

(1). Derivatives المشتقات نختار المشتق بالحل

d. real

(2) . Phrasal Verbs

#	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)	يوكب – 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

- The rich have tothe poor.
a. reach out to b. run into c. fit in with d. get into
- She didn't reallyher workmates in her previous job.
a. reach out to b. run into c. fit in with d. get into
- 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
- 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
- If youany trouble, just give me a call.
a. reach out to b. run into c. fit in with d. get into
- 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
- 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
- When I travelled to Spain, I tried hard tothe locals.
a. reach out to b. run into c. fit in with d. get into
- 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
- 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
- She has been yoga recently.
a. keeping up with b. reaching out to c. fitting in with d. getting into
- Our company hasfinancial difficulties this month.
a. reached out to b. run into c. fitted in with d. got into
- Why should I change my habits to their way of life?
a. pull down b. fence off c. fit in with d. follow through
- He has never made an effort to current events.
a. reach out to b. keep up with c. jack it up d. shore it up

ii. Grammar:

Present Tenses

1. The sun always(rise)In the east. (علمي 1- 2022)
2. Ali (live) in this house since 2008 (علمي 1- 2022)
3. My mother (cook) in the kitchen now. (علمي 1- 2022)
4. We (get)at seven o'clock every morning. (علمي 2- 2022)
5. My brother (break) his leg recently. (علمي 2- 2022)
6. I (work) here all afternoon. I fell tired now. (علمي 2- 2022)
7. On Saturday afternoons. Sami (play) tennis. (أدبي 1- 2022)
8. We (talk) about this issue since last week. (أدبي 1- 2022)
9. I (visit) My grandparents for three days now. (أدبي 2- 2022)
10. It (rain)for three days now. I wonder when it will stop. (أدبي 2- 2022)
11. Suha (cook) a delicious cake already. (أدبي 2- 2022)
12. Don't support someone who always (fail) (علمي 1- 2023)
13. The mechanic (change) the oil my car now. (علمي 1- 2023)
14. We (stand) in this queue for three hours now. (أدبي 1- 2023)
15. I can't leave now. I (work) for an important client. (أدبي 1- 2023)
16. Every morning. I (leave) the flat at eight.
17. Sami usually (walk)To the university.
18. This month. I (work) very hard for first exams.
19. At the moment. I (eat).. breakfast in the kitchen of our flat.
20. I (watch) this film before.
21. I (queue) For almost an hour.
22. We (drink) Coffee once a day.
23. Tropical storms often (occur) In the Caribbean.
24. Gorge (just ,cut) the grass.
25. My mother (drink) coffee at the moment.
26. I (have) my car for at least three years. Maybe longer.
27. Every time Suzan tries to pass her driving test she (fail)
28. All of my friends (work) hard nowadays.
29. Ahmad (read) three novels so far.
30. I (not receive) any mails since I was in Aleppo.
31. He (drive) to work every morning.
32. Nadia (finish) her homework yet.
33. Please don't make so much noise! I (try) to work.
34. Look! The bus(come)
35. Ahlam Mestaghanmi (write) some of the best novels in recent years.
36. (you ever win) a competition?
37. We (not decide) where we are going to live yet.
38. Sometimes I (watch) American films on TV.
39. I can't phone for an ambulance! I (lose) my mobile already.
40. Excuse me (someone just eave) this mobile here?
41. Tom (defrost)the fridge at the moment.
42. Tom's hands are too cold now. He (defrost)the fridge since the very morning.
43. My sister(read) a magazine all day.
44. (you ,be) to Canada before, Lucy?
45. Gorge looks tired now. He(cut) the grass for three hours.
46. How long (you ,have) your tab?
47. My father often home at six.
48. I (want) complete silence now while I try this experiment.
49. I (know). My best friend since I was at school.
50. I (see)him for months.
51. Nadia (cut) her hair twice a month.
52. We (think) It's great here nowadays.
53. I (understand)some of the things that people are saying now.
54. Jane are sweating right now. She (sweep)the floors since the morning.
55. Are the plates clean? Yes, Jan (just ,clean) them.
56. Why are you crying? Because my brother (have)an accident recently.

57. Rachel, why are your hands so soft? Because I (do) The washing up since the morning.
 58. Are the onions ready for the pan? Yes, Mike(cut) them already.
 59. Why are your eyes red, Mike? Because I (peel)the onions for hours
 60. Please don't make so much noise! I (try) To work.

iii. Pronunciation:

Homophones

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

#	The words	The meaning	#	The words	The meaning
1.	Way	طريقة	8.	Here	هنا
	Weigh	يزن بالميزان		Hear	يسمع
2.	Rode	ركب	9.	Brake	فرامل
	Road	طريق		Break	يكسر
3.	Ate	أكل	10.	sell	يبيع
	Eight	الساعة الثامنة		Cell	زناينة
4.	Buy	يشترى	11.	Flower	زهرة
	By	بجانب / بالقرب من		Flour	طحين
5.	Whether	فيمّا إذا	12.	Hour	ساعة زمنية
	Weather	طقس		Our	ملكنا
6.	Son	ابن	13.	Knight	فارس
	Sun	شمس		Night	ليل
7.	Write	يكتب	14.	see	يرى
	Right	صحيح		Sea	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..... the will 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

iv- Everyday English:

1. Giving advice

-If I were you.....	-You'd better.....	-You should.....	-Try to.....	-Instead of..... you can.....
---------------------	--------------------	------------------	--------------	-------------------------------

2. Accepting the advice completely

-That's true. I haven't thought about that before	-OK. I can do that.	-Yes, you're right. I'll do that.	-Of course! I should've thought about that.
---	---------------------	-----------------------------------	--

3. Hesitating

-Maybe you're right, but....	-Well, you see...	-I'm not sure. Maybe I could..	-I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now.
------------------------------	-------------------	--------------------------------	---

1. A: My friend is a **heavy smoker**.

B:.....

- 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**.

B:.....

- a. If I were you, I would start playing sport. b. You deserve it.
 c. You shouldn't paly sport. 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.**

B:.....

- a. I am sorry. b. Please forgive me.
 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.

Unit (2) (Success)

II-Use of English

(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	*فاشل / 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 company should be able to the world's most developed nations.
a. be on a roll b. be dead in the water c. ace the test d. join the ranks of
- 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

(2). Phrasal Verbs

#	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. reach out to

ii. Grammar: Past Tenses

Past Simple & Past Continuous Past Perfect & Past Perfect Continuous

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

iii. Pronunciation:

-ed Pronunciation

1. The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. played b. helped c. ended d. missed
2. The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. finished b. helped c. wanted d. hoped
3. The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. missed b. helped c. educated d. talked
4. The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. called b. helped c. needed d. passed
5. The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. played b. watched c. ended d. missed
6. The word that has a final /t/ sound is:
a. ordered b. laughed c. ended d. handed
7. The word that has a final /t/ sound is:
a. believed b. liked c. ended d. needed
8. The word that has a final /t/ sound is:
a. played b. washed c. realised d. ordered
9. The word that has a final /d/ sound is:
a. believed b. helped c. ended d. missed
10. The word that has a final /d/ sound is:
a. ordered b. finished c. ended d. missed
11. The word that has a final /d/ sound is:
a. called b. helped c. wanted d. educated
12. The word that has a final /d/ sound is:
a. played b. educated c. missed d. helped
13. The word that has a final /id/ sound is:
a. played b. helped c. reminded d. missed
14. The word that has a final /t/ sound is:
a. called b. talked c. ended d. ordered
15. The word that has a final /t/ sound is:
a. started b. called c. ended d. dressed

iv- Everyday English:

Congratulating and Expressing Sympathy

Congratulating	Expressing Sympathy
1. Congratulations!	1. I'm sorry about what happened.
2. We are proud of you.	2. You mustn't let this depress you.
3. You really deserve this honour.	3. I'm sure this won't happen again.
4. Very well done! Keep it up.	4. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.

1. 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.
2. You are in hospital visiting a friend who has broken his leg.
a. Congratulations.
b. I'm sorry about what happened.
c. You really deserve this honour.
d. Very well done! Keep it up.

3. Your little brother has got low marks in the exam.
- a. Congratulations.
 - b. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.
 - c. You really deserve this honour.
 - d. Very well done! Keep it up.
4. Your father has got a new promotion at work.
- 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.
 - d. You mustn't let this depress you.
5. Your school team has just won a football match.
- 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.



سما المبدع
التفكيرية

Module (٧) (Sciences)**Unit (3) (Medicine)****II-Use of English:****Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:****(A) . Figures of Speech in Poetry (Poetic Devices)**

- A **metaphor**
- A **simile**
like or as
- **Personification**

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**Fill in the gaps with the correct passive forms of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1- I'm sorry this office is so dirty, but it (can't / clean) until tomorrow morning.
- 2 -These clothes..... (design) for daily use, so you can wear them wherever you want.
- 3- Many offices of large companies (build) in the town centre recently.
- 4- All the goods that were purchased yesterday have defects,
so they (send) back to the manufacturer right now.
- 5- Camera footage shows that illegal goods (smuggle) into the warehouse last week.
- 6- The poor bird (capture) and all its efforts to escape from the trap were in vain.
- 7 -The hotel near our office was closed because it (renovate) by the owner.
- 8- Your car is a death trap. It (should / send) to the scrap years ago.

Change the following sentences into passive.

1- I haven't seen my friend since then.

