 15 - C
5 - D 16 - C
6 - B 17 - B
7 - D 18 - C
8 - A 19 - B
9 - C 20 - C
10 - A 21 - C
11 - B 22 - A

- Answers:
A
1 - False
2 - True
3 - False
4 - False
5 - True
B
d - b - a - c

Expressing wishes

Grammar

رابط شرح الدرس

Uses & Forms

Notes

نستخدم التمني للتعبير عن أحداث نتمنى حدوثها ولكنها ليست واقعة حقيقة، لذلك هو عكس الواقع.

بعض الملاحظات الهامة قبل البدء:

1 بما أن التمني هو عكس الحقيقة فعلياً أن نحول الإثبات الى نفي و العكس أيضاً في جمل التمني:

- I **don't** know how to dance.

→ I **wish** I **knew** how to dance.

2 دائماً في قاعدة التمني نعود بالزمن خطوة للوراء:

أي، اذا كانت الجملة الأصلية في الحاضر نعيدها الى الماضي، و اذا كانت في الماضي نعيدها الى الماضي التام.

- I **don't** know how to dance. Present simple

→ I **wish** I **knew** how to dance. Past simple

3 :I Wish = if only

- I **wish** I **knew** how to dance. ✓

- **If only** I **knew** how to dance. ✓

4 عند التحويل من نفي الى اثبات في حالة الماضي

البسيط يوجد خيارين:

- I **know** how to dance.

→ I **wish** I **didn't know** how to dance. ✓

→ I **wish** I **would know** how to dance. ✓

و الاختيار في الامتحان يكون حسب الخيارات المطروحة ضمن السؤال.

1 – Wish in the present:

Wish + Subject + past simple

للتعبير عن الندم أو الأسف حول موقف معين في الحاضر.

- I **don't** know how to dance; I **wish** I **knew** how to dance.

- I **don't** know how to dance; **if only** I **knew** how to dance.

2 – Wish in the past:

Wish + Subject + past perfect

للتعبير عن الندم أو الأسف حول موقف معين في الماضي.

- I **didn't** go shopping yesterday; I **wish** I **had been** shopping.

- I **didn't** go shopping yesterday; **if only** I **had been** shopping.

3 – Wish in the future:

Wish + Subject + would + V₀

للتعبير عن الانزعاج أو الرغبة في التغيير في المستقبل.

- Mustafa is a heavy smoker, his wife **wishes** he **would stop** smoking soon.

- **If only** the children **wouldn't leave** their books on the floor, I am always falling over them.

نكشات

1 يمكن أن يتم الإبقاء على الفعل المساعد مع حذف باقي الجملة في جملة التمني:

- I **didn't** attend the class, but I wish that I **had**.

و تقدير الجملة هنا:

- I **didn't** attend the class, but I wish that I **had attended** the class.



Choose the correct answer

1. I started smoking. I wish.....

- A. I started smoking.
- B. I had started smoking.
- C. I hadn't started smoking.
- D. I didn't start smoking.

2. I have a strong desire that our head teacher limits absence in our school.

- A. I wish our head teacher can limit absence in our school.
- B. I wish our head teacher will limit absence in our school.
- C. I wish our head teacher could limit absence in our school.
- D. I wish our head teacher wouldn't limit absence in our school.

3. I can't watch the match tonight. I wish I catch it

- A. can
- B. could
- C. couldn't
- D. didn't

4. I am very tired today. I wish I ... so tired.

- A. am
- B. would be
- C. was
- D. weren't.

5. "Our classroom doesn't have coloured walls. I wish our classroom coloured walls."

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

6. The sun isn't shining right now. I wish the sun ... shining.

- A. is
- B. wasn't
- C. was
- D. had been.

7. I didn't go shopping last week. I wish I Shopping.

- A. go
- B. went
- C. had gone
- D. have gone

8. I don't know how to dance. I wish I How to dance.

- A. had known
- B. knew
- C. have known
- D. had been knowing

9. I can't go with you tomorrow but I wish I..... with you.

- A. went
- B. had gone
- C. go
- D. could go

10. Where do you wish you were right now?

- A. I wish I were at home.
- B. I wish I am at home.
- C. I wish I was at home.
- D. both a and c

11. What do you wish you were doing?

- A. I wish I were walking on the beach.
- B. I wish I am walking on the beach
- C. I wish I walk on the beach.
- D. I wish I have walked on the beach

12. Are you pleased with the weather today, or do you wish it were different?

- A. I wish it were warmer.
- B. If only it were warmer.
- C. I wish it was warmer.
- D. all the answers are correct.

