

Unit 3	المبنى للمجهول Passive Voice	Grammar
Present Simple Passive S + V1 + O O + is /are + V3		
1. Farmers <u>grow</u> food all over the country. Food.....all over the country. a-was grown b-were grown c-is grown d-has been grown		
2. They <u>send</u> you an email confirming your purchase. An emailto you confirming your purchase. a-is sent b-were sent c-was sent d-are sent		
Past Simple Passive S + V2 + O O + was/ were +V3		
1-Someone <u>broke</u> into a local jewelry shop yesterday. A local jewelry shop.....into by someone yesterday. a- was broken b-are broken c-has been broken d-is broken		
2-In the past, they <u>used</u> traditional methods. Traditional methods.....in the past. a- were used b-are used c-have been used d-were using		
Present Continuous Passive S + Is /am/are + Ving + O O + is /are/am + being +V3		
1- Doctors <u>are treating</u> The owner of the shop for shock. The owner of the shop.....by doctors for shock. a- was treated b-is treated c-has been treated d-is being treated		
2. The public <u>is losing</u> confidence in cheques. Confidence.....by the public in cheques. a- is being lost b-is lost c-has been lost d-was being lost		
3-Now, people <u>are using</u> more sophisticated methods. Now, more sophisticated methods.....by people. a- is being used b-are used c-have been used d-are being used		
Past Continuous Passive S + were/was + Ving + O O + was/were + being + V3		
1. Police officers <u>were examining</u> the evidence when the lights went off. The evidence.....by police officers when the lights went off. a- is being examined b-is examined c-has been examined d-was being examined		
2. The teacher <u>was asking</u> us a very difficult question when the school bell rang. We..... a very difficult question <u>by the teacher</u> when the school bell rang. a- were being asked b-are being asked c-has been asked d-was being asked		
Present Perfect Passive S + Has/have + V3 + O O + has/have + been + V3		
1.local councils <u>have opened</u> many paths in the farming lands. Many paths.....by in the farming lands a- were being opened b-are being opened c-have been opened d-has been opened		
2. The government <u>has constructed</u> many plants. Many plants..... by the government. a- were being constructed b-are being constructed c-have been constructed d-has been constructed.		
3-The police <u>have organized</u> a search for the robber. A search..... for the robber by the police. a- were being organized b-are being organized c-has been organized d-was being organized.		
4. My neighbor disappeared six months ago. I <u>haven't seen</u> him since then. He.....since then. a- wasn't being seen b-isn't being seen c-hasn't been seen d-haven't been seen		
5. The secretary <u>has told</u> the manager some bad news about the new project. Some bad news.....to the manger about the new project. a- were being told b-have been told c-has been told d-was being told.		
7.The government <u>has also established</u> special banks for giving loans to farmers. Special banks..... for giving loans to farmers. a- were also established b-has been established c-have been established d-was established		
Past Perfect Passive S + Had + V3 + O O + had + been + V3		
1. They <u>had caught</u> Ms. Lee taking things from the shop. Ms. Lee.....taking things from the shop. a- had been caught b-are being caught c-has been caught d-was caught.		
2. After the interview, the owner <u>had already offered</u> me the job at his bank. After the interview, the job.....to me by the owner. a- have been offered b- has been offered c- had been offered d-was offered		

3-The owner had just locked up the shop. The shop.....up by the owner.

- a- was locked b- had been locked c- has been locked d- was locked

Present Passive with Modal S + modal + V1 + O

O + Modal + be + V3

1. The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.

The paintings..... till the end of the month

- a- has been exhibited b- will be exhibited c- would be exhibited d- will be exhibited

2. People must always follow safety procedures. Safety procedures.....by people.

- a- must always followed b- must follow
c- must always be followed d- follow

3. The government will pay Dr. Mahmoud 20 million Syrian pounds for his great invention.

Dr. Mahmoud20 million Syrian pounds for his great invention.

- a- has been paid b- are being paid c- will pay d- will be paid

4. Farmers can use these vehicles to transport their crops. These vehicles.....to transport their crops .

- a- can use b- can be used c- can be use d- can be used

Present with Modal S + modal have + V3 + O

O + modal have been + V3

1. Sami's parents must have brought him up to be more polite. Heup to be more polite.

- a- must have been brought b- must has been brought
c- must be brought d- must brought

That

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

Itthat the railway line was buried under tons of rocks and earth.

- a- is reported b- was reported c- has been reported d- had been reported

2. Environmentalists estimate that 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is cut every year.

It.....that 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is cut every year.

- a- is estimated b- was estimated c- has been estimated d- had been estimated

3. Jane's friends have thought that she is furious at losing her job.

It that Jane was furious at losing her job

- a- is thought b- was thought c- has been thought d- have been thought.

4. Students claim that this examination will be the most difficult one.

It.....that examination will be the most difficult one.

- a- is claimed b- was claimed c- has been claimed d- have been claimed.

5. Accountants have reported that the firm made a loss. It..... that the firm made a loss.

- a- is reported b- was reported c- has been reported d- have been reported.

6-Scientists expect that people will live on Mars in 2050. Itthat people will live on Mars

- a- is expected b- was expected c- has been expected d- have been expected

في حال عدم وضع الجملة الأساسية

1-Itthat money was a source of happiness.

- a- was believed b- believed c- has believed d- have been believed

2. Exporting certificates..... for importing small lorries and pick-ups by The Ministry of Transport as well as the Ministry of Economy.

- a- issued b- are issued c- has issued d- is issued

3-These clothes.....for daily use.

- a- design b- are designed c- designed d- have designed

4. The professor's studentsthe results of the researches by the professor in the laboratory now.

- a- are being shown b- are shown c- were shown d- had been shown

5-I some difficult questions by the interviewee in the interview yesterday.

- a- was asked b- are asked c- am asked d- have been asked

المبنى للمجهول في حالة السؤال

When will they finish the work?
When did he write the book ?
Have someone taught you?
Does Firas write the letter?

When will the work be finished?
When was the book written?
Have you been taught by anyone?
Is the letter written by Firas?

1. How much do they spend on these activities? How much.....on these activities?

a- were spent b- had spent c- is spent d- are spent

2. Will they pay the fine tomorrow? tomorrow?

a- Will the fine paid b- Will the fine be paid
c- Will the fine been paid d- Will the fine being paid

3. Has anybody shown you what to do?.....

a- Have you been shown what to do? b- Have you shown what to do?
c- Has you shown what to do? d- Had you been shown what to do?

4. Why didn't they mend the roof before it fell down? Why.....before it fell down?

a- isn't the roof mended b- wasn't the roof mended
c- weren't the roof been mended d- hadn't the roof being mended

5. When is he going to pay the taxes? When.....?

a- are the taxes going to be paid b- are the taxes paid
c. were the taxes paid d. is the taxes going to be paid

Unit 4	Causative Have السببية	Grammar
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Form : Subject + have, has + Object + Verb3

Example : He **didn't** **repair** his **car** himself. He **had** it **repaired**.
He repaired the car himself. He **didn't** have it repaired.

الزمن في الجملة الأصلية	الفعل في الجملة السببية
Does / doesn't	Has + O + V3
Don't / rarely	Have + O + V3
Did / didn't / V2	Had + O + V3
Will not-won't / will	Will have + O + V3
Is / are / am + Ving	Is / are / am + having + O + V3
Isn't+ going to	Is + going to + have + O + V3
Aren't+ going to	Are + going to + have + O + V3
Am not + going to	Am + going to + have + O + V3
Have / has + V3	Have / has + had + O + V3
Was – were + V3	Had + O + V3

1. Ali's driving license was taken away by the police. Ali..... away by the police.

a-had it taken b-has it taken c-will have it taken d-has had it taken

2. Tareq's windows were dirty, but he didn't have time to clean them himself. He....

a-has them cleaned b-had them cleaned c-will have them cleaned d-has had them cleaned

3. Mona's glasses were broken. Mona

a-had them broken b-has them broken c-will have them broken d-has had them broken

4. Our electricity was cut off because we had forgotten to pay the bill.

We..... because we had forgotten to pay the bill.

a-had it cut off b-has it cut off c-will have it cut off d-has had it cut off

5. John's clothes were torn in a fight. John.....in a fight.

a-has them torn b-had them torn c-will have them torn d- had torn them

6. Yesterday, the optician checked my mother's eyes. Yesterday, she.....

a-had them checked b-has them checked c-will have them checked d-has had them checked

7. At the butcher's Ahmad said, "Please cut the meat into small pieces". Ahmad.....into small pieces.

a-has it cut b-had it cut c-will have it cut d-has had it cut

8. The hairdresser cuts Rana's hair about twice a year. Shetwice a year.

a-had it cut b-has it cut c-will have it cut d-has had it cut

9. Mrs. Hakim's doctor will check her heartbeat. She.....

a-will it checked b-has it checked c-will have it checked d- will check it

10. Huda's bag was pulled off her shoulder. Huda her shoulder.

a- had it pulled off b- has it pulled off c- will have it pulled off d- had pulled it off

11. A carpenter is going to mend the front door of our house. We.....

a-had it mended b-are going to have it mended c-are going to mend it d-has had it mended

13. Tom's boss reduced his pay. Tom.....

a-had it reduced b-has it reduced c-had reduced it d-has had it reduced

14. Lisa didn't repair the hairdryer herself. She.....

a-had it repaired b-has it repaired c-will have it repaired d- had repaired it

15. I didn't cut my hair myself. I.....

a-has had it cut b-has it cut c-had cut it d- had it cut

16. The mechanic is going to change the oil in my car. I.....

a- am going to have it changed b-am going to change it c- have it changed d- have changed it

17. Ben isn't going to build that wall himself. He.....

a-is going to build it b-has it built c-will have it built d-is going to have it built

18. My father hasn't planted the trees himself. He.....

a-had them planted b-has had them planted c-will have them planted d-has planted them

19. Sarah doesn't tidy the room herself. She.....

a-had it tidied b-has it tidied c-will have it tidied d-has tidied it

20. I repainted the house myself last month. I..... repainted.

a-had it b-didn't have it c-will not have it d-haven't had it

21- I am going to send the letter myself. I sent.

a-am going to have it b- am not going to have it c- was going to have it d- have had it

22- She has planted the flowers in the garden herself. Sheplanted in the garden.

a-hasn't had them b- has had them c- had had them d-hadn't had them

Unit 5	Relative Pronouns الضمائر الوصل	Grammar
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ضمائر الوصل تستخدم لربط الكلام وخاصة الاسم بالفعل لتشكيل جملة مركبة.
وهي غالبا تأتي مباشرة بعد الاسم الذي تدل عليه.

That – الذي – التي : تستخدم مع أسماء العاقل وغير العاقل	(I liked the <u>book</u> that you gave me.)
Who – الذي - التي تستخدم مع العاقل فقط بعدها فعل	(The <u>student</u> who studies every day will success.)
Where – حيث – تستخدم للدلالة على المكان	(The <u>city</u> where I was born is a wonderful place.)
Whose – تدل على الملكية تأتي بين اسمين	(The <u>woman</u> whose <u>car</u> is red is our teacher.)
Which – الذي – التي : تستخدم مع أسماء غير العاقل	(I took the <u>book</u> which you recommended me to take.)
Whom – الذي : تدل على العاقل المفعول به بعدها ضمير	(I met a <u>friend</u> whom I didn't see for a long time.)
When – حيث : تستخدم للدلالة على الزمان	(The <u>time</u> when we met was wonderful.)

1. Luna bought a dress cost \$45. She had to return it.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

2. Mrs. Duncan is talking to her students projects are due on Friday.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

3. Summer is the time of year..... The weather is the hottest then.

A-where B-which c-who D-when

4. We went to a café on Sunday was very nice.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

5. Yesterday I ran into an old friend I hadn't seen him for years.

A-where B-who c- whom D-whose

6. I know a man last name is Goose.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

7. Sally introduced me to her sisteris a civil engineer.

A-whom B-which c-who D-whose

8.Omar met a teacher spoke Arabic.