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

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

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

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

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

7- he is going to pay the taxes next month .
..... .

8- they spend a lot of money on these activities .
..... .

9-they will pay the fine tomorrow .
..... .

10- somebody has shown us what to do .
..... .

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

12- manufacturers make glass containers in china
..... .

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

15 they have repaired the car recently
..... .

16. the farmer cut the trees 2 days ago
..... .

17. they opened special banks for giving loans
..... .

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

19. people are losing confidence in cheques nowadays
..... .

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

21. the owner had locked the shop before the police arrived

22. they asked difficult questions in the interview yesterday

23. the gave him a big prize

a-

24. the government was renovating the hotel near the shop

25. they will pay the fine tomorrow

26. They reported that the railway line was buried under tons of rocks and earth.

27. farmers cut 1500 square kilometres of rainforests every year.

28. The secretary has told the manager some bad news about the new project.

29- the government will reduce the taxes.

30. I should have repaired my car

iii. Pronunciation:

Emphatic Stress

When we want to emphasize certain information in a sentence, we stress that part.

(Note: we usually stress the key words in sentences such as: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

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

Unit (4) (Engineering)

II-Use of English:

**(A) Words in Theatre
Theatre Review**

1. 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 c. screens d. venue

2. They commented afterwards on the quality of his

- a. script b. screenplay c. words d. productions

3. They were impressed by the The actors wore.

- a. entertainers b. script c. costumes d. screenplay

4. They also found the original and visually interesting.

- a. sets b. stage c. screens d. venue

5. 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

6. There were also positive comments on the, which has been recently refurbished and has a large revolving

- a. venue/ stage b. screens/costume
c. costume/venue d. critics/screenplay

7. 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 d. productions/script

(B) . Derivatives

#	The Word	Meaning	Derivative	Meaning
1	perform	يَعْرُضُ	performance	عَرْضُ
2	comedy	كوميديا	comedian	شخص كوميدي
3	direct	يُخْرِجُ	director(s)	مخرج
4	entertain	يُسَلِّي / يُمَثِّلُ	entertainer(s)	فنان
5	produce	يُنْتَجُ	Production(s)	إنتاج
6	appear	يُظْهِرُ	appearance	ظهور

1. I thought all the cast give in the play last night.

- a. perform b. performance c. performing d. performer

2. I don't find that particularly funny.

- a. comedian b. comedy c. comedies d. comic

3. It is unusual for a play to have two but this one did.

- a. direct b. direction c. directed d. directors

4. Adel Imam is one of the best..... I have seen for a while.

- a. entertainment b. entertaining c. entertainers d. entertain

5. It was one of the best..... of a Shakespeare play I have ever seen.

- a. productions b. produce c. producer d. producing

6. My favourite actor makes only a brief in the play.

- a. appear b. appeared c. appearing d. appearance

(2) . Prepositions of Movement

B. Prepositions with Movements

أحرف الجر المستخدمة مع الحركة

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
8.	step / stepped	Onto			

1. We moved the chairs my **bedroom**.

- a. into b. onto c. in d. up

2. The actor ran **the stage**.

- a. of b. onto c. with d. for

3. They walked the next **town**.

- a. up b. onto c. with d. to

4. We moved the chairs my **bedroom**.

- a. down b. with c. out of d. onto

5. The actor ran **the stage**.

- a. of b. off c. among d. up

6. We drove **London to Edinburgh**.

- a. on b. from c. onto d. into

7. My brother drove **Homs** in an hour.

- a. to b. with c. onto d. into

8. The vase fell **the table** and shattered on the floor.

- a. to b. up c. off d. with

9. She suddenly turned and crashed **the fence**.

- a. into b. onto c. from d. down

10. What time does the flight **Cairo** arrive?

- a. at b. down c. up d. from

11. I slipped as I stepped **the platform**.

- a. of b. onto c. into d. up

12. Take your hands your **pocket** and help me!

- a. out of b. of c. in d. to

13. The monkey escaped from its cage and jumped **the lake**.
 a. out of b. of c. into d. with
14. It took the monkey a long time to get..... **the lake**.
 a. out of b. with c. among d. onto
15. It took the monkey a long time to back **the cage**.
 a. up b. down c. into d. with
16. Henry drove his car **the beach**.
 a. out of b. with c. among d. onto
17. Henry couldn't move his car because the wheels sank **the sand**.
 a. up b. down c. into d. with
18. 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
19. 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
20. 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:

The Causative (Have Something Done)

1. Sarah **doesn't** tidy the room herself. She
2. Rana **doesn't** cut her hair herself. She
3. Lisa **didn't** repair the hairdryer herself. She
4. I **didn't** cut my hair myself. I
5. Tareq **didn't** clean the windows himself. He
6. Ahmed **didn't** cut the meat into small pieces himself. He
7. My mother **didn't** check her eyes herself. She.....
8. My father **didn't** mend the car himself. He
9. My father **hasn't** planted the trees himself. He
10. Ben **isn't going to** build that wall himself. He
11. We **aren't going to** mend the front door of our house ourselves. We
12. Mrs. Hakim **won't** check her heartbeat herself. She
13. I **repainted** the house myself last month. I
14. My father **mended** the car himself. He

15. I **must** repair my shoes myself . I
16. I **ought to** make a new key for the house. I
17. I **can** cut my hair at the barber's shop. I
18. I **can** repair my car at the mechanic's. I
- 19.. My father's car **was** mended by the mechanic. He
20. I **can** shorten my trousers at the tailor's. I
21. I don't think I **can** afford to paint our flat. I don't think I **can** afford to
22. Huda's bag **was** pulled off her shoulder. She
23. Ali's driving license **was** taken away by the police. He
24. Mona's glasses **were** broken. She
25. Our electricity **was** cut off because we had forgotten to pay the bill. We
26. John's clothes **were** torn in a fight. He

Elision

*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**.

For example:

- We will hear the /t/ in **fact**, but **not** in **facts**.
- We will hear the /d/ in **land**, but **not** in **landlady**.

*This means even **negative /t/**, and **the final /d/ or /t/ in past tenses and passives** may disappear:

- I don't **(t)** know.
- I watch **(ed)** TV las **(t)** night.

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 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. second boy | b. waited | c. wait | d. second |
| 4. a. don't know | 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. perfectly | d. afternoon |
| 7. a. hands | b. into | c. hand | d. band |
| 8. a. watch | b. most evenings | c. in fact | d. last night. |
| 9. a. asked me | b. for dinner | c. dinner | d. asked us |
| 10. a. tests | b. you taken | c. started | d. start |
| 11. a. best | b. time to | c. time | d. best time |
| 12. a. lend | b. lend us | c. lend me | d. lead |
| 13. a. facts | b. fact | c. face to face | d. to face |

iv- Everyday English:

1. Hesitation

1. I'm not sure about that	
2. I'll have to think about that	
3. Perhaps I can	
4. I don't know much about that	
5. I can't decide yet	

2. Uncertainty

1. I haven't made up my mind yet	
2. Oh, I don't know whether I could	
3. It might work	
4. I'm not very good at.....	

- 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' 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' sorry about what happened.
 - Of course! I should have thought about that.
 - It might work.

- التعليمية
سما المجد

Module (3) (Politics)
Unit (5) (Civil Rights)

II-Use of English: i. Vocabulary

(1). Law Idioms

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	خرق 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
a. assemble the case b. beat around the bush c. an act of God d. by the book
- The insurance company refused to pay money because they said that forest fire was
a. by the book b. an act of God c. break the law d. assemble the case
- The lawyers were unable to against the man.
a. break the law b. assemble the case c. beat around the bush d. by the book
- The man was forced to quit his job after it was discovered that he had
a. broken the law b. an act of God c. by the book d. assembled the case
- Our lawyer is very good and he does everything
a. by the book b. about the bush c. an act of God d. break the law
- Havingthe law, that 32-year-old man was sentenced for two months.
a. beaten b. beating c. broken d. acing

(2). Derivatives

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

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

(3). Vocabulary

Including	state	childhood	human beings	assistance
يتضمن	يُصرَح	الطفولة	البشر	مُساعدة

- The right of all children from earlystems 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. This was amplified by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
a. assistance b. childhood c. including d. being

Relative Clauses

- A photocopier is a machine makes copies of documents.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- A bodyguard is a person protects important people from being attacked.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- A launderette is a place with washing machines you can wash your clothes.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- A plumber is a person job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- A vacuum cleaner is a machine you use to clean floors and carpets.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- A drill is a tool is used to make a hole in something.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- Mobile phones are phones you can carry around in your pocket.
a. that b. who c. where d. whose
- The man worked in a printing company visited me last night.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- The woman car was stolen called the police.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- Lattakia, I spent my last holiday, is a wonderful city.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- The girl is waving to us is my cousin.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- The manager daughter is my friend spoke to us last night.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- The bill you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.
a. that b. who c. where d. whose
- This is the house I grew up.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- This is the house I grew up in.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- Saturday's the day I tidy the flat.
a. which b. who c. when d. whose
- Here is the website my sister created.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
- 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

iii. Pronunciation:

Voiced Sounds Vs Voiceless Sounds

Voiceless sounds		Voiced Sounds	
p	pandemic	dʒ	jam - judge - January John - gentle
t	talk	ʒ	vision - occasion
k	kite	z	zoo - zigzag - zone
f	food	ð	this
θ	therapy	v	voice
ʃ	show - ash	g	get
tʃ	chair - church - child	d	dermatologist
s	see - sister - Simon	b	book
h	hat	ŋ	sing - young
		r	run
		l	leg

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. The word that has a final voiced sound is.....
 a. fish b. pet c. sick d. door
7. The 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
11. The word that has a final voiceless sound is.....
 a. language b. Simon c. church d. zigzag
12. The word that has a final voiceless sound is.....
 a. bus b. love c. lamb d. fire
13. The word that has a final voiced sound is.....
 a. sick b. jump c. bag d. nice
14. The word that starts with a voiced sound is.....
 a. calm b. John c. tea d. park

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

a. giraffe

b. robe

c. doll

d. theory

iv- Everyday English: 1. Complaints

1.	That isn't an excuse	
2.	Promise it won't happen again	
3.	You're always (V+ing)	
4.	It isn't really good enough	
5.	It's very inconvenient	

2. Apologies

1.	Please forgive me	
2.	Accept my excuse	
3.	I'm sorry	
4.	I apologise	
5.	I'm awfully sorry	
6.	I assure you it won't happen again	

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!