13. Look around this room. What do you wish were different?

- A. I wish we are having a smart board.
- B. I wish we have a smart board.
- C. I wish we had a smart board.
- D. I wish we have had a smart board.

14. Didn't you save your friend's phone number?

- A. If only I had saved my friend's phone number.
- B. If only I have saved my friend's phone number.
- C. If only I haven't saved my friend's phone number.
- D. If only I hadn't saved my friend's phone number.



15. I wish I..... rich.

- A. was
- B. were
- C. am
- D. both a and b

16. Michel didn't revise his lessons for the exam I wish he for the exam.

- A. revises
- B. revised
- C. had revised
- D. hadn't revised

17. James is a heavy smoker. I wish he

- A. will stop smoking
- B. would stop smoking
- C. would smoke much
- D. wouldn't stop smoking

18. What might you say to someone who never answers your emails?

- A. I wish you would answer my emails
- B. I wish you'd not answer my emails.
- C. I wish you had answer my emails.
- D. I wish you'll answer my emails.

19. What might you say to someone who makes fun of people?

- A. I wish he would make fun of people.
- B. I wish he wouldn't make fun of people.
- C. I wish he wouldn't respect people.
- D. I wish he won't make fun of people.

20. What might you say to someone who can't help you?

- A. I wish he can help me.
- B. I wish he couldn't help me.
- C. I wish he could help me.
- D. I wish he has helped me.

21. What might you say to someone who didn't do the laundry for you?

- A. I wish he hadn't done the laundry for me.
- B. I wish he has done the laundry for me.
- C. I wish he had done the laundry for me.
- D. I wish he does the laundry for me.

22. What might you say to someone who isn't telling you the truth?

- A. I wish he were telling me the truth.
- B. I wish he told me the truth.
- C. I wish he could tell me the truth.
- D. All the answers are correct.

23. What might you say to someone who blows cigarette smoke in your face?

- A. I wish he would stop smoking.
- B. I wish he didn't stop smoking.
- C. I wish he wouldn't stop smoking.
- D. I wish he will stop smoking.

24. I spent all my money. I wish now that I it.

- A. spent
- B. had spent
- C. had saved
- D. saved

25. I missed the flight. I really wish I it.

- A. hadn't caught
- B. had missed
- C. had caught
- D. missed

26. Rana left the meeting early. Rita wishes

- A. Rana had stayed in the meeting.
- B. Rana had left the meeting.
- C. Rana hadn't stayed in the meeting.
- D. Rana stays in the meeting.

27. Lama refused to sign the contract. But her parents wish

- A. she hadn't accepted it.
- B. she had refused it.
- C. she had accepted it.
- D. she has accepted it.

28. I looked everywhere for my key. I wish

- A. I had found it.
- B. I hadn't found it.
- C. I will find it
- D. I had lost it.

29. The injured player could only watch the match. he wishes

- A. he has played the match.
- B. he plays the match.
- C. he hadn't played the match.
- D. he had played the match

Answers:	Answers:
1 - C	16 - C
2 - C	17 - B
3 - B	18 - A
4 - D	19 - B
5 - A	20 - C
6 - C	21 - C
7 - C	22 - D
8 - B	23 - A
9 - D	24 - C
10 - D	25 - C
11 - A	26 - A
12 - D	27 - C
13 - C	28 - A
14 - A	29 - D
15 - D	



Workbook

Reading

The Inspiration of Civil Rights' Movements

Page 71

Gandhi was born in India in 1869. At that time, India was a part of the British **Empire** and at the age of 18, he travelled to London to study **law**. At the age of 24, Gandhi went to South Africa where he **witnessed** the **racial discrimination**.

The biggest **turning point** in young Gandhi's life was on June 7, 1893, when he was **thrown off** a train **station** by a white man when he **refused** to move to a **back seat**. That would prove to be Gandhi's first, but certainly not last, act of **civil disobedience**.