A-where B-whom c-who D-whose

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

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

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

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

11. I don't know most of the peopleyou invited them to the party.

A-where B-which c-whom D-whose

12. The subjectyou wrote about it last week. interested everyone.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

13. I apologized to the woman I spilled coffee on her new dress.

A-where B-who c-whom D-whose

14. Hani woke up latewas unusual.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

15. This is the repair mansaw the machine and fixed it.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

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

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

17. All studentsthe teacher asked, gave correct answers.

A-where B-which c-who D-whom

18. The 7th, February.....I met my best friend then.

A-when B-which c-who D-whose

19. This isn't the building.....the bus stopped by.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

20. That is the doctorpatients always talk highly about him.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

21. We have a package for the man we stopped by today.

A-where B-which c-whom D-whose

22. I met the authorbook is on the best-seller list.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

23. The income tax,he paid last year, is accurate.

A- where B-which c-who D-whose

24. Will you be presenting the slidesyou took in Canada last summer?

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

25. This is the city in.....Shakespeare was born.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

26. The evening is the time.....we can all relax.

A-where B-which c-when D-whose

27- A photocopier is a machine makes copies of documents.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

28- A bodyguard is the personprotects important people from being attacked.

A-whom B-which c-who D-whose

29- A launderette -is a place with washing machines.....you can wash your clothes.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

30- A plumber is a personjob is to mend central heating, taps, etc.

A-where B-which c-who D-whose

31- A vacuum cleaner - is a machineyou use to clean floors and carpets.

A A-where B-which c-who D-whose

Unit 6

Future tenses

Grammar

1-Future simple (المستقبل البسيط)

S + Will + Verb1 + Co

-We use **will** for predictions or immediate decision.

-One-day people **will** travel to Mars. (predictions)

-Anything to drink, sir? I **will** just have a glass of water, please. (immediate decision)

2-Be going to:

-We use **be going to** for actions that we have decided or intended to do before we speak.

-I'm **going to** clean my room this week.

3-Present simple (الحاضر البسيط)

-We use the present simple with a future meaning to talk about timetable:

-The train to the airport **leaves** in 20 minutes.

When - as soon as – after – before – until - as long as - the moment + V1

-The moment I **receive** my results, I will phone you

4-Present continuous:(الحاضر المستمر)

-We use (Present continuous) to talk about things we have arranged in the past to do in the future:

-He is starting a new job next week.

5-Be about to (على وشك ان)

-We use (be about to) to talk about something likely to happen in the immediate future:

-I **am about to** go to Rome for a conference. (I will be leaving **soon – in few minutes**)

(Be = am – is – are)

6-Future Continuous(المستقبل المستمر)

S + Will + be + Verb-ing + Co

1-We use the Future Continuous to decide or predict events continuing over a period of time in the future,

-I will be working on the report all the next week.

2- To ask about someone's plans.

-How long will you be using this computer? I will be using this computer for two years.

7-Future perfect(المستقبل التام)

Form: (Subject + will have + Verb3 + Complement)

-We use the Future Perfect to talk about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.

Often with before, by + the fixed time

By the end of the year, I **will have given** the same talk at 6 conferences.

In + amount of time

In a week's time, I **will have written** the report.

Choose the correct answer a , b ,c or d.

1-One-day peopleto Mars.

- a-travel b-travelled c-are travelling d-will travel

2-I think the weathertoo hot tomorrow.

- a-is going to be b-was c-will be d-has been

3-Anything to drink, sir? I.....a glass of water, please.

- a- am going to have b- about to have c-will have d-will be having

4- I fine in the interview as long as they don't ask me technical questions.

- a-would be b- will be c-am going to be d- am

5-The moment I receive my results, I..... phone you.

- a-will b- would c- am about to d- am going to

6-I on the report all the next week.

- a- am working b-will be working c-will work d-was working

7-I think I in the same city.

- a-will still be living b-am still living c-was still living d- still live

8-I out with the same friends too.

- a-probably go b-probably went c-am probably going d-will probably be going

9-How longthis computer?

- a-will you be using b-are you using c-do you use d-are you going to use

10-People in electric cars.

- a-travelled b-was travelling c-had travelled d-will be travelling

11-By the end of the year, Ithe same talk at 6 conferences.

- a- will have given b- will give c-am going to give d-had given

12-In a week's time I the report.

- a-will write b- am going to write c-will have written d-had written

13-I expect that nearly everythingby the end of the year.

- a-will change b-will have changed c-is going to change d-is changing

14-By then most of the oil in the world

- a-is going to run off b-will run off c-will have run off d-was running off

15-By the time I'm sixty, I hope that scientists pollution problem.

- a-will have solved b-solve c-are solving d-had solved

16-By the time I'm sixty, perhaps some other worse problems along by then!

- a-will come b-came c-are coming d-will have come

17-By the time I'm sixty, perhaps I a good job.

- a-will have found b-found c-am finding d-will find

18-I to Rome for a conference soon.

- a-went b-am going c-am about to go d-will go

19-The plane off in a few minutes.

- a-takes b-took c-is about to take d-had been taking

Unit 7	الجملة الشرطية Conditional Sentences	Grammar
(جملة فعل الشرط (if) و جملة جواب الشرط (will – would))		
First conditional الجملة الشرطية الاولى	if + subject + verb1 , subject + will + verb1 + complement If you study hard, you will pass your exam	
Second conditional الجملة الشرطية الثانية	if + subject + verb2 , would + verb 1 + complement If you studied hard , you would pass your exam	
Third conditional الجملة الشرطية الثالثة	if + subject + had + verb3 , would + have + verb3 + complement If you had studied hard , you would have passed your exam	
If (I – he – she – it) = were (was) , - if I were you, I would study hard. Unless (if + not) لو لم - You will not pass your exam unless you study hard. - You will not pass your exam if you don't study hard.		
1. I would be very unhappy if my friends..... to the party. a-didn't come b- don't came c-hadn't come d-hasn't come 2. Your brother wouldn't have found such a nice job if he.....a university diploma. a- hadn't had b- didn't have c-doesn't have d-will not have 3. If you had come in time, you the lesson. a- wouldn't have missed b-don't miss c-wouldn't miss d-would miss 4. People wouldn't have crossed the Bosphorus if they these bridges. a-don't build b-haven't built c-will not build d-hadn't built 5. If you well , you'd pass in the exam. a-studied b-study c-are studying d-had studied 6.....go if you like, because I have to do some shopping. a. I'm b. I'll c. I'd d-I have to 7. If I knew my friend's number, I..... her now. a- would phone b. will phone c. would have phoned d- phoned 8. The poor manhis house if the officials hadn't stopped him. a-could build b- could have built c-can build d-will build 9. If our teamthe match, they would have moved up. a-wins b- has won c-won d- had won 10. If Christine..... on holiday in Italy, she wouldn't be in hospital now. a- were / was b-is c-has been d-had been 11- Unless the streets in our town were so crowded, I my car. a-could drive b- could have driven c- drove d-will drive 12-People my photo everywhere if I were a famous model. a-will see b- would have seen c-would see d-can see 13. If the family had saved enough money, they.....a new flat. a-will buy b- would have bought c-would buy d- bought 14. The buildings to ashes if the firemen had come in time. a-won't burn b- wouldn't have burnt c-wouldn't burn d-didn't burn 15. If my little sistersomething wrong, I'm sure she would tell me. a-does b- had done c-did d- has done 16. If I.....writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised. a-start b- started c-have stated d- had started		

17. If the refereethe foul, he would have awarded a penalty kick to our team.

a-had seen b- saw c-sees d- has seen

18. If the policeman the thief, he would have arrested him.

a-had seen b- saw c-sees d- has seen

19.If I had enough money, I a car.

a-will buy b- would have bought c-would buy d- bought

20.If I a computer, I couldn't surf the Net.

a- will not have b- don't have c-didn't have d- hadn't had

21. If I your address, I would have written you a postcard.

a- have had b- have c-had d- had had

22. If you practiced more, your Englishbetter.

a-will improve b- would have improved c-would improve d-improved

23- If I..... rich enough, I would help the poor.

a- were b-will be c-have been d-had been

Unit 8	WISH (if only)	Grammar
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Wish + V2	I wish I went to the party. = للتعبير عن الندم في الوقت الحاضر
Wish + would	I wish you wouldn't always use my phone. = للتعبير عن الانتقاد او الانزعاج لتغير شيء ما في المستقبل
Wish + could	I wish I could speak English. = للتعبير عن عدم الاستطاعة على القيام بعمل ما في الماضي
Wish + had + V3	I wish I had revised my lessons for the exam. = للتعبير عن الندم او حالة مستحيلة في الماضي
Wish + I – he – she – it = were (was)	
(positive) = wish + (negative)	
(negative)= wish + (positive)	

Is/am/are	Weren't
Isn't /am not/aren't	Were
Don't /doesn't/will not /never	Would + v1
isn't telling	Would tell حالة نقد وانزعاج
limit	Would limit
Didn't + v1	Had + v3
Can't	Could + v1
V1	Didn't + v1
V2	Hadn't + v3
Looked everywhere for	Hadn't lost
could only watch	Had been able to play

تغير ظروف الزمان

Now	Then – that time
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day
Yesterday	The day before – the previous day
This – these	That – those
Here	There

1. The sun isn't shining right now. I wish the sun..... shining that time.

a-were b-weren't c-has been d-will be

2. I am very tired today. I wish I.....tired that day.

a-were b-weren't c- am d-am not

3. Our flat is rather small. I wish our flat..... small.

a-were b-weren't c- isn't d- aren't

4. It's a fantastic novel! I have almost finished it. I wish it longer.

a. had been b. were, was c. would be d-will be

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

a-would have b-will have c-has d-have

6. I don't know how to dance. I wish I..... how to dance.

a-have known b-know c- would know d- knew

7. To someone who never answers your emails. I wish he.....my emails.

a- answers b- have answered c- will answer d- would answer

8. To someone who isn't telling you the truth. I wish you..... me the truth.

a-would tell b-tell c-told d- have told

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

I wish our head teacher.....absence in our school.

a- limited b-has limited c-limit d-would limit

10. I didn't go shopping last week. I wish I.....shopping last week.

a-go b-am going c-have gone d-had gone

11. To someone who didn't do the laundry for you. I wish he.....the laundry for me.

a-had done b-does c-did d-will do

12- I didn't take your advice. I wish I.....your advice.

a-take b-had taken c-am taking d-took

13. I can't watch the match tonight. I wish I.....the match that night.

a-could watch b-can watch c- watch d-watched

14. I can't go with you tomorrow. I wish I..... with you the next day.

a- go b-can go c-could go d-have gone

15. To someone who can't help you. I wish he.....me.

a-could help b-can help c-helped d-helps

16. To someone who makes fun of people. I wish youfun of people.

a- make b-made c-don't make d-wouldn't make

17. To someone who blows cigarette smoke in your face. I wish hecigarette in my face.

a-couldn't blow b- doesn't blow c-wouldn't blow d-haven't blown

18. I spent all my money. I wish.....all my money.

a-haven't spent b-don't spend c-hadn't spent d-will not spend

19. I missed the flight. I wish I the flight.

a-haven't missed b-don't miss c-missed d-hadn't missed

20. Rana left the meeting early .I wish She the meeting early.

a-haven't left b-doesn't leave c-hadn't left d-will not leave

21. Lama refused to sign the contract. I wish she the contract.

a-hasn't refused b-doesn't refuse c-hadn't refused d-will not refuse

22. I looked everywhere for my key. I wish I my key.

a-find b- haven't lost c-hadn't lost d-didn't lose

23-I said a stupid thing. I wish Istupid thing.

a-haven't said b-hadn't said c-wouldn't say d-said

24. I regret that I started smoking. I wish I smoking.

a-hadn't started b-haven't started c-don't start d-will not start

25. The injured player could only watch the match. He wishes if he.....the match .

a-can play b- plays c- played d- had been able to play

Unit 9	Paired Conjunctions حروف العطف المترابطة	Grammar
Both اسم and اسم كلاهما و	Not only اسم but also اسم ليس فقط لكن ايضا	Either اسم or اسم اما او
Neither اسم nor اسم لا ولا		