Unit (6) (United Nations)

II-Use of English: i. Vocabulary

Prefixes

A prefix is a letter or a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

These prefixes give a negative or opposite meaning to a word.

de- dis- in- il- im- ir- non- un- mis- anti

dis	dis agree, dis prove, dis connect, dis courage (encourage)			
un	un familiar, un wrap, un veil , un load			
ir	ir regular	il	Il logical Il legal	im Im possible
anti	anti virus	mis	mis understand	de De activate
non	non refundable	in	In complete	

- 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. antiviral 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. deprieve d. disprove
- After a brief speech, the minister the new statue.
a. unveiled b. disveiled c. antiveiled d. deveiled

15. It took the removal men an hour to our things from the van.
 a. deload b. unload c. ilload d. disload
16. His phone was because he didn't pay his last bill.
 a. disconnected b. deconnected c. inconnected d. nonconnected
17. Asking people to leave their mobile phones at home when they leave is something
 a. logical b. illogical c. dislogical d. unlogical
18. 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

1. I really hope I (see)you again.
2. I think the weather(be)....too hot tomorrow.
3. One day people (travel) to Mars.
4. We(probably stay) in a hotel in our holiday next summer.
5. I'm sure they (get) married and live happily ever afterwards.
6. Manchester United (win) their next game.
- 7."Anything to drink, Sir?" –" I.....(have). a glass of water, please".
8. Tell me about it and I (pass) the information to the rest of the team.
9. Don't worry. I.....(let). everyone know.
10. What(.you, intend) to do when you leave school?
11. It is freezing today. It (snow).....
12. I (get)..... up early tomorrow.
13. John (hold)a meeting tomorrow.
14. Sami...(use).....the new laptop for the next two years.
15. I(clean)..... my room tomorrow.
16. The two companies...(provide).....very different experiences next week.
17. Joe (buy)..... a new villa next month.
18. We (have)a party tomorrow evening.
- 19.The team manager(hold)..... a party on our return tomorrow.
20. John (hold)..... a meeting tomorrow.
21. Steven(strat)..... a new job next week.
22. We(fly)..... to Tokyo at 10 a.m. on Monday and then travelling by train to Kyoto for one night.
23. At 8:30 this evening, I .(meet).....my friend Tom at Yoooj Café.
- 24.The train (leave).....at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.
25. Emily's plane (arrive)..... at 9.30.
26. The train (leave) to the airport in 20 minutes.
27. My exams (finish)..... on 27th June.
28. What time(strat . your meeting).....tomorrow?
29. When I (find).....the answer, I will let you know.
30. When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft (carry)..... 25 kilos of plutonium.
31. The bus(arrive)..... until 7.30 in the evening.
32. I will be fine in the interview as long as they(ask)..... me technical questions.
33. I will hand in my notice for this job after I(get)..... the contract for my new one.
34. I will text you before we (set) off.
35. I must get to the bank before it (close).....
- 36.Can you write the report before we (hold)..... the meeting?
37. The moment I (receive)..... my results I will phone you.
38. I(go)..... if you like because I have to do some shopping.
39. I (simply wait) until she comes back.
40. This time next week, I(do)..... my exams.
41. I (work)..... on the report all next week.
42. I think I(live).....in the same city in about ten years.
43. In about ten years, I (probably be)..... going out with the same friends.
44. By the time I'm sixty, I *can't imagine* that we (use)..... cars.

45. I think that in the future people (travel)..... in electric cars or perhaps walking everywhere.
46. What (do)..... at this time tomorrow?
47. (buy)..... the house or haven't you decided yet?
48. I (finish)..... the report by Friday night.
49. By the time you get home, I (clean).....the house from top to bottom.
50. By the end of the year, I give)..... the same talk at 6 conferences!
51. In a week's time, I (write) the report.
52. I think I can say a lot about my life in about ten years. By that time, I (finish)..... my studies.
53. I think I can say a lot about my life in about ten years. By that time, I (find)..... a good job.
54. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything (change).....
55. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that everyone (be)..... trying to adapt to new circumstances.
56. By the time I'm sixty, most of the oil in the world (run out).....
57. I hope that by the time I'm sixty, scientists(solve) pollution problem.

iii. Pronunciation:

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 second syllable in the word "INcreased is stressed. Therefore, "increased" is:
- a. a verb b. a noun c. an adjective d. an adverb

iv- Everyday English:

Modesty

1.	It was nothing really, nothing at all.	
2.	That's very kind of you.	
3.	I feel the real credit must go to....	
4.	You're embarrassing me.	
5.	Oh, you're exaggerating.	
6.	I only played a small part in the whole thing.	

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.

Unit (7)

II-Use of English: i. Vocabulary

A. Phrasal Verbs

#	The Word	Meaning
1	read back	يقرأ بصوت عالٍ شيء ما مكتوب
2	read over	يقرأ شيء ما بعناية وتفحص من البداية الى النهاية
3	read off	يقرأ معلومات مكتوبة / مطبوعة من على جهاز أو مقياس
4	read up on	أن يقضي وقتاً في القراءة لكي يجد معلومات عن شيء ما
5	read out	يقرأ بصوت عالٍ من قائمة
6	read for	يقرأ من أجل الامتحان

- Could you my son's letter for me?
A. read over B. read back C. read off D. read upon on
- Buyers should the contract before signing it.
A. read over B. read back C. read off D. read upon on
- The nurse patient's temperature from the thermometer.
A. read over B. read back C. read off D. read upon on
- He has been the World War 2.
A. reading over B. reading back C. reading off D. reading upon on
- The teacher is the names of the students.
A. reading out B. reading back C. reading off D. reading upon on
- The little boy was reading the ingredients of the biscuits when his mother videoed him.
A. off B. up C. upon on D. over
- As soon as the patient arrived at the hospital, a doctor immediately read his temperature
A. off B. up C. upon on D. over
- My elder brother is engaged in reading the economic success of Singapore.
A. for B. on C. upon on D. over
- The company representative read the contract before she signed it.
A. out B. up C. for D. over
- 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
- The babysitter had read the story three times before the kid fell asleep.
A. on B. up C. back D. over

B. Prepositional Phrases

#	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

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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

Verb-Noun Collocations

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

1. The council strives to..... the expectations and aspirations of a community in delivering top- quality services.

- a. raise b. meet c. give d. lose

2. If taxes were.....by just 1%, hundreds of new schools and hospitals could be built.

- a. raised b. given c. made d. met

3. It will be difficult to attain your goal of fluency if you don'tan effort to speak more in class.

- a. make b. meet c. run d. lose

4. When I feel like I'm about tomy temper, I just leave the room.

- a. run b. raise c. lose d. give

5. Can you.....me a lift to work tomorrow. My car is being repaired.

- a. give b. lose c. make d. meet

6. Invest if you like, but you'rethe risk of losing everything if the business failed.

- a. raising b. meeting c. giving d. running

7. Our boss often his temper when things go wrong.

- a. raises b. makes c. loses d. gives

8. If she never posts anything on her personal website, she will the risk of alienating her fans.

- a. make b. meet c. run d. raise

9. Politicians often think the government shouldtaxes in order to get more money to spend.

- a. give b. make c. lose d. raise

10. The new clerk didn't his boss expectations and was fired after only two months.

- a. raise b. give c. meet d. make

11. His car broke down, so I him a lift to the nearest garage.

- a. ran b. made c. gave d. lost

12. Not everything happens on its own sometime. You have toan effort to get things done.

- a. make b. raise c. meet d. run

13. 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

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

- a. found b. raised c. broke d. lost

15. One of the most important incomes for local councils is taxes.

- a. raising b. doing c. making d. beating

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

- a. meet b. take c. give d. tell

ii. Grammar:

Conditional Sentences

1. If you practiced more, your English (improve).....
2. I would ring the police if I (see)..... a burglar breaking into my house.
3. If the referee had seen the foul, he (award)..... a penalty kick to our team.
4. I would build a huge house by the beach if I (win)..... the lottery.
5. If I had had your address, I(write) you a postcard.
6. She wouldn't have arrived on time if she (not take)..... the bus.
7. Your brother wouldn't have found such a nice job if he (not have)..... a university diploma.
8. If you had come in time, you (not miss)..... the lesson.
9. People wouldn't have crossed the Bosphorus if they (not build)..... these bridges.
10. You would have some money in your pocket if you (not spend)..... it so generously.
11. If I (not be).....in debt, I would quit my job.
12. If I (start)..... writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised.
13. People would see my photo everywhere if I(be) a famous model.
14. If the family had saved enough money, they(buy) a new flat.
15. The buildings wouldn't have burned to ashes if the firemen (come) in time.
16. If my little sister did something wrong, I'm sure she(tell)me.
17. If the policeman had seen the thief, he (arrest)..... him.
18. I would spend every winter in Kasab if I(have)..... enough time.
19. If Sara had had enough time, she(arrive).....earlier.
20. Jack will buy his son a computer when/if he (earn).....more money
21. Jane would have attended her friend's birthday if she (have).....enough time.
22. Unless Caroline's car had broken down, she (arrive).....earlier.
23. If I had gone to bed earlier last night, I (catch).....the bus.
24. I will give you a lift into town if I(go).....by my car.
25. If I (not see)..... the product advertised, I couldn't have bought it.
26. If you (need)..... some help, you can give me a ring.
27. The young boy would be sad if his mother (not take) him to the fun city.
28. We can't go skiing if it (rain).....
29. My little brother would be unhappy if he (lose)..... his money.
30. I can't surf the Net if I (not have).....a computer.

iii. Pronunciation:

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'
K not	R h yme	Com b	Shou l d	W rong	Make e
K night	H onest	Thum b	Talk	W hole	Tissu e
K now	C hoir	Crum b	Cal m	W rite	Cute e
K nock	W here	Dou b t	yo l k	ans w er	Kite e
K nife	Ex h haust	Clim b		S word	Rate e
K nee	G h ost	Bom b	Halfpenny	W rist	Hate e
K nowledge	W hale		Sal m on		Not e
					Bite e
Silent 'a'	Silent 'c'	Silent 'd'	Silent 'm'	Silent 'gh'	
Logica l ly	Mus c le	We d nesday	M nemonic	aligh t – knigh t	
	Sc i ssors				
Silent 'n'	Silent 'ue'	Silent 'u'	Silent 't'	Silent 'i'	
Autum n	Colleag ue	Guit ar	Cast le Listen	Busi n ess	

- 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
- In the word "guitar", the silent letter is
a. i b. r c. u d. a
- In the word "exhaust", the silent letter is
a. t b. h c. u d. a
- In the word "make", the silent letter is
a. m b. a c. k d. e
- In the word "colleague", the silent letter is
a. o b. u c. e d. both b & c
- In the word "halfpenny", the silent letter is
a. h b. e c. l d. n
- 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

Unit (8)

(B) . 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 للعاقل
2	wherever	أي مكان-تستخدم للمكان
3	whichever	أي شيء-تستخدم للأشياء
4	whenever	أي وقت-تستخدم للزمان
5	whatever	أي شيء-تستخدم لغير العاقل

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 himhe is.
A.wherever B.whoever C.whichever D. whenever
- 4.I'll cookyou want.
A.whatever B.whoever C.wherever D. whichever
- 5.You can borrow my caryou like.
A.whoever B. whichever C.whenever D. wherever

ii. Grammar:

Expressing Wishes

1. I am very tired today. I wish I
2. The sun isn't shining right now. I wish the sun
3. Jack isn't telling the truth. I wish he
4. I can't watch the match tonight. I wish I
5. I can't go with you tomorrow but I wish I
6. I don't know how to dance. I wish I
7. Our classroom doesn't have coloured walls. I wish.....
8. My dad can't help me with my homework. If only
9. I didn't go shopping last week. I wish I
10. I regret that I started smoking. I wish I
11. My brother didn't do the laundry for me. I wish he
12. I didn't save my friend's phone number. I wish
13. Michel didn't revise his lessons for the exam. I wish he
14. It was a stupid thing to say. I wish I
15. our head teacher won't limit .absence in our school. I wish
16. they .didn't ask you for help before they started. If only
17. he won't travel back and see the Norias in Hama.
18. the children leave their books on the floor. If only
19. our neighbours don't stop arguing. They annoy us. I wish
20. I am poor. I wish I
21. I am not doing my homework now. I wish I

22. I looked everywhere for my key. I wish I
23. I missed the flight. I really wish I
24. Rana left the meeting early. Rita wishes
25. Lama refused to sign the contract. But her parents wish.....
26. The injured player could only watch the match. He wishes
27. I spent all my money. I wish I
28. James is a heavy smoker. I wish
29. He blows cigarette smoke in my face. I wish.....
30. My sister makes fun of people. I wish
31. Hani never answers my emails. If only
32. Our flat is rather small. I wish
33. It took us a long time to arrive. I wish
34. I am so tired. I wish I
35. We are having such a terrible time in Homs. If only
36. It's a boring novel. I wish it
37. I shouldn't listen to you. I wish
38. the weather is different today. I wish
39. I am not at home right now. I wish
40. it rained so heavily. I wish

iii. Pronunciation:

Syllable Stress

*Syllable stress is often determined by the **prefixes** and **suffixes** that have been added to the basic form of the word.

*In words with **prefixes** such as **a, un, be, in, pro, ex, ob, dis, etc.**, the stress is almost always on the second or third syllable, i.e., **prefixes are not stressed in English words.**

*Similarly, **suffixes** such as- **ness, - able, -ous, etc.** **are not stressed.**

1. Which word has **the correct stressed syllable**:
 a. **LOUD**ness b. **UN**friendly c. **IR**responsible d. **RE**use
2. Which word has **the correct stressed syllable**:
 a. **RE**liable b. **in**depen**DENT** c. **talka****TIVE** d. **il****LE**gal
3. Which word has **the correct stressed syllable**:
 a. **MIS**behave b. **aggre****SIVE** c. **COM**fortable d. **IN**secure
4. Which word has **the correct stressed syllable**:
 a. **dan**ger**OUS** b. **soci****ABLE** c. **im****PRO**Bable d. **UN**safe
5. Which word has **the correct stressed syllable**:
 a. **ambi****TIOUS** b. **IN**correct c. **su****PER**lative d. **un**believ**ABLE**
6. Which word has **the correct stressed syllable**:
 a. **account****ABLE** b. **competi****TIVE** c. **im****POSS**ible d. **UN**load
7. Which word has **the correct stressed syllable**:
 a. **DIS**tinctive b. **pre****DIC**Table c. **IN**sufficient d. **sensi****BLE**
8. Which word has **the correct stressed syllable**:
 a. **interac****TIVE** b. **sug****GES**tible c. **IR**regular d. **development**
9. Which word has **the correct stressed syllable**:
 a. **re****SPEC**table b. **IN**correct c. **UN**load d. **distinc****TIVE**

iv- Everyday English:

Asking for Help

1. I need your help.	
2. Can /Could you help me?	
3. Do you think you could possibly help me?	
4. I need your help urgently.	

*1. **Mr. Bshara:** I'm sorry to trouble you at this early hour but

- a. I need your help urgently.
c. I am so happy.

- b. I don't need any help.
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.

Module (5) (Culture)

Unit (9) (Citizenship)

I- Reading

d. to officially state that a law, decision or agreement is no longer effective

II-Use of English: i. Vocabulary

(1) . Derivatives

#	The word		The derivative	
1.	member	عضو	membership	عضوية
2.	act	فعل	active	فعال
	act	فعل	activity	نشاط
3.	behave	يتصرف	behaviour	سلوك / تصرف
	behavior	تصرف / سلوك	behave	يتصرف
4.	elect	انتخب	election	انتخاب
5.	devote	يكرس	devotion	التفاني
6.	employ	يوظف	employment	توظيف
	employ	يوظف	employees	موظفين
7.	nation	أمة	nationality	جنسية

- Citizenship is in a political community.
a. member b. membered c. membership d. membering
- She was too young to vote in the national.....
a. elect b. election c. elected d. electorally
- Who did you vote for in the last?
a. elect b. election c. elected d. electorally
- Patriotism is love of and to one's country.
a. devote b. devotion c. devoted d. devotedly
- What are your classmates'?
a. nationalize b. national c. nationality d. nation
- Some citizens take an role in the community.
a. act b. action c. active d. actively
- Civic..... is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.
a. behave b. behavior c. behavioral d. behaviorally
- The government announced the island an invalid place to live on because of the volcanic
a. active b. inaction c. activity d. actively
- My sister's children are remarkably polite. They always politely.
a. behave b. behavior c. behavioral d. behaviorally
- In economics, voluntary..... is unpaid.
a. employ b. employment c. employed d. employer
- mustn't waste work time chatting.
a. Employ b. Employment c. Employees d. Employability

(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

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

(3) . Adjectives Followed by Prepositions

1.	خائف من تعاب من سنم من	Afraid Sick	of	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		12.	مسرور بـ	pleased	
6.	غير مبالي لـ	careless	with	13.	مندهش من	surprised	by
7.	غاضب من	angry		14.	Used to Be used to	+v1 +ving	

- I'm afraid spiders.
a. at b. from c. of d. off
- Laila is angry her little brother.
a. with b. to c. from d. on
- Mike is brilliant / good maths.
a. with b. to c. from d. at
- He's very keen chess.
a. in b. on c. from d. of
- Tom was busy his work.
a. with b. to c. from d. of
- My grandfather is careless his money.
a. with b. to c. by d. of
- The people were grateful our help.
a. for b. in c. from d. of
- The parents were proud their child's achievement.
a. with b. to c. from d. of