By 1906, Gandhi had organised his first civil disobedience **campaign** in South Africa. He would spend the next 9 years **fighting** for Indian rights in the country before **returning** home to fight for Indian **independence**. Over the years Gandhi would become a **leading figure** in the independence movement. After years of **struggle** and many **arrests**, Gandhi's "Quit India" movement in 1942 **paved** the way for Britain's **eventual withdrawal** from the country.

Today, Gandhi is remembered for his **commitment to nonviolence**, peaceful **protest** and simple living. He **inspired** millions of people to action, **preaching** a message of love, **tolerance** and avoiding **greed**.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعَرِّه اهتماماً للتلوين.

Translation

وُلد غاندي في الهند عام 1869. في ذلك الوقت، كانت الهند جزءاً من الإمبراطورية البريطانية، وفي سن الثامنة عشرة، سافر إلى لندن لدراسة الحقوق. في سن الرابعة والعشرين، ذهب غاندي إلى جنوب أفريقيا حيث شهد التمييز العنصري.

كانت أكبر نقطة تحول في حياة غاندي الشاب في 7 يونيو 1893، حينما طرده رجل أبيض من محطة القطار لأنه رفض الانتقال إلى المقعد الخلفي. كان ذلك أول عمل من أعمال العصيان المدني لغاندي، ولكنه بالتأكيد ليس الأخير.

بحلول عام 1906، كان غاندي قد نظم أول حملة عصيان مدني له في جنوب إفريقيا. أمضى السنوات التسع التالية في النضال من أجل حقوق الهنود في البلاد، قبل أن يعود إلى وطنه ليكافح في سبيل استقلال الهند. وعلى مر السنين، أصبح غاندي شخصية بارزة في حركة الاستقلال. بعد سنوات من النضال والعديد من الاعتقالات، مهدت حركة غاندي "اتركوا الهند" عام 1942 الطريق لانسحاب بريطانيا من البلاد في نهاية المطاف. واليوم، يُذكر غاندي بالتزامه باللاعنف والاحتجاج السلمي والعيش البسيط. وقد ألهم الملايين من الناس للعمل، حيث كان يبشّر برسالة الحب والتسامح وتجنب الجشع.

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. Gandhi studied law in.....

A. India

B. South Africa

C. London

D. Paris



2. He was thrown off the train station because....

- A. he didn't accept to move to a back seat.
- B. he refused to move to a front seat.
- C. he didn't refuse to move to a back seat.
- D. he accepted to move to a back seat.

3. Gandhi... millions of people to action, preaching a message of love, tolerance and avoiding greed.

- A. depressed
- B. motivated
- C. discouraged
- D. repressed

4. Gandhi's "Quit India" movement in 1942 the way for Britain's eventual withdrawal from the country.

- A. prevented
- B. obstructed
- C. stopped
- D. facilitated

5. Gandhi started his first civil disobedience campaign in India.

- A. True
- B. False

6. "Quit India" movement started in 1924.

- A. True
- B. False

7. Gandhi is remembered as a violent protester .

- A. True
- B. False

8. At the age of 24, Gandhi went to South Africa where he witnessed the racial discrimination .

- A. True
- B. False

9. The word "discrimination" means:

- A. the act of allowing people to say or do anything
- B. a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something
- C. treating one person or group less fairly than others
- D. to show that something is true

10. The word "prove" means:

- A. to show that something is true.
- B. the act of allowing people to say or do anything.
- C. a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something.
- D. treating one person or group less fairly than others.

11. The word "tolerance" means:

- A. the act of allowing people to say or do anything
- B. treating one person or group less fairly than others
- C. to show that something is true
- D. a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something

12. The word "protest" means:

- A. treating one person or group less fairly than others
- B. to show that something is true
- C. the act of allowing people to say or do anything
- D. a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something

Answers:

- 1 - C
- 2 - A
- 3 - B
- 4 - D
- 5 - B
- 6 - A
- 7 - B
- 8 - A
- 9 - C
- 10 - A
- 11 - A
- 12 - D



Choose the correct answer

1. Hani turned up late..... wasn't unusual.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. where

2. This is the repair man saw the machine and fixed it.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. where

3. That is the village.....my grandparents live in.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. where

4. All students..... the teacher asked gave correct answers.

- A. whom B. which C. whose D. where

5. February 7 is the day.....I met my best friend.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. when

6. This isn't the building.....the bus stopped.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. where

7. That is the doctor..... patients always talks highly about him.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. where

