

A.

Read the following text then choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d:

(50 marks)

اقرأ النص الآتي ثم اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:
الوحدة الرابعة كتاب الأنشطة

When we think about the future, we tend to assume that most things will stay the same. We are experiencing a technological progress every month now.

Some recent researchers have suggested that we need to think about the way we imagine future cities, and to focus on some forms of alternative energy such as solar power, wind power, and waterpower which lead to environmental sustainability.

We may want our future cities to prioritize environmental renewal. We need to prevent environmental degradation and stop the expansion of deserts. Future cities can collect water and use solar power to irrigate the dry land. Future cities should be surrounded by rivers and provided with renewable energy resources and green vehicles heading towards more ecological forms of public transport.

عندما نفكر في المستقبل، فإننا نميل إلى افتراض أن معظم الأشياء ستبقى على حالها. نشهد الآن تقدماً تكنولوجياً كل شهر. وقد أشارت بعض الأبحاث الحديثة أننا بحاجة إلى التفكير في الطريقة التي نتصور بها المدن المستقبلية، والتركيز على بعض أشكال الطاقة البديلة مثل الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح والطاقة المائية التي تؤدي إلى الاستدامة البيئية. قد نرغب في أن تعطي مدنتنا المستقبلية الأولوية للتجديد البيئي. نحن بحاجة إلى منع التدهور البيئي ووقف توسع الصحاري. يمكن لمدن المستقبل أن تجمع المياه وتستخدم الطاقة الشمسية لري الأراضي الجافة. يجب أن تكون مدن المستقبل محاطة بالأنهار وأن تكون مزودة بموارد الطاقة المتجددة والمركبات الصديقة للبيئة ما سيؤدي بالنتيجة إلى المزيد من وسائل النقل عامة صديقة للبيئة.

1. Technological progress takes place

- a. every day b. every month c. once a year d. once a day

2. Solar power, wind power, and water power are examples of

- a. environmental degradation b. environmental sustainability
c. alternative energy d. ecological forms of transport

3. To irrigate dry land, future cities can use

- a. wind power b. solar power c. water power d. electronic power

4. Future cities should be surrounded by

- a. forests b. walls c. hills d. rivers

5. To is to think something is true.

- a. renewal b. assume c. sustainability d. ecological

B.

Read the following text then write if the sentences below are true or false:

(50 marks)

اقرأ النص التالي ثم اكتب ما إذا كانت الجملة أدناه صحيحة أم خاطئة:

One day, an unemployed man went to apply for a job with Microsoft as a cleaner. The manager said, "Let me have your e-mail address, so that I can send you a form to complete and tell you when you can start." The man said that he had no computer or email address. The manager said, "Well, then, that means that you virtually don't exist and therefore can't be employed." The man looked at the last £10 in his wallet and thought of buying tomatoes in bulk. Within less than 2 hours, he sold all the tomatoes at 100% profit. Repeating the process several times that day, he ended up with almost £100 before going to sleep that night. Getting up early every day and going to bed late, he multiplied his profits quickly. After a short time he bought a cart to transport several dozen boxes of tomatoes.

في أحد الأيام ذهب رجل عاطل عن العمل ليتقدم لوظيفة في شركة ميكروسوفت كعامل نظافة. قال المدير: "اسمح لي بالحصول على عنوان بريدك الإلكتروني حتى أتمكن من إرسال استمارة طلب توظيف إليك لتعبئتها وإخبارك بالموعد الذي يمكنك البدء فيه." قال الرجل إنه ليس لديه جهاز كمبيوتر أو عنوان بريد إلكتروني. قال المدير: "حسناً، هذا يعني أنك غير موجود في العالم الافتراضي، وبالتالي لا يمكنك الحصول على وظيفة." نظر الرجل إلى آخر 10 جنيهات استرلينية في محفظته وفكر في شراء الطماطم بكميات كبيرة. وفي أقل من ساعتين، باع كل الطماطم بربح 100%. وبتكرار العملية

في أي مكان كنت فيه أو أي محافظة يمكنك حضور باقي الجلسات الامتحانية لكامل المواد أون لاين على منصة طريقي التعليمية ومن بينك

عدة مرات في ذلك اليوم، انتهى به الأمر بالحصول على ما يقرب من 100 جنيه إسترليني قبل أن يخلد إلى النوم في تلك الليلة. باستيقاظه مبكرًا ونومه متأخرًا كل يوم تضاعفت أرباحه بسرعة. وبعد فترة قصيرة اشترى عربة لنقل عشرات الصناديق من الطماطم.

6. The man applied for a job with a computer company.

7. The man virtually exists.

8. He started selling tomatoes after being rejected by Microsoft.

9. He decided to buy tomatoes in large quantities.

10. After working hard, he multiplied his profits.

C.

Read the following sentences then choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d:

(200 marks)

اقرأ الجمل التالية ثم اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

D.

Ask about the underlined word(s) in each sentence:

(40 marks)

اسأل عن الكلمة التي تحتها خط في كل جملة:

E.

Choose the wrong part in each sentence:

(20 marks)

اختر الجزء الخطأ في كل جملة:

F.

Write a 50-word paragraph about the following topic

(40 marks)

اكتب فقرة من 50 كلمة حول الموضوع التالي:

يجب على الطالب أن يجيب على جميع النقاط المذكورة.