9. Are you **sure** the information he has just given you?
a. with b. about c. from d. by
10. I was **surprised** her exam results.
a. in b. to c. from d. by
11. Suzy's dog was **cruel** her.
a. by b. to c. from d. of
12. Bell, why are you **angry** Jack?
a. with b. to c. from d. by
13. Because he is very **careless** his money.
a. with b. to c. from d. of
14. Is their son **good** school work?
a. in b. to c. from d. at
15. Yes, in fact he is **brilliant** everything.
a. at b. in c. from d. of
16. Are you **pleased** Anna's exam result?
a. about b. for c. from d. in
17. Yes, we are very **proud** her.
a. with b. to c. from d. of
18. Why is Mr Jack's dog **afraid** him?
a. with b. to c. from d. of
19. Because he is often **cruel** it.
a. in b. to c. from d. of
20. Suzan must be **good** French. She got a full mark in the exam.
a. in b. to c. at d. of
21. Fadi has never learnt to swim because he's **afraid** water.
a. with b. to c. from d. of

(4). Adjectives Followed by a Preposition + -ing form

1. She was dishes.
a. sick of cleaning
c. sick of cleaned
b. sick of clean
d. sick from cleaning
2. My brother is at night.
a. used to work
c. used to worked
b. used to working
d. uses to work

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 sister my 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.
a. neither b. either c. not only d. both
33. Either Harry Helen used to help Ann.
a. but also b. nor c. and d. or
34. We should learn to accept not only our weaknesses our strengths.
a. or b. nor c. and d. but also
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	Arabic Meaning	English Meaning
1.	bow	قوس	a weapon used for shooting arrows
	bow	ينحني / انحناءة	the polite gesture of bending at the waist
2.	close	قريب	being nearby
	close	يغلق	to make shut / to shut
3.	lead	رصاص	a type of metal
	lead	مبادرة	starting in front
4.	wind	يلتف	to move or have a curving course
	wind	ريح	the moving of air
5.	wound	لف	twisted or wrapped around
	wound	جرح	an injury in the skin
6.	present	يقدم	to offer or give
	present	هدية	a gift
7.	tears	يمزق	to damage
	tears	دموع	drops of liquid come out of eyes
8.	live	حي	not dead
	live	يعيش	to survive
9.	object	يعترض	to disagree
	object	شيء	an item

1. 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

2. 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

3. The city took the in getting out of the municipal waste.

- a. wind /wind b. lead /lead c. bow/bow d. live /live

4. Theblew softly as we watched the riverits way through the valley

- a. close/close b. wind /wind c. bow/bow d. live /live

5. Ito being given this

a. wind /wind

b. lead /lead

c. bow/bow

d. object /object

6. Ito that in class because a cell phone is distracting.

a. close/close

b. object/object

c. bow/bow

d. live /live

7. It is the perfect time to the to your mother.

a. wind /wind

b. lead /lead

c. present / present

d. live /live

8. She hasin her eyes whenever sheold photos.

a. tears /tears

b. lead /lead

c. bow/bow

d. live /live

9. The bandage was around the

a. wind /wind

b. wound / wound

c. present / present

d. live /live

10. How long will thefishwithout food?

a. close/close

b. object/object

c. bow/bow

d. live /live

11. The shoes were too to the door for it tocompletely.

a. close/close

b. object/object

c. bow/bow

d. live /live

iv- Everyday English:

Accepting and declining offers

Offering help	Accepting offers	Declining offers
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.

1. Waiter: some more tea?

a. Yes, please

b. Would you like

c. It's OK

d. No, thank you

2. 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

3. Waiter: with milk or lemon?

a. No, thank you

c. If you wouldn't mind

b. Can I

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

b. Would you like

c. It's OK

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?
- Of course, you deserve this honor.
 - Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
 - I'm really excited!
 - No kidding! I'm totally surprised!
9. I have a lot of things to do today, so could you do some photocopying for me?
- Will you hold or can I take a message?
 - Try to arrive earlier next time.
 - Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment since the machine is broken.
 - 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?
- No problem. Shall I do the same with the faxes?
 - I'm sorry about what happened.
 - If I were you, I would travel immediately.
 - I'm so proud of you.
11. I'm away next week. If I get any important e-mails, can you forward them to me?
- Oh, you're exaggerating.
 - Could you ask her to ring me back, please?
 - of course , do you want me to write the reply , too?
 - Thank you for calling.

Unit (10) (Culture Shock)

II-Use of English: i. Vocabulary

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.

- a. broke bread
b. saved our face
c. lost our face
d. were on the mend

2. He thinks he would if he admitted the mistake.

- a. be on the mend
b. lose his face
c. have a wide face
d. go under the knife

3. She; everyone at work likes her.

- a. has lost her face
b. is a pain in the neck
c. has a wide face
d. has taken a turn for the worse

4. I wanted with my colleagues by explaining why I've been late.

- a. to give pumpkins
b. to back the wrong horse
c. to be dead in the water
d. to save my face

5. He invited her to the party, but she

- a. gave him pumpkins
b. took a taste of her own medicine
c. assembled the case
d. had a wide face

6. People can supposedly be more successful in life.

- a. who join the ranks
b. with wide faces
c. with a pain in the neck
d. who lose their faces

7. I trusted him but unfortunately he

- a. was on the mend
b. saved his face
c. gave me pumpkins
d. aced the test

8. I have known her for a long time now. We together.

- a. lost faces
b. backed the wrong horse
c. were pain in the neck
d. broke bread

9. I think we'll be good friends. We both

- a. give pumpkins
b. lose faces
c. are dead in the water
d. have a wide face

10. You have to study hard in order not to give your parents

- a. faces
b. what the doctor ordered
c. pumpkins
d. an arm and a leg

11. You can't with everyone you meet in life.

- a. give pumpkins
b. break bread
c. be on the mend
d. join the rank

12. I was surprised to know that my little brother has more many friends than I really do.

In fact, he has got a face.

- a. wide
b. narrow
c. round
d. large

ii. Grammar:

Modals (Obligation / Lack of Obligation)

1. You talk in the library.
a. mustn't b. should c. have to d. must
2. In the library, you put the books back on the shelf. You can leave them on tables.
a. should b. mustn't c. have to d. don't have to
3. You eat inside antique shops.
a. must b. mustn't c. should d. have to
4. You arrive half an hour early when you go to a concert. Entry possible 30 minutes before the concert.
a. have to b. should c. don't have to 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:

Question Intonation

	Intonation:	Example:
1. Wh-questions	falling intonation	What's the time?
2. Yes / No questions	rising intonation	Have you got a pen?
3. Question tags expecting Confirmation	falling intonation	He's very tall, isn't he?
4. Question tags showing less Certainty	rising intonation	You're French, aren't you?
5. questions that offer choices	rise on the first choice(s), fall on the last choice	Do you prefer reading poetry or prose?

iv- Everyday English:

Expressing Surprise

1. You're kidding!	
2. I'm not surprised.	
3. That's totally ridiculous.	
4. I'll take word for it.	
5. You could have fooled me.	
6. Do you seriously expect me to believe that?	
7. I'll believe that when I see it.	
8. You're going to do WHAT??	
9. No wonder.	
10. That's absolutely amazing!	
11. How amazing!	
12. Oh, that's incredible!	
13. Are you serious?	

1. "A friend tells you she's going to have her hair dyed orange."

- a. You're going to do what??
c. It really isn't good enough.

- b. I am sorry about what happened
d. You should try more

2. " Your partner is late for your date as usual, but promises to be on time next time."

- a. Do you seriously expect me to believe that?
c. You'd better quit smoking.

- b. I promise it won't happen again.
d. Please forgive me.

3. " A taxi driver tells you that you have to pay double fare.

- a. Thank you for calling
c. Congratulations!

- b. That's totally ridiculous!
d. I am sorry about what happened

4. " Someone tells you that their dog can sing pop songs.

- a. You should practice more.
c. You are embarrassing me.

- b. That's totally ridiculous.
d. That's very kind of you

5. " Your friend tells you that he's tired and you know that he's always staying up late."

- a. I'm awfully sorry
c. No wonder.

- b. Perhaps I can.
d. It might work.

6. " Someone tells you that he's just seen Misse at the local supermarket."

- a. You could have fooled me.
c. I can't decide yet.

- b. I'm proud of you.
d. Perhaps I can.

7. Your father tells you that you have passed the driving test.

- a. It's very inconvenient.
c. Are you serious?

- b. Congratulations!
d. I can do it myself.



سما المجدد
التعليمية

Unit (11)

II-Use of English: i. Vocabulary

(A) . Literary Forms

#	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 use 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 manys 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 criticise 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

ii. Grammar:

Reported Speech
A. Statements

- Judy told me
we are taking the nine o'clock train
.....
- She said
she will have to get up early
- She told me
she doesn't like traveling by train..
- She said
it is an easy way to travel
.....

5. She told me

he wants to see the waterwheels there...

6. She told me

we were in Hama 2 years ago.....

7. He said

I haven't seen everything

8. He said that

I have lost my umbrella

9. She said I am her son

10. She said that she will be ill.

11. He said

I saw her two days ago

12. He promised that

we will do it tomorrow

13. She said that

my brother got married last year.

14. John said that

I will be here at noon.....

15. She said

the train arrived on time.....

