

(1). Derivatives المشتقات نختار المشتق بالحل

#	The Word	Meaning	Derivative	Meaning
1.	Vary	يختلف / يتنوع	various	متنوع، مختلف
2.	Vary	يختلف / يتنوع	(the) variety	تشكيلة
3.	Real	حقيقي / واقعي	reality	حقيقة، واقع
4.	Decide	يقرر	decision	قرار
5.	Accomplish	ينجز	accomplishment	انجاز
6.	Guide	يوجه / يرشد	guidance	توجيه، ارشاد
7.	Education	ثقافة / تعليم	educate	يُثقف / يعلم
8.	Painful	مؤلم	pain	ألم
9.	Predictable	يمكن التنبؤ به	prediction	تنبؤ
10.	Apology	اعتذار	apologised	اعتذر
11.	Prosperous	مزدهر	prosperity	ازدهار / رفاهية
12.	Tolerant	متسامح	tolerance	تسامح
13.	Biology	علم الأحياء	biologist	عالم أحياء
14.	specialisation	تخصص	specialist	اختصاصي
15.	Electricity	كهرباء	electric	كهربائي / كهربائية

- Individuals have..... dreams in their day-to-day existence.
a. varier b. vary c. variously d. various
- I'm surprised by the of university departments that a high rank student can choose.
a. vary b. variety c. varier d. varyingly
- Everyone endeavours a great deal to make dreams a.....
a. really b. real c. reality d. realise
- Future plans and have a great importance in a person's life.
a. decisions b. decisively c. decisive d. decide
- Gaining your boss confidence is really a great
a. accomplish b. accomplishment c. accomplished d. accomplice
- I went to a counselor for..... on my career.
a. guide b. guidance c. guided d. guidly
- 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
- She hated to say the words for fear of causing to him.
a. painful b. painfully c. painlessly d. pain
- The situation is so uncertain that it is hard to make a confident.....
a. predict b. predictable c. prediction d. predictably
- The airline company..... to passengers for the delay.
a. apologetic b. apology c. apologised d. apologist
- In recent years, Syria has undergone a lot of economic.....
a. prosperous b. prosperity c. prosper d. prosperation
- Many old people have more than others when dealing with the young generation.
a. tolerance b. tolerant c. tolerantly d. tolerate
- A successful person is able to differentiate between fantasy and
a. realize b. reals c. reality d. real
- When I grow up, I want to be a to study all types of living things.

a. biologist b. biology c. biologist d. biologics

15. Very soon, power will be supplied by underground cables.

a. electricity b. electric c. electrically d. electrical

16. My elder brother is a in designing artificial limbs.

a. special b. specialist c. specialisation d. specialism

(2) Phrasal Verbs الأفعال المركبة تحل حسب المؤشرات الموجودة في الجدول

#	Phrasal Verb	Arabic Meaning
1.	fit in with (way or style of life , locals .class or work or schoolmates)	يتلاءم – ينسجم مع
2.	follow ...it... through(project , plan , record , song)	يتابع – ينهي
3.	get into (writing . swimming , sports , yoga)	يبدأ – يباشر
4.	keep up with(the latest news ,events , research ,changes , developments)	يواكب – يبقى على اطلاع
5.	reach out to (the poor , the needy , home or school work)	يمد يد العون – يساعد – يتواصل مع شخص ما
6.	run into (troubles , difficulties . problems , a friend)	يواجه / يصادف

1. The rich have tothe poor.

a. reach out to b. run into c. fit in with d. get into

2. She didn't reallyher workmates in her previous job.

a. reach out to b. run into c. fit in with d. get into

3. Iwriting when I was a kid, and I just never stopped loving it.

a. reached out to b. ran into c. fitted in with d. got into

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

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

5. If youany trouble, just give me a call.

a. reach out to b. run into c. fit in with d. get into

6. A big part of my job isthe latest research in medical technology.

a. keeping up with b. reaching out to c. fitting in with d. getting into

7. You can alwaysme if you are feeling tired with your school work.

a. get into b. run into c. fit in with d. reach out to

8. When I travelled to Spain, I tried hard tothe locals.

a. reach out to b. run into c. fit in with d. get into

9. The group had one successful song but failed towith another hit record.

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

10. Nowadays, students can the latest news by using the Internet.

a. keep up with b. reach out to c. fit in with d. get into

11. She has been yoga recently.

a. keeping up with b. reaching out to c. fitting in with d. getting into

12. Our company hasfinancial difficulties this month.

a. reached out to b. run into c. fitted in with d. set off

13. Why should I change my habits to their way of life?

a. pull down

b. fence off

c. fit in with

d. follow through

14. He has never made an effort to current events.

a. reach out to

b. keep up with

c. jack it up

d. shore it u

Present Tenses

1. The sun always(rise)In the east. (2022- 1 علمي) rises
2. Ali (live) in this house since 2008 (2022- 1 علمي) has lived / has been living
3. My mother (cook) in the kitchen now. (2022- 1 علمي) is cooking
4. We (get)at seven o'clock every morning. (2022- 2 علمي) get
5. My brother (break) his leg recently. (2022- 2 علمي) has broken
6. I (work) here all afternoon. I fell tired now. (2022- 2 علمي) have been working
7. On Saturday afternoons. Sami (play) tennis. (2022- 1 أدبي) plays
8. We (talk) about this issue since last week. (2022- 1 أدبي) have been talking
9. I (visit) My grandparents for three days now. (2022- 2 أدبي) have visited
10. It (rain)for three days now. I wonder when it will stop. (2022- 2 أدبي) has been raining
11. Suha (cook) a delicious cake already. (2022- 2 أدبي) has cooked
12. Don't support someone who always (fail) (2023- 1 علمي) fails
13. The mechanic (change) the oil my car now. (2023- 1 علمي) is changing
14. We (stand) in this queue for three hours now. (2023- 1 أدبي) have been standing
15. I can't leave now. I (work) for an important client. (2023- 1 أدبي) am waiting
16. Every morning. I (leave) the flat at eight. Leave
17. Sami usually (walk)To the university. Walks
18. This month. I (work) very hard for first exams. Am working
19. I (watch) this film before. Have watched
20. I (queue) For almost an hour. Have been queuing
21. We (drink) Coffee once a day. Drink
22. Tropical storms often (occur) In the Caribbean. Occur
23. Gorge (just ,cut) the grass. Has just cut
24. I (have) my car for at least three years. Maybe longer. Have had
25. Every time Suzan tries to pass her driving test she (fail) fails
26. All of my friends (work) hard nowadays. Are working
27. Ahmad (read) three novels so far. Has read
28. I (not receive) any mails since I was in Aleppo. Haven't received
29. He (drive) to work every morning. Drives
30. Nadia (not, finish) her homework yet. Hasn't finished
31. Please don't make so much noise! I (try) to work. Am trying
32. Look! The bus(come) . is coming
33. Ahlam Mestaghanmi (write) some of the best novels in recent years. Has written
34. (you ever win) a competition? Have you ever won
35. We (not decide) where we are going to live yet. Haven't decided
36. Sometimes I (watch) American films on TV. Watch
37. I can't phone for an ambulance! I (lose) my mobile already. Have lost
38. Tom's hands are too cold now. He (defrost)the fridge since the very morning. Has been defrosting
39. My sister(read) a magazine all day. Has been reading
40. (you ,be) to Canada before, Lucy? Have you been
41. Gorge looks tired now. He(cut) the grass for three hours. Has been cutting
42. How long (you ,have) your tab? Have you had جامد
43. I (want) complete silence now while I try this experiment. Want جامد
44. I (know) My best friend since I was at school. Have known جامد
45. I (not see)him for months. Haven't seen جامد
46. Nadia (cut) her hair twice a month. Cuts
47. We (think) It's great here nowadays. Think جامد
48. I (understand)some of the things that people are saying now. Understand جامد
49. Jane are sweating right now. She (sweep)the floors since the morning. Has been sweeping
50. Are the plates clean? Yes, Jan (just ,clean) them. Has just cleaned

51. Why are you crying? Because my brother (have)an accident recently. Has had
 52. Rachel, why are your hands so soft? Because I (do) The washing up since the morning. Have been doing
 53. Are the onions ready for the pan? Yes, Mike(cut) them already. Has cut
 54. Why are your eyes red, Mike? Because I (peel)the onions for hours . have been peeling
 55. Is that a new tab? Yes, I Just it.
 a- am / buying b- was / buying c- had / bought d- have / bought
 56. Jane are sweating right now. She the floors since the morning.
 a- sweeps b- is sweeping c- will sweep d- has been sweeping
 57. Are the plates clean? Yes, Jan ... just them.
 a- cleans b- is cleaning c- has cleaned d- will clean
 58. Why are you crying? Because my brother an accident recently.
 a- has b- has had c- is having d- will have
 59. Rachel, why are your hands so soft? Because I The washing up since the morning.
 a- will do b- do c- am doing d- have been doing
 60. Are the onions ready for the pan? Yes, Mike them already.
 a- cuts b- has cut c- was cutting d- had been cutting
 61. Why are your eyes red, Mike? Because I the onions for hours
 a- was peeling b- has peeled c- peels d- have been peeling
 62. How many times you your house broken into?
 a- have / had b- are / having c- is / having d- was / having
 63. I to the conclusion that nowadays nobody cares about anything.
 a- have come b- had come c- was coming d- coming
 64. Suzan trying to pass her driving test but fails every time.
 a- keeps b- was keeping c- had kept d- kept

Homophones الجاناس الناقص يحل حسب الترجمة والمؤشرات الموجودة بالجدول

Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings.

#	The words/ المؤشر	The meaning	#	The words	The meaning
1.	Way (goods)	طريقة	8.	Here (sit) singer	هنا
	Weigh	يزن بالميزان		Hear	يسمع
2.	Rode (bike /cyclist)	ركب	9.	Brake (car) (drive)	فرامل
	Road	طريق		Break	يكسر
3.	Ate (sandwich)	أكل	10.	sell food) (rotten	يبيع
	Eight	الساعة الثامنة		Cell	زنزانة
4.	Buy store) (shop/	يشترى	11.	Flower (cake)	زهرة
	By	بجانب / بالقرب من		Flour	طحين
5.	Whether (unpredictable /fine)	فيما إذا	12.	Hour (agent) date Appointment	ساعة زمنية
	Weather	طقس		Our	ملكنا
6.	Son (beach)	ابن	13.	Knight castle	فارس
	Sun	شمس		Night	ليل
7.	Write (answer)	يكتب	14.	see	يرى
	Right	صحيح		Sea turtle	بحر / بحرية

1. Which should we use to the goods?
 a. way / weigh b. weigh /way c. weather / whether d. road / rode
 2. No one knows..... thewill be fine tomorrow.
 a. way / weigh b. whether/weather c. weather / whether d. road / rode
 3. The cyclist..... his bike and set off quickly on the.....
 a. road / rode b. weigh /way c. weather / whether d. rode / road

4. The man is enjoying his time with his.....on the beach under the.....
a. son / sun **b. sun / son** **c. weather / whether** **d. way / weigh**
5. I only..... a sandwich at..... before I went to bed.
a. eight / ate **b. sun / son** **c. ate / eight** **d. way / weigh**
6. The teacher asked the students to..... down the..... answer.
a. road / rode **b. right / write** **c. weather / whether** **d. write / right**
7. We usually.....our food from a shop.....the corner.
a. by / buy **b. buy / bye** **c. buy / by** **d. bi / by**
8. I wanted to sit..... to be able to.....the speech well.
a. hear / here **b. here / right** **c. here / hear** **d. rode / road**
9. When teaching my daughter how to drive, I told her if she didn't hit the.....in time she would
.....the car's side mirror.
a. break/ brake **b. sun / break** **c. ate / eight** **d. brake / break**
10. If you.....rotten food, you will get arrested and end up in a prison.....
a. sell / here **b. ate / sell** **c. sell / cell** **d. cell / sell**
11. To bake a.....-shaped cake, you'll need some.....
a. flower / ate **b. flour / flower** **c. flower / flour** **d. way / weigh**
12. I wanted to sit....., so I could.....the singer performing without any distractions.
a. hear / here **b. here / right** **c. here / hear** **d. rode / road**
13. We have one.....before..... appointment with the real estate agent.
a. our / sell **b. our / hour** **c. hour/ here** **d. hour / our**
14. The.....is on his way to the castle, but traveling at.....is very dangerous.
a. night / here **b. knight/sell** **c. night/ knight** **d. knight / night**
15. My little brother feels excited every time he..... a.....turtle.
a. see / here **b. see / sees** **c. sees / sea** **d. cell / sea**
16. My.....is 13 years old. He likes to spend time outside in the.....
a. sun / son **b. son / sun** **c. son / whether** **d. sun / weigh**
17. I don't know.....to bring a jacket or not. The..... looks unpredictable today.
a. way / weigh **b. whether/weather** **c. weather / whether** **d. whether / rode**

1. Giving advice تقديم نصيحة

-If I were you.....	-You'd better.....	-You should.....	-Try to.....	-Instead of..... you can.....
1. A: My friend is a heavy smoker. إعطاء نصيحة a. He should quit smoking because it harms his health. b. Yes, you're right. I'll do that. c. If I were him, I would start smoking. d. Congratulations!	2. A: I am overweight. إعطاء نصيحة a. If I were you, I would start playing sport. c. You shouldn't paly sport.	b. You deserve it. d. I haven't made up my mind yet.	3. A: My cousin is travelling to England to study there. But he doesn't speak English well. إعطاء نصيحة a. I am sorry. c. He should join a conversation course. d. You are embarrassing me.	4. Your neighbour has got diabetes and he likes eating sweets. a. I think you should stop eating sweets because it raises the level of sugar in your blood. b. That's true. I haven't thought about that before. c. Congratulations d. Well-done.