تُحذف 5 علامات لكل نقطة لم تذكر.

إذا لم يكتب الطالب عن أي من النقاط المذكورة يأخذ علامة الصفر.

يتم التغاضي عن أول خطئين وإملائين وأول خطئين قواعديين وأول خطئين في علامات الترقيم.

في أي مكان كنت فيه أو أي محافظة يمكنك حضور باقي الجلسات الامتحانية لكامل المواد أون لاين على منصة طريقي التعليمية ومن بينك

www.myway.edu.sy أو whatsapp:0947050592

للاستفسار و التسجيل:

Prepositions

for	targeted – the benefit of - sale
on	YouTube – Facebook – TV – radio – mobile phone – the edge – day – Sunday, Monday, Tuesday,...etc. bike – motorbike – bicycle – camel – horse – moon – earth – plane – train – bus – a picnic – focus on – depend on
to	to a verb – belong to
from	from a city – from a country – from a continent – graduated from – suffer from
at	at risk – at noon – at night – at midnight – genius at – good at – brilliant at – bad at – the best at – at o'clock – at 7 p.m. – at 4 a.m. – smile at
up	spice thing up
out	map out
in	in the morning – in the afternoon – in the evening – in 1992 – in January, February, March, ...etc. in car – in taxi – in a city – in a country – in no time
of	take care of – make fun of – capable of

1. Light Initiative is targeted students who have sight problems.

a. for b. on c. at d. in

2. The recorded books are published YouTube.

a. for b. on c. at d. in

3. Volunteers use mobiles record books.

a. for b. on c. at d. to

Grammar

Present Simple	Present Continuous
(حقائق – عادات – روتين – تعريفات – قوانين)	(أفعال تحدث الآن – عادات طارئة ومؤقتة – أفعال ستجري في المستقبل ومرتب لها)
Use:	Use:
1. <u>حقائق عامة</u> It rarely rains in the desert.	1. <u>أحداث تجري الآن</u> She is reading a newspaper upstairs now.

<p>You play chess with 32 pieces.</p> <p>2. عادات</p> <p>The birds return to the island every morning. Marsha goes to a sports club every Thursday.</p>	<p>I'm busy, I'm doing my homework at the moment.</p> <p>2. خطط مستقبلية وترتيبات شخصية</p> <p>We are visiting our cousins next week.</p> <p>3. عادات مؤقتة</p> <p>He's eating a lot these days.</p>
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>-Every (day-week-month-year-Summer...etc.)</p> <p>-Once a day- twice a week</p> <p>Three times a week</p> <p>Four times a month</p> <p><u>-Adverbs of frequency:</u></p> <p>(Always- usually- often- sometimes- rarely- seldom - never)</p> <p>أو إذا كان معنى الجملة يدل على حقيقة أو عمل روتيني.</p>	<p>Keywords</p> <p>This\next (week-month-year-Summer...etc.)</p> <p>Today – tonight – tomorrow – these days – nowadays.)</p> <p>Imperative (Be quiet! Don't forget Look! Listen! Hurry up!)</p>
<p>Form:</p> <p>Subject + Verb 1 + Complement</p> <p>s s بدون</p> <p>With S: He, She, It, and singular nouns.</p> <p>Without S: I, you, we, they, and plural nouns.</p> <p>*Note: We add (-es) when a verb ends with any of the following letters:</p> <p>(o – sh – ch – ss – x)</p> <p>(Goes – Washes – Watches – Dresses – Fixes)</p>	<p>Form:</p> <p>S + am\is\are + V(ing) + C</p> <p>Am I</p> <p>Is he, she, it, and singular nouns.</p> <p>Are you, we, they, and plural nouns.</p> <p>Make ----- making</p> <p>Tie ----- tying</p> <p>إذا كانت الأحرف الثلاث الأخيرة من الفعل القصير ذات المقطع الصوتي الواحد على الشكل الآتي: (ساكن – صوتي – ساكن) نضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضع ling</p> <p>Swim ----- swimming</p>
	<p>دلالة من دلالات الحاضر المستمر + فعل جامد أو فعل قصير الأمد نصرف الفعل بالحاضر البسيط.</p> <p>Sam wants a cup of coffee now. NOT is wanting</p> <p>أفعال جامدة:</p>

Know – think – have – need – want – be – see –
hear – understand – remember – forget – prefer –
like – love – hate – enjoy...etc.

أفعال قصيرة الأمد:

Start – finish – stop – arrive – win – lose – find –
come...etc.

Negative:

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

Don't → I, you, we, they, and plural nouns.

Doesn't → He, She, It, and singular nouns.

Don't\Doesn't → V₀

Negative:

He is not studying Geography. They are not
working nowadays.

Present Perfect

Use

• to show that something happened at some point
in the past before now. We don't indicate when it
happened:

e.g. *I've collected plenty of information.*

The following time expressions are often used:
ever, before, up to now, still, so far.

• If we state when something happened, we must
use the simple past.

e.g. *I wasted a lot of time last week.* (not *I have
wasted a lot of time last week*)

• to talk about a present situation which started in
the past, usually with *for* and *since*.

التحدث عن فعل حدث وانتهى (دون تحديد وقت)

Sami has arrived.

للتحدث عن حدث وانتهى تاركاً أثر أو نتيجة بالزمن الحاضر:

I have just cleaned the house. I'm so tired.