- Both the teacher **and** the studenthere. (is / are)
- Neither the teacher **nor** the student here. (is / are)
- Not only** the teacher **but also** the student here. (is / are)
- Not only** my brother **but also** my sister a doctorate in science. (have / has)
- Either** the students **or** the teacher..... planning to come. (is / are)
- Either** the teacher **or** the students..... planned to come. (have / has.)
- Either** my brother **or** my sister going to tutor me in science. (is / are)
- Neither** my brother **nor** my sisters teachers. (is / are)

<p>1-Neither I you needed to visit the Cathedral. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>2-Either a piece of stone..... a hammer might help us with this kind of work. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>3-You shouldn't have called..... the police nor the neighbors. a- neither b- only c- either d-but</p> <p>4- Breaking the silence was not the only good thing she did it was also very useful. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>5. Neither Rayan Nadeem knows where Hani is. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>6-You can take Sally or any other person with you. a- neither b- only c- either d-but</p> <p>7-Neither Tom Paul lies to their friends. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>8. Both Fred..... Linda like helping their friends. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>9. Either Harry Helen used to help Ann. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>10. We should learn to accept our weaknesses but also our strengths. a- neither b- not only c- either d-but</p> <p>11. He..... listens to nor advises his friends when they have a problem. a- neither b- not only c- either d-but</p> <p>12. I've betrayed not only your trust..... your love for me. a-or b- nor c-but also d-and</p> <p>13. He felt both disappointedmisunderstood. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p>	<p>14. Neither Brian Tom is very considerate. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>15. A true friend is someone who is both caring loving. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>16. Rachel should either apologies leave. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>17. Neither Richard John kept her secret. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>18. She is at the office or at the airport. a- neither b- only c- either d-but</p> <p>19. The film was funny, but also exciting. a- neither b- not only c- either d-but</p> <p>20. Neither the English team..... the Scottish team played well. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>21. July bought a dress and a jumper. a- neither b- both c- either d-but</p> <p>22. Both Hind Hassan enjoy swimming in the early morning. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>23.Sara nor Waleed is in class today. a- Neither b- Both c- Either d-But</p> <p>24. We can make dinner for our guests or take them to a restaurant. a- neither b- both c- either d-but</p> <p>25. Both the panda the koala face extinction. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>26. Neither this website that one has the topic I need. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>27-Neither Sua'ad nor Waleed in the class today. a-is b-are c-were d-have</p>
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Unit 10	Modals (obligation/ lack of obligation) الالتزام او عدم الالتزام و النصيحة	Grammar
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الاثبات	الافعال الناقصة	الاستخدام	امثلة
	Must يجب - اجباري	-الاجبار يكون من المتكلم نفسه. -القوانين والتعليمات المكتوبة. -التعبير عن الآراء وقول ما هو ضروري. - النصيحة القوية.	- I must remember to send him a birthday gift. - Passengers must fasten their seat belts. (The obligation is imposed by the airline who wrote the notice.) - I haven't spoken to Sandra for ages. I must call her. -You must stop smoking.
	Has / have to يجب - اختياري	-الاجبار يكون من الاخر (خارجي). من اجل تطبيق القانون ولا يمكن تغييرها	-We have to get up early tomorrow to catch the plane. (The time of the plane is the reason for the obligation) -She has to get a visa to inter the country.
	Should ينبغي - نصيحة	اعطاء النصائح والتوصيات	- You should apologies to the boss for being late. (advice) - You should get a good map of London before you go there. (recommendation)
النفي	Mustn't لا يجب	تستخدم للتعبير عن المنع او التحريم	-You mustn't wait here. (You are not allowed to wait here) = negative obligation -You mustn't eat in the class.
	Don't / doesn't have to لا يجب	للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة للقيام بعمل ما. لا حاجة للقيام به.	-You don't have to wait here. (It is not necessary for you to wait here, but you can if you want to) = no obligation -He doesn't have to get up early on Fridays.
	Shouldn't لا ينبغي	اعطاء النصيحة لعدم القيام بعمل ما ، ربما لأنه سيء.	You shouldn't smoke.
صيغ الماضي	<p>1-To express obligation in the past, use had to: -I had to report the incident to the police. -Did you have to get a visa?</p> <p>2-To criticise actions in the past, use should + perfect infinitive. Should in the past means that the subject did not do the right thing. -I should have stayed at home. (= I didn't stay at home and my behaviour was wrong.)</p> <p>3- Must + perfect infinitive is not used to talk about past obligation. It is used to make <u>deductions</u> (استنتاج) about the past. -She must have left early. لا بد انها غادرت باكرا</p>		

Choose the correct answer:

- You disturb other players, but you don't have to be silent. (rules in the club)
a-mustn't b-shouldn't c-don't have to d-doesn't have to
- You finish on time, but you don't have to start on time. (rules in the club)
a-must b-should c-have to d-has to
- You don't have to play with club balls, but if you do, you take them home. (rules in the club)
a-mustn't b-shouldn't c-don't have to d-doesn't have to
- You mustn't eat or drink outside the canteen, but you to buy your food in it if you don't want to.
a-mustn't b-shouldn't c-don't have d-doesn't have

5- You have a shower, and you must wear clean clothes. (in the club)

a-must b-should c-have to d-has to

6-In Britain, you drive on the left. (rule)

a-must b-should c-have to d- has to

7- He has a backache. He carry heavy things. (advice)

a-must b-should c-doesn't have to d-shouldn't

8- I'm very hungry. I eat something. (strong necessity)

a-must b-should c-have to d- has to

9- You use your mobile phone in a gas station. (written rule)

a-mustn't b-should c-don't have to d-shouldn't

10- Tom doesn't study enough. He study harder. (advice)

a-must b-should c-has to d- have to

11- If he has a credit card, he pay for something in cash. He can use the card. (option)

a-mustn't b-shouldn't c-hasn't to d-doesn't have to

12-You.....visit the lake near the collage. It's beautiful. (advice)

a-must b-should c-have to d- has to

Unit 11

Reported Speech

Grammar

الكلام المنقول (غير مباشر) هو الكلام الذي ننقله من شخص الى شخص آخر. و نقوم بالتغيرات التالية:
أفعال النقل (said – told – reported – asked – wanted to know)

I like English .

He **said** he **liked** English.

الضمير (مباشر)	التغير المتكلم أنثى (منقول)	التغير المتكلم مذكر (منقول)
I	She	He
My	Her	His
Me	Her	Him
We	They	
Our	Their	
Us	Them	
Is/am	Was	
Are	Were	
Was+ were	Had been	
V1	V2 فعل تصريف ثاني	
V2	Had +V3	
Has/have +V3	Had + V3	
Will	Would + V1	
Can	Could + V1	
Have to	Had to + V1	
Yesterday	The day before / the previous day.	
Last night	The night before / the previous night.	
Tomorrow	The following day	
Here	There	
Don't + V1	Didn't + V1	

1. We're taking the nine o'clock train. Judy told me.....the nine o'clock train.

a-they are taking b-they were taking c-they take d-they took

2. I'll have to get up early. She said.....to get up early.

a-she will have b-she would have c-she had d-she has

3. I don't really like traveling by train. She told me.....travelling by train.

a-she didn't like b-she hadn't liked c-she doesn't like d-she liked

4. It's an easy way to travel. She said an easy way to travel.

a-it is b-it was c-it had been d-it will be

5. I want to see the waterwheels there. She told me to see the waterwheels there.

a-she wants b-she wanted c-she had wanted d-she has wanted

6. We've been to Hama before. She told me theyto Hama before.

a- had been b- went c-have been d- would be

7. We didn't see everything. She said they.....everything

a- didn't see b- haven't seen c- hadn't seen d- saw

8. I will be here at noon. Ali said there at noon.

a-he will be b-he was c-he is d-he would be

9. The train arrives on time. Maria said the trainon time.

a- arrives b-is arriving c-had arrived d-arrived

10. I have to finish **this** report by three o'clock. Tareq said..... finish **that** report by three o'clock.

a-he had to b-he has to c-he should have to d-he would have to

11. The boy will improve quickly. The doctor said the boy quickly.

a-improves b-had improved c- would improve d- improved

12. I am leaving later today. William said later that day.

a-he is leaving b-he was leaving c-he had left d-he left

13. I saw that movie **last night**. Joly said.....that movie **the previous night**.

a-she sees b-she saw c-she has seen d-she had seen

14.I have read that book. Helen said..... that book.

a-she has read b-she was reading c-she had read d-she reads

15. I cannot go to the movie with you. She said the movie with him.

a-she hasn't gone b-she couldn't go c-she hadn't gone d-she can go

16.I arrived **yesterday**. Hani said.....**the day before**.

a-he would arrive b-he arrived c-he had arrived d- he arrives

17. I'm going to stay for 3 weeks. He saidfor 3 weeks.

a-he was going to stay b-he was staying c-he has been staying d-he stayed

Reported Questions

Direct question	Reported question
Do you like English?	He wanted to know if I liked English.
Did he finish his work?	He asked me whether he had finished his work.
Where do you live?	He asked me where I lived.
What is he doing?	He asked me what he was doing.

1.Where **do** you live?" She asked him.....

a-where he lived? b-where did he live? c-where he lived. d-where he had lived.

2."**Do** you live in Damascus?" He asked Mary ifin Damascus.

a- she lives. b- did she live? c- she lived. d- she has lived.

3- "How long **does** it take you to get home?" My mother wanted to know how long.....me to get home.

a-did it take b-it took c-it had taken d-it takes

4. "Whom **do** you want to meet, sir?" Sami asked Mr. Hamad..... to meet.

a-whom she wanted. b-whom he wanted c-whom he wants d-whom he had wanted

5. "What time did the film start?" My friend wanted to know what time.....
a-had the film started. b-the film started. c-the film starts. d-the film had started.
6. "What kind of films do you like watching?" Mary asked Natalie What kind of films.....
a-she liked. b-she liked? c- did she like? d-she likes.
7. "Why do you want the job?" She asked him why.....the job.
a-does he want b-he wants c- did he want d-he wanted
8. "How did you hear about it?" She asked him How.....about it.
a-he had heard b-had he heard c- did he hear d-he hears
9. "Do you have a car or do you prefer walking?" She asked him if.....or he had preferred walking.
a-he had a car b-had he a car c- he has had a car d-he has a car
10. "How much do you expect to earn?" She asked him How much.....to earn.
a-he had expected b-had he expected c- he expected d-he has expected
- 11- Where do you live? I asked him where.....
a-he lived b- he had lived c- had he lived d-did he live ?
12. "Are you going to the cinema at the weekend?" He asked me if.....to the cinema at the weekend.
a-was I going b-I was going c- I am going d-I had been going
13. How long are you going to stay? She asked them How long.....to stay.
a-they were going b- were they going c- they have been going d-they had been going
14. "Where is the key?" He asked me.....
a-where was the key. b-where was the key? c- where the key was. d-where the key was?
15. "What is the time?" He asked me.....
a-what the time was. b-what was the time? c- what the time was? d-what the time is.
- 16-What is your name? I asked him.....
a-what his name was? b-what his name was c- what was his name? d-what was his name.
17. "Have you ever been to London?" He wanted to know if I to London.
a- had ever been b-has ever been c- have ever been d- had ever being
18. "Have you got any experience before?" She asked him if..... any experience before.
a-had he got b-he had got c- he has got d-he got
19. "Have you worked before?" She asked him if he.....before.
a- had worked b-had worked? c- worked d- works
20. "Can you work seven days a week?" She asked him If he.....seven days a week.
a- could work? b- worked c- could work d- had worked
21. "How will you travel to work?" She asked him How heto work.
a- would travel b- would have travelled c- would traveled d-will travel
22. "When can you start?" She asked him when.....
a- could he start? b-he could start. c- he could start? d-he could starts.

Unit 12

التقديم و التأخير Inversion

Grammar

التقديم و التأخير في الجملة يعنى تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل في حالات معينة.

Can I call you later?

In statement, verbs usually follow the subject:

Marry missed her lesson yesterday.

1- After (so – neither – nor)

A - I didn't know there was a library here. B- Neither did I. nor did I.

A – I like English. B- So do I.

2- In phrases Here come/comes + noun. There go / goes + noun.

Here **comes** the professor. There goes the professor.

Here **he** comes. There **he** goes. (~~here comes he~~). (~~there goes he~~).

3- In question tag.

We have to wear formal clothes, don't we?