16. Tarek said

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

17. The doctor said that

the boy will improve quickly.....

18. William said

I am leaving later today.....

19. Joly said that.

she saw this movie last night

20. Helen said that

I have read that book.....

21. Mary said that

I can go to the movies with us.....

22. The little boy admitted to his mother that.

I ate all the cake the yesterday

23. Karen told Nancy that

I am so proud of her.....

24. Fuad said that

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

25. He said

I arrived yesterday.....

26. She said.

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

27. he said

we would find a new cure soon.....

28. Tim told me

. I spent my time with my family

29. The criminal admitted that

I stole the money last night

29. he said

I will meet my friend here next week

30.the man said

I couldn't do it yesterday

C. WH-questions

1. He asked me
What is the time?
2. He asked him
How long did it take him to get home.?
3. My mother wanted to know
Where is the key ?.....
4. Sami asked Mr. Hamad
Who does he want to meet.?.....
5. My friend wanted to know
What time does the film start ?
What time did the film start ?
6. Mary asked Natalie
what kind of films. Does she like watching.?
what kind of filmes did she like to watch ?.....
7. He asked
where is the station ?.....
where was the station ?.....
8. She asked him
where does he live ?
where did he live ?.....
9. She asked him
Why does he want the job.?
10. She asked him
how did he hear about it.?
11. She asked
how does he go to work.?.....
12. She asked him
how much does he expect to earn.?
13. She asked him
when could he start ?.....
when can he start ?.....
14. Khaled asked Sami
how was his exam ?.....
how is his exam ?
- 15.He asked me how long am I going to stay.?
16. he asked me
How often do you play the piano?
- 17.She asked us ?
Where do you work ?.....
18. I wanted to know
How much does it cost?.....
How much did it cost ?.....
19. she asked me
How long do you study a day?
- 20.He asked us
How long have you had it ?

B. Yes/No questions

21. He asked her if.

Did she live in Damascus.?.....

22. He asked me if.

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

23. He wanted to know if

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

24. She asked him if

has he worked before.?.....

25. She asked him if

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

26. She asked him if

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

27. She asked him if he

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

28. Janet wanted to know if

has Tom rung her an hour before. ?.....

29. Judy asked Martin if

did he like to join her for lunch the tomorrow.?.....

30. He asked me if

Have you been to London **before**?.....**iii. Pronunciation****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. This cat **is** 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**.

iv- Everyday English:

Being Tactful

We sometimes soften a message by using particular words or phrases like:

1. Past Forms

*We were planning to go to the cinema tomorrow.

2. Modal

*It could have been a bit hotter.

*I'd go for black instead if I were you.

3. Not sounding negative

*I think darker colours suit you better.

*I've seen better performances.

4. Adverbs of attitude

*Honestly, I've heard better singers.

*Unfortunately, the food was salty.

Example

Sue: Does this dress look OK?

Anny: Well, I think darker colours suit you better. I'd go for black instead if I were you.

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.
11. What did you think of their new kitchen?
 - a. I've seen better designs.
 - b. I'm afraid that's not possible.
 - c. I'm going to say no.
 - d. That's very kind of you.
12. Did you manage to read my report? Sorry it was quite short.
 - a. That's very kind of you.
 - b. Oh, that's incredible!
 - c. Yes, it wasn't on the short side.
 - d. I'm afraid that's not possible.

Unit (12) (Digital Literacy)

II-Use of English: i. Vocabulary

Phrasal Verbs (Literal and Idiomatic)

#	Phrasal Verbs	Arabic Meaning
1.	get it out (garage , fridge , book , novel , story)	يُخرج من مكان / يُخرج يُنشر / ينتج
2.	pick it up (towel , wallet , clothes . bus . school , car brother , work)	يُلقط / يرفع يُصطحب / 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

- 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
- Would you mindmy car of the garage?
a. getting / out b. picking / up c. putting / on d. taking / off
- Will we the book by the end of the year?
a. get / out b. pick / out c. take / off d. put / on
- 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
- The authorhis new novel..... last month.
a. took / off b. put / on c. looked / up d. got / out
- The new edition of the book will be..... next month.
a. got out b. looked up c. put on d. picked up
- Why is the towel on the floor? Please
a. get it out b. pick it up c. put it on d. come it back
- Can you my wallet? It's under your chair.
a. look up b. get out c. pick up d. take off
- 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
- I'llyou..... at 5:00.
a. come / back b. put / on c. take / off d. pick / up
- 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
- My brotherme..... home while he was returning from work.
a. picked / up b. looked / up c. took / off d. got / out
- My car broke down yesterday, so my friend in his car to work.
a. put me on b. got me out c. picked me up 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

ii. Grammar:

Inversion

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
11. Never such well-behaved children before. They are as good as gold.
 a. have I met b. has I met c. I have met d. have met I
12. Never such a wonderful waterfall before.
 a. I have seen b. have seen I c. have I seen d. seen have I
13. such a dramatic end to a football match.
 a. Never I have seen b. Never have I seen
 c. Have never I seen d. Never have seen
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
19. Not only famous for helping people, but he was also the first man to establish a charity in his country.
 a. is Jack b. Jack is c. Jack was d. was Jack
20. No sooner to dinner than there was a knock on the door.
 a. has my brother sat down b. my brother had sat down
 c. my brother sits down d. had my brother sat down
21. No sooner dinner than the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.
 a. they had eaten b. have eaten they c. had they eaten d. have they eaten
22. No longer..... any tigers in the northern region.
 a. are there b. there are c. is there d. there is
23. Only after he had graduated, to London to study.
 a. he travelled b. he had travelled c. did he travel d. he has travelled
24. A: I didn't know there was a library here. B: Neither
 a. did I b. I did c. do I d. I do
25. Here
 a. comes does the professor b. the professor comes does
 c. comes the professor d. the professor comes
26. Here
 a. come they b. they come c. do they come d. do come they

27. Here on time.

- a. arrive the boss
c. the boss arrives

- b. arrives the boss
d. arrive does the boss

28. There..... to hold a meeting.

- a. goes he
b. he goes

- c. went he
d. he went

29. We have to wear formal clothes,

- a. haven't we
b. we don't

- c. don't we
d. we haven't

30., I would study more.

- a. You were I
b. You I were

- c. Were I you
d. I were you

31., I would give them a hand.

- a. I there were
b. Were I there
c. I were there

- d. There I were

32., leave the building immediately.

- a. Should the alarm to ring
c. The alarm should to ring

- b. Were the alarm to ring
d. The alarm were to ring

33. Have you any idea where Sami?

- a. can I meet
b. I can meet

- c. do I meet
d. have I met

34. Have you any idea where?

- a. my glasses are
b. my glasses is
c. are my glasses
d. is my glasses

35., I have no idea.

- a. What was he talking about
c. What he is talking about

- b. What did he talk about
d. What is he talking about

36. I wonder what to solve the problem.

- a. my sister can do
c. do can my sister

- b. do my sister can
d. my sister do can

37. I wonder what

- a. his like lifestyle.
b. like his lifestyle.
c. his lifestyle is like.

- d. lifestyle his like.

38. I wonder why

- a. he sad was
b. was he sad
c. sad he was

- d. he was sad

39. Only the two members of our school team finish the race.

- a. they did manage to
c. managed to
b. did they manage to
d. do they manage

40. Only elephants and tigers when we arrived in India.

- a. we did see
b. did we see
c. did we saw
d. we saw

iii. Pronunciation

Sound Linking

- Sound linking is a way of joining the pronunciation of two words so that they are easy to say and flow together smoothly.
- Consonant to vowel linking is when one word ends with a consonant sound and the next word begins with a vowel sound, the words are linked together.

* 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)

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. (A

iv- Everyday English:

Asking for, Giving and Refusing Permission

Asking for permission	Giving permission	Refusing permission
• May I / Can I • Do you think I could • Is it ok if I • Do / Would you mind if I	• sure • yes, of course • help yourself • No problem • It's OK	• Sorry, • I'm afraid that's not possible. ...

1. You are in a railway carriage. It's crowded and hot. All the windows are closed.

- a. Help yourself.
b. Would you mind if I open the window?
c. If I were you, I would open the window.
d. You must open the window.

2. You have a dental appointment and you need the afternoon off.

- a. You must give me the afternoon off.
b. I'm afraid that's not possible.
c. I proud of you, my boss.
d. Is it ok if I take the afternoon off.

3. You're invited to a party at 8 p.m. You know you can't arrive until about 10 p.m.

- a. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't arrive until about 10 p.m.
b. Can I arrive at 8 p.m.?
c. No problem.
d. Is it necessary arriving at 10 p.m.?

4. There is only one copy of a reference book in the library. Your classmate has it at the moment. You need it urgently for a short time.

- a. What is the reference book in the library about?
b. Yes, of course
c. Do you think I could borrow the copy of the reference book for a short time?
d. Don't worry. I'll do it.

5. You want to write down a telephone number.

- a. Can I borrow your pen?
b. You can borrow my pen.
c. You should use your pen.
d. You'd better use your pen.

6. You're feeling cold.

- a. You have to close the window.
b. May I close the window?
c. Can I open the window?
d. You have to open the window.

7. You need a photocopy of a letter.

- a. You can use my photocopier.
b. You should use your photocopier.
c. May I use your photocopier, please?
d. You can't use my photocopier.