II-Use of English

مصطلحات النجاح تحل حسب الترجمة أو المؤشرات (1) . Success Idioms

#	Idiom	Arabic Meaning
1.	to back the wrong horse	*يراهن على الشيء/ الشخص الخاسر *يدعم الشخص الخاسر *يختار الخيار الخاطئ
2.	to ace a test	*يتفوق في الاختبار * يجتاز الامتحان بشكل ممتاز
3.	on a roll	*يحرز تقدماً / على طريق النجاح
4.	to join the ranks of	*ينضم إلى صفوف / يصبح جزء من
5.	to be dead in the water	*فأشل / لا أمل مرجو فيه / ميؤوس منه

- 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
- "If you your math test, you can go to the party," said her parents.
a. roll b. back c. join d. ace
- I think we are Our team has won ten out of our twelve matches this season.
a. joining the ranks of b. dead in the water c. on a roll d. backing the wrong horse
- Don't the wrong horse. I think he will lose the match.
a. roll b. back c. join d. ace
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- In a few years our country 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
- This is our fifth win in the game! We are If we keep this up, we are sure to make it to the state championship game!
a. on a roll b. dead in the water c. acing the test d. joining the ranks of
- I think you're supporting the wrong person. You shouldn't
a. be on a roll b. back the wrong horse c. be at death's door d. be on the mend

الأفعال المركبة هذه تحل حسب ترجمتها وليس لها مؤشرات

#	Phrasal Verb	Arabic Meaning
1.	to take up	يبدأ / يجرب
2.	to give up	يتوقف / يتخلى عن
3.	to carry on	يتابع / يستمر

- I want to diving. It's an adventurous sport.
a. give up b. fit in with c. take up d. fit in with
- I'm going to learning Chinese because it's too difficult.
a. give up b. carry on c. take up d. reach out to
- If I like this job, I'll next year.
a. give up b. carry on c. take up d. run into
- You should always a new activity at the beginning of the year.
a. give up b. carry on c. take up d. reach out to
- 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

6. You should always a new activity with a close friend.

a. give up

b. reach out to c. take up

d. get up

Past Simple & Past Continuous

Past Perfect & Past Perfect Continuous

1. By the time they arrived home, the burglar (leave) (علمي 1 - 2023) had left
2. Lama was shopping when she (meet) her friends. (علمي - أدبي 1 - 2023) met
3. The lecture (start) by the time they got there. (أدبي 1 - 2023) had started
4. We (get) married three years ago. (علمي 1 - 2022) got
5. My mother (make) dinner when we arrived home. (أدبي 1 - 2022) was making
6. By the time they (get) there, the lesson had started. (أدبي 1 - 2022) got
7. Ali (describe) the types of flowers when we came in. (علمي 2 - 2022) was describing
8. I (study) very hard for my last exams. (علمي 2 - 2022) studied
9. A few weeks ago, a woman (call) to report a robbery. (أدبي 2 - 2022) called
10. While Mary (shop) She lost her purse. (أدبي 2 - 2022) was shopping
11. Nour (phone) me last night. Phoned
12. The robbery happened while the old lady (watch) news on TV. Was watching
13. The burglar (steal) the woman's purse last night. Stole
14. Times were hard and the family (struggle) for some time. Had been struggling
15. What time (you .wake up) yesterday? Did you wake up ?
16. Did anything happen while you (watch). TV? Were watching
17. The phone (ring) . while we were watching TV? Rang
18. Nadia (prepare) when her husband came home. Was preparing
19. The ophthalmologist (check) my eyes yesterday. Checked
20. She (work) as a waitress for three years when he met her. Had been working
21. Two days ago, I (make) a cake with my mother for her birthday. Made
22. Henry did very well in his exams, which was a shock because he (not ,take) an exam before. Hadn't taken
23. The scientists came up with a new drug. They (discuss) it for three years. Had been discussing / had discussed
24. The scientists (announce) the lunch of the new drug last week. Announced
25. By the time I got to the meeting, they(discuss) the important issues. Had discussed
26. We (visit) The nesting site of the green sea turtles a month ago. Visited
27. I (have) a wonderful biology teacher when I was a student. Had
28. I (meet) Maya at the cinema yesterday. met
29. Tim (go) to the cardiologist yesterday. Went
30. The receptionist (call) to ask me about the bill last month. Called
31. His phone was disconnected. He (not , pay). the bill for tow month. Hadn't paid
32. He (begin) a new mission in 1946. Began
33. I always (go) to the gym when I was in young. Went عادة بالماضي
34. They (stay) in London for a few days before they visited Cambridge. Had stayed
35. When I heard the noise at the window, someone (try) to the break into the home. Was trying
36. They (go) on a big tour of Britain last year. Went
37. I was exhausted because I (run) for over an hour. Had been running
38. I knew her because I (visit her several times. Had visited
39. By the time the boss (arrive)..... his office, the meeting had already finished. Arrived
40. The enemy retreated to the sea after the army (arrive) . arrived / had arrived
41. Maha (play) the guitar when the phone rang. Was playing
42. He(speak) for an hour before the match started. Had spoken / had been speaking
43. The program that was stopped (run) well since 1945. Had been running
44. I wonder what (happen) While I was away. Happened / was happening / had happened
45. They (run) for three hours when the storm suddenly broke. Had been running
46. She hurt her back while she (work) in the garden. Was working

-ed Pronunciation

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

/t/

/id/

/d/

- تلفظ المقطع (-ed) في نهاية الفعل بالصوت (/t/) إذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الأصوات التالية /p/ , /f/ , /k/ , /s/ , /ʃ/ , /tʃ/ ch	- تلفظ المقطع (-ed) في نهاية الفعل بالصوت (/d/) إذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الأصوات التالية /t/ أو /d/	- تلفظ المقطع (-ed) في نهاية الفعل بالصوت (/d/) إذا انتهى الفعل بباقي الأصوات عدا أصوات المجموعات /t/ و /d/
e.g. laughed, washed, stopped	e.g. needed, visited, started	e.g. enjoyed, lived, rained

- The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. played b. helped c. ended d. missed
- The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. finished b. helped c. wanted d. hoped
- The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. missed b. helped c. educated d. talked
- The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. called b. helped c. needed d. passed
- The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. played b. watched c. ended d. missed
- The word that has a final /t/ sound is:
a. ordered b. laughed c. ended d. handed
- The word that has a final /t/ sound is:
a. believed b. liked c. ended d. needed
- The word that has a final /t/ sound is:
a. played b. washed c. realised d. ordered
- The word that has a final /d/ sound is:
a. believed b. helped c. ended d. missed
- The word that has a final /d/ sound is:
a. ordered b. finished c. ended d. missed
- The word that has a final /d/ sound is:
a. called b. helped c. wanted d. educated
- The word that has a final /d/ sound is:
a. played b. educated c. missed d. helped
- The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. played b. helped c. reminded d. missed
- The word that has a final /t/ sound is:
a. called b. talked c. ended d. ordered

Congratulating and Expressing Sympathy

Congratulating التعبير عن المباركة	Sympathy التعبير عن المواساة او التعاطف
1. Congratulations! تهانينا	1. I'm sorry about what happened. انا اسف بشأن ماحدث
2. We are proud of you. نحن فخورون بك	2. You mustn't let this depress you. لايجب ان تدع هذا يحبطك
3. You really deserve this honour. انت تستحق هذا التكريم	3. I'm sure this won't happen again. انا متأكد ان هذا لن يحدث ثانية
4. Very well done! Keep it up. حسنا فعلت ثابر على ذلك	4. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time. ليس لدي شك انك ستقوم بعمل افضل في المرة القادمة

- Your school team has won the final in a football competition in your area.
a. Congratulations.
b. I'm sorry about what happened.
c. I'm sure this won't happen again.
d. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.
- You are in hospital visiting a friend who has broken his leg. تعاطف ومواساة
a. Congratulations.
b. I'm sorry about what happened.
c. You really deserve this honour.
d. Very well done! Keep it up.
- 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. تعاطف ومواساة
c. You really deserve this honour.
d. Very well done! Keep it up.

4. Your father has got a new promotion at work. تهنئة
a. He really deserves this honour.
b. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.
c. I'm sorry about what happened.

• A **metaphor** الاستعارة هي تشبيه شيء بشيء لو شخص بشيء

(A **simile**) التشبيه , هو تشبيه شيء بشيء شرط وجود كلمتي

(like or as.)

• **Personification** التشخيص هو تشبيه شيء بشخص واعطائه صفات إنسانية

1. He was as brave as a lion.
a. **Simile** b. **Metaphor** c. **Personification**
2. "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances;" William Shakespeare: As You Like it.
a. **Simile** b. **Metaphor** c. **Personification**
3. "Death lays its icy hands on kings."
a. **Simile** b. **Metaphor** c. **Personification**
4. "My love is like a red rose..."
a. **Simile** b. **Metaphor** c. **Personification**
5. "Death! Where is thy sting? O grave! Where is thy victory?"
a. **Simile** b. **Metaphor** c. **Personification**
6. He is a lion.
a. **Simile** b. **Metaphor** c. **Personification**
7. The wind wrapped its icy fingers around my body.
a. **Simile** b. **Metaphor** c. **Personification**
8. The boat was tossed like a cork on the waves.
a. **Simile** b. **Metaphor** c. **Personification**
9. "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate": Sonnet 18: William Shakespeare
a. **Simile** b. **Metaphor** c. **Personification**
10. Blind justice was not on his side.
a. **Simile** b. **Metaphor** c. **Personification**

(A). Passive Voice with Tenses

Change the following sentences into passive.

1- My neighbour disappeared six months ago. I haven't seen him since then.

.....he hasn't been seen Since then by me

2- The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.

The painting will be exhibited till the end

3- Police officers were examining the evidence when the lights went out.

The evidence was being examined when by police officers

4- The committee asked me some difficult questions in the interview yesterday.

a- I was asked some difficult questions in the interview yesterday

b- some difficult questions were asked to me

5- Sami's parents must have brought him up to be more polite. . .

He must have been brought up to be more polite by his parents

6 -Before the interview, the owner had already offered me the job at his bank.

Before the interview , I had been offered a job by the owner at his bank

Before the interview, the job had been offered to me

7- When is he going to pay the taxes? .

When are the taxes going to be paid?

8- How much do they spend on these activities? .

. How much is spent on these activities

9-Will you pay the fine tomorrow? .

. Will the fine be paid tomorrow

10- Has anybody shown you what to do? .

Have you been shown what to do by any body ?

11- they didn't mend the roof before it fell on

the roof wasn't mended before

12- manufacturers make glass containers in china

Glass containers are made in china by manufacturers

13-The teacher gave the students plenty of time to finish the exam.

The students were given plenty of time by the teacher

Plenty of time is given to the students by the teacher

15 they have repaired the car recently

...the car has been repaired recently by them

16. the farmer cut the trees 2 days ago

The trees were cut down 2 days ago by the farmer

17. they opened special banks for giving loans

Special banks were opened to give loans by them

18. they used traditional methods to cure illnesses in the past

Traditional methods were used to cure illnesses in the past

19. people are losing confidence in cheques nowadays

Confidence in cheques is being lost nowadays by people

20. the police were examining the evidence when the lights went off

The evidence was being examined when the lights went off by the police

21. they asked difficult questions in the interview yesterday

Difficult questions were asked in

23. they gave him a big prize

a- he was given a big prize by them

b a big prize was given to him by them

24. the government was renovating the hotel near the shop

The hotel was being renovated near the shop by

25. they will pay the fine tomorrow



The fine will be paid

26. Safety procedures by people.

a. must always be follow

b. must always been followed

c. must always being followed

d. must always be followed

27. Sami to be more polite by his parent.

a. must have been bringing up

b. must have been brought up

c. must has been brought up

d. must have be brought up

28. I'm sorry this office is so dirty, but it until tomorrow morning.

a. can't be cleaning

b. can't be clean

c. can't been cleaned

d. can't be cleaned

29. Your car is a death trap. It to the scrap years ago.

a. should send

b. should have sent

c. should have been sent

d. should has been sent

Emphatic Stress

يكون التشديد على كلمة في جملة على الشكل التالي

إذا قال لك أحدهم أنه سيراك يوم الاحد وليس يوم الاثنين

فان التشديد يكون على يوم الاحد

وإذا قال لك أحدهم ان الاخبار ستعرض الساعة السابعة وليس الثامنة يكون التشديد هنا على السابعة وهكذا

1. "We need to be at the meeting at four o'clock."

The meaning of the sentence according to the underlined stressed word is:.....

a. The meeting is at four, not five.

b. You and I have to be there at four, but the others don't.

c. We need to be at the meeting, so we must arrive at the building earlier.

d. The meeting is at four not the match.

2. "We need to be at the meeting at four o'clock."

The meaning of the sentence according to the underlined stressed word is:.....

a. The meeting is at four, not five.

b. You and I have to be there at four, but the others don't.

c. We need to be at the meeting, so we must arrive at the building earlier.

d. The meeting is at four not the match.

3. "We need to be at the meeting at four o'clock."

The meaning of the sentence according to the underlined stressed word is:.....

a. The meeting is at four, not five.

b. You and I have to be there at four, but the others don't.

c. We need to be at the meeting, so we must arrive at the building earlier.

d. The meeting is at four not the match.

4. "We need to be at the meeting at four o'clock."

The meaning of the sentence according to the underlined stressed word is:.....

a. The meeting is at four, not five.

b. You and I have to be there at four, but the others don't.

c. We need to be at the meeting, so we must arrive at the building earlier.

d. The meeting is at four not the match.

5. "I live at number 11 Johnson Street."

The meaning of the sentence according to the underlined stressed word is:.....

a. not my brother.

b. not number 12

c. not Oxford Street.

d. not my friend.

6. "Alison used to be a singer".

The meaning of the sentence according to the underlined stressed word is:.....

a. not a piano player

b. but she isn't now

c. not Mike

d. not a dancer

7. "The news is on Channel 1 now"

The meaning of the sentence according to the underlined stressed word is:.....

- a. not later. b. not the film. c. not Channel 3 d. not the play

(A) Words in Theatre

Theatre Review

- Last night actors at the central theatre put on a new play by Adel Imam. I spoke to several other members of the and they all loved it.
a. critics b. audience جمهور c. screens d. venue
- They commented afterwards on the quality of his
a. script النص b. screenplay c. words d. productions
- They were impressed by the The actors wore.
a. entertainers b. script c. costumes اللباس d. screenplay
- They also found the original and visually interesting.
a. sets b. stage خشبة المسرح c. screens d. venue
- Most importantly of all the was felt to be first class, with particularly strong from the two leading actors.
a. performance/ reviews b. sets/costume c. critics/ entertainers d. cast/ performance الممثلين والاداء
- There were also positive comments on the, which has been recently refurbished and has a large revolving
a. venue/ stage المكان والمسرح b. screens/costume c. costume/venue d. critics/screenplay
- The people I spoke to all hope that in the national press will write rave about the show.
a. cast/ audience b. stage/ words c. critics/ reviews مراجعات والنقاد d. productions/script

(B) Derivatives المشتقات كما هي نختار المشتق في الحل

#	The Word	Meaning	Derivative المشتق	Meaning
1	perform	يغرض	performance	عَرْض
2	comedy	كوميديا	comedian	شخص كوميدي
3	direct	يُخرج	director(s)	مخرج
4	entertain	يُسلي/ يُمثل	entertainer(s)	فنان
5	produce	ينتج	Production(s)	انتاج
6	appear	يظهر	appearance	ظهور

- I thought all the cast give in the play last night.
a. perform b. performance c. performing d. performer
- I don't find that are particularly funny.
a. comedians b. comedy c. comedi d. comic
- It is unusual for a play to have two but this one did.
a. direct b. direction c. directed d. directors
- Adel Imam is one of the best I have seen for a while.
a. entertainment b. entertaining c. entertainers d. entertain
- It was one of the best of a Shakespeare play I have ever seen.
a. productions b. produce c. producer d. producing
- My favourite actor makes only a brief in the play.
a. appear b. appeared c. appearing d. appearance

(2) Prepositions of Movement احرف الجر

ملاحظة : يجب حفظ هذه التراكيب لاختيار حرف الجر المناسب.