للتحدث عن عدد المرات التي قمنا فيها بفعل ما:

I have visited Lattakia three times.

في الحاضر البسيط نضع

Three times a (day – week...etc.)

Keywords:

THE SYN JAB

(this (مدة زمنية) / throughout history – ever – so far –
yet – never – just – already – before (آخر الجملة)

(How long....?)

سنفور (Since – for – recently)

Since: يأتي بعدها تاريخ بدء الفعل

For: يأتي بعدها المدة الزمنية للفعل

Yet: مع النفي والسؤال

Ever: السؤال

Never: لا نضع not بعدها

Already: قد تأتي قبل الفعل الرئيسي أو في نهاية الجملة

Past Simple	Past Continuous
Use <p>للتكلم عن أحداث وقعت وانتهت في الماضي وحددنا زمنها.</p> <p>e.g. A few weeks ago, a woman called to report a robbery at her house.</p>	Use <p>للتكلم عن حدثين أحدهما كان مستمراً عند وقوع حدث آخر قطعه الذي when, while and as: يكون في الماضي البسيط.</p> <p>e.g. He was doing his homework in his bedroom when the burglar came into the house.</p> <p>This time last year</p>
Form <p>v2</p>	Form <p>اسم مفرد / I / he / she / it ing</p> <p>اسم جمع / You / we / they</p>
Keywords <p>W A L Y</p> <p>Wish ago last yesterday</p>	Keywords <p>V2 ----- while/as ----- was/were ing.</p> <p>Was/were ing ----- when ----- v2</p>
	<p>دلالة من دلالات (الماضي المستمر) + فعل جامد أو فعل قصير الأمد نصرف الفعل بالماضي البسيط.</p> <p>I finished my homework when my dad arrived. was finishing</p>

Past Perfect
Use <p>للتكلم عن حدثين وقعوا في الماضي، أحدهما وقع قبل الآخر.</p> <p>الحدث الأقدم: ماضي تام</p> <p>الحدث الذي يليه: ماضي بسيط</p>
Form <p>had V3</p>
Keywords <p>had V3 ----- before ----- V2</p> <p>by the time</p> <p>until</p> <p>when</p> <p>V2 ----- after ----- had V3</p>
<p>دلالة من دلالات الحاضر التام + فعل ماضي نستخدم ماضي تام</p> <p>We were excited. Our team had won the match recently. have won</p> <p>The project I told you about had finished since last year. has finished</p>

- Every Monday, Sally ----- her kids to football practice.
a. drove b. drives c. is driving d. was driving
- Be quiet! John -----
a. is sleeping b. sleeps c. slept d. was sleeping
- We ----- for our holiday yet.
a. have planned b. have plan c. hasn't planned d. haven't planned
- She misses him! She ----- seen him for a long time.
a. has b. hasn't c. have d. haven't

في أي مكان كنت فيه أو أي محافظة يمكنك حضور باقي الجلسات الامتحانية لكامل المواد أون لاين على منصة طريقي التعليمية ومن بيتك

5. He ----- an e-mail when the phone rang.
a. wrote b. was writing c. writes d. is writing
6. I ----- dinner while Melanie was working upstairs.
a. was preparing b. were preparing c. am preparing d. prepare
7. As soon as I graduate, I ----- for a job.
a. will look b. have looked c. look d. was looking
8. I ----- the matter with my teacher before I told my father.
a. discuss b. discussed c. am discussing d. had discussed
9. The lesson ----- when we arrived.
a. had already begun b. has already begun c. began d. begins
10. By the time mom -----, I had prepared dinner.
a. came b. comes c. had come d. is coming

We use "will" to talk about:	We use "going to" to talk about:
1. predictions with no evidence I think Brazil will win the next World Cup.	1. predictions about the future when we have evidence. Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.
2. a decision taken at the moment of speaking. I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I'll change it.	2. plans or intentions in the future. I am going to visit Aleppo next week.
think – I'm not sure – guess – probably – maybe – the weather tomorrow	Tonight – tomorrow – next week – next Saturday

1. The phone is ringing. I ----- answer it.
a. going to b. am going to c. am will d. will
2. I am not free tomorrow. I ----- see the doctor.
a. going to b. am going to c. am will d. will
3. We forgot to buy bread. We ----- go back to buy some.
a. going to b. are going to c. are will d. will
4. Do you want to go with us next Saturday? We ----- attend a football match.
a. going to b. are going to c. are will d. will
5. The weather----- be dreadful tomorrow.
a. will b. going to c. is going to d. is will

(Determiners)

نستخدم Many مع الجمع من الأسماء المعدودة. (الكثير)

مع الأسماء غير المعدودة. (الكثير) much نستخدم

قبل الأسماء غير المعدودة والجمع من الأسماء المعدودة في الجمل المثبتة. (بعض) some نستخدم

قبل الأسماء غير المعدودة والجمع من الأسماء المعدودة في الجمل المنفية والسؤال. (أي) any نستخدم

قبل الجمع من الأسماء المعدودة. (القليل) few نستخدم

قبل الأسماء غير المعدودة. (القليل) little نستخدم

We saw (some-any) lions at the zoo.

Let's go into countryside for (many-some) fresh air.

I didn't see (any-some) friends.

Do you have (some-any) children?

She doesn't have (many-much) friends.

I have only (a few-many) coins in my pocket.

John doesn't have (many-much) money.