4- When we begin a sentence with a limited adverbial (Rarely- Seldom- Hardly) or a negative adverbial (not only- never), the subject and the auxiliary verb are inverted.

Hardly does he come to work on time.

In conditional sentences when (if) is omitted.

Were I you, I would accept the offer. (if I were you.....

5- When using inversion with Present Simple and Past Simple, the subject must agree with the auxiliary not the main verb.

Not only was jack famous for helping people, but he was also the first man to establish a charity in his country.

Rarely	Seldom	Hardly	not only	Never	No sooner	Only	Here	There	No longer
نادرا	قلما	بالكاد	ليس فقط	ابدا	ليس عاجلا	فقط	هنا	هناك	ليس بعد

1. Rarely..... anyone using carriages nowadays.

a. you see b. will you see c. you will see d. you have seen

2. Only after....., he travelled to London to study.

a. he graduated b. he had graduated c. did he graduate d. had he graduated

3. Seldom..... to the football match.

a-did they go b-they did go c-they go did d-go they did

4. Hardlywhen there was a disturbance in the audience.

a-had started the play b- had the play started c-the play had started d- the play started

5. Not only English, he speaks French.

a-he does speak b-does he speaks c-does he speak d- he speaks does

6- Rarely..... to be associated with this project.

a-do I want b-I want do c-do want I d-I want

7- No sooner..... dinner than the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.

a-they had eaten b-eaten had they c-they eaten had d-had they eaten

8- Seldom..... my house so early.

a-I do leave b-I leave do c-do I leave d- I leave

9- Hardly..... about the situation.

a-did he understand b-he did understand c-did he understood d-he understood

10. Never..... such well-behaved children before. They are as good as gold.

a-have I met b-has I meet c-I meet have d-meet I have

11- Never..... to such a fantastic restaurant.

a- john had been b-had John been c-John has been d-have John been

12. **Seldom**..... newspapers nowadays.

a-do read we b-do we read c-does we read d-we do read

13. **Not only**..... new products, but he also did experiments.

a-did he make b-he makes did c-he makes d-he did make

14. **Only**..... elephants and tigers when we arrived in India.

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

15. **hardly** unpacked in my hotel room when my phone rang.

a- had I b-I had c-have I d- I have

16. **Never**..... such a wonderful waterfall before.

a-I have seen b- have seen I c-seen I have d-have I seen

17-**No longer** any tigers in the northern region.

a-are there b-there are c-there were d-there had been

18- , I **would** give them a hand.

a-I were there b-Were there I c-There I were d-Were I there

19- , I **would** study more.

a-I were you b-Were I you c-You were I d- I you were

20- **There**..... to hold a meeting.

a. goes he b. he goes c. went he d. he went

21- **Here** on time.

a- the boss comes b- the boss come c- comes the boss d- come the boss

حالة عدم القلب

22- My mother **asked me if**..... my aunt.

a. had I visited b. I had visited c. I will visit d. will I visit

23. I **wonder what**..... to solve the problem.

a-can my sister do b-my sister can do c-can do my sister d-do can my sister

24.**Have** you got any idea **where**..... Sami?

a. can I meet b. I can meet c. can I met d. I can met

Idioms	Success Idioms مصطلحات النجاح	المصطلحات
Idioms	Meaning	key words
Back the wrong horse	يدعم الشخص الفاشل	يخسر -lose خاطئ -wrong يختار Picked
Ace a test	يحقق أعلى علامة في اختبار	يدرس -study حفلة Party
Join the ranks of	ينضم الى مجموعة او منظمة	امم -nations بطالة Unemployed
On a roll	متواصل النجاح والحظ الجيد	لعبة -game فريق Team
To be dead in the water	غير قادر على تحقيق النجاح	حلم -dream مشروع Project

1-His efforts didn't work at all; his project will be.....in the future.

a- dead in the water b- join the ranks of c- on a roll d- ace a test

2-"If you, you can go to the party," said her parents.

a-dead in the water b- join the ranks of c- on a roll d- ace a test

3-I think we are.....our team has won ten out of our twelve matches this season.

a-dead in the water b- join the ranks of c-on a roll d- ace a test

4-Don't I think he will lose the match.

a- back the wrong horse b- join the ranks of c- on a roll d- ace a test

5-Thousands of young people.....the unemployed each summer when they leave school.

a- back the wrong horse b- join the ranks of c- on a roll d- ace a test

7-In a few years, our country should be able to the world's most developed nations.

a- back the wrong horse b- join the ranks of c- on a roll d- ace a test

8-I think you're supporting the wrong person. You shouldn't

a- back the wrong horse b- join the ranks of c- on a roll d- ace a test

10. If you study hard enough, you will be able to..... with no troubles.

a- back the wrong horse b- join the ranks of c- on a roll d- ace a test

11. You reallywhen you picked that swimmer to win the race.

a- backed the wrong horse b- joined the ranks of c- on a roll d- ace a test

12. My dream of going to Cambridge University

a- dead in the water b- join the ranks of c- on a roll d- ace a test

13. This is our fifth win in the game! We are

a-back the wrong horse b- join the ranks of c-on a roll d- ace a test

Idioms	Medical Words and Idioms	المصطلحات
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Idioms	Meaning	key words
A taste of one's own medicine	يشرب من نفس الكأس	تعليقات وقحة - Rude comments زنزانة jail -
At death's door	على حافة الموت	sepsis انتان told his boss يخبر مديره - pneumonia يصل للمشفى - reach the hospital
On the mend	يتعافى - يسترد وعيه	Happy سعيد اجراء صغير minor procedure -
Take a turn for the worse	يسوء - يصبح أسوء	heading to the hospital يتجه للمشفى غيبوبة coma -
Go under the knife	يخضع لعمل جراحي	be at the hospital بالمشفى cosmetic procedures - تحسين مظهر عملية تجميل - improve appearance
Just what the doctor ordered	هو المطلوب	Week off عطلة

1-After a long tax season, getting on extra week off with pay is

a-just what the doctor ordered b-at death's door
c-on the mend d- a taste of one's own medicine

2-My unclelast night, so we are heading to the hospital to see him.

a-just what the doctor ordered b-took a turn for the worse
c-on the mend d- a taste of one's own medicine

3-It was miraculous that the little girl fully recovered because she was with sepsis and pneumonia.

a-just what the doctor ordered b-at death's door
c-on the mend d- a taste of one's own medicine

4-I don't understand how people for really risky cosmetic procedures.

a-just what the doctor ordered b-go under the knife c-on the mend d- a taste of one's own medicine

5-We were so happy to hear that your father is back home now and become

a-just what the doctor ordered b-at death's door c- on the mend d- a taste of one's own medicine

6-I used to write rude comments on Instagram, but I got when I created my own account.

a-just what the doctor ordered b-at death's door c- on the mend d- a taste of one's own medicine

7. Don't worry. It's a minor procedure and you'll bewithin a week

a-just what the doctor ordered b-at death's door c- on the mend d- a taste of one's own medicine

8. I drove all night to reach the hospital because they told me my mother was

a-just what the doctor ordered b-at death's door c-on the mend d- a taste of one's own medicine

9. My kids just left for three weeks off camp and it's

a-just what the doctor ordered b-at death's door
c-on the mend d- a taste of one's own medicine

10. Even when youand went into a coma, I never lost hope you'd fully recover one day.

a-just what the doctor ordered b-took a turn for the worse
c-on the mend d- a taste of one's own medicine

d- a taste of one's own medicine

d- a taste of one's own medicine

d- a taste of one's own medicine

d- a taste of one's own medicine

Medical Specialist الاختصاص الطبي	Meaning	Key word
Dermatologist	طبيب جلدية	- skin –acne <u>-itchy rash</u>
Cardiologist	طبيب قلبية	-breathing - pulse -heart
Allergist	طبيب حساسية	-Allergies <u>rash+</u> allergic
Naturopath	طبيب أعشاب	- herbal -natural
Pediatrician	طبيب أطفال	- babies -little
Ophthalmologist	طبيب عيون	-eye

d- Allergist

d- Allergist

d- Allergist

d- Allergist

d- Allergist

d- Allergist

d- Allergist

d-Ophthalmologist

d-Ophthalmologist

d-cardiologist

d-opthalmologist

d-ophtalmologist

d-an allergist

14. I have a terrible rash on my arms and legs. I think I'm allergic to dairy food, but it also might be grass.

You should see.....

a-an allergist b-a naturopath c-a cardiologist d-an ophthalmologist

15. My little girl hasn't put on weight for two months and she keeps getting an infection. You should see

a-pediatrician b-a naturopath c-a cardiologist d-an ophthalmologist

16. My left eye is itchy and my vision has been blurry for two weeks. You should see.....

a-a pediatrician b-a naturopath c-a cardiologist d-an ophthalmologist

17. I've had problems with drugs that cause side effects, so I'd like to try some natural remedies.

You should see

a-an allergist b-a naturopath c-a cardiologist d-an ophthalmologist

18. I have got terrible acne and nothing in the pharmacy has worked. I don't know what to do now.

You should see.....

a-a pediatrician b-a dermatologist c-a cardiologist d-an ophthalmologist

Idioms	Law Idioms	مصطلحات قانونية	المصطلحات
Idioms	English meaning		
Beat around/ about the bush	يلف ويدور	Hesitate in getting to the point	
An act of God	مشيئة الله	The will of God	
Break the law	يخالف القانون	Acted against the law.	
Assemble the case	يجمع معلومات عن قضية	Collect data	
By the book	حسب القانون	Exactly as the rules say.	

1-You should speak directly and ask for a raise. Don't.....

a-beat around the bush b- break the law c- assemble the case d- an act of God

2-The insurance company refused to pay the money because they said that the forest fire was.....

a- beating around the bush b- breaking the law c- an act of God d-by the book

3-The lawyers were unable toagainst the man.

a-assemble the case b- break the law c- an act of God d- beat around the bush

4-The man was forced to quit his job after it was discovered that he had.....

a- beat around the bush b- broken the law c- by the book d- an act of God

5-Our lawyer is very good and he does everything exactly

a- beat around the bush b- break the law c- an act of God d-by the book

6-The police officer told the suspect to stop.....and to tell him exactly where he was the night before.

a-beating around the bush b- breaking the law c- assembling the case d-an act of God

Idioms	Body Idioms	المصطلحات
Idiom	Meaning	Key words
A pain in the neck	شيء مزعج لحد كبير	Essays مقالات outbursts انفجر
Speak her mind	تعبّر عما يدور في ذهنها	Polite مهذب Strong opinion رأي قوي
Costs you an arm and a leg	يكلف كثيرا	Food طعام brand صنف
Jump out of his skin	يفاجئ / ينصدم	Doorbell جرس باب Triplets توأم ثلاثي
Follow your heart	افعل ما تحب	Attracts يجذب - advice نصيحة Think carefully يفكر بحرص

1-Writing long essays on uninteresting topics is

a- a pain in the neck b- follow of your heart c- speak your mind d- a Jump out of his skin

2-She has very strong opinions and she's not afraid to

a- cost her an arm and a leg b-follow of her heart c-speak her mind d- jump out of her skin

3-You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it

a-costs an arm and a leg b-follows your heart c- speaks your mind d- Jumps out of your skin

4-The doorbell made him

- a- cost him an arm and a leg b-follow his heart c- speak his mind d- jump out of his skin

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

- a- cost you an arm and a leg b-follow your heart c- speak your mind d- Jump out of your skin

6. His sudden outbursts have made him a real.....and a socially unwanted.

- a- pain in the neck b-follow his heart c- speak his mind d- jump out of his skin

7. Buying a brand new car is going tomaybe we should ride bikes.

- a-cost us an arm and a leg b-follow our heart c- speak our mind d- Jump out of our skin

8. My sister is very polite. She does not

- a- cost her an arm and a leg b-follow of her heart c-speak her mind d- jump out of her skin

9. The best advice is to..... but keep your eyes open.

- a- cost you an arm and a leg b-follow your heart c- speak your mind d- jump out of your skin

10. Our friend almostwhen she learned her son and his wife were having Triplets.

- a- cost her an arm and a leg b-followed her heart c- spoke her mind d- jumped out of her skin

11-It was very difficult to tell you whether you have to travel or not. Think carefully and then.....