#	Verb	Preposition	#	Verb	Preposition
---	------	-------------	---	------	-------------

1.	move / moved move / moved	into out of	9.	take / took	out of (pocket)
2.	run / ran run / ran	onto off	10.	jump / jumped raise / raised	into into (air)
3.	walk / walked walk / walked	to from to	11.	get / got	out of
4.	drive / drove drive / drove drive / drove	to from to onto (beach)	12.	Get back Get back	into (cage) onto (the road)
5.	fall / fell	Off	13.	sink / sank	into (sand)
6.	crash / crashed	Into	14.	walk	to (the bakery)
7.	arrive / arrived arrive / arrived	to from	15.	Push Drive	off (the beach) off تأتي اخر الجملة
8.	step / stepped	Onto			

- We moved the chairs my bedroom.
a. into b. onto c. in d. up
- The actor ran the stage.
a. of b. onto c. with d. for
- They walked the next town.
a. up b. onto c. with d. to
- We moved the chairs my bedroom.
a. down b. with c. out of d. onto
- The actor ran the stage.
a. of b. off c. among d. up
- We drove London to Edinburgh.
a. on b. from c. onto d. into
- My brother drove Homs in an hour.
a. to b. with c. onto d. into
- The vase fell the table and shattered on the floor.
a. to b. up c. off d. with
- She suddenly turned and crashed the fence.
a. into b. onto c. from d. down
- What time does the flight Cairo arrive?
a. at b. down c. up d. from
- I slipped as I stepped the platform.
a. of b. onto c. into d. up
- Take your hands your pocket and help me!
a. out of b. of c. in d. to
- The monkey escaped from its cage and jumped the lake.
a. out of b. of c. into d. with
- It took the monkey a long time to get the lake.
a. out of b. with c. among d. onto
- It took the monkey a long time to back the cage.
a. up b. down c. into d. with
- Henry drove his car the beach.
a. out of b. with c. among d. onto
- Henry couldn't move his car because the wheels sank the sand.
a. up b. down c. into d. with
- In the end, Henry needed eight people to push his car the beach and back the road.
a. off / with b. onto/ into c. off / onto d. onto/ off
- We thought we should walk the bakery for breakfast because it is such a beautiful day.
a. to b. on c. onto d. out of
- Raise both your hands slowly the air.
a. into b. onto c. next to d. from

21. He got into his car and **drove**

a. of

b. off

c. onto

d. from

22. She watched him walk **the platform.**

a. into

b. onto

c. on

d. in

ii. Grammar:

السببية The Causative (Have Something Done)

1. Sarah **doesn't** tidy the room herself. She has it tidied
2. Rana **doesn't** cut her hair herself. She has it cut
3. Lisa **didn't** repair the hairdryer herself. She had it repaired
4. I **didn't** cut my hair myself. I ...had my hair cut
5. Tareq **didn't** clean the windows himself. He had the windows cleaned
6. Ahmed **didn't** cut the meat into small pieces himself. He had the meat cut into small pieces
7. My mother **didn't** check her eyes herself. She had them checked
8. My father **didn't** mend the car himself. He had the car mended
9. My father **hasn't** planted the trees himself. He has had the trees planted
10. Ben **isn't going to** build that wall himself. He is going to have the wall built
11. We **aren't going to** mend the front door of our house ourselves. We are going to have it mended
12. Mrs. Hakim **won't** check her heartbeat herself. She will have her eyes checked
13. I **repainted** the house myself last month. I didn't have it repainted
14. My father **mended** the car himself. He didn't have it mended.
15. I **must** repair my shoes myself. I mustn't have them repaired
16. I **ought to** make a new key for the house. I ought to have a new key made for the house
17. I **can** cut my hair at the barber's shop. I can have it cut at the barber's shop
18. My father's car **was** mended by the mechanic. He had his car mended by the mechanics
19. John's clothes **were** torn in a fight. He had his clothes torn in a fight
20. I **can** shorten my trousers at the tailor's. I can have my trousers shortened
21. I don't think I **can** afford to paint our flat. I don't think I **can** afford to have it painted
22. Huda's bag **was** pulled off her shoulder. She had her bag pulled off her shoulders
23. Ali's driving license **was** taken away by the police. He had his driving license taken away by the police
24. Mona's glasses **were** broken. She had them broken.
25. Our electricity **was** cut off because we had forgotten to pay the bill. We had the electricity cut off ...
26. John's clothes **were** torn in a fight. He in a fight.
 - a. had them torn
 - b. tore them
 - c. had torn them
 - d. hadn't them torn
27. My father's car **was** mended by the mechanic. He
 - a. has it mended
 - b. hadn't it mended
 - c. had it mended
 - d. didn't mend it
28. Raneem **wants** a doctor to alter her nose. She
 - a. will alter her nose
 - b. won't have her nose altered
 - c. will have her nose altered
 - d. altered her nose
29. The mechanic **changed** the oil in my car. I
 - a. had the oil in my car changed
 - b. didn't have the oil in my car changed
 - c. changed the oil in my car
 - d. hadn't the oil in my car changed
30. Doctors **amputated** the patient's leg after the accident. The patient
 - a. had his leg amputated
 - b. has his leg amputated
 - c. didn't have his leg amputated
 - d. had amputated his leg
31. The shop on the corner usually **mends** my glasses. Ithere.
 - a. mend them
 - b. don't have them mended
 - c. have them mended
 - d. have mended them
32. A decorator **has repaired** our house. We
 - a. didn't have it repaired
 - b. haven't had it repaired
 - c. repaired it
 - d. have had it repaired
33. A friend of mine, who's an electrician, **is going to** repair my DVD player next week. I
 - a. am going to repair it
 - b. am repairing it
 - c. am going to have it repaired
 - d. am not going to have it repaired
34. A carpenter **is going to** mend the front door of our house. We

- a. aren't going to have it mended
b. are mending it
c. are going to have it mended
d. aren't having it mended
35. My mother **cleans** the carpets at that shop. Shethere.
a. has them cleaned
b. hasn't them cleaned
c. has cleaned them
d. hasn't cleaned them
36. Tom's boss **reduced** his pay. Tom
a. hasn't it reduced
b. hadn't it reduced
c. had it reduced
d. has it reduced
37. I **mended** my watch at that shop last week. I.....there.
a. had it mended
b. hadn't it mended
c. didn't have it mended
d. have mended it
38. How many times you your house broken into?
a. do/have
b. did/ have
c. have/ had
d. have wanted

الحذف اللفظي Elision

إذا وقع بين حرفين ساكنين (T/D) تحذف الحرفين

*In fast spoken English, certain sounds may disappear.

*This disappearance of sounds is known as **Elision**; the sounds are elided.

*The two sounds /t / and /d / are frequently elided, especially when they are found **between two other consonants**.

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

R4.1

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. landlady | b. bought a new | c. handbag | d. both 'a' and 'c' |
| 2. a. first girl | b. facts | c. twenty | d. all |
| 3. a. <u>second boy</u> | b. waited | c. wait | d. second |
| 4. a. <u>don't know</u> | b. finished | c. yesterday | d. don't answer |
| 5. a. don't like | b. fast food | c. fast | d. both 'a' and 'b' |
| 6. a. It was | b. a perfect afternoon | c. <u>perfectly</u> | d. afternoon |
| 7. a. <u>hands</u> | b. into | c. hand | d. band |
| 8. a. watch | b. most evenings | c. in fact | d. <u>last night</u> |
| 9. a. <u>asked me</u> | b. for dinner | c. dinner | d. asked us |
| 10. a. <u>tests</u> | b. you taken | c. started | d. start |
| 11. a. best | b. time to | c. time | d. <u>best time</u> |
| 12. a. lend | b. lend us | c. <u>lend me</u> | d. lead |
| 13. a. <u>facts</u> | b. fact | c. face to face | d. to face |

iv- Everyday English:

1. Hesitation التعبير عت التردد

1. I'm not sure about that	لست متأكدا حول ذلك
2. I'll have to think about that	علي ان افكر بذلك
3. Perhaps I can	ربما استطيع
4. I don't know much about that	لا اعرف الكثير عن ذلك
5. I can't decide yet	لا استطيع ان اقرر بعد

2. Uncertainty التعبير عن عدم القين او التاكيد

1. I haven't made up my mind yet	لم اتخذ قرري بعد
2. Oh, I don't know whether I could	لا اعرف ان كنت استطيع

3. It might work	ربما ينجح الامر
4. I'm not very good at.....	انا لست جيدا جدا ب

- Your friend asks you to join his football team. You'd like to but you aren't sure about your father's opinion.
 - Oh, I don't know whether I could.
 - I'm sorry about what happened.
 - You really deserve this honour.
 - Of course! I should have thought about that.
- Your family are having dinner at a restaurant but you have an exam next week.
 - You really deserve this honour.
 - Of course! I should have thought about that.
 - I'll have to think about that.
 - I'm sorry about what happened.
- Do you think that Indonesian will be an international language in the future?
 - If I were you, I would believe it.
 - I'm sorry about what happened.
 - Of course! I should have thought about that.
 - It might work.
- Are you sure that Arsenal will win the game? They've looked unstable lately.
 - You really deserve this honour.
 - Of course! I should have thought about that.
 - I'm not sure about that.
 - I'm sorry about what happened.
- Your friends are going to Aleppo and want you to join them. But it's your sister's birthday at the same time.
 - I'm awfully sorry about it.
 - I'm sorry about what happened.
 - You really deserve this honour.
 - I'm not sure about that.
- Do you think that students will study at home in the future instead of going to school?
 - If I were you, I would believe it.
 - I'm sorry about what happened.
 - It might work.
 - Of course! I should have thought about that.
- Would science and technology find a cure for cancer?
 - You really deserve this honour.
 - Of course! I should have thought about that.
 - It might work.
 - I'm sorry about what happened.
- I've heard that Moroccan people won't need a visa to go to Europe. Is that certain for you?
 - I'm awfully sorry about it.
 - I'm sorry about what happened.
 - You really deserve this honour.
 - I don't know much about that.

(1) Law Idioms مصطلحات قانونية تحل حسب الترجمة

Law Idiom	Arabic Meaning
1. beat around /about the bush	يلف ويدور / يراوغ
2. an act of God	مشيئة الله / قضاء وقدر
3. break the law	يخالف القانون
4. assemble the case	يجمع الأدلة / المعلومات
5. by the book	التزم بالقوانين حرفياً / وفق القانون

- You should speak directly and ask for a raise. Don't
 - assemble the case
 - beat around the bush
 - an act of God
 - by the book
- The insurance company refused to pay money because they said that forest fire was
 - by the book
 - an act of God
 - break the law
 - assemble the case
- The lawyers were unable to against the man.
 - break the law
 - assemble the case
 - beat around the bush
 - by the book
- The man was forced to quit his job after it was discovered that he had
 - broken the law
 - an act of God
 - by the book
 - assembled the case
- Our lawyer is very good and he does everything
 - by the book
 - about the bush
 - an act of God
 - break the law
- Having the law, that 32-year-old man was sentenced for two months.
 - beaten
 - beating
 - broken
 - acing

7-The police officer told the suspect to stopand to tell him exactly where he was the night before.

- a. assembling the case **b. beating around the bush**
c. acing the test d. going under the knife

Derivatives. (2) المشتقات وداإما نختار المشتق

#	The word	Arabic Meaning	Derivative	Arabic Meaning
1.	direction	توجيه – اشراف	directed	مُوجَّهٌ
2.	active	عملي/ نشيط	action	عمل – نشاط
3.	protection	حماية	protect	يحمي
4.	society	مجتمع	social	اجتماعي
5.	strong	قوي	strengthen	يقوي

1. Education must be to the development of human personality.
a. directed b. direction c. direct d. directive
2. Civil rights are secured by a positive government.....
a. active b. action c. act d. activate
3. Political rights are a class of rights that individual's freedom.
a. protect b. protectionous c- protective d. protection
4. Civil rights guarantee equal opportunities .
a. society b. social c. civil d. sociality
5. Education the respect for human rights.
a. strong b. states c. strengthens d. strongest

Vocabulary (3) سؤال يأتي كما هو مفردات ثابتة

Including	state	childhood	human beings	assistance
يتضمن	يُصَرِّح	الطفولة	البشر	مساعدة

- The right of all children from early stems from the 1948 universal declaration of human right.
a. including b. states c. assistance d. childhood
- All human are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
a. beings b. assistance c. states d. including
- The declaration that human rights begin at birth.
a. childhood b. assistance c. beings d. states
- Childhood is a period demanding special care and
a. states b. including c. assistance d. childhood
- The 1959 declaration of the rights of child affirmed that: "mankind owes to the child the best it has to give" education.
a. assistance b. childhood c. including d. being

Relative Clauses

1. A photocopier is a machine makes copies of documents.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
2. A bodyguard is a person protects important people from being attacked.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
3. A launderette is a place with washing machines you can wash your clothes.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
4. A plumber is a person job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
5. A vacuum cleaner is a machine you use to clean floors and carpets.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
6. A drill is a tool is used to make a hole in something.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
7. Mobile phones are phones you can carry around in your pocket.
a. that b. who c. where d. whose
8. The man worked in a printing company visited me last night.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
9. The woman car was stolen called the police.

- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
10. Lattakia I spent my last holiday, is a wonderful city.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
11. The girl is waving to us is my cousin.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
12. The manager daughter is my friend spoke to us last night.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
13. The bill you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.
- a. that b. who c. where d. whose
14. This is the house I grew up.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
15. This is the house I grew up in.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
16. Saturday's the day I tidy the flat.
- a. which b. who c. when d. whose
17. Here is the website my sister created.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
18. My cousin, volunteers at a local homeless shelter, won the lottery.
- a. that b. who c. when d. whose
19. We have a package for the man stopped by today.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
20. I met the author book is on the best-seller list.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
21. The income tax, he paid last year, is accurate.
- a. which b. that c. who d. whose
22. Will you be presenting the slides you took in Canada last summer?
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
23. This is the city in Shakespeare was born.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
24. The evening is a time we can all relax.
- a. which b. who c. where d. when
25. Omar met a teacher spoke Arabic.
- a. which b. who c. where d. when
26. Lubna bought a dress cost \$45. She had to return it.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whom
27. Mrs. Duncan is talking to her students projects are due on Friday.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
28. Sally introduced me to her sister is a civil engineer.
- a. which b. who c. where d. when
29. Summer is the time of year the weather is the hottest.
- a. which b. who c. where d. when
30. We went to a café on Sunday was very nice.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
31. Yesterday I ran into an old friend I hadn't seen for years.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whom
32. I know a man last name is Goose.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
33. Ali's the only one knows the answer in our class.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose
34. The courses I'm taking this term are more difficult than the ones I took last year.
- a. which b. who c. when d. whom
35. The teacher thanked the students aced the test.
- a. which b. who c. when d. whose
36. We enjoyed the city we used to live.
- a. which b. who c. whom d. where
37. I will never forget the day I passed my driving test.
- a. which b. who c. when d. whom
38. Bob travelled all over the world, he met a lot of famous people.
- a. which b. who c. where d. whose

39. We will spend our holiday in the same village, we have had a lot of joyful days.
a. which b. who c. where d. whom
40. The subject, you wrote last week, interested everyone.
a. which b. that c. where d. whose
41. I apologised to the woman I spilled her coffee on her new dress.
a. which b. who c. where d. whom
42. Hani turned up late wasn't unusual.
a. which b. who c. when d. whom
43. This is the repair man saw the machine and fixed it.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
44. That is the village my grandparents live.
a. which b. who c. where d. whom
45. All students, the teacher asked, gave the correct answers.
a. which b. who c. whom d. where
46. February 7th is the day I met my best friend.
a. which b. who c. whose d. when
47. The 7th, February is the day on I met my best friend.
a. when b. where c. which d. whose
48. This isn't the building the bus stopped.
a. which b. who c. where d. when
49. That is the doctor patients always talk highly about.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
50. I don't know most of the people, you invited to the party.
a. which b. whose c. where d. whom
51. This is the machine the repair man saw and fixed.
a. who b. which c. whom d. where
52. That is the village my grandparents live in.
a. who b. which c. whom d. where

Voiceless sounds الأحرف التي لا تصدر صوت عليك حفظ الجدول الأول لتعرف الثاني		Voiced Sounds الأحرف التي تصدر صوت اهتزاز بالحبال الصوتية	
p	Pandemic	dʒ	jam - judge - January John - gentle
t	Talk	ʒ	vision - occasion
k	Kite	z	zoo - zigzag - zone
f	Food	ð	this
θ(th)	لفظ ث therapy	v	voice
ʃ(sh)	ش show - ash	g	get
ʧ(ch)	تش chair - church - child	d	dermatologist
s	see - sister - Simon	b	book
h	Hat	ŋ	sing - young
		r	run
		l	leg
		+m+n	

1. The word which has a final voiced sound is.....
a. mistake b. bet c. pet d. sing
2. The word which has a final voiceless sound is.....
a. young b. path c. answer d. bed
3. The word which starts with a voiced sound is.....
a. sick b. sharp c. bet d. pet
4. The word which starts with a voiceless sound is.....
a. show b. zoo c. gold d. van
5. The word that has a final voiceless sound is.....
a. mistake b. rug c. run d. road
6. Th word that has a final voiced sound is.....
a. fish b. pet c. sick d. door
7. Th word that has a final voiced sound is.....

a. laugh b. answer c. ash d. nap

8. The word that starts with a voiceless sound is.....

a. zoo b. education c. smart d. victory

9. The word that starts with a voiced sound is.....

a. ball b. shark c. sick d. tree

10. The word which has a final voiced sound is.....

a. off b. breath c. fake d. food

1. Complaints التعبير عن الشكوى

1.	That isn't an excuse	هذا ليس عذراً
2.	Promise it won't happen again	عدنى ان هذا لن يحدث ثانية
3.	You're always (V+ing)	انت دائماً تتبع بفعل مستمر للتعبير عن شكوى او انعاج او تذمر
4.	It isn't really good enough	هذا ليس جيداً بما يكفي
5.	It's very inconvenient	الامر غير لائق ابداً

2. Apologies تقديم الاعتذار

1.	Please forgive me	الرجاء سامحني
2.	Accept my excuse	تقبل عذري
3.	I'm sorry	
4.	I apologise	انا اعتذر
5.	I'm awfully sorry	انا شديد الأسف
6.	I assure you it won't happen again	أؤكد ان هذا لن يحدث ثانية

1. The bath in your hotel is full of spiders. You call the manager.

- a. You should pay money b. I'm very proud of you
c. It is really good enough d. It's very inconvenient

2. You receive a bill higher than it should be. You ring the manager of the shop to complain. What do you say?

- a. I'm sorry b. If I were you, I would go
c. It isn't really good enough d. It's very convenient

3. The bookshop tells you the book you ordered three months ago still hasn't arrived. What should he say?

- a. I assure you it won't happen again b. You're always annoying me
c. It is really good enough d. Congratulations

4. You have been busy taking care of your sick son. The manager is angry because you come late to work.

- a. I have no idea. b. It might work
c. You're always coming late to work d. Congratulations!