8. You want to watch a documentary.

- a. Can I turn off the TV?
b. May I turn the TV off?
c. You can't watch a documentary.
d. May I turn on the TV?

9. You want to find the meaning of a word.

- a. You should use your dictionary. b. You can't use your dictionary.
c. You'd better use my dictionary. d. May I use your dictionary?

10. You want to leave work early because you are sick.

- a. Can I help you?
c. It's very inconvenient.
- b. Can I go home!
d. I'll have to think about helping you.

11. Would you like some more tea?

- a. We are proud of you
b. Congratulations
c. I'd love some
d. I'm sorry about that

Writing

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

- 1.A:?
B: We have been in Damascus for about six months.
- 2.A:?
B: We chose Damascus because it is a nice place.
- 3.A:?
B: I teach dancing.
- 4.A:?
B: Michael Jordan is the most famous basketball player in history.
- 5.A:?
B: He was short in his childhood.
6. A:?
B: He failed to hit over nine thousand shots.
7. A:?
B: Dedication and consistency paved his way to success.
8. A:?
B: I have had it for 5 years.
9. A:?
B: His house is big and new.
10. A:?
B: Her life was eventful.
11. A:?
B: She speaks 3 languages.
12. A:?
B: She lived with her family in a small flat.
13. A:?
B: David intends to get up early tomorrow.
14. A:?
B: Suzan will have a big party in the very near future.
15. A:?
B: Every Syrian citizen must obey state laws.
16. A:?
B: Citizenship is membership in a political community.
17. A:?
B: The people Diana lived with taught her to take more time when making decisions.
18. A:?
B: Maple syrup production farm is called Sugar shack.
19. A:?
B: I drive to work.
- 20.A:?
B: The Syrian government protects the rights of each individual.
21. A:?
B: she has to wake up early
22. A:?
B: Citizenship is membership in a political community.
23. A:?
B: The concept of citizenship crystallized in the 18th century.
24. A:?
B: It can be obtained by birth or naturalization.
25. A:?
B: The Syrian Nationality Law was enacted in 1969
- 26.A:?
B: It's easier for Julia to learn in physical classroom.

27. A:..... ?
B: Tony is very skillful in using technology.
28. A:.....?:
B: Tony wants to continue his online learning to gain new skills
29. A:?
B: Diana likes watching horror movies
- 30.....?
B; it is Sara's birthday
31.?
B . I like to watch romantic movies

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

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 will arrive. –

She will call you after she arrives -

Contrast Clauses . تناقض although - though - even though

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.

Reason 2. سببية - because - since (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 will need me. –

I will stay if you need me. –

Relative Clauses مع أدوات الوصل - where - that (relative adverb) - who - whom - whose - which - 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.

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 who _____.
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
26. you hadn't helped me
27. she took the medicine
28. we worked all day
29. I finish my chores
30. he
31. her brother lives abroad
32. we finish our homework
33. everyone could understand her
34. he told us the news
35. he was born

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

أدوات تعريف وتكثير / ضمائر شخصية

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 /



Composition units (1)+(2)+(3)+(4)

الفرع الأدبي

(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 people. Also, it is a hard job which needs staying for long hours in schools and centers . This job will allow me to look for new ways of teaching. In addition, it creates an atmosphere of cooperation and teamwork. I'll always try to do my best to help my students to enjoy earning. Finally, I hope I will be able to achieve my dream one day.

(1) اكتب موضوعاً تصف فيه العمل الذي تريد بعد التخرج. ما نوع التحديات التي تتوقع انك ستواجهها في مهنتك المستقبلية.

بعد أن أنهيت دراستي، أود أن أكون جراح قلب. هذه الوظيفة تتطلب مني التكيف مع المواقف المختلفة والتعرف على أشخاص مختلفين. أيضاً، إنه عمل صعب والذي يتطلب البقاء لساعات طويلة في المستشفيات. سيسمح لي هذا العمل بالبحث عن علاجات جديدة. بالإضافة، هذه الوظيفة تخلق جواً من التعاون والعمل الجماعي. سأحاول دائماً أن أبذل قصارى جهدي لمساعدة الأشخاص للاستمتاع بالحياة بقلوب سليمة. أخيراً، أمل أن أتمكن من تحقيق حلمي في يوم من الأيام.

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

One day my aunt was hospitalized and was diagnosed with cancer. As a result, she had to be treated with chemotherapy 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.

(2). الحياة تدور حول الخيارات والقرارات التي نتخذها. اكتب عن تجربة شخصية اتخذت فيها قراراً مهماً غير حياتك.

في أحد الأيام عمتي ادخلت المستشفى وتم تشخيص حالتها بالسرطان. ونتيجة لذلك، كان لابد من أن تعالج بالعلاج الكيميائي لأنها كانت على وشك أن تموت. مرت أشهر وأظهرت بعض علامات التعافي. خلال زياراتي اليومية لعمتي في المستشفى، قررت الاستمرار في دراستي واجتياز امتحاناتي. في الواقع، فعلت ذلك ودخلت كلية الطب. بعد سنوات عديدة، أصبحت طبيباً متخصصاً في علاج المرضى المصابين بالسرطان، وبذلت قصارى جهدي لتخفيف آلامهم.

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

One day, my teacher Mrs. Salma 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.

(3) اكتب موضوعاً عن تجربة شخصية والتي فشلت فيها ولكن بعدها استطعت أن تحقق هدفك.

في أحد الأيام، طلبت مني أنستي السيدة سلمى أن أقدم عرضاً عن مشكلة التلوث مستخدماً برنامج يدعى "بور بوينت". في الحقيقة، لم يكن لدي أي خبرة باستخدام هذا البرنامج. لذا، طلبت من أفضل أصدقائي مساعدة. صديقي علمني كيف استخدمه. بعد ذلك، قمت بعدة محاولات حتى أتقنت العمل على البرنامج. عندما جاء اليوم، قدمت عرضاً رائعاً. في النهاية، أنصح الناس من عمري أن لا يستسلموا حتى يحققوا أهدافهم.

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

My uncle 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.

4. اكتب مقالاً عن شخص أثر فيك لتكون أفضل نسخة.

لطالما كان عمي السبب الرئيسي الذي زاد من ثقتي بنفسي. عندما كنت طالباً في السنة الأولى في الجامعة، كنت خائفاً ألا أكون قادراً على التعامل مع الناس أو على اجتياز امتحاناتي. ونتيجة لذلك، أخبرني عمي "أن الشيء الوحيد الذي يجعلك غير قادر على تحقيق هدفك هو الخوف من الفشل". وهكذا، كان علي أن أواجه العقبات بعدم الاستسلام والمحاولة حتى حققت هدفي. في النهاية، تعاملت جيداً مع الناس واجتزت امتحاناتي.

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 appositive 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.

5. اكتب موضوع عن تأثير الشعر في حياة الناس.

الشعر مهم للغاية لأنه يساعدنا على فهم وتقدير العالم من حولنا. القصائد الرومانسية، على سبيل المثال، لها تأثير كبير على شخصية وسلوك الناس. هذه القصائد تغير تفكيرهم في الحياة وربما تقودهم للنظر إلى الحياة بطريقة إيجابية. نوع آخر من الشعر قد يتضمن عبارات تعبر عن الشجاعة لجعل الناس يعملون بجد ويبدلون قصارى جهدهم لمواجهة صعوبات الحياة. أخيراً، الشعر هو سلاح قوي يستخدم لتغيير العالم الذي نعيش فيه.

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.

6. اكتب وصفاً موجزاً لشاعر مشهور في بلدك.

كان سليمان العيسى واحداً من أهم الشعراء السوريين. كان يدعى بشاعر الوطن والطفولة. أظهرت قصائده احساساً كبيراً بحب سورية. وفي قصائده أيضاً ناقش أهمية الأمهات والعمال في بناء المجتمع. بالإضافة، كتب الكثير من القصائد البسيطة والمعبرة للأطفال. في الحقيقة، تعتبر قصائده المساهمة الأكبر للآدب العربي. أخيراً، كلنا معجب بهذا الشخص المميز الذي رفع مستوى الآدب العربي في العالم كله.

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)

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.

7. اكتب مراجعة للمسرحية التي حضرتها أو قرأت عنها. اكتب ملخصاً عن مسرحية حضرتها أو قرأت عنها.

أهم مسرحية رأيته كانت كاسك يا وطن. كان البطل هو دريد لحام الذي أداها بطريقة ذكية. لقد استخدم اللغة المحلية التي لمست كل قلوب جمهوره. كان يسخر من بعض الجوانب التي عانى منها كثير من الناس. الأداء الرائع للبطل والشخصيات الأخرى جعل المسرحية مشهورة و عرضت في جميع أنحاء الوطن العربي. أخيراً، أعتقد أن المسرح هو المرآة التي تعكس واقع حياتنا.

Composition units (5)+(6)

الفرع الأدبي

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.

8. اكتب موضوعاً عن حقوق الشخص وواجباته في المجتمع.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

10. اكتب مقالة عن حقوق وواجبات الطلاب في المدرسة.

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

Composition unit (7)

الفرع الأدبي

(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.

(11) اكتب موضوعا عن فوائد القراءة في حياتنا.