- a- cost you an arm and a leg b-follow your heart c- speak your mind d- Jump out of your skin

12-To jump out of your skin means that you are (relaxed, shocked).

13-When doing something (easy, annoying) this means that it is a pain in the neck.

Idiom	Meaning	Key words
To have a wide face	Be well liked محبوب	Friends اصداقاء
To give someone pumpkins	Turn someone down يخذل	Study hard يدرس بجد Invite to a party يدعو لحفلة
To break bread with	Be a close friend to يبني علاقة قوية	Friendship صداقة meet يقابل
lose face	Be disrespected يتم انتقاده	Mistake خطأ
Save face	Avoid embarrassment يحفظ ماء وجهه	Colleagues زملاء

1-I think we'll be good friends. We both have

- a- a wide face b- lost face c- broken bread d- saved face

2- You have to study hard in order notyour parents.....

- a-save- face b- lose -face c- break bread with d- to give- pumpkins

3- You can'teveryone you meet in life.

- a- have a wide face b- lose face c- break bread with d- save face

4. I don't want to ruin my friendship with him for we have with each other.

- a- a wide face b- lost face c- broken bread d- saved face

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

- a-have a wide face b- lose face c- break bread with d- save face

6. She has many friends; everyone at work likes her. She has

- a- a wide face b- lost face c- broken bread d- saved face

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

- a- have a wide face b- lose face c- break bread d- save face

8. He invited her to the party, but she

- a- saved his face b- lost his face c- broke bread with him d- gave him pumpkins

Vocabulary		Phrasal Verbs	الافعال المركبة
Multi part verb	Arabic meaning	key words	
Reach out to	يدعم- يساعد	Poor-فقير	tired تعب
Fit in with	يتأقلم مع	Workmates زملاء عمل	way of life طريقة حياة
Get into	مهتم ب	Writing- كتابة	Yoga - يوغا
Follow through	البدء ب - ينجز	Project - مشروع	record سجل
Run into	يواجه- يتعرض	Problems مشاكل	troubles- ورطات
Keeping up with	يوكب - يتابع	Research - بحوث	events - احداث
		news - اخبار	

1- The rich have to ----- the poor.

- a- fit in with b- follow through c- get into d- reach out to

2- She didn't really ----- her workmates in her previous job.

- a- follow through b- run into c- keeping up with d- fit in with

3- I ----- writing when I was a kid, and I never stopped loving it.

- a- reach out to b- got into c- fit in with d- run into

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

- a- get into b- reach out to c- keep up with d- follow through

5- If you ----- any trouble, just give me a call.

- a- run into b- keep up with c- get into d- reach out to

6- A big part of my job is ----- the latest research in medical technology.

- a- following through b- getting into c- keeping up with d- fitting in with

7- Why should I change my habits to ----- their way of life?

- a- fit in with b- keep up with c- get into d- run into

8- You can always ----- me if you are feeling tired with your school work.

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

9- When I travelled to Spain, I tried hard to ----- the locals.

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

10- The group had one successful song but failed to ----- with another hit record.

- a- follow through b- get into c- keep up with d- fit in with

Multi part verb	Arabic meaning	key words
Check over	يفحص - يتحقق من	Joints مفاصل
Drive into	دفع - غرز- صدم	Nails مسامير
Eat away	تتآكل	Concrete رطوبة , moisture اسمنت
Fence off	تسييج - احاطة	Area مسرح الجريمة crime theater منطقة
Jack up	رفع	Car
Pull down	هدم	Old Building بناء قديم
Shore up	دعم	Roof سقف

1- Make sure you -----the joints before you leave today.

- a- eat away b- shore up c- fence off d- check over

2- The carpenter has used a special hammer -----the nails into the finished doors.

- a- check b- drive c- fence d- pull

3- This harsh environment is going to -----at this concrete over time.

- a- eat away b-jack up c-drive into d- check over

4- The workers had to -----the area off in order not to harm anybody during the work.

- a- check b- fence c- drive d- jack

5- I have to -----the car to change the tire.

- a- eat away b-jack up c-drive into d- check over

6- We'll have to -----the old building down before they start work.

- a- shore b- drive c- fence d- pull

7- We need to -----the roof before it falls down.

- a- check over b- fence off c- eat away d- shore up

8-They are -----the bottom part of the garden because of a deep hole.

- a- pulling down b- fencing off c- eating away d- shoring up

9-When we were on our way to Aleppo, our car broke down and we had to-----

- a- shore up b- pull down c- eat away d- jack up

10. We need a suitable size of nails to be ----- that old chair to be repaired.

- a- shored up b- pulled down c- eaten away d- driven into

11. Houses by the sea are usually -----faster because of moisture.

- a- eaten away b- fenced off c- pulled down d- shored up

Verb-noun Collocations الأفعال والاسماء المتلازمة

Verb الفعل	Noun الاسم	Meaning المعنى
Make	An Effort	يبذل جهد
Raise	Taxes	يرفع الضرائب
Give	A lift	يوصل - ينقل
Run	A risk	يخاطر - يجازف
Meet	Expectation	يكون عند حسن الظن
Lose	temper	يفقد اعصابه
Rotate	wheel	تدور العجلة
Insert	disk	يدخل القرص
Install	Software	يثبت البرامج
Combine	Chemicals	يدمج المواد الكيميائية
Utilize	Material	يستخدم المواد
Analyze	Problem	يحلل المشكلة
Conclude	that	يختم بأن
Break	The law	يخالف القانون

1-Our boss often gets angry and hetemper when things go wrong.

- a-gives b-inserts c-loses d-combines

2-If she never posts anything on her personal website, shethe risk of alienating her fans.

- a- runs b-inserts c-loses d-combines

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

- a-make b-insert c-run d-raise

4 -The new clerk didn'this boss expectation and was fired after only two months.

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

5-His car broke down, so I gave him a to the nearest garage.

- a- lift b- risk c- desk d- temper

6-Not everything happens on its own sometimes. You have toan effort to get things done.

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

7- The Council strives tothe expectations and aspirations of the community in delivering top-quality services.

- a- meet b- raise c-analyzed d- temper

- 8- If taxes were.....by just one percent, hundreds of new schools and hospitals could be built.
a- given b- raised c-installed d-broken
- 9- 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-raise
- 10- When I feel like I'm about tomy temper, I just leave the room.
a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine
- 11- Can you me a lift to work tomorrow. My car is being repaired.
a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine
- 12- Invest if you like, but you'rethe risk of losing everything if the business fails.
a-making b-meeting c-running d-raising
- 13-Being late for the final exam, Kamel was very angry andhis temper.
a-made b-inserted c-lost d-raised
- 14-One of the most important incomes for local councils istaxes.
a-making b-meeting c-running d-raising
- 15-My car is broken; could youme a lift to the nearest bus stop?
a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine
- 16- The wheel began to very quickly.
a-rotate b-insert c-utilize d- run
- 17-.....the disk tothe software ready to work.
a-insert/install b-make/run c-utilize/run d-give/make
- 18- We can these chemicals.
a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine
- 19- You should the strongest material.
a-give b- utilize c-lose d-make
- 20- Wethe problem andthat it was a computer virus.
a-insert/install b- analyzed / concluded c-utilize/run d-give/make

Phrasal verbs الافعال المركبة	Literally meaning المعنى الحرفي	Idiomatic meaning المعنى المجازي	The key words الدلائل
Take off	يمسك	ينطلق - تقلع	Plane طائرة - Dish طبق
Pick up	يلتقط	يقل بالسيارة	Home – بيت - at 5:00 محفظة-Wallet
Look up	ينظر للأعلى	يستخرج	شجرة Tree - Dictionary قاموس
Put on	يلبس - يرتدي	يسمن	Coat معطف Weight وزن
Get out	يخرج	ينشر	Car Novel رواية - book- fridge ثلاجة
Come back	يعود	يرد	Sharply بحدة - angrily بغضب

1. The plane to Russia has just
a-taken off b-picked up c- looked up d- put on
2. Takethat dish. It's going to fall.
a-on b-off c-up d-out
3. Can youmy wallet? It's under your chair.
a-pick up b- get out c- put on d- come back
4. My brother picked me..... home while he was returning from work.
a-on b-off c-up d-out
5. Ithe term "Digital Literacy" in Oxford dictionary.
a-looked up b- put on c- got out d- picked up
6. Wethe tree and there was a humming bird on the top branch.
a-looked up b- got out c-took off d- came back

7. You should putyour waterproof coat as it is raining.
a-on b-off c-up d-out
8. Eating too much chocolate leads toa lot of weight.
a-putting on b- getting out c- looking up d- taking off
9. Would you mind getting my car of the garage?
a-on b-off c-up d-out
10. The authorhis new novel out last month.
a-picked b- got c- put d- came
11. The new edition of the book willnext month.
a-get out b- pick up c come back d- take off
12. My father deprived me from going out because I him angrily.
a-got out b- picked up c- came back d- took off
13. My car broke down yesterday, so my friend picked mein his car to work.
a-on b-off c-up d-out
14. My mother asked me to tidy my room andmy clothes up from the floor.
a-pick b- look c-take d-get
15. The teacher asked us tothe meaning of new words in the dictionary.
a-look up b- take off c-pick up d-get out
- 16- There's some chocolate in the fridge. Can you?
a-get it out b- look it up c- take it off d-pick it up
- 17- Why is the towel on the floor? Please.....
a-get it out b- look it up c- take it off d-pick it up
- 18-something warm. It's cold today.
a-Put on b- look up c- Take off d-Come back
- 19- When are youto Syria?
a-coming back b- taking off c-getting out d-looking up
- 20- Will we get the book by the end of the year?
a-on b-off c-up d-out
- 21- I'llyou at 5:00.
a-pick up b- look up c-take off d- put on
- 22- She looks like she'sseveral kilos.
a-put on b- got out c- looked up d-taken off
- 23- Sheat the speaker with some sharp questions.
a-came back b- picked up c-got out d-took off

Everyday English	Giving Advice	الانكليزية اليومية
Giving advice نصيحة اعطاء	Accepting the advice موافقة نصيحة	Hesitation and Uncertainty تردد وعدم التأكد
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If I were you.... You'd better You should. ... Try to.... Instead of... you can 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maybe you're right, but..... -Well, you see..... -I'm not sure. Maybe I could..... -I haven't <u>made up my mind</u> yet -I'll have to think about that -I don't know whether I could -Perhaps I can, It might work -I don't know much about -I'm not very good at -May not -I can't decide yet

1-To give advice to your friend for being a heavy smoker you say.....

a- Ok. I can't stop smoking

b-Yes, you are right, I'll do that

c-You had better quit smoking

d-I'm not sure, maybe I could

2 -Your cousin who is travelling to England to study there. But he doesn't speak English well.

Give him some advice to improve his English.

a- No, I can't learn

b-Yes, you are right, I'll do that

c-Ok, I will learn

d-If I were you , I would learn English

3-To accept advice. You say.....

a- Yes, you're right. I'll do that

b- I can't decide yet

c- I don't know much about

d- I'm not sure

4-To Express Uncertainty. You say.....

a- Yes, you're right. I'll do that

b- I can't decide

c- You should study hard

d- OK. I can do that.

5. Your neighbor has got diabetes and he likes eating sweets. (Give advice)

a- Ok. I can't stop eating sweet

b-Yes, you are right, I'll do that

c-You had better quit eating sweet

d-I'm not sure, maybe I could

Congratulate تهاني	Sympathy تعاطف
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congratulations! مبارك We are proud of you. نحن نفتخر بك You really deserve this honor. انت حقا تستحق هذا الشرف Very well done! Keep it up. استمر بذلك. جيد ما فعلت! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm sorry about what happened. انا اسف لما حدث You mustn't let this depress you. يجب ان لا تدع ذلك يحبطك I'm sure this won't happen again. متأكد هذا لن يحدث مرة اخرى I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time. لا اشك انك ستكون افضل بالمرّة القادمة

1-A: I passed my driving test!

B-.....

a-I 'm sorry

b-Don't be depressed

c-Congratulation!

d-You can make it later

2-I've got low marks in the exam.