There is (a little – a few) tea in the glass.

a\an, the (Articles)

نستخدم أداة النكرة قبل الاسم المعدود في حالة المفرد فقط:

- عندما نذكر اسم ما لأول مرة.
- I'm going to tell you about a city.
- Last night, I saw a man driving a car.
- قبل الصفة.
- She is a kind person.
- That is an exciting film.
- I saw a very tall man.

- قبل المهن

- I am a teacher/ a nurse\ an actor\ an actress\ a carpenter ...etc.

Note: نضع an قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بالحالات الآتية:

(a, U(short), h(silent), e, o, i)

لفظ الحرف (يو) (يونيفيرستي) (Long U). A university. لفظ الحرف (أ) وليس (يو). (أمبريلا). (Short U). An umbrella.

لفظنا حرف h (pronounced H). A hospital. لم نلفظ حرف h. (silent H). An hour.

An apple, an office, an image, an error.

نستخدم The قبل الحالات الآتية:

- عند ذكر الاسم للمرة الثانية.
- There is a city called Hama. You can move around the city on your own feet or by car.
- مع أشياء فريدة من نوعها ولا وجود في مثلها.
- The sun\ the world\ the Arab world\ the end\ the capital of...

في أي مكان كنت فيه أو أي محافظة يمكنك حضور باقي الجلسات الامتحانية لكامل المواد أون لاين على منصة طريقي التعليمية ومن بينك

www.myway.edu.sy أو whatsapp:0947050592

للاستفسار و التسجيل:

قبل الجهات:

- The north\ the south\ the west\ the east\ the middle\ the bottom\ the centre
- قبل صفات التفضيل وأعداد المراتب.
- The biggest\ the most important...etc.
- The first\ the fourth
- The city with the largest population in the world is Tokyo.
- قبل أسماء البلدان المركبة فقط.
- The USA\ the UAE\ the UN\ the UK\ the SAR...etc.

Demonstratives (this – that – these – those)

This للمفرد القريب

These للجمع القريب

That للمفرد البعيد.

Those للجمع البعيد

here تدل على القريب

there تدل على البعيد

<p>1. Does anyone know ----- answer? a. some b. an c. a d. the</p> <p>2. I haven't got pictures in ----- bedroom. a. a b. these c. my d. an</p> <p>3. I have told you to pay attention ----- times before. a. any b. much c. many d. a</p> <p>4. I have only ----- coins in my wallet. a. a few b. a little c. much d. a</p> <p>5. There aren't ----- students in the library. a. some b. any c. much d. a</p> <p>6. There is ----- milk left in the fridge. a. a few b. many c. a little d. any</p>	<p>7. Thousands of drivers will lose ----- jobs. a. my b. our c. their d. his</p> <p>8. It is important that ----- issues are addressed before autonomous vehicles are allowed on our roads. a. this b. that c. much d. those</p> <p>9. I would like to ask ----- questions. a. some b. a few c. any d. both a & b</p> <p>10. ----- sun rises in the East. a. A b. The c. These d. An</p> <p>11. ----- flowers aren't for sale. a. This b. That c. These d. A</p>
--	--

Imperative الأمر

We use imperatives to tell someone to do something, or to give instructions, orders, warnings or requests.
Imperatives are divided into two groups:

Positive Imperatives	Negative Imperatives
نبدأ الفعل بالمصدر دون أي إضافة للفعل	نستخدم (do not) + the base form of the verb.
Examples: - Listen! - Raise your hand! - Speak English! - Be quiet! - Watch out! - Please, have a seat!	Examples: - Don't come here! - Don't speak Arabic in class!

1. ----- warmly so you don't get cold outside. It's snowing!
a. Dress b. Dressing c. Dressed d. Don't dress
2. ----- after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.
a. Don't exercise b. Exercise b. Exercised d. Didn't exercise
3. Boss: Always ----- your documents as soon as you finish writing them.
Employee: OK, I will.
a. don't save b. to save c. saved d. save
4. Wife: ----- me when I am speaking.
Husband: Sorry.
a. Interrupt b. Please, don't interrupt c. To interrupt d. Interrupted
5. ----- careful!
a. To be b. Be c. Being d. Don't be

عاقِل	Who / that	فعل	The woman who called me is my mother.
عاقِل	Whom / that	ضمير	The man whom I met yesterday is my teacher.
غير عاقِل	Which / that		I bought a car which is really fast.
عاقِل	whose	اسم	This is the manager whose car is red.
اسم مكان	Where		The city where I live is Damascus.
اسم زمان	When		February is the month when I was born.
ملاحظة:	إذا أتى بعد اسم الزمان أو المكان فعل كون نختار which NOT: where was robbed		

1. My sister wore a mask ----- made her look like Micky Mouse.
a. who b. whose c. which d. where
2. He came with a friend waited outside in the car.
a. who b. whose c. which d. where
3. The man mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
a. who b. whose c. which d. where
4. I still remember the days grandmother told us interesting stories.
a. whom b. when c. which d. where
5. He didn't wait at the traffic light was red.
a. whom b. when c. which d. where
6. Is that the hospital your brother works?