8. Bob travelled all over the world, he met a lot of famous people.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. where

9. We will spend our holiday in the same village, we have had a lot of joyful days.

- A. where B. which C. whose D. who

10. I don't know most of the people, you invited to the party.

- A. whom B. when C. whose D. where

11. The subject you wrote about last week interested everyone.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. where

12. I apologised to the woman.....coffee I spilled on her new dress.

- A. who B. which C. whose D. where

13. Whatbe doing this time tomorrow?

- A. were you B. have you C. will you D. are you

14.go if you like because I have to do some shopping.

- A. I'm B. I will C. I'd D. would have gone

15. I..... simply wait until she comes back.

- A. am B. have C. would D. will

16. he was quite definite about it and assured me he..... come.

- A. would B. shall C. will D. have

17. If they arrive late, they..... have to get their own meal.

- A. do B. had C. will D. would

18. I really hope I..... see you again.

- A. did B. would C. will D. have



19. What..... happen to the family if he loses all his money.
A. does B. will C. did D. would
20. be buying the house or haven't you decided yet?
A. have you B. Did you C. Were you D. Will you
21. I'm sure they..... get married and live happily ever afterwards.
A. have B. shall C. will D. would
22. What to do when you leave school?
A. are you intending B. do you intend C. will you intend D. could you intend
23. If only they..... you for help before they started.
A. would ask B. will ask C. had asked D. asked
24. he wishes he back and see the Norias in Hama.
A. could travel B. could have travelled C. could to travel D. will travel
25. If only the children..... their books on the floor. I am always falling over them.
A. wouldn't leave B. left C. wouldn't have left D. leaves
26. It took us a long time to arrive. I wish we the train instead.
A. catches B. would catch C. caught D. had caught
27. I am so tired. I wish home earlier.
A. had gone B. go C. went D. would have gone
28. We are having such a lovely time in homs. If only it..... all the time.
A. hadn't rained B. had rained C. rained D. hasn't rained
29. I wish our neighbours arguing. They annoy us.
A. stopped B. will stop C. had stopped D. would stop
30. It's a fantastic novel! I have almost finished it. I wish it..... longer.
A. had been B. will be C. were/ was D. would be
31. If hind..... book a seat on the train, she'll have to stand.
A. didn't B. haven't C. will D. doesn't
32. If you how much the laptop was, you wouldn't have asked about the price.
A. know B. had known C. knew D. would knew
33. If you..... too many things in your drawer, it will break.
A. puts B. will put C. had put D. put
34. If I had enough time, I..... visit your aunt in the next town.
A. can B. would have C. could to D. could
35. If you had studied earlier for the test, you
A. will pass B. would pass C. pass D. would have passed
36. If you..... some help give a ring.
A. need B. needed C. had needed D. would need
37. If you..... the product advertised, you could have bought it.
A. saw B. see C. have seen D. had seen



38. Joe has inherited a lot of money. He a new villa next month.
A. will buy B. bought C. have bought D. buys
39. It was a stupid thing to say. I wish I..... it
A. said B. say C. had said D. hadn't said.
40. I should have listened to you. I wish I..... your advice.
A. took B. hadn't taken C. takes D. had taken
41. At 8:30 this evening I..... my friend Tom at Yooooj Café.
A. am going to meet B. meet C. have seen D. had seen
42. By the end of this year Imore than 1000 km. with my car.
A. had been driven B. will have driven C. will be driving D. drive
43. Our flat is rather small. I wish it..... a bit bigger.
A. was/ were B. is C. has been D. had been
44. The young boy wouldn't have been sad if his mother..... him to the fun city.
A. takes B. took C. will take D. had taken
45. If it were too cold to snow, we go skiing.
A. can B. will C. could D. shall
46. If my little brother hadn't lost his money, he..... happy.
A. will be B. would be C. would have been D. wouldn't have been
47. If I a computer, I could surf the net.
A. had B. has C. have D. had had
48. If I were rich enough, I..... the poor.
A. will help B. can help C. would have helped D. would help
49. Which word has the silent letter /h/:
A. heart B. hour C. seahorse D. downhill
50. Which word has the silent letter /w/:
A. wait B. software C. reward D. write
51. Which word has the silent letter /k/:
A. knee B. key C. talk D. racket
52. Which word has the silent letter /n/:
A. dinner B. neck C. column D. mankind
53. Which word has the silent letter /p/:
A. psychology B. sheep C. open D. apologise
54. The police officer told the suspect to stop..... and to tell him exactly where he was the night before.
A. assembling the case C. jumping out of his skin
B. beating around the bush D. following his heart
55. Having..... the law, that 32- year- old man was sentenced for two months.
A. broken B. beaten C. assembled D. fenced