B-.....

a-We are proud of you

b-I can't decide yet

c-You mustn't let this depress you

d-Well done

3-A-My brother has won the prize.

a-I'm sorry

b-It's inconvenient

c- Congratulation!

d- This won't happen again

4- Your school team has just won a football match. (Express congratulation)

- a- Very well done! Keep it up b- I am sorry about what happened
c- I am sure this won't happen again d- You will do much better next time

5- Your father has got a new promotion at work.

- a- We are proud of you. B- I'm sorry about what happened c- OK. I can do that. D- I agree

6-To express sympathy, we say

- a-We are proud of you. b-I can't decide yet.
c- I am sorry about what happened d-Congratulations!

طلب معلومات Asking for Information

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| - Can you tell me..... | يمكن ان تخبرني | -Is it necessary..... | هل هذا ضروري |
| - What happens if..... | ما سيحدث اذا | | |
| - When متى | - What....ما | - How much.... | ما السعر |

1- You have to send a parcel to your home. (ask about the way to the post office)

- a- That's true. I haven't thought about that before. b- How long does it take me to get there?
c- Can you tell me the way to the post office? d- I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do.

2- Now you are in the post office. (ask the clerk how much it will cost)

- a- How much does it cost to send the parcel? b- How long does it take me to get there?
c- Can you tell me the way to the post office? d- I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do.

3. You have a school project and your elder sister is going to help you to do it. (Ask for information)

- a- That's true. I haven't thought about that before. b- thank you for helping me in the project.
c- Can you tell me the way to do the project? d- I'm not sure if I can do the project.

التردد و عدم التأكد Hesitation and Uncertainty

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I'm <u>not</u> sure about that..... | I <u>don't</u> know much about..... |
| I <u>haven't</u> made up my mind yet..... | I'm <u>not</u> very good at..... |
| I <u>don't</u> know whether I could..... | I <u>can't</u> decide yet..... |
| Perhaps I can..... | I'll have to think about that..... |
| It might work..... | |

1- What about joining our new project, Tariq? (Express hesitation)

- a- I'm not sure about that b- Well, I agree c- No, I refuse d- Impossible!

2- A friend asks you to join his football team. You would like but you aren't sure about your father opinion.

- a- Why not? B- Of course I accept c- Oh, I don't know whether I could d- Well, I agree

3- Your family is having dinner at a restaurant but you have an exam. (Express hesitation)

- a- When is the journey b- I agree c- I am not sure about that d- Of course, I will come

4- Your friends are going on a journey to Aleppo and want you to join them. It is your sister's birthday.

- a- Sure, I will go b- Certainly, I can go c- I haven't made up my mind yet d- That is true

5-To express Hesitation you say.....

- a- Ok, I can do that b-Oh. I don't know whether I can
c- I am sure this will not happen again d-You mustn't let this depress you

Complaints شكوى	Apologies اعتذار
That isn't an excuse You're always coming late to work I'm afraid I have a complaint to make. I am sorry to bother you but.... It really isn't good enough.. It's very inconvenient.... Don't you think.....	I promise it won't happen again Please forgive me Accept my excuse I must apologize I'm awfully sorry I assure you it won't happen again. أعدك لن يحدث هذا مجدد ارجوك سامحني تقبل عذري يجب ان اعتذر انا متأسف جدا اكد لك انه لن يحدث ثانية

1- The bath in your hotel is full of spiders. You call the manager. (make a complaint).

a- You deserve this honor b- I am afraid I have a complaint to make c- I hurt your feelings d- I agree

2- You receive a bill higher than it should be. You ring the manager of the shop. (make a complain)

a- Please accept my excuse b- Please give me the bill
c- I hurt your feelings d- I am sorry to bother you the bill isn't correct

3-The bookshop tells you the book you ordered three months ago still hasn't arrived. (make a complain)

a- please accept my excuse b- Please give me the book
c- I hurt your feelings d-Don't you think it is time to bring the book

4- Come on darling! You know it is just there's been a lot of stress at work that I forgot about our anniversary. (Express apology)

a- That's not an excuse. b- I assure you it won't happen again.
c- It isn't good enough. d- Congratulation.

Modesty تواضع

It was nothing really, nothing at all. لم يكن شيئاً حقاً ، لا شيء على الإطلاق

That's very kind of you.... هذا لطف كبير منك

I feel the real credit must go..... أشعر بأن الفضل الحقيقي يجب أن يذهب

You're embarrassing me.... أنت تخرجني

You're exaggerating... انت تبالغ

I only played a small part in the whole thing..... لقد لعبت فقط دوراً صغيراً في الأمر برمته

1- Oh, I do think you're clever, knowing all about computers and things.(Express Modesty)

a- I deserve this honor. b- That's very kind of you.
c- That isn't an excuse. d- I am awfully sorry.

2- Your skiing has improved tremendously. You really are a future champion.

a- You deserve this honor b- You are exaggerating c- That isn't an excuse d- I am awfully sorry

3- It must be wonderful to be able to understand so many languages. I can't think how you manage it!

a- I deserve this honor b- That's very kind of you c- that isn't an excuse d- I am awfully sorry

4- I've never seen such an attractive and talented class of children. I think you, as their teacher, deserve the highest praise

a- I deserve this honor . b- I only played a small part in the whole thing.
c- That isn't an excuse. d- I am awfully sorry.

طلب المساعدة Asking for Help

I need your help..... احتاج مساعدتك
Could you..... يمكن ان
Do you think you could possibly..... هل تعتقد انه من الممكن

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

- a- Could you explain to me the instructions on the washing machine.
b- That's very kind of you.
c- That isn't an excuse.
d- I don't deserve any of the credit.

2- You have a long ladder to get up on the roof. Ask a friend to help you put it up and hold it while you climb up.

- a- I need your help to pass my exam. b- I think you deserve this honor.
c- Could you hold the ladder for me. d- That isn't an excuse.

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

- a- Would you help me to prepare what to do about the graduation party.
b- Help me to prepare for the graduation party.
c- I can prepare for the graduation party.
d- I would like to have a graduation party.

عرض مساعدة Offering help	وافق على العرض Accepting offers	رفض العرض Declining offers
هل ممكن؟ ... Can I? / Shall I هل ترغب ب...? Would you like هل تريد مني...? Do you want me to يسرني مساعدتك... I'd be glad to help	نعم رجاء ارجب ب. Yes, please. I'd love to. اذا لا تمنع. If you wouldn't mind. Thank you. That would be great. شكرا سيكون رائع	It's OK. I can do it myself. سأقوم بذلك بنفسي Don't worry. I'll do it. لا تقلق سأقوم به لا شكرا. No, thank you. Not just at the moment, thank you

1- The person opposite you in the train has been trying to read your newspaper. What do you say...

- a- I am sorry about what happened. b- Yes, please. I'd love to.
c- You are exaggerating d- Would you like to read it?

2- The person on your right is looking hungrily at the vegetable dish on your left. What do you say?

- a- Thank you. That would be great. b- Yes, please. I'd love to.
c- Don't worry. I'll do it. d- Shall I pass on the dish to you?

3- Your bag is full of crisps, chocolate and fruit. Offer them to others.

- a- I'd be glad to help. b- Yes, please. I'd love to.
c- If you wouldn't mind. d- Would you like to have some ?

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

(Accept the offer)

- a- Don't worry. I'll do it. b- Thank you. That would be great.
c- Not just at the moment, thank you. d- No, I can't.

الاندھاش Surprise

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>a. You're kidding!</p> <p>b. I'm not surprised.</p> <p>c. That's totally ridiculous.</p> <p>d. I'll take word for it.</p> <p>e. You could have fooled me.</p> | <p>f. Do you seriously expect me to believe that?</p> <p>g. I'll believe that when I see it.</p> <p>h. No wonder.</p> <p>i. You're going to do WHAT??</p> <p>j. That's absolutely amazing!</p> <p>k. A new job?</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

1- Your brother has won a lottery.(Express surprise)

a- Ok. I can do that. b- Maybe you are right. c- How amazing! d- I am sorry about what happened.

2- A friend won a school competition last week. .(Express surprise)

a- OK. I can do that. b- Maybe you are right.
c- Oh that's incredible! d- I am sorry about what happened.

3- Your friend's family is going to spend their holiday on the beach. .(Express surprise)

a- OK. I can do that. b- Maybe you are right. c- On the beach? d- I am sorry about what happened.

4. A friend tells you she's going to have her hair dyed orange. .(Express surprise)

a. You're kidding! b- OK. I can do that. c- Maybe you are right. d-congratulations.

5. Your partner is late for your date as usual, but promises to be on time next time. .(Express surprise)

a-I'll take word for it. b- OK. I can do that. c- Maybe you are right. d-Congratulations!

6. A taxi driver tells you that you have to pay double fare. .(Express surprise)

a- OK. I can do that. b- Maybe you are right. c-Congratulations. d-That's totally ridiculous.

7. Someone tells you that their dog can sing pop songs. .(Express surprise)

a- OK. I can do that b- Maybe you are right
c-Congratulations. d-Do you seriously expect me to believe that?

8. Your friend tells you that he's tired ... you know that he's always staying up late. .(Express surprise)

a- OK. I can do that b- Maybe you are right. c-Congratulations. d-No wonder.

9. Someone tells you that he's just seen Misse at the local supermarket. .(Express surprise)

a- OK. I can do that. b- Maybe you are right c-congratulations. d-I'll believe that when I see him.

Being Tactful اسلوب اللباقة

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

Past Forms صيغ الماضي

We **were planning** to go to the cinema tomorrow.

Modals الأفعال المساعدة

It **could** have been a bit hotter.

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

Not sounding negative

ان لا تكن سلبيًا

I think darker colors suit you better.

I've seen better performances.

Adverbs of attitude ظروف الموقف

Honestly, I've heard better singers.

Unfortunately, the food was salty.

Example:

Sue : Does this dress look OK?

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

1-Your partner has taken you to the cinema as a birthday present.

You didn't like the film , but your partner did. (express your dislike)

a-It was an amazing film b- I didn't like the film
c- I have seen better performances d- It was a bad film

2-What did you think of their new kitchen?

a-I have seen better designs. b- It is the worst design.
c- It was sort of interesting. d- I didn't like it.

3- Do you think the music is too loud?

a-It is too loud turn it down. b- I would turn it down if I were you.
c- It is too loud. d- It is bad music.

4- What did you think of the article I sent you?

A- I read better articles. b- It was not a good article.
c- It was wonderful. d- Frankly, it could have been a bit more detailed.

5- Do my legs look fat in these?

A- Yes, they are too fat.

b- I think a looser pair would suit you better.

c- Yes, choose another one.

d- Yes, they look horrible.

6- Your sister has moved into a new flat, which you think is horrible. (Give your opinion)

a-It is a horrible flat.

b- I don't like this flat.

c- Honestly, I have seen better flats.

d- Congratulations!

7. You are invited to attend a feast at your uncle's house, but you are too busy.(Apologise tactfully)

a-Honestly, I would like to come but I am busy.

b- I don't like such occasions.

c-It is a wonderful idea.

d-I will think about it.

Asking for permission طلب الاذن	Giving permission اعطاء الاذن	Refusing permission رفض الاذن
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May I / Can I • Do you think I could • Is it ok if I • Do / Would you mind if I..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sure • Yes, of course • Help yourself • No problem • It's OK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorry, • I'm afraid that's not possible. ... <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To refuse permission politely, we usually don't say no. • We give reasons why we refuse giving permission, beginning with the word sorry.

1- You are in a railway carriage. It's crowded and hot. All the windows are closed. What do you say?

a-May I open the windows.

B- I must open the windows.

C- I can open the windows.

D- Open the windows.

2- You have a dental appointment and you need the afternoon off. What do you say to your boss?

A-Would you mind if I take the afternoon off.

B- I will take the afternoon off.

c- I can't come in the afternoon.

D- I have to go to the dental appointment.

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

A-Is it okay if I come late.

B- I will come late

c- I can't come on time.

D- I don't want to come.

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. What do you say?

a-Can I take the book for a short time.

b- I can take the book for a short time.

c- Give me the book for a short time.

d- You have to give me the book for a short time.