- a. who b. when c. which d. where
7. Who was that lady you were talking to?
a. whom b. when c. which d. where
8. I live in the city my friend studies.
a. whom b. when c. which d. where
9. This is the bank was robbed yesterday.
a. whom b. when c. which d. where
10. My parents bought a new house was very expensive.
a. that b. when c. which d. where

التمنى Wish

إما يكون عكس المعنى أو عكس الفعل

We can use (were) with (I – he – she – it – Singular nouns)

V1 → V2 V2 → had + V3
will + V0 → would + V0 can + V0 → could + V0

1. I wish I ----- to my father.
a. had listened b. have listened c. listen d. am listening
2. I wish it ----- snowing.
a. will stop b. would stop c. stops d. is stopping
3. He wishes he ----- so old.
a. isn't b. aren't c. is d. weren't
4. She wishes she ----- the train.
a. has taken b. is taking c. had taken d. takes
5. I wish the prices ----- so high.
a. aren't b. weren't c. are d. wasn't
6. I wake up so late every morning.
I wish I ----- earlier.
a. wake up b. woke up c. am waking up d. didn't wake up
7. She did not study hard at school.
She wishes she ----- hard at school.
a. has studied b. studied c. studies d. had studied

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

الضمائر Pronouns	الزمن Tense	الظروف الزمنية والمكانية Adverbs of time / place
I → She – he	V1 → V2	today → that day
We → They	V2 → had + V3	tonight → that night
Me → Him - Her	am – is – are → was - were	tomorrow → the day after / the next day / the following day
Us → They	was – were → had + been	next → the following
My → His - Her	don't – doesn't + V0 → didn't + V0	yesterday → the day before / the previous day

Our → Their	didn't + V0 → hadn't + V3	now → then
	will → would	here → there
	can → could	this → that
		thses → those
said / told		

Reported Question السؤال المنقول

asked – wanted to know – inquired – wondered

1- Wh-question

2- Yes / No Question

"What is he eating?" He asked her what he was eating.	"Is he eating?" He asked her if / whether he was eating.
1. نقّلب بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل 2. do – does إذا كان الفعل المساعد نحذفها ونضع الفعل الأساسي في التصريف الثاني وإذا كان الفعل المساعد did نحذفه ونضع الفعل الأساسي had + V3 3. نجري نفس التغييرات التي أجريناها على الكلام المنقول	1. نضع if / whether 2. نقّلب بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل 3. do – does إذا كان الفعل المساعد نحذفها ونضع الفعل الأساسي في التصريف الثاني وإذا كان الفعل المساعد did نحذفه ونضع الفعل الأساسي had + V3 4. نجري نفس التغييرات التي أجريناها على الكلام المنقول
تتغير you بحسب الضمير الموجود بعد asked She asked me → I she asked her → she she asked them → they She asked him → he she asked us → we	

- "Have you met Angela?" She asked us if Angela.
a. had we met b. we had met c. we met d. had we met
- "Did Mark pass all his exams." He asked if Mark all of his exams.
a. has passed b. passed c. passes d. had passed
- "Are you excited about going on a picnic?" He asked the children excited about going on a picnic.
a. if you were b. if they were c. were you d. are you
- "Have you read this book?" He asked me if that book.
a. I had read b. I have read c. had you read d. you had read
- "How much did the concert tickets cost?" She asked how much the concert tickets
a. cost b. have cost c. costs d. had cost

6. "Are you going to the party?" John asked me if I to the party.

- a. was going b. had gone c. went d. go

7. "Where is my umbrella?" She asked me where

- a. was her umbrella b. her umbrella is c. her umbrella was d. is her umbrella

8. "How are you?" Martin asked us how

- a. we are b. I was c. are we d. we were

9. "Do I have to do it?" He asked if do it.

- a. I had b. he had c. he has d. I have

10. "Where have you been?" The mother asked her daughter where

- a. she had been b. you had been c. she has been d. you have been

Passive Voice المبني للمجهول

Tense	Auxiliary verb + V3 (past participle)	Examples
Present simple (V1)	am, is, are + V3	The flowers are watered by the gardener every morning. (are + watered)
Past simple (V2)	was, were + V3	We were invited to John and Mary's wedding. (were + invited)
Present progressive (am – is – are + Ving)	am, is, are + being + V3	The email is being sent right now. (is + being + sent)
Past progressive (was – were + Ving)	was, were + being + V3	Their cars were being washed while they were shopping in the mall. (were + being + washed)
Present perfect (have – has + V3)	have, has + been + V3	The dinner has been prepared. (has + been + prepared)
Past perfect (had + V3)	Had + been + V3	Lunch had been served in the hotel restaurant. (had + been + served)
يأتي بعد by ضمير مفعول به		

1. A lot of coffee ----- in Brazil.

- a. are grown b. is grown c. grow d. have grown

2. The world's highest mountains ----- in the Himalayas.

- a. found b. is found c. are found d. find

في أي مكان كنت فيه أو أي محافظة يمكنك حضور باقي الجلسات الامتحانية لكامل المواد أون لاين على منصة طريقي التعليمية ومن بينك

www.myway.edu.sy أو whatsapp:0947050592

للاستفسار و التسجيل:

3. The Mona Lisa ----- by Leonardo da Vinci.
a. is painted b. are painted c. were painted d. was painted
4. Many electronics goods ----- in Japan.
a. is made b. made c. are making d. are made
5. The first modern Olympic Games ----- in 1896.
a. was held b. are held c. is held d. were held
6. Papers ----- from all the students at this moment.
a. are taken b. is being taken c. are taken d. are being taken
7. When we reached the airport, we found that all the flights ----- due to the storm.
a. have been cancelled b. had been cancelled c. was cancelled d. cancelled

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to refer to ownership. They are not followed by a noun; they can stand alone. e.g.,
That car is hers.