5. You apologize for coming late to work because you have been busy taking care of your sick son.

- a. Please accept my excuse b. I am proud of you
c. I can't decide yet d. It is a good idea

6. You're at a restaurant. You order pizza but it is salty.

- a. I have a complaint to make!
b. I'm sorry about what happened to the pizza.
c. I'm not sure if this is the best pizza!
d. Congratulations!

dis	disagree, disprove, disconnect, discourage (encourage)			
un	unfamiliar, unwrap, unveil , unload			
ir	irregular	il	Illogical Illegal	im Impossible
anti	antivirus	mis	misunderstand	de Deactivate
non	nonrefundable	in	Incomplete	

- The antonym of "activate" is.....
a. **inactivate** b. **disactivate** c. **deactivate** d. **unactivate**
- The antonym of "possible" is.....
a. **impossible** b. **unpossible** c. **inpossible** d. **dispossible**
- The antonym of "understand" is.....
a. **ununderstand** b. **disunderstand** c. **misunderstand** d. **deunderstand**
- The antonym of "familiar" is.....
a. **infamiliar** b. **antifamiliar** c. **defamiliar** d. **unfamiliar**
- The antonym of "encourage" is.....
a. **uncourage** b. **discourage** c. **incourage** d. **decourage**
- The antonym of "logical" is.....
a. **inlogical** b. **unlogical** c. **dislogical** d. **illogical**
- The antonym of "regular" is.....
a. **irregular** b. **unregular** c. **delogical** d. **dislogical**
- The antonym of "complete" is.....
a. **incomplete** b. **uncomplete** c. **discomplete** d. **anticomplete**
- The antonym of "refundable" is.....
a. **nonrefundable** b. **irrefundable** c. **unrefundable** d. **inrefundable**
- The antonym of "virus" is.....
a. **nonvirus** b. **devirus** c. **antivirus** d. **disvirus**
- Children loveparcels at Christmas time.
a. **diswrapping** b. **unwrapping** c. **dewrapping** d. **antiwrapping**
- I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often with him.
a. **deagree** b. **nonagree** c. **disagree** d. **unagree**
- I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to his story.
a. **unprove** b. **improve** c. **deprove** d. **disprove**
- After a brief speech, the minister the new statue.
a. **unveiled** b. **disveiled** c. **antiveiled** d. **deveiled**
- It took the removal men an hour to our things from the van.
a. **deload** b. **unload** c. **ilload** d. **disload**
- His phone was because he didn't pay his last bill.
a. **disconnected** b. **deconnected** c. **inconnected** d. **nonconnected**
- Asking people to leave their mobile phones at home when they leave is something
a. **logical** b. **illogical** c. **dislogical** d. **unlogical**
- Uncooked meat is antype of food for so many people in my society.
a. **infamiliar** b. **iffamiliar** c. **unfamiliar** d. **imfamiliar**

ii. Grammar:

Future Forms

- I really hope I (see)you again. Will see
- I think the weather(be)....too hot tomorrow. Will be

3. One day people (travel) to Mars. Will travel
4. We(probably stay) in a hotel in our holiday next summer. Will probably stay
5. I'm sure they (get) married and live happily ever afterwards.
6. Manchester United (win) their next game. Will win
7. "Anything to drink, Sir?" -" I.....(have). a glass of water, please". Will have
8. Tell me about it and I (pass) the information to the rest of the team. Will pass
9. Don't worry. I.....(let) . everyone know. Will let
10. What(you, intend) to do when you leave school? Do you intend ?

Be going to + be ving

11. It is freezing today. It (snow).....is going to snow
12. I (get)..... up early tomorrow. Am going to get
13. John (hold)a meeting tomorrow. Is going to hold / is holding
14. Sami...(use).....the new laptop for the next two years. Is going to use
15. I(clean)..... my room tomorrow. Am going to clean
16. The two companies...(provide).....very different experiences next week. Are going to provide
17. Joe (buy)..... a new villa next month. Is going to buy
18. We (have)a party tomorrow evening. Are going to have / are having
19. The team manager(hold) a party on our return tomorrow. Is holding / is going to hold
20. John (hold)..... a meeting tomorrow. Is holding / is going to hold
21. Steven(start) a new job next week. Is going to start / is starting
22. We(fly)..... to Tokyo at 10 a.m. on Monday and then travelling by train to Kyoto for one night. Are flying
23. At 8:30 this evening, I .(meet).....my friend Tom at Yoojoo Café. Am meeting

Simple present

24. The train (leave)at seven o'clock tomorrow morning. Leaves جدول زمني
25. Emily's plane (arrive) at 9.30. arrives جدول زمني
26. The train (leave) to the airport in 20 minutes. Leaves جدول زمني
27. My exams (finish)..... on 27th June. Finish جدول زمني
28. What time(start . your meeting).....tomorrow? does your meeting start? جدول زمني

عندما يكون الجزء المحلول من الجملة حاضر بسيط نستخدم المستقبل بالحل وبالعكس الروابط

29. When I (find).....the answer, I will let you know. Find
30. When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft (carry)..... 25 kilos of plutonium. Will carry
31. The bus(not, arrive)..... until 7.30 in the evening. Won't arrive
32. I will be fine in the interview as long as they(not . ask)..... me technical questions. Don't ask
33. I will hand in my notice for this job after I(get)..... the contract for my new one. get
34. I will text you before we (set) off. set
35. I must get to the bank before it (close).....closes
36. Can you write the report before we (hold)..... the meeting? hold
37. The moment I (receive)..... my results I will phone you. Receive
38. I(go)..... if you like because I have to do some shopping. Will go
39. I (simply wait) until she comes back. Will simply wait

Future continuous

40. This time next week, I(do)..... my exams. Will be doing
41. I (work)..... on the report all next week. Will be working
42. I think I(live).....in the same city in about ten years. Will be living
43. In about ten years, I (probably be)..... going out with the same friends. Will probably be
44. By the time I'm sixty, I can't imagine that we (use)..... cars. Will be using
45. I think that in the future people (travel)..... in electric cars or perhaps walking everywhere. Will be traveling
46. What (do)..... at this time tomorrow? Will you be doing ?
47. I (buy)..... the house at this time next summer will be buying

Future perfect

48. I (finish)..... the report by Friday night. Will have finished
49. By the time you get home, I (clean).....the house from top to bottom. Will have cleaned
50. By the end of the year, I (give)..... the same talk at 6 conferences! Will have given
51. In a week's time, I (write) the report. Will have written
52. I think I can say a lot about my life in about ten years. By that time, I (finish)..... my studies. Will have finished
53. I think I can say a lot about my life in about ten years. By that time, I (find)..... a good job. Will have found
54. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything (change)..... will have changed
55. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that everyone (be)..... trying to adapt to new circumstances. will have been
56. By the time I'm sixty, most of the oil in the world (run out)..... will have run out
57. I hope that by the time I'm sixty, scientists(solve) pollution problem. Will have solved

كل الكلمات إذا شددنا على مقطعها الأول تكون أسماء وإذا شددنا مقطعها الثاني تكون أفعال ماعدا هذه الثلاث كلمات

Present/ increased / perfect

إذا شدد الأول تكون صفات وإذا شدد الثاني تكون أفعال

Word Stress with Two Syllables

1. In the word “ADDict, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “addict” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
2. In the word “addICT, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “addict” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
3. In the word “DEcrease, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “decrease” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
4. In the word “deCREASE, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “decrease” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
5. In the word “REcord, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “record” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
6. In the word “reCORD, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “record” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
7. In the word “SUBject, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “subject” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
8. In the word “subJECT, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “subject” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
9. In the word “CONflict, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “conflict” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
10. In the word “conFLICT, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “conflict” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
11. In the word “CONduct, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “conduct” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
12. In the word “conDUCT, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “conduct” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
13. In the word “CONtrast, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “contrast” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
14. In the word “conTRAST, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “contrast” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
15. In the word “PROduce, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “produce” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
16. In the word “proDUCE, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “produce” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
17. In the word “PROject, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “project” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
18. In the word “proJECT, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “project” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
19. In the word “REcall, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “recall” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
20. In the word “reCALL, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “recall” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
21. 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
22. 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
23. In the following sentence “The present city was founded in 1944.” the first syllable in the word “PREsent is stressed. Therefore, “present” is:
a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
24. In the following sentence “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

25. In the following sentence “He rejected her advice.” the second syllable in the word “reJECTed is stressed. Therefore, “reject” is:
 a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
26. In the following sentence “We need to increase our sales figures.” the second syllable in the word “inCREASE is stressed. Therefore, “increase” is:
 a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
27. 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
28. In the following sentence “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
29. In the following sentence “He is one of the rejects from the factory.” the first syllable in the word “REject is stressed. Therefore, “reject” is:
 a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb
30. In the following sentence “He’s showed an increased interest in the project.” the first syllable in the word “INcreased is stressed. Therefore, “increased” is:
 a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb

Modestyالتعبير عن التواضع

1.	It was nothing really, nothing at all.	لم افعل شيئا لثد ثمت بواجبي / لم يكن شيئا , لاشيء على الاطلاق
2.	That’s very kind of you.	هذا لطف منك
3.	I feel the real credit must go to....	اشعر ان التكريم الحقيقي يجب ان يمنح لفلان
4.	You’re embarrassing me.	انت تخرجني
5.	Oh, you’re exaggerating.	انت تباليغ بالامر
6.	I only played a small part in the whole thing.	انا فقط قمت بدور صغير من الشيء باكلمه

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
5. Oh, I do think you’re clever, knowing all about computers and things.
 a. Perhaps I can. b. I’m sorry about what happened.
 c. You’re embarrassing me. d. I don’t know whether I could.
6. Your skiing has improved tremendously. You really are a future champion.
 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.
7. It must be wonderful to be able to understand so many languages. I can’t think how you manage it!
 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.
8. I’ve never seen such an attractive and talented class of children. I think you, as their teacher, deserve the highest praise.
 a. I’m sorry about what happened.
 b. Perhaps I can.
 c. Ok. I can do that.
 d. Oh no. They’re a splendid group of young people. I don’t deserve any of the credit.
9. I know for sure that you planned the lovely decorations in their classroom.
 a. I’m sorry about what happened.
 b. That had really nothing to do with me. They suggested it in the first place.
 c. Ok. I can do that.

- d. I'm sure this won't happen again.
10. 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.
11. You are a great violinist. You are asked if you are any good at playing the violin.
- a. Oh, you're exaggerating.
- b. It's very inconvenient.
- c. I'm very proud of my music.
- d. I really deserve this honour.

الأفعال المركبة تحل حسب المؤشرات الموجودة بالجدول

A. Phrasal Verbs

#	The Word	Meaning
1	read back (story , letter)	يقرأ بصوت عالٍ شيء ما مكتوب
2	read over(contract , doctor)	يقرأ شيء ما بعناية وتفحص من البداية الى النهاية
3	read off (thermometer , ingredients)	يقرأ معلومات مكتوبة / مطبوعة من على جهاز أو مقياس
4	read up on (a city .world war)	أن يقضي وقتاً في القراءة لكي يجد معلومات عن شيء ما
5	read out (names)	يقرأ بصوت عالٍ من قائمة
6	read for (exam , test)	يقرأ من أجل الامتحان

1. Could you my son's letter for me?
- A. read over B. read back C. read off D. read upon on
2. Buyers should the contract before signing it.
- A. read over B. read back C. read off D. read upon on
3. The nurse patient's temperature from the thermometer.
- A. read over B. read back C. read off D. read upon on
4. He has been the World War 2.
- A. reading over B. reading back C. reading off D. reading upon on
5. The teacher is the names of the students.
- A. reading out B. reading back C. reading off D. reading upon on
6. The little boy was readingthe ingredients of the biscuits when his mother videoed him.
- A. off B. up C. upon on D. over
7. As soon as the patient arrived at the hospital, a doctor immediately read his temperature
- A. off B. up C. upon on D. over
8. My elder brother is engaged in reading the economic success of Singapore.
- A. for B. on C. upon on D. over
9. The company representative read the contract before she signed it.
- A. out B. up C. for D. over
10. I can't go out with you. I have a test tomorrow and I'm reading it.
- A. up B. for C. upon on D. over
11. The babysitter had read the story three times before the kid fell asleep.
- A. on B. up C. back D. over

B. Prepositional Phrases

عبارات ظرفية تأتي كما هي

#	Prepositional Phrases	The meaning
1	in the long run	على المدى البعيد
2	between the lines	ما بين السطور
3	in advance	مقدماً
4	at risk	في خطر
5	in theory	نظرياً
6	on and off	على نحو متقطع / بين الفينة والفينة

Choose the most appropriate prepositional phrase A, B, C, or D:

- If you read, you will clearly see what he means.
A. in the long run B. between the lines C. at risk D. in theory
- It will take some time, but, all schools will be equipped with modern technology.
A. in the long run B. between the lines C. at risk D. in theory
- We were told by the travel agent to book because the hotel is very popular by many tourists.
A. in advance B. at risk C. in the long run D. between the lines
- His plan seemed very good, but it didn't work out the way we wanted it to.
A. in theory B. in the long run C. between the lines D. on and off
- They used to have relationships, but at the moment they're seeing each other quite often.
A. in the long run B. on and off C. in theory D. in advance
- Many tropical plants and animals are of becoming extinct over the next few decades.
A. in advance B. in the long run C. at risk D. between the lines

الحل يعتمد على الكلمة والفعل اذ ياتي معها وبالعكس

Verb-Noun Collocations

#	The verb	The noun	Meaning
1	lose	temper	يفقد أعصابه
2	make	an effort	يبذل جهدا
3	give	a lift	يقبل بالسيارة
4	meet	expectations	يلبي التوقعات
5	raise	taxes	يرفع / يزيد الضرائب
6	run	a risk	يجازف / يخاطر

Conditional Sentences الجمل الشرطية

Conditional Sentences

- If you practiced more, your English (improve)..... would improve
- I would ring the police if I (see)..... a burglar breaking into my house. saw
- If the referee had seen the foul, he (award)..... a penalty kick to our team. Would have awarded
- I would build a huge house by the beach if I (win)..... the lottery. won
- If I had had your address, I (write) you a postcard. Would have written
- She wouldn't have arrived on time if she (not take)..... the bus. Hadn't taken
- Your brother wouldn't have found such a nice job if he (not have).... hadn't had a university diploma.
- If you had come in time, you (not miss)..... the lesson. Wouldn't have missed
- People wouldn't have crossed the Bosphorus if they (not build)..... these bridges. Hadn't built
- You would have some money in your pocket if you (not spend)..... didn't spend ... it so generously.
- If I (not be)..... weren't in debt, I would quit my job.
- If I (start).... started..... writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised.
- People would see my photo everywhere if I (be) ... were a famous model.
- If the family had saved enough money, they (buy) would have bought..... a new flat.
- The buildings wouldn't have burned to ashes if the firemen (come) in time. Had come
- If my little sister did something wrong, I'm sure she (tell) me. would tell
- If the policeman had seen the thief, he (arrest)..... him. Would have arrested
- I would spend every winter in Kasab if I (have)..... had enough time.
- If Sara had had enough time, she (arrive) earlier. Would have arrived
- Jack will buy his son a computer when/if he (earn) earns... more money
- Jane would have attended her friend's birthday if she (have) had had enough time.
- Unless Caroline's car had broken down, she (arrive) would have arrived earlier.
- If I had gone to bed earlier last night, I (catch) would have caught..... the bus.
- I will give you a lift into town if I (go)..... go..... by my car.
- If I (see) had seen..... the product advertised, I couldn't have bought it.
- If you (need) need..... some help, you can give me a ring.
- The young boy would be sad if his mother (not take).... didn't take..... him to the fun city.
- We can't go skiing if it (rain)..... rains.....
- My little brother would be unhappy if he (lose) lost his money.
- I can't surf the Net if I (not have) ... don't have a computer.