56. Being late for the final exam, Kamel was very angry and his temper.

- A. lost B. raised C. made D. gave

57. One of the most important income for local councils is..... taxes.

- A. raising B. making C. running D. meeting

58. My car is broken; could you me a lift to the nearest bus stop?

- A. give B. meet C. run D. lose

59. To jump out of your skin means that you are

- A. relaxed B. shocked C. happy D. excited

60. When doing something.... this means that it is a pain in the neck.

- A. easy B. simple C. not complex D. annoying

61. It was very difficult to tell you whether you trave to travel or not. Think carefully and then.....

- A. assemble the case C. jump out of your skin
B. beat around the bush D. follow your heart

62. Asking people to leave their mobile phones at home when they leave is something

- A. logical B. dislogical C. illogical D. imlogical

63. Uncooked meat is a/an type of food for so many people in my society.

- A. familiar B. unfamiliar C. infamiliar D. disfamiliar

64. You're at a restaurant. You order pizza but it is salty. (Express complaint to the waiter)

- A. I am sorry to bother you but the pizza is too salty.
B. Oh, you're exaggerating.
C. This isn't an excuse.
D. I'd never hurt your feelings.

65. Someone tells you that you are a great violinist and you can play all kinds of music.

- A. I am sorry about what happened. (Express modesty)
B. Oh, you're exaggerating.
C. This isn't an excuse.
D. I'd never hurt your feelings

66. You want to talk to the company manager. The operator answers your call.

- A. I am sorry about what happened. (Ask the operator to put you through to the manager)
B. Can I talk to the manager please?
C. This isn't an excuse.
D. Congratulations.

67. You have a birthday party tomorrow and there are a lot of things to do. (Ask for help)

- A. Would you help me prepare what to do about the birthday party tomorrow?
B. Can I talk to the manager please?
C. This isn't an excuse.
D. Congratulations.



A. Check whether the sentence is correct or not (True for correct, False for incorrect)

1. That is the village whose my grandparents live in.
2. We will spend our holiday in the same village, where we have had a lot of joyful days.
3. I apologised to the woman who coffee spilled on her new dress
4. I would simply wait until she comes back.
5. What do you intend to do when you leave school?
6. Bob travelled all over the world whose he met a lot of famous people.

B. Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organised one

- a) and at the age of 18, he travelled to London to study law,
- b) Gandhi was born in India in 1869.
- c) At the age of 24, Gandhi went to South Africa where he witnessed the racial discrimination.
- d) At that time, India was a part of the British Empire

Answers:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| 1 - B | 18 - C | 35 - D | 52 - C | A |
| 2 - A | 19 - B | 36 - A | 53 - A | 1 - False |
| 3 - B | 20 - D | 37 - D | 54 - B | 2 - True |
| 4 - A | 21 - C | 38 - A | 55 - A | 3 - False |
| 5 - D | 22 - B | 39 - D | 56 - A | 4 - False |
| 6 - D | 23 - C | 40 - D | 57 - A | 5 - True |
| 7 - C | 24 - A | 41 - A | 58 - A | 6 - False |
| 8 - D | 25 - A | 42 - B | 59 - B | |
| 9 - A | 26 - D | 43 - A | 60 - D | B |
| 10 - A | 27 - C | 44 - D | 61 - D | b - d - a - c |
| 11 - B | 28 - A | 45 - C | 62 - C | |
| 12 - C | 29 - D | 46 - C | 63 - B | |
| 13 - C | 30 - C | 47 - A | 64 - A | |
| 14 - B | 31 - D | 48 - D | 65 - B | |
| 15 - D | 32 - B | 49 - B | 66 - B | |
| 16 - A | 33 - D | 50 - D | 67 - A | |
| 17 - C | 34 - D | 51 - A | | |