Mine Please give me that book. It is mine.

Yours Here are some toys. They are yours

Ours My father bought a new car. It is ours.

Theirs They live in a beautiful house. It is theirs.

His . The blue shirt is his.

Hers Don't take that dress. It is hers.

Its Don't spill the cat's milk. It is its.

Subject pronoun

Subject pronoun		Emphatic and Reflexive pronoun	
I	saw	myself	in the mirror.
You		yourself - yourselves	
We		ourselves	
They		themselves	
He		himself	
She		herself	
It		itself	

1. This book is -----.
a. you b. yours c. your d. yourself
2. The ball is -----.
a. I b. mine c. my d. myself
3. We met Paul and Jane last night. This is ----- house.
a. they b. theirs c. their d. themselves
4. The ring is -----.
a. she b. hers c. her d. herself
5. The blue car is -----.
a. we b. our c. ours d. ourselves
6. This is ----- luggage.
a. he b. his c. him d. himself
7. There is a bird in our garden. The nest is -----.
a. it b. itself c. it's d. its
8. Robert made this T-shirt -----.
a. itself b. hisself c. himself d. herself
9. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help -----.
a. yourselves b. yourself c. themselves d. ourselves
10. Alice and Doris collected the stickers -----.
a. yourselves b. yourself c. themselves d. ourselves

Question Tags

They are used at the end of the sentence. Speakers use question tags to make sure that their information is correct or to seek agreement.

e.g., Mary is here, isn't she?

e.g., Jack can't come to the party, can he?

Affirmative sentence + Negative tag

Mary is here, isn't it?

You like tea, don't you?

They have left, haven't they?

(Affirmative answer is expected)

Yes, she is.

Yes, I do.

Yes, they have.

Negative sentence + Affirmative Tag

Mary isn't here, is she?

You don't like tea, do you?

They haven't left, have they?

(Negative Answer is expected)

No, she isn't.

No, I don't.

No, I don't.

Note: the question tag for (*let's*) → (*Shall we?*)

1. You like fish,?
a. aren't you b. are you c. do you d. don't you
2. John isn't very happy,?
a. isn't John b. is he c. isn't he d. doesn't he
3. Your parents aren't at home,?
a. aren't you b. are you c. are they d. are they
4. He didn't eat much lunch,?
a. did he b. didn't he c. does he d. doesn't he
5. Your friends haven't left yet,?
a. haven't they b. have they c. haven't you d. have you
6. Let's go to the party,?
a. don't we b. do we c. shall we d. shall you

Phonics الصوتيات

Listen to the following words and pay attention to the pronunciation of the short vowel a /æ/

cab – dad – bag – van – mat – hat – map – sad

Listen to the following words and pay attention to the pronunciation of the long vowel /a:/

jar – father – car – class – arch – part

Choose the correct answer

1. The vowel sound heard in the word "Jar" is -----.
a. /æ/ b. /ɒ/ c. /a:/ d. /u/
2. The word which has a different vowel sound is -----.
a. map b. class c. bag d. mat
3. The word which has a long vowel sound is -----.
a. met b. father c. bush d. foot

/e/ /i:/

/e/	/i:/
men	mean
red	read
met	meet
led	lead

set	seat
fell	feel
peck	peek
ten	teen
wet	wheat
hell	heal

Choose the correct answer

1. The vowel sound heard in the word "bed" is -----.

- a. /æ/ b. /ɒ/ c. /i:/ d. /e/

2. The word which has a different vowel sound is -----.

- a. egg b. lend c. deal d. check

3. The word which has a long vowel sound is -----.

- a. tell b. vent c. net d. evil

Listen to the following words and pay attention to the /ʌ/ sound.

- bun bum bus bud bug but
hut cut cup dug fun gun

circle the words that have /ʌ/ vowel sound in the following table.

- rag truck bud trouble track
cat summer bird shirt bungee-jumping

/ei/ diphthongs

- fail bake wait weight sake sane cape wake

Choose the correct answer

1. The vowel sound heard in the word "hate" is -----.

- a. /æ/ b. /ei/ c. /i:/ d. /e/

2. The word which has a different vowel sound is -----.

- a. day b. bet c. shake d. bate

3. The vowel sound heard in the word "wait" is -----.

- a. /ei/ b. /i:/ c. /a:/ d. /e/

4. The vowel sound heard in the word "fail" is -----.

- a. /i:/ b. /ɒ/ c. /a:/ d. /ei/

Short /u/ and long /u:/

/u/	/u:/
Put	Shoot
Look	Juice
Full	Fool
Butcher	School
Push	Soup

Read the following words. Put one line under short /u/ and 2 lines under long /u:/.

Rude pull cruel took fruit would
true blue group bush cook foot

Choose the correct answer.

- The vowel sound heard in the word "rude" is -----.
a. /ɔ:/ b. /p/ c. /u:/ d. /u/
- The word which has a different vowel sound is -----.
a. put b. group c. cook d. pull
- The word which has a long vowel sound is -----.
a. true b. fox c. bush d. foot

/p/ and /ɔ:/

/p/	/ɔ:/
Not	Naught
Cock	Cork
Fox	Forks
Pot	Port
Shot	short

Choose the correct answer.