الأحرف الصامتة التي تكتب ولا تلفظ يجب الاطلاع على الجدول Silent Letters

A silent or mute letter in a word is a letter that is written but not pronounced.

Silent 'k'	Silent 'h'	Silent 'b'	Silent 'l'	Silent 'w'	Silent 'e'
<u>K</u> not	R <u>h</u> yme	Comb <u>b</u>	Sho <u>u</u> ld	<u>W</u> rong	Ma <u>k</u> e
<u>K</u> nigh <u>t</u>	<u>H</u> onest	Th <u>u</u> mb	Ta <u>k</u>	<u>W</u> hole	Tissu <u>e</u>
<u>K</u> now	Ch <u>o</u> ir	Cr <u>u</u> mb	Ca <u>l</u> m	<u>W</u> rite	Cu <u>t</u> e
<u>K</u> nock	Wh <u>h</u> ere	Do <u>u</u> bt	yo <u>l</u> k	ans <u>w</u> er	Ki <u>t</u> e
<u>K</u> nife	Ex <u>h</u> haust	Clim <u>b</u>		S <u>w</u> ord	Rate
<u>K</u> nee	G <u>h</u> ost	Bomb	Halfpenny	<u>W</u> rist	Hate
<u>K</u> nowledge	Wh <u>h</u> ale		Salmon		Note
					Bite
Silent 'a'	Silent 'c'	Silent 'd'	Silent 'm'	Silent 'gh'	
Logi <u>c</u> ally	Mus <u>c</u> le	Wed <u>n</u> esday	<u>M</u> nemonic	aligh <u>t</u> – knigh <u>t</u> eight ,foreign night	
	Sc <u>i</u> ssors				
Silent 'n'	Silent 'ue'	Silent 'u'	Silent 't'	Silent 'i'	
Autum <u>n</u>	Colleagu <u>e</u>	Guit <u>a</u> r	Cast <u>l</u> e List <u>e</u> n	Busin <u>i</u> ss	

- The word which has a silent letter is
a. go b. play c. castle d. education
- The word which has a silent letter is
a. formal b. happiness c. dirty d. honest
- The word which has a silent letter is
a. frog b. choir c. twenty d. perfect
- The word which has a silent letter is
a. sit b. get c. knock d. director
- The word which has a silent letter is
a. eight b. hat c. put d. boy
- a. heart b. hour c. downhill d. seahorse
- a. wait b. software c. write d. reward
- a. knee b. racket c. sink d. key
- a. dinner b. neck c. mankind d. column
- a. sheep b. open c. psychology d. apologise
- a. black b. racket c. talk d. key

Body Idioms

يعتمد التمرين على الترجمة وهذه الجمل تأتي كما هي

#	Body Idioms	Arabic Meaning
1	a pain in the neck	مزعج annoying
2	speak <u>her</u> mind	تقول ما في بالها / تجاهر برأيها
3	cost you an arm and a leg	مكلف جدا very costly
4	jump out of <u>his</u> skin	يصاب بالصدمة / يتفاجأ shocked
5	follow your heart	اتبع قلبك واحساسك

- Writing long essays on uninteresting topics is.....
a. a pain in the neck b. to cost you an arm and a leg
c. to follow your heart d. to jump out of your skin
- She has very strong opinions and she's not afraid to.....
a. jump out of her skin b. ace a test
c. speak her mind d. cost an arm and a leg
- You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it.....
a. is a pain in the neck b. is on the mend
c. costs an arm and a leg d. is an act of God

4. The doorbell made him.....
 a. follow his heart b. ace a test
 c. jump out of his skin d. speak his mind
5. You might make less money from that job, but if it really attracts you, you should
 a. follow your heart b. be on the mend
 c. jump out of your skin d. back the wrong horse
6. His sudden outbursts have made him a real and socially unwanted.
 a. pain in the neck b. follow his heart
 c. jump out of his skin d. speak his mind
7. Buying a brand-new car is going to..... Maybe we should ride bikes.
 a. back the wrong horse b. be on the mend
 c. cost an arm and a leg d. assemble the case
8. My sister is very polite, she doesn't.....
 a. jump out of her skin b. speak her mind
 c. follow her heart d. ace a test
9. The best advice is to but keep your eyes open.
 a. be on the mend b. follow your heart
 c. jump out of your skin d. back the wrong horse
10. Our friend almost when she learned her son and his wife were having triplets.
 a. jumped out of her skin b. backed the wrong horse
 c. spoke her mind d. went under the knife
11. It was very difficult to tell you whether you have to travel or not. Think carefully and then
 a. jump out of your skin b. follow your heart
 c. take a turn for the worse d. break the law
12. To jump out of your skin means that you are
 a. bored b. surprised c. give d. shocked
13. When doing something, this means that it is a pain in the neck.
 a. easy b. difficult c. annoying d. shocked

The ending -ever الضمائر النسبية المركبة

* هي ضمائر يمكن ان تستخدم بمعنى الشرط عندما تأتي في بداية الجمل وتفيد الشرط وهي على الشكل الاتي:

#	The word	Arabic Meaning
1	whoever	أي شخص- تستخدم للعقل
2	wherever	أي مكان-تستخدم للمكان
3	whichever	أي شيء-تستخدم للأشياء
4	whenever	أي وقت-تستخدم للزمان
5	whatever	أي شيء-تستخدم لغير العقل

1. There are two books on the table. Take you like.
 A. whichever B. whoever C. wherever D. whenever
2. you go, you'll find people speak English.
 A. Whoever B. Whichever C. Whenever D. Wherever
3. I don't want to talk to him he is.
 A. wherever B. whoever C. whichever D. whenever
4. I'll cook you want.
 A. whatever B. whoever C. wherever D. whichever
5. You can borrow my car you like.
 A. whoever B. whichever C. whenever D. wherever

ملاحظة هامة . عند الحل نحذف كل خيارات الحاضر ويجب ان يكون اهل دائما بالماضي أي اننا ننزل زمن واحد فقط

Expressing Wishes (wish+ if only)

1. I am very tired today. I wish I weren't very tired
2. The sun isn't shining right now. I wish the sunwere shining
3. Jack isn't telling the truth. I wish he was / were telling

5. I can't go with you tomorrow but I wish I ..could go
6. I don't know how to dance. I wish I would know
7. Our classroom doesn't have coloured walls. I wish our classroom would have
8. My dad can't help me with my homework. If only he could help
9. I didn't go shopping last week. I wish I had gone shopping
10. I regret that I started smoking. I wish I hadn't started smoking .
11. My brother didn't do the laundry for me. I wish he had gone
12. I didn't save my friend's phone number. I wish I had saved
13. Michel didn't revise his lessons for the exam. I wish he had revised
14. It was a stupid thing to say. I wish It wasn't a stupid
15. our head teacher won't limit .absence in our school. I wish our teacher would stop
16. they didn't ask you for help before they started. If only he had asked
17. he won't travel back and see the Norias in Hama. I wish he would travel
18. the children leave their books on the floor. If only e children wouldn't leave
19. our neighbours don't stop arguing. They annoy us. I wish they would stop
20. I am poor. I wish I weren't poor
21. I am not doing my homework now. I wish I were doing my homework.....
22. I looked everywhere for my key. I wish I hadn't looked
23. I missed the flight. I really wish I hadn't missed
24. Rana left the meeting early. Rita wishes rana hadn't left.....
25. Lama refused to sign the contract. But her parents wish lama hadn't refused
26. The injured player could only watch the match. He wishes e couldn't have only watched
27. I spent all my money. I wish I hadn't spent
28. James is a heavy smoker. I wish he weren't
29. He blows cigarette smoke in my face. I wish he wouldn't blow
30. My sister makes fun of people. I wish she wouldn't make
31. Hani never answers my emails. If only he would answer
32. Our flat is rather small. I wish our flat weren't small.....
33. It took us a long time to arrive. I wish it hadn't taken
34. I am so tired. I wish I weren't
35. We are having such a terrible time in Homs. If only we weren't
36. It's a boring novel. I wish it weren't
37. I shouldn't listen to you. I wish I should have listened to you .
38. the weather is different today. I wish the weather weren't
39. I am not at home right now. I wish I were
40. it rained so heavily. I wish it hadn't rained

التشديد على مقطع في كلمة مؤلفة من عدة مقاطع

- عادة لاتشدد على البادئة والتي هي اول الكلمة ولا على اللاحقة والتي تكون اخر الكلمة ويكون التشديد على المقطع الثاني

(good) الكلمة التي تتالف من مقطع لفظي واحد تشدد بأكملها لأننا لاتستطيع لفظها على شكل مقاطع ككلمة

كلمة comfortable تشدد بها على المقطع الأول

Syllable Stress

1. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
 a. LOUDness b. UNfriendly c. IRresponsible d. REuse
2. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
 a. REliable b. indepenDENT c. talkaTIVE d. ilLEgal
3. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
 a. MISbehave b. aggresSIVE c. COMfortable d. INsecure
4. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
 a. dangerOUS b. sociABLE c. imPROBable d. UNSafe
5. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
 a. ambiTIOUS b. INcorrect c. suPERlative d. unbelievABLE
6. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
 a. accountABLE b. competiTIVE c. imPOSSible d. UNload
7. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
 a. DIStinctive b. preDICTable c. INSufficient d. sensiBLE
8. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:
 a. interacTIVE b. sugGESTible c. IRregular d. developMENT
9. Which word has the correct stressed syllable:

a. reSPEctable

b. INcorrect

c. UNload

d. distincTIVE

Asking for Help طلب المساعدة

1. I need your help.	احتاج لمساعدتك
2. Can /Could you help me?	هل يمكنك مساعدتي
3. Do you think you could possibly help me?	هل تعتقد أنه بالإمكان مساعدتي
4. I need your help urgently.	احتاج لمساعدتك بشكل ضروري

- *1. Mr. Bshara: I'm sorry to trouble you at this early hour but
 a. I need your help urgently. b. I don't need any help.
 c. I am so happy. d. I am so sad
2. Mr. Salim: Certainly!
 a. How can I cry? b. How can I help? c. How can I go? d. How can I leave?
3. Mr. Bshara rush us to a nearby hospital?
 a. Could you b. shall you c. Are you d. Do you
- Mr. Salim: Give me a moment and I'll be there.
4. Mr. Bshara: bring the first aid kit with you?
 a. Do you think you could possibly
 b. Did you think you could possibly
 c. Have you thought you possibly
 d. Had you thought you possibly
5. Mr. Bshara: My friend has had a bad fall. He's hit his head on something sharp. He's bleeding.
 I think he'll need some stitches.
 a. I don't know whether I could. b. Could you rush us to a nearby hospital?
 c. Very well done! Keep it up. d. I've no doubt you'll do much better next time.
6. You are in a launderette. The instructions on the washing machine are not clear. What do you say?
 a. I'm sorry about what happened. b. Can you explain the instructions for me?
 c. Please forgive me. d. I'm proud of you.
7. You have a birthday party tomorrow and there are a lot of things to do. (Ask for help)
 a. I need your help urgently. b. don't need any help.
 c. I don't have money d. I need your bike.
8. You have a birthday party tomorrow and there are a lot of things to do.
 a. Can I help you? b. I'll have to think about helping you.
 c. I need your help. d. Oh, I don't know whether I could help.

Derivatives (1) عند الحل نختار المشتق

#	The word	The derivative هنا الحل فقط	المشتق
1.	member	عضو	Membership
2.	act	فعل	Active
	act	فعل	Activity
3.	behave	يتصرف	Behavior
	behavior	تصرف / سلوك	Behave
4.	elect	انتخب	Election
5.	devote	يكرس	Devotion
6.	employ	يوظف	Employment
	employ	يوظف	Employees
7.	nation	أمة	Nationality

1. Citizenship is in a political community.
 a. member b. membered c. membership d. membering
2. She was too young to vote in the national.....
 a. elect b. election c. elected d. electorally
3. Who did you vote for in the last?
 a. elect b. election c. elected d. electorally
4. Patriotism is love of and to one's country.
 a. devote b. devotion c. devoted d. devotedly
5. What are your classmates'?
 a. nationalize b. national c. nationality(nationalities) d. nation

6. Some citizens take an role in the community.
 a. act b. action c. active d. actively
7. Civic..... is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.
 a. behave b. behavior c. behavioral d. behaviorally
8. The government announced the island an invalid place to live on because of the volcanic.....
 a. active b. inaction c. activity d. actively
9. My sister's children are remarkably polite. They always politely.
 a. behave b. behavior c. behavioral d. behaviorally
10. In economics, voluntary..... is unpaid.
 a. employ b. employment c. employed d. employer
11. mustn't waste work time chatting.
 a. Employ b. Employment c. Employees d. Employability

هذا التمرين يأتي كما هو بدون تغيير (2) Words Related to Citizenship

#	The Word	Arabic Meaning
1.	Community	مجتمع
2.	Patriotism	حب الوطن
3.	Rights	حقوق
4.	Positive	فعال / مفيد
5.	Moral	أخلاق / أخلاقي
6.	Elections	انتخابات

1. Good citizens would participate in by choosing the candidate they feel the best.
 a. community b. patriotism c. rights d. elections
2. Citizens have but they must also be aware of their responsibilities towards their community.
 a. community b. patriotism c. rights d. elections
3. Good citizens must work for the prosperity of the they live in.
 a. community b. patriotism c. rights d. elections
4. They should also respect the norms of the society.
 a. positive b. patriotism c. moral d. elections
5. Civic engagement is the involvement in the affairs of the community.
 a. community b. patriotism c. rights d. positive
6. is when someone has the passion to serve their country.
 a. Community b. Patriotism c. Rights d. Elections

حرف الجر تأتي كما هي بدون حل تمرين يعتمد حلها على حفظ الصفة وحرف الجر الذي يأتي بعدها

1.	خائف من تعجب من سقم من	Afraid Sick	Of +ving	8.	ممتن لـ	grateful	for
2.	فخور بـ	proud		9.	مولع بـ	keen	on
3.	جيد في	good	at	10.	قاس مع	cruel	to
4.	بارع في	brilliant		11.	متأكد حول	sure	about
5.	مشغول بـ	busy	with	12.	مسرور بـ	pleased	
6.	غير مبالي لـ	careless		13.	مندهش من	surprised	by
7.	غاضب من	angry		14.	Used to Be used to	+v1 +ving	

ii. Grammar:

Paired Conjunctions

1. my mother my sister are here.
 a. Both / and b. Either / or c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but also
2. my mother my sister is here.
 a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / or d. Not only / but also

3. my sistermy parents are here.
a. Both / or b. Either / nor c. Neither / or d. Not only / but also
4. my mother nor my sister is here.
a. Both **b. Neither** c. Either d. Not only
5. my sister my brother is going to tutor me. (دورة ٢٠٢٢ أدبي)
a. Both / and **b. Either / or** c. Neither / no d. Not only / but only
6. Tom Paul lies to their friends.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / or d. Not only / but also
7. Fred Linda like helping their friends.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / or d. Not only / but also
8. He felt disappointed misunderstood.
a. both / and b. either / nor c. neither / or d. not only / but only
9. Brian Tom is very considerate.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but only
10. A true friend is someone who is caring loving.
a. both / and b. neither / or c. either / nor d. not only / not also
11.the teacher the student are here.
a. Both / and b. Either / or c. Neither / or d. Not only / but only
12. the teacher the student is here.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / nor d. But also / not only
13. my brother my sister has a doctorate in science.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / or d. Not only / but also
14. the students the teacher is planning to come.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but only
15. the teacher the students have planned to come.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / or d. Not only / but only
16. my brother my sister is going to tutor me in science.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but only
17. my brother my sisters are teachers.
a. Both / or b. Either / nor c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but only
18. you I needed to visit the Cathedral.
a. Both / or b. Either / nor c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but only
19. Peter nor his wife liked the idea of going for a walk.
a. Either **b. Neither** c. Both d. But
20. You can take Sally any other person with you. I really don't care that much.
a. both / or b. neither / or c. either / or d. both / or
21. Hind Hasan enjoy swimming in the early morning.
a. Both / and b. Either / or c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but only
22. Sua'ad Waleed is in class today.
a. Both / and b. Neither / nor c. Either / nor d. But also / not only
23. We can fix dinner for our guests take them to a restaurant.
a. both / or b. neither / or c. not only / and d. either / or
24. the panda the koala face extinction.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / or d. Not only / but only
25. this website that one has the topic I need.
a. both / and b. either / nor c. neither / nor d. Not only / but only
26. wind power solar power are renewable.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / or d. Not only / but only
27. Rayan Nadeem knows where Hani is.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but only
28. Sham Hala want to ask the teacher a question.
a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but only
29. The research project will take both time money.
a. or b. nor c. and d. but also
30. Sue saw a fox in the woods but also a bear.
a. and b. or c. nor d. not only
31. I'll take either chemistry physics next quarter.
a. and b. or c. not only d. nor
32. That book is interesting nor accurate.