Vocabulary	Derivations	الاشتقاقات
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Nouns endings نهايات الاسماء	ty- ment- ion- ist- ship- ance- or- er- ties-the
Adjectives endings نهايات الصفات	ous- al- ed-ic- ble- ful- less- ive- ent- ant-ary

1- Everyone endeavors a great deal to make dreams a (real- reality)

2-When I grow up, I want to be a(biology- biologist)to study all types of living things.

3-My elder brother is a (special- specialist) in designing artificial limbs.

4- Many people have more(tolerant- tolerance) than others when dealing with the young generation.

أسماء سبقت بصفات

5- The situation is so uncertain that it is hard to make a confident(predictable - prediction).

6- Gaining your boss confidence is really a great(accomplish- accomplishment)

7- Recently, Syria has undergone a lot of economic (prosperity-prosperous).

8-She was too young to vote in the national(elect- election)

9-In economics, voluntary(employ- employment) is unpaid.

10-Civil rights are secured by a positive government (active, action).

11- Many colors are used in the national flag. Each has a specific(symbolic- symbol)

12-Civic(behave- behavior) is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.

أسماء بعد حروف الجر

13- Tom was nearly out of (breathe- breath) when he reached that high point.

14-I'm surprised by the (vary- variety)of university departments that a high rank student can choose.

15- I went to a counselor for (guide- guidance) on my career.

اسم معطوف على اسم

16- Future plans and (decide- decisions) have a great importance in a person's life.

17- Patriotism is love and (devote- devotion) to one's country.

18- A successful person is able to differentiate between fantasy and (real- reality)

صفات بعدها أسماء

19- Individuals have (vary- various) dreams in their day-to-day existence.

20- Very soon, (electricity- electrical) power will be supplied by underground cables.

21- Civil rights guarantee equal (society, social) opportunities

22- The necklace would be worth over SYP 500,000 at (currently- current) prices.

23-Some citizens take an (act- active)role in the community.

بداية الجملة اسم

24- (Motivation- Motivate) is an essential factor for making any success in life.

Derivations	Prefixes	البادئات
البادئة (السابقة) هي عبارة عن عدة حروف تضاف الى بداية الكلمة من اجل تغير المعنى: اهمها .		
Prefixes	words	
de	Activate ينشط (deactivate)	
dis	Prove يبرهن - encourage يشجع - agree موافق - connected متصل Disprove discourage disagree disconnect	
in	Complete يكمل (incomplete)	
il	Logical منطقي / legal قانوني Illogical illegal	
im	Possible ممكن (impossible)	
ir	Regular متكرر (irregular)	
non	Refundable قابل للاسترجاع (nonrefundable)	
un	Wrapping يلف - familiar مشابه - veil يغطي - load ينزل Unwrapping unfamiliar unveil unload	
mis	Understand يفهم (misunderstand)	
anti	Virus فايروس (antiviral)	

1. Children lovewrapping parcels at Christmas time.

a- ill b- un c- dis d-anti

2. I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I oftenagree with him.

a- ill b- un c- dis d-anti

3. I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard toprove his story.

a- ill b- un c- dis d-anti

4. After a brief speech the ministerveil the new statue.

a- ill b- un c- dis d-anti

5. It took the removal men an hour toload our things from the van.

a- ill b- un c- dis d-anti

6. His phone wasconnected because he didn't pay his last bill.

a- ill b- un c- dis d-anti

7-Asking people to leave their mobile phones at home when they leave is somethinglogical

a- ill b- un c- dis d-anti

8-Uncooked meat isfamiliar type of food for so many people in my society.

a- ill b- un c- dis d-anti

9.The opposite of 'load'

a-inload b-ilload c-unload d-disload

Prepositions

حروف الجر

Afraid خائف من	Of	Careless غير مهتم بـ	About
Angry غاضب من	With	Grateful ممتن لـ	For
Brilliant/ good جيد بـ	At	Proud فخور بـ	Of
Keen مولع بـ	On	Sure متأكد/ worry قلق	About
Busy مشغول / experimented	with	Surprised مندهش	By
Cruel /head /move/back/walk	to	Pleased مسرور	about
Sick سئم من	of	Stay/ organize يقيم	in
Fell يقع / يدفع push	off	Stepped يخطو على	onto
Drive ينطلق	Off	Sank /Crash /jump يقفز	into
Drive يقود الى	to Homs	Move the chairs ينقل	into /out of
Drive يقود من	From---to	Back ل يعود	Into cage
Drive يقود على	Onto the beach	run	Onto/off

1- Bell, why are you **angry** Jack?

a-with b-at c-in d-on

2- Because he is very **careless**..... his money.

a-with b-about c-in d-on

3- Is their son **good**..... school work?

a-with b-at c-in d-on

4- Yes, in fact he is **brilliant**..... everything

a-with b-at c-in d-on

5- Are you **pleased**..... Anna's exam result?

a-with b-at c-about d-on

6-Yes, we are very **proud**..... him.

a-with b-of c-in d-on

7- Why is Mr. Jack's dog **afraid**..... him?

a-of b-at c-in d-on

8- Because he is often **cruel**..... it.

a-with b-at c-to d-on

9- Some parties are **organized**.... 'la cabane à sucre'

a-with b-at c-in d-on

10- I was very **worried**the cold

a-with b-at c-in d-about

11-Movinga country with a very different climate could be a challenge!

a-with b-to c-in d-on

12-I **head**the Underground City

a-with b-at c-in d-to

13-The wheels **sank**.....the sand

a-with b-at c-into d-on

14-My brother droveHoms in one hour.

a-with b-at c-in d-to

15-We thought we should **walk**..... the bakery

a-to b-at c-in d-on

16-The vase **fell**..... the table and shattered on the floor.

a-with b-off c-in d-on

17-She suddenly turned and crashedthe fence.

a-with b-at c-in d-into

18-What time does the flight Cairo arrive?

a-with b-at c-in d-from

19-I slipped as I stepped the platform.

a-with b-onto c-in d-on

20-Take your handsyour pockets and help me!

a-with b-out of c-in d-on

21-She watched him walk the platform.

a-with b-at c-onto d-on

22-He got into his car and drove

a-off b-at c-in d-on

23- It took along time to **get** itthe lake and **back**its **cage**.

a-out of/into b-in/at c-on/from d-with /into

24-He needed eight people to **push** it the beach and **back**..... the road

a-out of/into b-off/to c-on/from d-with /into

25- Henry drove his car the beach

a-with b-onto c-in d-on

26- We **drove**London **to** Edinburgh.

a-with b-from c-in d-on

27-The monkey escaped from its cage and **jumped**.... the lake.

a-with b-at c-into d-on

Phonetics	Homophones	الصوتيات
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Homophones **الجناس** are words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings

كلمات تسبقها		كلمات تسبقها			
Which	Way	طريقة	to	Weigh	يزن
Know	Whether	سواء، اذا	the	Weather	طقس
The	Road	طريق	cyclist	Rode	ركب
His/my	Son	ابن	the	Sun	شمس
At	Eight	رقم ثمانية	I only/	Ate	أكل
The	Right	يمين	to	Write	يكتب
Shop	By	بواسطة - بجانب	usually	Buy	يشترى
Sit	Here	هنا	To/ could	Hear	يسمع
Hit the	brake	مكابح	would	Break	يكسر
Some	flour	طحين	a	flower	ورد
Prison	cell	زناينة	you	sell	يبيع
one	Hour	ساعة	before	our	لنا
at	night	ليل	the	knight	فارس
a	sea	بحر	He	see	يرى

1-Whichshould we use tothe goods?

a-way / way b-way / weigh c-weigh / way d-weigh / weigh

2-No one knows.....thewill be fine tomorrow.

a- weather / weather b- whether / whether c- whether / weather d- weather / whether

3. I don't know to bring a jacket or not. Thelooks unpredictable today.

a- weather / weather b- whether / whether c- whether / weather d- weather / whether

4-I wanted to sit.....to be able tothe speech well.

a- hear / hear b-here / here c- hear / here d- here / hear

5. I wanted to sit....., so I couldthe singer performing without any distractions.

a- hear / hear b-here / here c- hear / here d- here / hear

6-The cyclisthis bike and set off quickly on the

a- road / road b-rode / road c- rode / rode d- road / rode

7-The man is enjoying his time with hison the beach under the.....

a-son / sun b-sun / son c- son / son d-sun / sun

8. My is 13 years old. He likes to spend time outside in the.....

a-son / sun b-sun / son c- son / son d-sun / sun

9-I only.....a sandwich atbefore I went to bed.

a- eight/ ate b-eight/ eight c- ate / ate d- ate / eight

10-The teacher asked the students todown theanswer.

a- write / right b-write / write c- right / write d- right / right

11-We usuallyour food from a shopthe corner.

a- buy / by b-by / buy c- buy / buy d- by / by

12- If she didn't hit the.....in time she would the car's side mirror.

a- break / brake b-brake / brake c- break / break d- brake / break

13. If you rotten food, you will get arrested and end up in a prison

a- cell / sell b-cell / cell c- sell / cell d- sell / sell

Pronunciation	(ED)	اللفظ
/t/ Verbs ending in a voiceless sound /p / f / k / s / sh / ch /	/d/ Verbs ending in other sounds	/id/ Verbs ending in sounds /d/ /t/
Helped Missed Finished Asked Talked Washed Matched Passed Dressed	Believed Ordered Realized Screamed Improved Phoned Called	Painted Needed Started Educated Connected Recorded Wanted Ended Reminded

1-(ed) in all these verb is pronounced /d/ except:

a-phoned b- ordered c- talked d-improved

2-The (ed) in the word (ended) is pronounced:

a-/it/ b-/t/ c-/d/ d-/id/

3. The (ed) in the word (phoned) is pronounced:

a-/it/ b-/t/ c-/d/ d-/id/

4.The (ed) in the word (washed) is pronounced:

a-/it/ b-/t/ c-/d/ d-/id/

5.The (ed) in the word (passed) is pronounced:

a-/it/ b-/t/ c-/d/ d-/id/

6.The (ed) in the word (wanted) is pronounced:

a-/it/ b-/t/ c-/d/ d-/id/

7.The (ed) in the word (ordered) is pronounced:

a-/it/ b-/t/ c-/d/ d-/id/

8.The (ed) in the word (helped) is pronounced:

a-/it/ b-/t/ c-/d/ d-/id/

Elision الحذف

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

- Let's face the facts. This company is going bust quickly.

1. My landlady bought a new handbag the other day.

2. The first girl earned twenty pounds.

3. The second boy waited for half an hour.

4. I don't know when they finished work yesterday.

5. I don't like fast food as a rule.

6. It was a perfect afternoon, perfectly marvellous.

7. Raise both your hands slowly into the air.

8.. I watch TV most evenings; in fact I watched it for five hours last night.

9. My neighbour asked me over for dinner.

10. My best friend let me borrow his car.

11. I don't know when it is the best time to call you.

12. They went fishing on a boat.

13. Can you lend me some money?

The sound /t/ may disappear

1-a-bat	b- it is cold	c-it was easy	d The first girl
2-a-facts	b- fact	c-face to face	d-to face
3-a-last night	b- I met him	c- it is an apple	d-fast
4-a-cat	b- fast food	c-that is wrong	d-wasted

The sound /d/ may disappear

1-a- read it	b- The second boy	c- lead to	d-paid to
2-a- I watched TV	b- I would eat	c- I had opened it	d-I played tennis
3-a-I had eaten	b- landlady	c- huge door	d- great idea
4-a- wounded	b- hands	c-I told her	d-should

Voiced and Voiceless Sounds الاصوات الصامتة والصوتية

All sounds are either **voiced** or **voiceless**.

Voiced consonants are those that make our vocal cords vibrate when they are produced.

Voiceless consonants are those that don't make our vocal cords vibrate when they are produced.

bet /bet/ - the /b/ sound is voiced.

Pet /pet/ - the /p/ sound is voiceless.