- The vowel sound heard in the word "box" is -----.
a. /ɔ:/ b. /p/ c. /ei/ d. /u/
- The word which has a different vowel sound is -----.
a. not b. cock c. port d. pot

3. The word which has a long vowel sound is -----.

a. rob b. fox c. pot d. short



A. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Body language refers to the nonverbal signals that we use to communicate.

A frown can signal disapproval or unhappiness. In some cases, our facial expressions may reveal our true feelings about a particular situation. While you say that you are yourself feeling fine, the look on your face may tell people otherwise. Happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust and fear are just a few examples of emotions that can be expressed through facial expressions. The expression on a person's face himself can even help determine if we trust or believe what he/she is saying. Facial expressions are also among the universal forms of body language. The expressions used to convey fear, anger, sadness, and happiness are similar throughout the world. The arms and legs can also themselves be useful in conveying nonverbal information. Crossing legs away from another person may indicate dislike or discomfort with that individual. Crossing the arms can indicate defence, being self-protective. Clasp the hands behind the back might indicate that a person is feeling bored, anxious, or even angry. Rapidly tapping his/ her fingers can be a sign that a person is bored, impatient, or frustrated. Crossed legs can indicate that a person is feeling in need of privacy. So, when you are evaluating somebody, pay attention to the body language, which could tell many unspoken words.

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following:

(50 marks)

- Body language can convey information -----.
a. verbally **b. nonverbally**
c. by talking d. by expressing feelings
- A frown can signal -----.
a. approval b. happiness **c. unhappiness** d. both a & b
- A smile may indicate -----.
a. approval b. happiness c. unhappiness **d. both a & b**
- Anger, sadness, surprise, and fear are a few examples of -----.
a. feelings b. facial expressions c. body language d. both a & b
- Crossing the arms can indicate -----.
a. dislike b. discomfort **c. defence** d. both a & b

B. Read the following text then read the tasks below:

If you look up at the stars, you might wonder if anyone is really out there. You might also wonder if they have found as many strange ways to communicate with each other as we have. The wish to communicate with the outer space has always been there in our minds. As the 20th century began, interest in the possible life on Mars and the possible civilizations there led to a search for signals. Could we communicate with another planet? How might we look for signals and messages from other worlds? An example of how we might receive communications from the planet was mentioned in 1896 when a newspaper article entitled "A Signal from Mars" had offered one. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the idea of wirelessly sending and receiving waves through the air, was developed. New methods of searching for communications from space were offered too. In 1901, engineer Nicola Tesla made the astonishing claim that he was receiving radio communications from Mars. His story was picked up and reported in the press.

Write true (T) or false (F).

(50 marks)

- The wish to communicate with outer space is a common desire. T
- At the start of the 20th century, people were interested in finding signals from Mars. T
- We have already established communication with other planets. F
- The idea of wirelessly sending and receiving waves through the air was not developed until the mid-20th century. F
- In 1901, engineer Nicola Tesla made the claim that he was receiving radio communications from Venus. F

C. Choose the correct answer. (200 marks)

11. When Donny ----- the room, everyone -----.
- a. entered – was talking
b. was entering – was talking
c. entered – were talking
d. was entering – were talking
12. I ----- a teacher for five years.
- a. was b. am c. been d. have been
13. I've ----- had my breakfast.
- a. yet b. for c. already d. ever
14. The artist had to ----- a hammer to open his paint cans.
- a. search b. look c. employ d. employed
15. He has ----- against cancer for two years.
- a. praised b. employed c. struggled d. violence
16. The ball is -----.
- a. I b. mine c. my d. myself
17. Some people believe that autonomous vehicles will cause ----- problems.
- a. many b. any c. much d. both b & c
18. ----- anyone know the answer?
- a. Do b. Does c. Have d. Was
19. ----- careful!
- a. To be b. Be c. Being d. Don't be
20. I didn't graduate from university.
I wish I ----- from university.
- a. had graduated b. graduated
c. have graduated d. hadn't graduated
21. Governments and
21. The teacher thought would get the gift?
- a. which b. whose c. who d. whom
22. "How much did the concert tickets cost?" She asked how much the concert tickets
.....
- a. cost b. have cost c. costs d. had cost sound
- a. renew b. renewable c. renewed d. renewing
24. The club's ----- is to win the League.
- a. outline b. collaborate c. priority d. awareness
25. Papers ----- from all the students at this moment.
- a. are taken b. is being taken
c. are taken d. are being taken

26. I ----- lift the heavy box for you.
- a. am will b. am going to c. will d. going to
27. I lost my keys while I ----- to school.
- a. walked b. walk c. am walking d. was walking
28. Tickets are ----- in the box office.
- a. regret b. investment c. extremely d. available
29. ----- sun rises in the East.
- a. A b. The c. These d. An
30. I'm busy, I ----- my homework at the moment.
- a. do b. did c. have done d. am doing

D. Ask about the underlined words in each sentence.

(40 marks)

31. Ali: -----?
Sam: He has lived in Europe for 10 years.
32. Ali: -----?
Sam: I went there three years ago.
33. Ali: -----?
Sam: This is my passport.
34. Ali: -----?
Sam: I'm going to go to France next week.