33. Either Harry Helen used to help Ann.
a. neither b. either c. not only d. both
34. We should learn to accept not only our weaknesses our strengths.
a. but also b. nor c. and d. or
35. He listens to his friends nor advises them when they have a problem.
a. neither b. either c. not only d. both
36. I've betrayed not only your trust your love for me.
a. and b. but also c. or d. nor
37. Rachel should apologise or leave.
a. both b. neither c. either d. but also
38. Richard nor John kept her secret.
a. Not only b. Either c. Both d. Neither
39. Not only the teacher also the student is here.
a. but b. nor c. or d. and
40. Either a hammer a piece of stone might help us with this kind of work.
a. or b. nor c. and d. but
41. You shouldn't have called neither the police the neighbours.
a. and b. or c. nor d. but
42. Breaking the silence was not the only good thing she did it was also very useful.
a. and b. nor c. or d. but
43. She is at the office or at the airport.
a. both b. not only c. neither d. either
44. The film was not only funny, exciting.
a. both b. but also c. neither d. either
45. the English team nor the Scottish team played well.
a. Neither b. Either c. Not only d. Both
46. Julie bought both a dress a jumper.
a. and b. or c. nor d. but

iii. Pronunciation:

Homographs

Homographs: are words that are spelled the same but have completely different meanings, origin, and possibly pronunciation.

No.	The word	المؤشر	Arabic Meaning	English Meaning	المؤشر
1.	Bow	archer	قوس	a weapon used for shooting arrows	
	bow		ينحني / انحناءة	the polite gesture of bending at the waist	
2.	close	door	قريب	being nearby	
	close	Store	يغلق	to make shut / to shut	
3.	lead	city	رصاص	a type of metal	
	lead		مبادرة	starting in front	
4.	wind	Valley/river	يلتف	to move or have a curving course	
	wind		ريح	the moving of air	
5.	wound	bandage	لف	twisted or wrapped around	
	wound		جرح	an injury in the skin	
6.	present	mother	يقدم	to offer or give	
	present		هدية	a gift	
7.	tears	photos	يمزق	to damage	
	tears		دموع	drops of liquid come out of eyes	

8.	live	Fish / cat / bird	حي	not dead
	live		يعيش	to survive
9.	object	Phone (I)	يعترض	to disagree
	object		شيء	an item

- After shooting the bull with his, the Spanish archer made a grand to the audience.
a. close/close b. object/object c. bow/bow d. live /live
- As she went to the store to her house, the woman was careful toand lock the front door.
a. wind /wind b. lead /lead c. close /close d. live /live
- The city took the in getting out of the municipal waste.
a. wind /wind b. lead /lead c. bow/bow d. live /live
- Theblew softly as we watched the riverits way through the valley
a. close/close b. wind /wind c. bow/bow d. live /live
- Ito being given this!
a. wind /wind b. lead /lead c. bow/bow d. object /object
- Ito that in class because a cell phone is distracting.
a. close/close b. object/object c. bow/bow d. live /live
- It is the perfect time to the to your mother.
a. wind /wind b. lead /lead c. present / present d. live /live
- She hasin her eyes whenever sheold photos.
a. tears /tears b. lead /lead c. bow/bow d. live /live
- The bandage was around the
a. wind /wind b. wound / wound c. present / present d. live /live
- How long will thefishwithout food?
a. close/close b. object/object c. bow/bow d. live /live
- The shoes were too to the door for it tocompletely.
a. close/close b. object/object c. bow/bow d. live /live

Accepting and declining offers

Offering help عرض المساعدة	Accepting offers قبول عرض المساعدة	Declining offers رفض عرض المساعدة
1. Can I ...? / Shall I.....? 2. Would you like? / 3. Do you want me to.....? 4. I'd be glad to help.....	1. Yes, please. I'd love to. 2. If you wouldn't mind. 3. Thank you. That would be great.	1. It's OK. I can do it myself. 2. Don't worry. I'll do it. 3. No, thank you.

- Waiter: some more tea?
a. Yes, please b. Would you like c. It's OK d. No, thank you
- John: Oh, thank you very much.
a. Do you want b. Would you like c. I'd love some d. Don't worry. I'll do it
- Waiter: with milk or lemon?
a. No, thank you b. Can I
c. If you wouldn't mind d. Would you like it
John: Milk, please. Not too much

Waiter: Sugar?

4. John: No sugar. I'm trying to lose weight.

a. No, thank you

c. It's OK

b. Would you like

d. I'd be glad to help

Waiter: Would you care for a ginger biscuit?

5. John: Not just at the moment, thank you, but I'd like another piece of Angel cake,

a. yes, please

b. if I may

c. it's OK

d. no, thank you

Waiter: Certainly. Please help yourself.

John: That's kind of you.

6. Your friend's family is going on holiday next week. Your friend has invited you to join them.

a. Congratulations!

b. I have a complaint to make!

c. Thank you. That would be great.

d. Oh, you're exaggerating.

7. We need to see Mr. Jackson and his team. Shall I arrange for an early meeting next week?

a. That's great! Congratulations.

b. I haven't heard anything.

c. Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.

d. I'm sorry about what happened.

8. I'm going to be late for the meeting, can you tell Rose for me?

a. Of course, you deserve this honor.

b. Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.

c. I'm really excited!

d. No kidding! I'm totally surprised!

9. I have a lot of things to do today, so could you do some photocopying for me?

a. Will you hold or can I take a message?

b. Try to arrive earlier next time.

c. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment since the machine is broken.

d. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.

10. I've just got a fax from Mr. Ramos in Paris. Could you read it and translate it for me, please?

a. No problem. Shall I do the same with the faxes?

b. I'm sorry about what happened.

c. If I were you, I would travel immediately.

d. of course, do you want me to write the reply too?

11. I'm away next week. If I get any important e-mails, can you forward them to me?

a. Oh, you're exaggerating.

b. Could you ask her to ring me back, please?

c. No problem. Shall I do the same with the faxes?

d. Thank you for calling.

تحل حسب الترجمة وحسب بعض الكلمات المفتاحية Idioms

Idiom	Arabic Meaning
1. to have a wide face	*صاحب وجه بشوش *محبوب
2. to lose face	*يريق ماء وجهه
3. to save face	*يحفظ ماء وجهه
4. to give someone pumpkins	*يخذل شخص ما أو يرفضه
5. to break bread with	*يحفظ الخبز والملح * يحفظ الود

1. I don't want to ruin my friendship with him, we.....together.

- d. large**

Modals (Obligation / Lack of Obligation)

- d. must**

5. You arrive late when you go to a concert. They don't let you in.
a. have to b. don't have to c. mustn't d. should
6. You to bed now if you want to wake up early.
a. mustn't go b. should go c. don't have to go d. shouldn't go
7. In Britain, you drive on the left.
a. shouldn't b. mustn't c. don't have to d. have to
8. He has a backache. He carry heavy things.
a. shouldn't b. must c. should d. has to
9. I'm very hungry. I eat something.
a. must b. don't have to c. mustn't d. shouldn't
10. You use your mobile phone in a gas station.
a. should b. have to c. must d. mustn't
11. Tom doesn't study enough. He study harder.
a. shouldn't b. should c. doesn't have to d. didn't have to
12. If he has a credit card, he pay for something in cash. He can use the card.
a. must b. has to c. doesn't have to d. should
13. In the squash club, you disturb other players, but you don't have to be silent.
a. should b. have to c. mustn't d. must
14. You finish on time in the squash club, but you don't have to start on time.
a. shouldn't b. must c. mustn't d. don't have to
15. You don't have to play with club balls, but if you do, you them home.
a. have to take b. must take c. should take d. mustn't take
16. You eat or drink outside the canteen, it's one of the club's rules.
a. mustn't b. should c. have to d. must
17. You buy your food in the club if you don't want to.
a. don't have to b. have to c. must d. should
18. The rules of the club say that you have a shower, and you wear clean clothes.
a. shouldn't/mustn't b. mustn't/shouldn't c. don't have to/must d. must/must
19. Passengers fasten their seat belts.
a. don't have to b. must c. mustn't d. shouldn't
20. I haven't spoken to Sandra for ages. I call her.
a. don't have to b. mustn't c. must d. shouldn't
21. We get up early tomorrow to catch the plane.
a. should b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. don't have to
22. You apologise to the boss for being late.
a. mustn't b. should c. shouldn't d. don't have to
23. You get a good map of London before you go there.
a. shouldn't b. mustn't c. didn't have to d. should
24. This is a dangerous area, you wait here.
a. mustn't b. should c. have to d. must
25. There is no school tomorrow. I up early.
a. don't have to wake b. have to wake c. must wake d. should wake
26. You smoke. It's bad for your health.
a. must b. have to c. should d. shouldn't
27. I report the incident to the police yesterday.
a. shouldn't b. didn't have to c. mustn't d. had to
28. Before I went to Canada, I get a visa.
a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. had to d. didn't have to
29. It was too cold last night! I at home.

- a. mustn't stay b. shouldn't stay
c. should have stayed d. didn't have to stay
30. She missed the school bus. She home early.
a. mustn't leave b. must have left c. shouldn't leave d. didn't have to
31. Students wear a uniform in Carstairs College.
a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. don't have to d. have to
32. In Carstairs College in Scotland, you dress smartly but you can't wear jeans.
a. must b. have to c. should d. don't have to
33. I didn't get a ticket for the train this evening. I a seat.
a. mustn't reserve b. didn't have to reserve
c. shouldn't have reserved d. should have reserved
34. Be careful! You switch your phone off during the school day.
a. don't have to b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. must
35. You visit the lake near the collage. It's beautiful.
a. don't have to b. mustn't c. should d. shouldn't
36. Jenny work on Saturday, but she didn't go to work because she was ill.
a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. had to d. didn't have to
37. You smoke here. Smoking is forbidden in this restaurant.
a. mustn't b. should c. have to d. must
38. There is plenty of time. We be at the meeting until 9.00. عدم وجود ضرورة
a. must b. should c. don't have to d. have to
39. You see a doctor for that serious cut on your arm.
a. mustn't b. should نصيحة c. shouldn't d. don't have to
40. Each driver have health insurance. It is obligatory.
a. must الزام b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. doesn't have to
41. You harder for the exam last term. Your results are too bad.
a. mustn't study b. shouldn't have studied
c. should have studied d. didn't have to
42. These books are on the wrong shelf. They be there.
a. mustn't b. should c. have to d. had to
43. We talk for too long. These calls are expensive.
a. have to b. 'd better not c. must d. should
44. You me about the party, now it's not a surprise.
a. must tell b. shouldn't have told
c. have to tell d. should tell
45. You use your mobile phone in a gas station. (دورة ٢٠٢٣ أدبي)
a. should b. have to c. must d. mustn't

iii. Pronunciation:

Rising and Falling intonations

	Intonation:	Example:
1. Wh-questions	falling intonation	السؤال الذي يبدأ بإداة سؤال تكون نبرة الصوت مرتفعة على أداة السؤال ومنخفضة على آخر كلمة فيه What's the time?
2. Yes / No questions	rising intonation	السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد تكون نبرة الصوت مرتفعة على آخر كلمة فيه

		Have you got a pen?
3. Question tags expecting Confirmation	falling intonation	الأسئلة الاستفهامية التي تكون بصيغة الغائب او المتكلم تكون نبرة الصوت منخفضة على الفعل المساعد الذي نسأل به He's very tall, isn't he?
4. Question tags showing less Certainty	rising intonation	الأسئلة الاستفهامية التي تكون بصيغة المخاطب تكون نبرة الصوت مرتفعة على الفعل المساعد الذي نسأل به You're French, aren't you?
5. questions that offer choices	rise on the first choice(s), fall on the last choice	الأسئلة التي تحتوي على أكثر من خيار تكون نبرة الصوت منخفضة على آخر خيار ومرتفعة على الخيارات التي قبله Do you prefer reading poetry or prose?

Expressing Surprise التعبير عن الدهشة أو الاستغراب أو المفاجأة

1. You're kidding!	<u>انت تمزح</u>
2. I'm not surprised.	<u>لست متفاجئا</u>
3. That's totally ridiculous.	<u>هذا سخيف تماما</u>
4. I'll take word for it.	<u>ساعتبر هذا كلمة منك</u>
5. You could have fooled me.	<u>كان يمكن ان تخدعني / لا يمكنك خداعي</u>
6. Do you seriously expect me to believe that?	<u>هل تعتقد حقيقة أنني سأصدقك</u>
7. I'll believe that when I see it.	<u>سأصدق ذلك عندما اري</u>
8. You're going to do WHAT??	<u>انا ماذا ستفعل!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!</u>
9. No wonder.	<u>لا عجب</u>
10. That's absolutely amazing!	<u>هذا مذهش تماما</u>
11.How amazing!	<u>باللوعة</u>
12. Oh, that's incredible!	<u>هذا لا يصدق</u>
13. Are you serious?	<u>هل انت جدي في ذلك</u>

- "A friend tells you she's going to have her hair dyed orange."
 - You're going to do what??
 - It really isn't good enough.
 - I am sorry about what happened
 - You should try more
- "Your partner is late for your date as usual, but promises to be on time next time."
 - Do you seriously expect me to believe that?
 - You'd better quit smoking.
 - I promise it won't happen again.
 - Please forgive me.
- "A taxi driver tells you that you have to pay double fare."
 - Thank you for calling
 - Congratulations!
 - That's totally ridiculous!
 - I am sorry about what happened
- "Someone tells you that their dog can sing pop songs."
 - You should practice more.
 - You are embarrassing me.
 - That's totally ridiculous.
 - That's very kind of you
- "Your friend tells you that he's tired and you know that he's always staying up late."
 - I'm awfully sorry
 - Perhaps I can.
 - No wonder.
 - It might work.
- "Someone tells you that he's just seen Misse at the local supermarket."
 - You could have fooled me.
 - I can't decide yet.
 - I'm proud of you.
 - Perhaps I can.
- Your father tells you that you have passed the driving test.
 - It's very inconvenient.
 - Are you serious?
 - Congratulations!
 - I can do it myself.

#	The word	Arabic Meaning
1	Satire	الهجاء
2	Tragedy	تراجيديا / مأساة
3	Masterpiece	تحفة فنية
4	Novel	رواية
5	Poet	شاعر
6	Prose	نثر
7	Metaphor	الاستعارة / المجاز
8	Plot	الحبكة: تسلسل الأحداث وتربطها في رواية أو مسرحية
9	Climax	الذروة: النقطة أو الحادثة الأكثر أهمية أو إثارة للشوق، وبخاصة في رواية أو مسرحية.

Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D:

- Animal Farm* is a novel uses..... to criticize people.
A. prose B. satire C. plot D. climax
- When a tragedy reaches its, the audience ought to face a solution.
A. prose B. satire C. plot D. climax
- is a literary genre that releases writers from the restrictions of meter.
A. prose B. satire C. plot D. climax
- Ancient Greek epics used many to create more interesting stories.
A. prose B. satire C. plot D. climax
- "Heart of gold" and "a shining star" are two examples of a
A. prose B. metaphor C. plot D. climax
- Writers use to criticize the bad deeds of people.
A. prose B. satire C. plot D. climax
- Romeo and Juliet* is a that shows how hate destroys love.
A. tragedy B. satire C. plot D. climax
- A is the greatest work written by a writer.
A. prose B. masterpiece C. plot D. climax
- Robinson Crusoe* is the first written in English literature. It is 198 pages.
A. novel B. satire C. plot D. climax
- Nizar Khabani was a brilliant romantic Syrian
A. prose B. masterpiece C. plot D. poet

(2). Derivatives

#	The word	المشتق هو الحل The derivative
1	motivate	يحفز motivation حافز
2	intelligence	ذكاء intelligent ذكي
3	require	يتطلب requirements متطلبات
4	symbolic	رمزي symbol رمز
5	currently	حاليا current حالي
6	specialisation	اختصاص specialise يختص
7	effect	تأثير affect يؤثر
8	anxiety	توتر anxious متوتر
9	breathe	يتنفس breath نفس
10	combination	مزيج combines يجمع/ يضم
11	absence	غياب absent غائب
12	radiate	يشع radiation اشعاع

- is an essential factor for making any success in life.
a. motivate b. motivated c. motivation d. motivately
- He should be able to solve the problem. He's reasonably
a. intelligent b. intelligence c. intelligently d. intelligentive

3. Before going to the airport, you should check your travel
 a. required b. requiremently c. require d. requirements
4. Many colours are used in the national flag. Each has a specific
 a. symbolic b. symbolisation c. symbol d. symbolically
5. The necklace would be worth over SYP 500,000 at prices.
 a. currently b. currented c. currentative d. current
6. After finishing secondary school, he's going to in medicine.
 a. specialisation b. specialised c. specialise d. specialty
7. The amount of stress people suffer can their life.
 a. affective b. affect c. effectively d. effect
8. He felt too when he heard that his father had been involved in a car accident.
 a. anxietly b. anxious c. anxieties d. anxiety
9. Tom was nearly out of when he reached that high point.
 a. breathily b. breath c. breathed d. breathe
10. Hama, being an ancient city, the past and the present everywhere you walk there.
 a. combinative b. combinely c. combination d. combines
11. I was from school last month due to the fact that I had a broken leg.
 a. absent b. absence c. absently d. absentee
12. The of the sun's radiation can cause skin cancer.
 a. affect b. effect c. effective d. effectively
13. At the end of the match, all the players were out of
 a. breath b. breathe c. breathily d. breathy
14. Both Ali and Mary are today.
 a. absent b. absence c. absently d. absentee

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

الجملة العادية A. Statements

1. Judy told me
 we are taking the nine o'clock train
 they were
2. She said
 she will have to get up early she would get up early
3. She told me
 she doesn't like traveling by train.. she doesn't like
4. She said
 it is an easy way to travel
 it was an easy
5. She told me
 he wants to see the waterwheels there...
 he wanted to see
6. She told me
 we were in Hama 2 years ago they had been in Hama 2 years before
7. He said
 I haven't seen everything
 ...he hadn't seen
8. He said that
 I have lost my umbrella
 He had lost his
9. She said I am her son
 He was her son.....
10. She said that she will be ill.
 She would be ill.....
11. He said
 I saw her two days agohe had seen her two days before.....
12. He promised that
 we will do it tomorrow the would do it the next day.....

13. She said that

my brother got married last year. Her brother had got married the year before

14. John said that

I will be here at noon.....he would be there at noon.....

15. She said

the train arrived on time.....the train had arrived on time

16. Tarek said

I have to finish that report by three o'clock.....he had to finish

17. The doctor said that

the boy will improve quickly.....the boy would

18. William said

I am leaving later today.....he was leaving later that day.....

19. Joly said that.

she saw this movie last nightshe had seen that movie the night before.....

20. Helen said that

I have read that book.....she had read that book ...

21. Mary said that

I can go to the movies with us.....she could go to the movie with them.....

22. The little boy admitted to his mother that.

I ate all the cake the yesterdayhe had eaten all the cakes the day before.....

23. Karen told Nancy that

I am so proud of her.....she was proud of her.....

24. Fuad said that

the teachers are working on the exam results.....the teachers were

25. He said

I arrived yesterday.....he had arrived the day before.....

26. She said.

I was going to stay for three weeks.....she was going

27. he said

we would find a new cure soon.....they would have found

28. Tim told me

I spent my time with my familyhe had spent his time with his family.....

29. The criminal admitted that

I stole the money last nighthe had stolen the money the night before.....

29. he said

I will meet my friend here next weekhe would meet his friend there the following week

30. the man said

I couldn't do it yesterdayhe couldn't have done it the day before

WH-questions نقل الأسئلة التي تبدأ بادوات سؤال

1. He asked me

What is the time? What the time was

2. He asked him

How long did it take him to get home.? How long it had taken him to get home

3. My mother wanted to know

Where is the key ?....where the key was

4. Sami asked Mr. Hamad

Who does he want to meet.?..... who he wanted to meet

5. My friend wanted to know

What time does the film start ?what time the film started

What time did the film start ?what the film had started

6. Mary asked Natalie

what kind of films does she like watching.?what kind of films she liked watching

what kind of films did she like watching?.....what kind of films she had liked watching

7. He asked

where is the station ?....where the station was

where was the station ?....where the station had been.....

8. She asked him

where does he live ? where he lived.....

where did he live ?.....where he had lived

9. She asked him

Why does he want the job.? Why he wanted the job

10. She asked him

how did he hear about it.?how he had heard about it...

11. She asked

how does he go to work.?..... how he went to work

12. She asked him

how much does he expect to earn.? ...how much he expected to earn.....

13. She asked him

when could he start ?..... when he could have started ...

when can he start ?.....when he could start.....

14. Khaled asked Sami

how was his exam ?.....how his exam had been.....

how is his exam ?how his exam was

15.He asked me how long am I going to stay.? How long I was going to stay

16. he asked me

How often do you play the piano? how often I played the piano....

17.She asked us ?

Where do you work ?.....where we worked

18. I wanted to know

How much does it cost?...how much it cost

How much did it cost ?.....how much it had cost

19. she asked me How long do you study a day? How long I studied a day

20.He asked us How long have you had it ? how long we had had it

Yes/No questions نقل الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأفعال مساعدة

21. He asked her

Did she live in Damascus.?.....if she lived in damascus.....

22. He asked me

am I going to the cinema at the weekend?.....if I was going to the cinema.....

23. He wanted to know

have I ever been to London.? If I had ever been

24. She asked him

has he worked before.? If he had worked

25. She asked him

has he got any experience before. ? if he had got any

26. She asked him

Can he work seven days a week. ? if he could

27. She asked him

Has he had a car.? If he had had a car

28. Janet wanted to know

has Tom rung her an hour before. ? if tom had rung

29. Judy asked Martin

did he like to join her for lunch tomorrow.? If he had liked to join he for lunch the next day.....

30. He asked me

Have you been to London before? If I had been

الصيغ المشددة والمخففة للأفعال المساعدة

1- يكون الفعل المساعد مشددا إذا أتى مكتوبا بشكله الكامل بالجملة المثبتة (لاسؤال ولا نفي) او بالجواب الذي يبدأ بـ

Yes

2- يكون الفعل المساعد مخففا إذا كان في صيغة السؤال او بالنفي او بالاختصار

Strong and Weak Forms of Auxiliary verbs

Auxiliary Verb	Example	
	Weak	Strong
am	Am I late?	Yes, I am .
are	Are they going?	Yes, they are .
is	This cat's fast? Who's coming?	Yes, it is . Ali is .
was	Was the weather terrible?	Yes, it was .
has	Has the rose died? The milk's gone sour, hasn't it?	Yes, it has .
have	Have you ever been there?	Yes, I have .
Do	Do they come early?	Yes, they do .
Does	Does the train leave at five?	Yes, it does .

1. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form:

- a. He's my best teacher.
- b. No, she **wasn't** late.
- c. **Is** this cat fast?
- d. Yes, there **are**.

2. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form:

- a. He's the best teacher, **isn't** he?
- b. **She was** late.
- c. **Do** they play any sport?
- d. **Have** you ever seen it?

3. Which of the following sentences has a weak stress form:

- a. Yes, there **are**.
- b. Yes, we **have**.
- c. **Do** they play any sport?
- d. She has decorated the room, hasn't she? – Yes, she **has**.

4. Which of the following sentences has a strong stress form:

- a. **Does** she speak French?
- b. **Do** they play any sport?
- c. **Have** you ever seen it?
- d. Yes, we **have**.

5. Which of the following sentences has a weak stress form:

- a. **Have** you ever seen it?
- b. She has decorated the room, hasn't she? – Yes, she **has**.
- c. Yes, we **have**.
- d. Yes, there **are**.

الرد بدون مجاملة Being Tactful

(اغالب الجمل تبدأ بكلمات مثل) honestly, frankly, unfortunately. Well. I've seen, I've received, if I were you, sorry, very funny)

1. Your sister has just moved into a new flat, which you think is horrible.

- a. I can't decide yet.
- b. I assure you it won't happen again.
- c. Ok. I can do that.
- d. **Honestly, I think the flat you have stayed in before was better.**

2. Your friend is excited about a CD he's bought which you really dislike.

- a. I assure you it won't happen again.
- b. **Well, I think this CD is not the best compared with the others.**
- c. I can't decide yet.
- d. That's very kind of you.

3. Your aunt invites you to a party, but you really don't want to go.

- a. I assure you it won't happen again.

- b. I can't decide yet.
c. Unfortunately, I have to study because I have an exam tomorrow.
d. I haven't made up my mind yet.
4. Your partner has taken you to the cinema as a birthday present. You didn't like it but your partner did.
a. I assure you it won't happen again.
b. Oh, that's incredible!
c. I can't decide yet.
d. I have received better birthday presents.
5. Do my legs look fat in these?
a. I can't decide yet.
b. I assure you it won't happen again.
c. Ok. I can do that
d. I think a looser pair would suit you better.
6. Honestly, what did you think of my speech?
a. Very funny! It was sort of interesting at times.
b. I can't decide yet.
c. Ok. I can do that.
d. That's very kind of you.
7. What did you think of that article I sent you?
a. I can't decide yet.
b. Ok. I can do that.
c. That's very kind of you.
d. Frankly, it could have been a bit more detailed.
8. What do you think of my new mobile?
a. I can't decide yet.
b. I haven't made up my mind yet.
c. I've seen better designs.
d. Ok. I can do that.
9. Do you think the music is too loud?
a. I'd turn it down if I were you.
b. Oh, that's incredible!
c. I can't decide yet.
d. That's very kind of you.
10. Do you fancy going out for a dinner later?
a. That's very kind of you.
b. Sorry. I was planning to get an early night.
c. I haven't made up my mind yet
d. Ok. I can do that.

تحل حسب المؤشرات بالجدول

Phrasal Verbs (Literal and Idiomatic)

#	Phrasal Verbs	Arabic Meaning
1.	get it out (garage , fridge , book , novel , story)	يجمع من مكان / يُخرج ينشر / ينتج
2.	pick it up (towel , wallet , clothes . bus . school , car brother , work)	يلتقط / يرفع يصطحب / يوصل (شخصاً بالسيارة)
3.	put on (cold , coat , weight , kilos)	يرتدي يزداد وزناً
4.	come back (Syria , deprived . sharp questions)	يرجع / يعود يجيب بحدة وغضب
5.	look up (tree , cat , bird ,dictionary ,meaning)	ينظر للأعلى يبحث عن معنى كلمة في القاموس
6.	take off (plane ,jacket , table , dish)	يزيل / يخلع (ثياب/حذاء) تقلع الطائرة

1. 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

2. Would you mindmy car of the garage?
a. getting / out b. picking / up c. putting / on d. taking / off
3. Will we the book/ novel /story by the end of the year?
a. get / out b. pick / out c. take / off d. put / on
4. My neighbour is a great writer. His new book is about to next month.
a. take off b. put on c. get in d. get out
5. The authorhis new novel..... last month.
a. took / off b. put / on c. looked / up d. got / out
6. The new edition of the book will be..... next month.
a. got out b. looked up c. put on d. picked up
7. Why is the towel on the floor? Please
a. get it out b. pick it up c. put it on d. come it back
8. Can you my wallet? It's under your chair.
a. look up b. get out c. pick up d. take off
9. My mother asked me to tidy my room andmy clothes..... from the floor.
a. pick / up b. take / off c. look / up d. put / on
10. I'llyou..... at 5:00.
a. come / back b. put / on c. take / off d. pick / up
11. I don't have any difficulty going to school. A busme..... every day.
a. takes / off b. picks / up c. looks / up d. gets / out
12. My brotherme..... home while he was returning from work.
a. picked / up b. looked / up c. took / off d. got / out
13. My car broke down yesterday, so my friend in his car to work.
a. put me on b. got me out c. s d. looked me up
14.something warm. It's cold today.
a. Put in b. Put out c. Put up d. Put on
15. Moscow is too cold especially in winter. You will need to a heavy coat there.
a. put off b. put on c. look up d. get out
16. You should your waterproof coat as it is raining.
a. get out b. look up c. put on d. pick up
17. She looks like she's..... several kilos.
a. look up b. take off c. put on d. get out
18. Eating too much chocolate leads to a lot of weight.
a. taking off b. getting out c. picking up d. putting on
19. When are you to Syria?
a. picking up b. coming back c. getting out d. putting on
20. My father deprived me from going out because I him
a. looked / up b. came / back c. got / out d. took / off
21. She at the speaker with some sharp questions.
a. came back b. put on c. got out d. took off
22. I the tree, but I couldn't see my cat.
a. got out b. came back c. took off d. looked up
23. We the tree and there was a humming bird on the top branch.
a. got out b. looked up c. put on d. picked up
24. I the spelling in my dictionary.

- a. looked up b. picked up c. got out d. came back
25. I the term "Digital Literacy" in Oxford Dictionary.
- a. picked up b. looked up c. got out d. took off
26. The teacher asked us to the meaning of new words.
- a. take off b. put on c. look up d. get out
27. Your jacket is wet. and get a dry one.
- a. Take it off b. Take of it c. Get out it d. Look it up
28. that dish the table. It's going to fall.
- a. Look / up b. Take / off c. Put / on d. Come / back
29. The plane to Russia has just
- a. picked up b. looked up c. taken off d. got out

قاعدة التبديل

Inversion

(adverb + aux + s+v) نعتمد بالحل على هذه القاعدة

1. Seldom to the football match.
- a. they went b. did they go c. did they went d. they did go
2. Seldom my house so early.
- a. do I leave b. I do leave c. I leave d. do leave I
3. Seldom newspapers nowadays.
- a. we read b. do we read c. did we read d. read we
4. Seldom illegal hunters.
- a. the reserve guards catch b. do catch the reserve guards
- c. do the reserve guards caught d. do the reserve guards catch
5. Hardly when there was a disturbance in the audience.
- a. had the play started b. the play had started
- c. had started the play d. had the play start
6. Hardly about the situation.
- a. he understood b. understood he c. did he understood d. did he understand
7. Hardly ever to work on time.
- a. he does come b. he comes c. does he come d. comes he
8. Hardly in my hotel room when my phone rang.
- a. had I unpacked b. I had unpacked
- c. have I unpacked d. I have unpacked
9. Never to London before.
- a. I have been b. have I been c. been have I d. I been have
10. Never to such a fantastic restaurant.
- a. John had been b. had been John c. been John had d. had John been
14. Rarely to be associated with this project.
- a. I want b. do I want c. I want do d. want I
15. Rarely anyone using carriages nowadays.
- a. you see b. will you see c. you will see d. you have seen
16. Rarely top-rate cameras which are also easy to use.
- a. do see you b. do you see c. see do you d. see
17. Not only English, he speaks French.
- a. speak he does b. he does speak c. did he speak d. does he speak
18. Not only new products, but he also did experiments.
- a. he makes b. he made c. did he make d. does he make
20. No sooner to dinner than there was a knock on the door.