يقال "المعرفة هي القوة". لذا، أن تعرف هو أن تقرأ. القراءة مهمة للجميع. يمكنك تعلم أشياء كثيرة من خلال قراءة الكتب. قراءة الكتب مثل الذهاب إلى المدرسة كل يوم. على سبيل المثال، عند قراءة كتب التاريخ يمكنك تعلم أشياء كثيرة عن الثقافات والبلدان الأخرى دون زيارتها. في الواقع، القراءة تثري معرفتنا حول ما يجري في العالم. وأخيرا، أنصح الجميع بالقراءة لمواكبة آخر الأخبار والتطورات في العالم.

Composition unit (8)

الفرع الأدبي

(13). 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) اكتب فقرة تشرح فيها وجهة نظرك عن: يعتقد بعض الناس أن المال والصداقة مهمان لتحقيق السعادة في رأيك أيهما أهم ولماذا؟

يُعتقد أن المال والصداقة عاملان مهمان للحصول على السعادة في حياة المرء. من ناحية، يعتبر بعض الناس المال أكثر أهمية من الأصدقاء. يقولون إن المال يجلب لك السعادة لأنه يجعلك قادر على امتلاك منزل وسيارة والطعام. من ناحية أخرى، يقول بعض الناس أن وجود أصدقاء جيدين في حياة المرء أكثر أهمية من المال لأن الأصدقاء هم المصدر الحقيقي للسعادة. في رأيي، وجود أصدقاء جيدين ومخلصين، وكذلك بعض المال يمكن أن يجعل حياة المرء سعيدة.

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

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) اكتب موضوعاً عن أسطورة قرأت عنها.

ملحمة جلجامش هي قصة عن مخلوق ثلثيه إله وثلثه إنسان. تحدث القصة في مدينة أوروك في بلاد ما بين النهرين. جلجامش أعظم ملك على وجه الأرض ويتعامل بقسوة مع شعبه. بسبب سوء معاملته، يطلب شعبه المساعدة من إله السماء أنو. يرسل لهم أنو إنكيكو للدفاع عنهم ضد جلجامش. أصبح جلجامش وإنكيكو فيما بعد صديقين. بعد فترة، يموت إنكيكو، وجلجامش يصبح حزينا وخائفاً من فكرة موته. باختصار، المغزى الحقيقي لهذه الأسطورة هو قبول الموت وعدم الخوف منه.

(15). 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 cornerstone 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) اكتب موضوعاً عن دور المرأة في المجتمع السوري.

في الواقع، ان المرأة السورية هي الراحية الأساسية للأطفال والمعلمين والأطباء والأمهات داخل الأسرة. على مر التاريخ، كان الدور المركزي للمرأة في المجتمع يضمن التنمية طويلة الأمد لسوريا. والام هي التي تحت الأطفال في أغلب الأحيان على الالتحاق بالمدرسة والبقاء فيها. وهم حجر الزاوية للتنمية. أمثلة عن النساء السوريات نازك العابد وماري عجمي وأسماهان وكوليت خوري وغادة السمان. وكانت هؤلاء النساء ركائز في تقدم سوريا.

Composition unit (9)

(16). 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). اكتب عن يلزم لتكون مواطناً صالحاً في مجتمعك. يجب أن تتضمن مقالته حقوق وواجبات المواطن في مجتمعك.

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

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

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

Composition unit (10)

(18) - Read the formal email (1) and the informal version (2).

There are 16 differences. Find and underline as many as you can. (S.B / page (107)).

From: John@hotmail.com
To: Anastasia@hotmail.com
Subject: Travelling to China

Dear Mrs. Anastasia Brown,

It has been a pleasure to meet you the other day. I hope you had a safe journey back to Beijing. I forgot to mention that I am travelling to China next month on business to visit a supplier. I am unfamiliar with the customs in China and wondering if there is anything that I ought to be particularly aware of. I wonder whether I should take some gifts with me. Will they be offended that I do not speak any Chinese? I certainly do not want to displease my hosts in any way. I would be most grateful if you could give me some advice. I apologise for any inconvenience caused.

With kind regards
John Melton

(18) - اقرأ البريد الإلكتروني الرسمي (1) والنسخة غير الرسمية (2) يوجد 16
اختلافاً. ابحث عن أكبر عدد ممكن وقم بوضع خط تحته .

عزيزتي السيدة أناستازيا براون ،

لقد كان من دواعي سروري مقابلتك في ذلك اليوم. أتمنى أن تكون قد حظيت برحلة آمنة للعودة إلى بكين. نسيت أن أذكر أنني سأسافر إلى الصين الشهر المقبل في رحلة عمل لزيارة أحد الموردين. أنا لست على دراية بالعادات في الصين وأتساءل عما إذا كان هناك أي شيء يجب أن أكون على دراية به بشكل خاص. أتساءل عما إذا كان يجب أن أأخذ بعض الهدايا معي. هل سينزعجون لأنني لا أتحدث الصينية؟ أنا بالتأكيد لا أريد أن أغضب مضيفي بأي شكل من الأشكال. سأكون في غاية الامتنان لو أعطيتني بعض النصائح. أعتذر عن أي إزعاج قد يسببه لك هذا الأمر.

مع أطيب التحيات
جون ميلتون

From: John@hotmail.com
To: Anastasia@hotmail.com
Subject: Travelling to China

Hi Anastasia

Very good to see you the other day. Hope you got back to Beijing safely. I forgot to mention that I'm travelling to China next month on business to visit a supplier. I've really got no idea about business customs in China and I wonder if there is anything I should know especially. For example, should I take some gifts with me? Will they be annoyed that I don't speak any Chinese? I certainly don't want to annoy my hosts in any way. I don't want to bother you, but if you've got a moment to write a few words of advice, it'd be great.

All the best,

John Melto

مرحباً أناستازيا

من الجيد جداً أن أراك في ذلك اليوم. أمل أن تكون قد عدت إلى بكين بأمان. نسيت أن أذكر أنني سأسافر إلى الصين الشهر المقبل في رحلة عمل لزيارة أحد الموردين. ليس لدي أي فكرة حقاً عن عادات العمل في الصين وأتساءل عما إذا كان هناك أي شيء يجب أن أعرفه بشكل خاص. على سبيل المثال، هل يجب أن أأخذ معي بعض الهدايا؟ هل سينزعجون لأنني لا أتحدث الصينية؟ أنا بالتأكيد لا أريد أن أزعج مضيفي بأي شكل من الأشكال. لا أريد أن أزعجك، لكن إذا كان لديك وقت لكتابة بضع كلمات نصيحة، فسيكون ذلك رائعاً. أتمنى لك كل خير، جون ميلتون

(19) **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.

(19) - يزور الكثير من الناس بلدك ، لكنهم لا يعرفون الكثير عنها. اكتب مقالاً لمساعدتهم على أن يكونوا على دراية ثقافية ببلدك.

سوريا هي مهد الحضارات ذات التاريخ الحضاري الطويل. الأسرة والدين والتعليم والاحترام من أهم جوانب المجتمع السوري. العاصمة دمشق هي أقدم مدينة في العالم ذات شعب مضياف ولطيف. المطبخ السوري غني ومتنوع في مكوناته ومرتبطة بمناطق سوريا "التي تحتوي على أطباق خاصة مثل "الكبة" و "الحمص" و "التبولة". وأخيراً، اشتهر السوريون بالموسيقى الشعبية التقليدية التي تعكس الروح الطيبة والإحساس العالي الذي يتمتع به جميع السوريين.

Composition unit (11)

(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)).

I have read a very well-organized book called "The Prophet". It is written by the Lebanese writer Gibran Khalil Gibran. The Prophet is a book of 26 poems. It is about a man who is stopped by a group of people who ask him questions about important issues. The book discusses different topics talking about marriage, children, friendship and many other things. In fact, this book is a masterpiece because it reflects the reality of many sides in our life.

(20) "قراءة الأنواع الأدبية يمكن أن تعكس صورة جيدة للثقافات الأخرى".
اكتب موضوع عن أي كتاب أدبي قرأته.

لقد قرأت كتاباً منظماً بشكل جيد بعنوان "النبي". من تأليف الكاتب اللبناني جبران خليل جبران. النبي هو كتاب من 26 قصيدة. يتحدث عن رجل أوقفته مجموعة من الناس الذين يطرحون عليه أسئلة حول قضايا مهمة. يناقش الكتاب مواضيع مختلفة تتحدث عن الزواج والأطفال والصدقة وأشياء أخرى كثيرة. في الواقع، يعتبر هذا الكتاب تحفة فنية لأنه يعكس واقع جوانب عديدة في حياتنا.

Composition unit (12)

(21). **"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.

(21). -يؤثر الفن في أي مجتمع من خلال تغيير الآراء وإدخال القيم وترجمة الخبرات عبر المكان والزمان. اكتب موضوع عن دور الفن في تطوير عالمنا.

يؤثر الفن على المجتمع من خلال تغيير الآراء وغرس القيم وترجمة الخبرات عبر المكان والزمان. أيضاً، الفن بهذا المعنى هو التواصل حيث أنه يسمح للأشخاص من ثقافات مختلفة وأوقات مختلفة بالتواصل مع بعضهم البعض عبر الصور والأصوات والقصص. على سبيل المثال، يمكن لأغنية أو فيلم أو رواية أن تثير المشاعر لدى أولئك الذين يواجهونها، مما يلهمهم للقيام بعمل مشترك من أجل التغيير. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يحتفظ الفن بما لا تستطيع السجلات التاريخية المبنية على الحقائق: كيف شعرت بوجودها في مكان معين في وقت معين.