E. Find the mistake in each sentence.

(20 marks)

35. He was did his homework yesterday afternoon.
a b c d
36. He was working in a small office in aleppo.
a b c d
37. I have only a few water.
a b c d
38. He has ben to Jordan already.
a b c d

F. Write a 50 word paragraph about the following topic.

(40 marks)

Imagine how your future house will be and write a paragraph about it.

What is your future house like? Where is it? How many rooms does it have? Does it have everything? Does it have a view?

A. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Once, a king and a lazy man named Hani were very good friends." The kind king said, "You can go into my treasury and collect as much wealth as you can, but you have to finish before sunset." Hani was so happy and rushed home to tell his wife. She said, "Go and get the gold coins and gems now." He said: "I cannot go now. I am so hungry. I'd like to eat first." After lunch, he took a nap for an hour. Then in the late afternoon, he picked some bags and went to the palace. On the way, he felt hot so he sat under a tree to rest and drink some water. Two hours later, when he wanted to move on, he saw a man showing some magic tricks. He stopped to watch for an hour again. On the way to the palace, he met an old friend and chatted with him for some time. When he reached the palace, it was already sunset time. The palace gates had been shut.

Hani lost a golden chance because he had not learnt the value of time. If Hani worked hard, he wouldn't be poor. This story teaches us that once time is spent, it will never come back again.

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) to complete the following:

(50 marks)

- The king told Hani to finish collecting wealth -----.
a. after sunset b. by the next day
c. before sunset d. in the morning
- After the king told him to collect gold and coins, Hani -----.
a. went home b. rushed to the treasury
c. took a nap d. told his friend about it
- Before getting out of his house Hani -----.
a. had lunch b. talked to his friend
c. saw the king d. none
- Hani arrived at the palace -----.
a. before sunset **b. after sunset**
c. in the morning d. in the afternoon
- Hani didn't collect the gold because he -----.
a. knew the value of time b. was in a hurry
c. didn't know the value of time d. both b & c

B. Read the following text then read the tasks below:

Time is precious! We should never waste it in any way. That is why most of successful people consider time more important and valuable than money. We all should use our time in productive ways. If you master the technique of managing time efficiently, you can achieve anything in your life. Time management helps you to attain more with less effort.

In the beginning, it will feel like a boring task, but when you do it regularly, you realize that it only helps you to increase your productivity. Eventually, this will encourage you to achieve more in life. Being productive doesn't mean that we have to be involved in multiple tasks at the same time. The proverb, "killing time is not a murder; it's a suicide" is applicable for those who don't understand the value of time and don't respect it. People who say that they don't have enough time to complete their work, don't really know how to manage time.

Write true (T) or false (F).

(50 marks)

- Successful people consider time more important than money.
a. True b. False
- Things will be easily achieved if you manage your time efficiently.
a. True b. False
- Time management will be easy at first.
a. True **b. False**
- Being productive means that we have to be involved in multiple tasks at the same time.
a. True **b. False**
- "Killing time is not a murder; it's a suicide" is applicable for those who understand the value of time.
a. True **b. False**

C. Choose the correct answer. (200 marks)

11. They often ----- tea for breakfast.
a. drink b. are drinking
c. were drinking d. have drunk
12. Nowadays, teens ----- mobile phones a lot.
a. use b. are using
c. were using d. have used
13. They haven't discovered a cure for the common cold -----.
a. already b. just c. yet d. never
14. All the information that we ----- are kept in a file.
a. replace b. gathered
c. collaborate d. struggle
15. Homs is to ----- north of Damascus.
a. an b. a c. this d. the
16. She always drinks coffee ----- the morning.
a. at b. in c. on d. of
17. The solar power is a/an ----- energy.
a. renewable b. renew c. renewal d. renewed
18. The Mona Lisa ----- by Leonardo Da Vinci.
a. was painted b. is painted
c. is being painted d. has been painted
19. I ----- a chicken sandwich yesterday.
a. eat b. am eating c. has eaten d. ate
20. He told me that he ----- every day.
a. runs b. is running c. has run d. ran
21. Please, ----- English in the class.
a. spoke b. speak c. speaking d. speaks
22. Ahmed, make the tea -----.
a. himself b. yourself c. him d. you
23. ----- Amer bought a car yet?
a. Have b. Has c. Did d. Does
24. She wishes she ----- the train.
a. has taken b. is taking
c. had taken d. takes
25. Who was that lady you were talking to?
a. whom b. when c. which d. where

26. Suzan's mother works hard to make her daughter feel -----.
a. comfortable b. comfort
c. comforts d. comforting
27. He ----- an e-mail when the phone rang.
a. wrote b. was writing c. writes d. is writing
28. The club's ----- is to win the League.
a. outline b. collaborate c. priority
d. awareness
29. She is a successful person. She knows how to use her time -----
a. applicable b. attain c. efficiently d. principle
30. The vowel sound heard in the word "butcher" is -----
a. /ɔ:/ b. /p/ c. /u/ d. /u:/

D. Ask about the underlined words in each sentence. (40 marks)

31. A:?
B: I go shopping with my family once a month.
32. A:?
B: I drink coffee when I wake up.
33. A:?
B: My dad drinks tea after lunch.
34. A:?
B: My mom walks in the park every morning.

E. Find the mistake in each sentence. (20 marks)

35. my dad goes to work early in the morning.
a b c d
36. This is me favourite racing car.
a b c d
37. I have just drank a cup of coffee.
a b c d
38. My parents believe on me.
a b c d