- 48

Sound Linking

الربط الصوتي . يجب ان يكون لدينا كلمتان الأولى تنتهي بحرف ساكن والثانية تبدأ بحرف صوتي وعند وجود هذا التركيب نقوم بلفظهما ككلمة واحدة وهذا ما يسمى بالإدغام.

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

1. Ted is using a computer at the moment.

- a. (Ted is) b. (a computer) c. (at the) d. (the moment)

2. Galileo was a famous astronomer in the 17th century.

- a. (was a) B. (famous astronomer) c. (astronomer in) d. (All) كل الأجوبة

3. Astronomers need a lot of math and physics courses.

- a. (need a) B. (lot of) c. (math and) d. (All)

4. I have always enjoyed watching sports on TV.

- a. (I have) b. (enjoyed watching) c. (sports on) d. (All)

تدريبات على صنع السؤال

Writing

A. Ask about the underlined word/words in each sentence:

1.A. . How long have you been in Damascus ?

B: We have been in Damascus for about six months.

2.A . why did you choose Damascus ?

B: We chose Damascus because it is a nice place.

3.A what do you do ? or what's your job , work , profession , career ?

B: I teach dancing.

4.A . Who is the most famous basketball player in history.?

B: Michael Jordan is the most famous basketball player in history.

5.A . What did he look like in his childhood ?

B: He was short in his childhood.

6. A:...how many shots did he fail to hit?

B: He failed to hit over nine thousand shots.

7. A: what paved his way to success?...

B: Dedication and consistency paved his way to success.

8. A:.....how long have you had it ...?

B: I have had it for 5 years.

9. A:..... what does his house look like?

B: His house is big and new.

10. A:how was her life / what was her life look like?

B: Her life was eventful.

11. A: how many languages does she speak ?

B: She speaks 3 languages.

12. A: who did she live with in a small flat?

B: She lived with her family in a small flat.

13. A: what does David intend to do?

B: David intends to get up early tomorrow.

14. A: when will Suzan have a big party ?

B: Suzan will have a big party in the very near future.

15. A:...who must obey the state laws/

B: Every Syrian citizen must obey state laws.

16. A:...what is citizenship?

B: Citizenship is membership in a political community.

17. A:... who taught her to take more time when making decisions.?

B: The people Diana lived with taught her to take more time when making decisions.

18. A: what is Maple syrup production farm called?

B: Maple syrup production farm is called Sugar shack.

19. A: what do you do? / how do go to work?

B: I drive to work.

20.A: what does the Syrian government protect ?

B: The Syrian government protects the rights of each individual.

21. A: when does she have to wake up.....?

B: she has to wake up early

22. A:what is citizenship?

B: Citizenship is membership in a political community.

23. A: ...when did the concept of citizenship crystallise.?

B: The concept of citizenship crystallized in the 18th century.

24. A: ...how can it be obtained .?

B: It can be obtained by birth or naturalization.

25. A: ...when was The Syrian Nationality Law enacted.?

B: The Syrian Nationality Law was enacted in 1969

26.A where is easier for Julia to learn?

B: It's easier for Julia to learn in physical classroom.

27. A:... who is very skillful in using technology?

B: Tony is very skillful in using technology.

28. A: why does Tony want to gain new skills?

B: Tony wants to continue his online learning to gain new skills

29.A: what kind of films / what films does Diana like to watch?

B: Diana likes watching horror movies

30.whose birthday is it today?

B; it is Sara's birthday

31. what kind of films do you like to watch ?

B . I like to watch romantic movies

امثلة مع حلولها شرح السؤال رقم ٨ وهو اكمال الجملة بعبارة في نموذج الأسئلة الجديد

Time Clauses تدل على زمان when / while / as / before / after / until / as soon as Examples –

She called me when she arrived.

We waited until the rain had stopped. –

I will drink coffee before I go to work. –

They were outside while their mother was cooking.

She will call you after she arrives. –

She will call you after she arrives –

مع ان / رغم ان although - though - even though تناقض Contrast Clauses

Examples - She went for a walk although it was cold. –

He passed the test even though he didn't study much. –

They enjoyed the trip though it was long.

2. Reason سببية because - since لان (reason) - so that

Examples - I stayed home because I was tired. –

She left early since she had an appointment. –

He works hard so that he can save money

Condition Clauses شرطية if - unless - as long as

Examples - You can come if you finish your homework. –

We won't start unless everyone arrives. –

I'll be fine in the interview as long as they don't ask me difficult questions. –

I'll help you if you need. .

I will stay if you need me. –

Relative Clauses مع أدوات الوصل (relative pronouns) - who - whom - whose - which - that

(relative adverb) - where - when Examples -

This is the student whom I respect. -

This is the book that you gave me. -

She met a man whose car was stolen. -

this is the place where I grew up. -

I remember the day when we first met.

سؤال رقم ٨ Complete the following sentences with clauses

1. I stayed home because _____.
2. She smiled when _____.
3. We will wait until _____.
4. He finished the project although _____.
5. You can borrow my car if _____.
6. This is the teacher whom _____.
7. They left early because _____.
8. I'll call you as soon as _____.
9. She was reading while _____.
10. We won't start unless _____.
11. I remember the day when _____.
12. He works hard so that _____.
13. This is the place where _____.
14. I'll join you as long as _____.
15. She bought the dress that _____.
16. They were eating when _____.
17. I couldn't sleep because _____.
18. He passed the test even though _____.
19. She met a man whose _____.
20. We stayed inside after _____.
21. I hurt my hand while _____.
22. I would stay here if _____.
23. I'll help you if _____.
24. They enjoyed the trip though _____.
25. This is the book which _____.
26. I would have failed if _____.
27. She felt better as soon as _____.
28. We were tired because _____.
29. I will relax after _____.
30. He didn't stop although _____.
31. I know a girl whose _____.
32. We can't go out unless _____.
33. She spoke slowly so that _____.

أجوبة ممكنة: possible answers:



1. I wasn't feeling well 2. she saw her friends 3. you are ready 4. he was very tired 5. you return it on time
6. she helped me last year 7. they had an appointment 8. I get home
9. the children were playing 10. everyone arrives 11. we first met
12. he can support his family 13. I grew up
14. I finish my work
15. she liked the most
16. the phone rang
17. it was too noisy
18. he didn't study much
19. his car was stolen
20. the rain started
21. I was cooking
22. you needed me 23. you need help 24. the weather was bad
25. you recommended to me 26. you hadn't helped me
27. she took the medicine 28. we worked all day 29. I finish my chores
30. he was in pain 31. her brother lives abroad
32. we finish our homework
33. everyone could understand her 34. he told us the news

تدريب على السؤال الرابع فراغات من الذاكرة وتكون اما أفعال مساعدة / ضمائر وصل / أدوات ربط / احرف جر / أدوات تعريف وتنكير / ضمائر شخصية

إذا أتى الفراغ بعد أي Modal

Be يكون الجواب

1. My brother is tall. Do you know _____ ?
2. This is Sara. Have you met _____ before?
3. We are hungry. Can you give _____ some food?
4. I like this jacket. It is _____ favourite.
5. The teacher is speaking. Listen to _____ carefully.
6. They _____ studying English at the moment.
7. I _____ never visited Paris.
8. The homework _____ done yesterday.
9. She _____ not understand the question.
10. We _____ go to the cinema tomorrow.
11. He _____ been working here for two years.
12. The letter _____ written by John.
13. He _____ not like ice cream. 14.
They _____ not seen that movie yet.
15. She _____ going to buy a new dress.
16. I was tired, _____ I went to bed early.
17. He is rich, _____ he is not happy.
18. You can take either tea _____ coffee.

19. She slept early _____ she was sick.
20. _____ he was late, he finished the project.
21. The shop was closed, _____ we went to another one.
22. I was reading _____ my friend was writing.
23. Call me _____ you arrive at the station.
24. He worked hard, _____ he passed the exam.
25. She studied a lot, _____ she failed.
26. The boy _____ lives next door is friendly.
27. This is the house _____ I grew up.
28. The car _____ we bought last year is expensive.
29. Do you know the place in _____ they are meeting?
30. 2010 was the year _____ I started school.
31. I know a man _____ name is strange.
32. He is interested _____ music.
33. She went _____ the park yesterday.
34. We depend _____ the river for water.
35. He believes _____ himself.
36. This bag belongs _____ me.
37. She apologized _____ her mistake.
38. He is afraid _____ snakes.
39. They succeeded _____ solving the problem.
40. She is good _____ swimming.
41. I saw _____ elephant at the zoo.
42. Please close _____ window.
43. He bought _____ new car last week.
44. She wants to read _____ interesting story.
45. There are _____ books on the table.
46. I don't have _____ friends here.
47. _____ Tom nor Mary was here.
48. _____ Tom and Mary were absent.
49. I need _____ water, please.
50. _____ student must bring his notebook.
51. This is my friend. Do you know _____ name?
52. The teacher is speaking. Please listen to _____.
53. We are neighbours. She lives next to _____.
54. He is very tall. Everyone looks at _____.
55. I like this pen. It is _____ favourite one.
56. They _____ not finished their homework yet.
57. She _____ been reading for two hours.
58. The letter _____ sent yesterday. 5
9. I _____ not understand the question.
60. We _____ visit our grandparents next week.

أجوبة / Answers /

1. him /2. her /3. us /4. my /5. him / 6. are /7. have / 8. was / 9. does /10. will / 11. has /12. was / 13. does / 14. have /
15. is /16. so /17. but / 18. or /19. because / 20. Although /21. so / 22. while /23. when / 24. so /25. however, /
26. who /27. where / 28. that / 29. which / 30. when /31. whose / 32. in /33. to / 34. on / 35. in /36. to /37. for /
38. of /39. in /40. at / 41. an /42. the /43. a / 44. an /45. many / 46. any / 47. Neither / 48. Both /49. some /
50. Every /51. her / 52. him /53. us /54. him /55. my /56. have /57. has / 58. was /59. do /60. will /



سما المرحم
الشيخ
المواضيع

(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 teacher. This job requires me to adapt to different situations and meet different students. Also, it is a hard job which needs staying for long hours in schools. This job will allow me to look for new creative ways to teach my students. In addition, it creates an atmosphere of cooperation and teamwork. I'll always try to do my best to help students to enjoy life with healthy minds. Finally, I hope I will be able to achieve my dream one day.

(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)

One day my aunt was hospitalized and was diagnosed with cancer. As a result, she had to be treated with chemo therapy because she was about to die. 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 went 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.

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

One day, my teacher Mrs. Sara asked me to give a presentation on the problem of pollution by using a program called Power Point. In fact, I didn't have any experience using this program. So, I asked my best friend for some help. He taught me how to use it. After that, I made many tries till I mastered the program. When the day came, I gave a great presentation. In the end, I advise people of my own age not to give up until their goals are achieved.

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

My uncle has always been the main cause of increasing my self-trust. When I was a fresh student at university, I was afraid not to be able to deal with people or to pass my exams. As a result, my uncle told me that "the only thing that makes you unable to achieve your goal is the fear of failure." Thus, I had to face obstacles by not giving up and trying till I achieved my goal. In the end, I dealt well with people and passed my exams.

5- Write a paragraph about the influence of poetry in people's lives. (S.B / P. (35) Poetry is so important because it helps us understand and appreciate the world around us. Romantic poems, for example, have a great influence on the personality and the behaviour of human beings. These poems change their thinking about life and may lead them to look at life in appositve way. Another kind of poetry may include courageous phrases to make people work hard and do all their best to face the difficulties of life. Finally, poetry is a powerful weapon which has been used to change the world we live in.

6- Write a brief description of a famous poet in your country. (W.B / P. (29)

Sulaiman Al Issa was one of the most famous Syrian poets. He was called the poet of Homeland and Childhood. His poems showed a great sense of love to Syria. In his poems, he also discussed the importance of mothers and workers in building society. In addition, he wrote many simple and expressive poems for the children. In fact, his poems are considered the most important contribution to the Arabic literature.

Finally, we all admire this special person who rose the profile of Arabic literature in the whole world.

.(7)- Write a review of a play you have attended or read about. (Student book page 45) Write a summary of a play you've attended or read about. (Work book page 36)

(20) "Reading literary genres can reflect a good image of other cultures." Write a composition about any literary book you have read. (W.B page (95).

The most important play I saw was KasaK Ya Wattan. The hero was Doreed Laham who performed it in a smart way. He used the local language which touched all the hearts of his audience. He made fun of some aspects which many people suffered from. The great performance of the hero and the other characters made the play famous and was displayed all over the Arab world. Finally, I think the theatre is the mirror which reflects the reality of our life.

.8. 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.

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

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.

. 10. 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.

(11). Write about the benefits of reading in our life. (S.B / P.73)

It is said "Knowledge is power". So, to know is to read. Reading is important for everyone. You can learn many things by reading books. Reading books is like going to school every day. For example, when you read history books you can learn many things about other cultures and countries without visiting them. In fact, reading enriches our knowledge about what is going on in the world. Finally, I advise everyone to read to keep up with the latest news and developments in the world.

(12). Write a paragraph explaining your point of view about: "Some people think that money and friendship are important for happiness." In your opinion, which is more important, and why? (S.B / P. (80)

It is believed that money and friendship are important factors to have happiness in one's life. One on hand, some people consider money more important than friends. They say that money brings you happiness for it enables you to own a house, a car and food. On the other hand, some people say, having good friends in one's life is more important than money because friends are the real source of happiness. In my opinion, having good and loyal friends, as well as, some money can make one's life happy.)

(13). Write about a legend you have read. (Unit 8 (W.B / P. (70) / Unit 12/ S.B /P (115)

مكرر يمكن قراءة الموضوع رقم ٧ ولكن نبدل الكتاب بكلمة ملحمة

The Epic of Gilgamesh is a story about a creature who is two-thirds god and one-third human. The story takes place in Uruk in Mesopotamia. Gilgamesh is the greatest king on earth and he deals with his people harshly. Because of his bad treatment, his people ask for help from the sky-god Anu. Anu sends them Enkidu to defend them against Gilgamesh. Later Gilgamesh and Enkidu become friends. After a while, Enkidu dies and Gilgamesh becomes sad and afraid of the idea of his own death. In brief, the real moral of this legend is to accept death and not to fear it.

(14). Write about the women's role in the Syrian society. (W.B / P. (73) In fact, Syrian women are the primary caretakers of children, teachers, doctors and mothers within the family. Throughout history, the central role of women in society has ensured the long-term development of Syria. It is the mother who most often urges children to attend and stay in school. And they are the corner-stone of development. Examples of Syrian women are Nazek Alabd , Mary Ajami , Asmahan ,Kolet khory and Ghada Assamman .These women were pillars in the progress of Syria.

(15). Write about what it takes to be a good citizen in your community. (S.B / P. (96). 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 services. 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.

(16). 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.

-17-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. (W.B page (87).

Syria is the cradle of civilizations with a long cultural history. Family, religion, education, and respect are the most important aspects of the Syrian society. The capital city, Damascus, is the oldest city in the world with welcoming and nice people. Syrian cuisine is rich and varied in its ingredients and is linked to the regions of Syria which have specific dishes like "kibbeh", "hummus" and "tabbouleh". Finally, Syrians are well known for the traditional folk music which reflects the nice spirit and high sense that the all Syrians enjoy.

18-"Art influences any society by changing opinions, instilling values and translating experiences across space and time." Write a composition of the role of art in the development of our world.

Art influences society by changing opinions, introducing values and translating experiences across space and time. Also, Art in this sense is communication; it allows people from different cultures and different times to communicate with each other via images, sounds and stories. For example, A song, film or novel can rouse emotions in those who encounter it, inspiring them to rally for change. In addition, Art preserves what fact-based historical records cannot: how it felt to exist in a particular place at a particular time. . "