Voiceless sounds : (p – t – k – f – th (thing) – s – sh – ch)

Voiced sounds (g – j – z – d – th (then) – v – b – r – ng (king))

1-The **final** sound in one of these words **voiceless**:

a- run b- answer c- ash d- young

2-The **first** sound in one of these words **voiceless**:

a-gentle b- sister c- John d- zoo

3-The **final** sound in one of these words **voiced**:

a-Laugh b- sick c- path d- young

4-The **first** sound in one of these words **voiced**:

a-zigzag b- think c- she d-see

Silent Letters الحروف الصامتة

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

k	b	L	d	e	t	c	w	n	m	h
Knife	climb	Halfpenny	Wednesday	make	castle	muscle	Wrist	autumn	mnemonic	Ghost
knee	bomb	salmon	landlady	tissue	listen		sword	column		Whale
know	doubt	calm					write			Exhaust
knot	crumb	talk					answer			hour
knight	thumb	yolk					wrong			rhyme
knock		should								honest
										where

a	c	gh	p	i	ue	u
Logically	scissors	alight	psychology	business	colleague	guitar

1-Which one has a silent 'k'

a-book b-talk c-keen d-knight

2-Which one has a silent 'L'

a-bull b-install c-half d-cloud

3-Which word has a silent (b)

a-stabbed b-climb c-ruble d-club

2-Homographs

التجانس

Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have completely different meanings,

الكلمة	المعنى الانجليزي	الكلمة	المعنى الانجليزي
Bow قوس	a weapon used for shooting arrows سلاح لإطلاق السهام	Bow ينحني	the polite gesture of bending at the waist إيماء مؤدب بالانحناء
Close قريب	being nearby بالقرب	Close يغلق	to make shut يغلق
lead مقدمة	starting in front البدء بـ	Lead رصاص	a type of metal
Wind رياح	the moving of air	Wind يحفر	to move or have a curving course
Object يعترض	to disagree يخالف	Object مادة	an item
Present يقدم	to offer or give يعطي - يقدم	Present هدية	a gift
Wound يربط	twisted or wrapped around يلف	Wound جرح	an injury in the skin
Live حي	not dead ليس ميتا	Live يعيش	to survive يحيا
Tears دموع	drops of liquid come out of eyes	Tears يمزق	to damage يخرّب

The underlined word means:

- After shooting the bull with his bow, the Spanish archer made a grand bow to the audience.
a. the polite gesture of bending at the waist b. a weapon used for shooting arrows
c- a gift d- stay alive
- As she went to the store close to her house, the woman was careful to close and lock the front door.
a. to shut b. being nearby c- to cut d- to survive
- The city took the lead in getting lead out of the municipal waste.
a. a type of metal b. starting in front c- to disagree d- to jump
- The wind blew softly as we watched the river wind its way through the valley.
a. to move or have a curving course b. the moving of air c- to walk d- to shine
- I object to being given this object!
a. an item b. to disagree c- a weapon d- to run
- It is the perfect time to present the present to your mother.
a. to offer or give b. a gift c- to cry d- to damage
- She has tears in her eyes whenever she tears old photos.
a. to damage b. drops of liquid come out of eyes c- injury d- type of food
- The bandage was wound around the wound.
a. an injury in the skin b. twisted or wrapped around c- injury d- type of food
- How long will the live fish live without food?
a. to survive b. to swim c- to die d- to watch

Revision of the tenses	Simple Present	الحاضر البسيط	
Form: Subject + Verb1 + Complement			
Adverbs: often – always – usually – sometimes – every (period of time) – never(negative) -Hardly – seldom rarely			
Auxiliary verbs: don't – doesn't = with negative Do – does? = with question			
Example: -He always helps his father in the shop. -He doesn't always help his father in the shop. -Does he always help his father in the shop?			
Additional reference: will – in fact			
1.Suzantrying to pass her driving test but she fails every time .			
a-keep	b-keeps	c-has kept	d-is keeping
2. Tropical storms often in the Caribbean.			
a. occur	b. occurs	c. are occurring	d. have occurred
3. He often cruel to his dog.			
a-are	b- am	c-is	d-was
4- I the Internet every day .			
a-am using	b-used	c-have used	d-use
5. In fact he..... brilliant at everything.			
a-are	b- am	c-is	d-was
6- I will be fine in the interview as long as they..... me technical questions.			
a-aren't asking	b- haven't asked	c-didn't ask	d- don't ask
7- Can you tell me the report before wethe meeting?			
a-are holding	b-hold	c-held	d-have held
8- I'll text you before we			
a-had set off	b-are setting off	c-have set off	d- set off
9-I'll hand in my notice for this job after I the contract for my new one			
a-get	b-am getting	c-have got	d- gets
10-The moment I my results I'll phone you.			
a-am receiving	b- received	c- receive	d- have received
11-The train to the airportin 20 minutes .			
a-was leaving	b- left	c- leave	d- leaves
12-I've got my schedule for the Japan trip. We to Tokyo at 10 am on Monday.			
a- fly	b- are flying	c- have flown	d- flew
13-The bus until 7.30 in the evening			
a- doesn't arrive	b- hasn't arrived	c- didn't arrive	d- wasn't arriving
14- What time the meeting tomorrow ? It starts at 9 am.			
a- has / started	b- did / start	c- does / start	d- had / started
15-My examson 27th June .			
a-have finished	b- finish	c- finished	d- finishes

Revision of the tenses	Present Continuous	الحاضر المستمر
Form : Subject + is, am , are + Verb-ing + Complement		
He , she , it = is		
We , you , they = are		
I = am		
Adverbs : at the moment , at the present , now , today , this (period of time), still		
Additional references : look! – don't make noise – watch up!		
Example: We are working on a new project this month. We are not working on a new project this month. Are you working on a new project this month?		

1. I can't leave **now**. I..... for an important **client**.

a- am waiting	b- wait	c- waited	d- waits
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2. **Please don't make** so much noise. I.....to work.

a- was waiting	b- am trying	c- tried	d- has tried
----------------	--------------	----------	--------------

3. **Look!** SamiTV.

a- has watched	b- watches	c- watch	d- is watching
----------------	------------	----------	----------------

4. **Ted** a computer **at the moment**.

a- used	b- is using	c- has used	d- was using
---------	-------------	-------------	--------------

5. **The professor**..... his students the results of his research in the laboratory **now**.

a- is showing	b- show	c- shows	d- has shown
---------------	---------	----------	--------------

6..... **hard at the moment?**

a- Are you working	b- Were you working	c- Did you work	d- Have you worked
--------------------	---------------------	-----------------	--------------------

7- Hea new job **next week**.

a- starts	b- started	c- is starting	d- has started
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Simple Present and Present Continuous

Examples of state verbs : الأفعال الجامدة

thought: believe, think, agree, disagree, remember, forget, suppose, understand, know, recognize .

feelings: like, love, hate, mind, prefer, want

senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste

possessions: have, own, belong,

description: appear, look, look like, resemble, seem, sound

Think about = يفكر = I am **thinking** about my exam right now.

Have = يتناول = I am **having** my lunch now.

See = يقابل – يزور = I am **seeing** my doctor now.

1 I complete silence **now** while I am trying this experiment.

a- wanted	b- wants	c- am wanting	d- want
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2. WeEgypt.

a- like	b- are liking	c- has liked	d- likes
---------	---------------	--------------	----------

3-Everyone a good time here **now**

a- has	b- is having	c- are having	d- were having
--------	--------------	---------------	----------------

4- What..... **about now?**

a- do you think	b- did you think	c- were you thinking	d- are you thinking
-----------------	------------------	----------------------	---------------------

Revision of the tenses	Present Perfect	الحاضر التام
Form : Subject + have, has + Verb3 + Complement		
I , we , you , they = have + V3 He , she , it = has + V3		
Adverbs : just , for , since , already , so far , yet(at the end of question and negative) , ever(question), Recently , recent , before.		
Additional references: How long (question), Why are you crying?, I can't phone for , Over the years.. nowadays , How many times ,		
Example : - I have just finished my homework. - I have not finished my homework yet . - Have you ever finished your homework?		

1. I Sami for months . How is he?	a- haven't seen	b- hadn't seen	c- am not seeing	d- don't see
2.a competition?	a- Do you ever win	b- Have you ever won	c- Did you ever win	d- Will you ever win
3. How long your car?	a- do you have	b- did you have	c- are you having	d- have you had
4. I..... it for at least three years . Maybe longer.	a- am having	b- have	c- have had	d- had
5. We friends for more than ten years .	a- are	b- were	c- have been	d- had been
6.to Canada before ?	a- Have you been	b- Do you go	c- Did you go	d- Will you be
7. I to the conclusion that nowadays nobody cares about anything.	a- came	b- will come	c- come	d- have come
8. How long here?	a- were you	b- are you	c- have you been	d- you are
10. Ahlam Mestaghanmi some of the best novels in recent years.	a writes	b- wrote	c- has written	d- had written
11. How many times your house broken into?	a- have you had	b- do you have	c- did you have	d- are you having
12. I can't phone for an ambulance – I my mobile.	a. loses	b. have lost	c. am losing	d. will lose
13. In recent years, Syria this new technology to facilitate public services for its citizens.	a- adopt	b- adopted	c- is adopting	d- has adopted
14. Why are you crying? Because my brother an accident.	a- has	b- is having	c- has had	d- was having
15. Over the years , technology a significant role in developing the medical science.	a- plays	b- played	c- has played	d- is playing
16. We anything yet .	a- haven't decided	b- didn't decide	c- aren't deciding	d- have decided

Revision of the tenses		Present Perfect Continuous		الحاضر التام المستمر
Form : Subject + have , has + Been + Verb-ing + Complement				
Adverbs : all , for (period of time)now, for almost..... , look (adjective)				
Example : - I have been studying all the day. I have not been studying all the day. Have you been studying all the day?				
1-I..... all night .				
a- didn't sleep	b- haven't been sleeping	c-haven't slept	d-am not sleeping	
2. She on that manuscript for two years now .				
a- works	b- worked	c-has been working	d-work	
3.I for almost an hour .				
a-have been queuing	b- queuing	c- queue	d- had queued	
4-Rachel, why are your hands so soft? <u>Because</u> Ithe washing-up.				
a-do	b- did	c- had done	d-have been doing	
5-Rachel, you look tired . Yes, I the grass.				
a-have been cutting	b- cut	c-cuts	d- had cut	
6-Tom, your hands are very cold. Yes, I the fridge.				
a-have been defrosting	b- defrost	c- defrosted	d- had defrosted	
7- Why are your eyes red , Mike? <u>Because</u> I onions.				
a-have been peeling	b- peel	c-peeled	d-had peeled	
8. I here all afternoon .				
a-have sit	b- sat	c-sit	c-have been sitting	
Revision of the tenses		Simple Past		الماضي البسيط
Form : Subject + Verb 2 + Complement				
Regular verbs end with ed = work – worked , visit – visited				
Irregular verbs (keep in mind) = buy – bought , take – took				
Auxiliary verbs: did not (negative) + verb 1..... Did + verb1..... + ? (question)				
Adverbs: yesterday , ago , last (period of time) , in 1999 , that day , that time , when.				
Example - We played basketball yesterday. - We did not play basketball yesterday. - Did you play basketball yesterday ?				
1. I Jack last night .				
a- see	b- saw	c- have seen	c- has seen	
2.Ia writing competition in 2006 .				
a- won	b- win	c- have won	c-have been wining	
3.A few weeks ago , a woman to report a robbery at her house.				
a- calls	b- called	c- has called	c-was calling	
4.I and my husband.....at home on that day .				
a- are staying	b- stayed	c-stay	c-have stayed	
5. Ithere last year .				
a- went	b- go	c- am going	c-have gone	
6. At the age of 24, Gandhito South Africa.				
a- moves	b- moved	c- was moving	c-has moved	

7. The biggest turning point in young **Gandhi's** life on June 7, **1893**.

a- was	b- is	c- has been	d- were
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8. **At that time**, India a part of the British Empire.

a- was	b- is	c- has been	d- were
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9. The Syrian Nationality Law enacted **in 1969**, by Legislative Decree 276.

a- was	b- is	c- has been	d- had
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10. **In the 1990s**, the new concept of "intelligent agent"

a- emerged	b- emerges	c- has emerged	d- has been emerging
------------	------------	----------------	----------------------

11. I **always** the TV news **when I lived** abroad.

a. watched	b. watch	c. have watched	d. will watch
------------	----------	-----------------	---------------

12- Jack is your best friend. him **when you were** at university?

a- Do you meet	b- Will you meet	c- Did you meet	d- Have you met
----------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------------

13- Anna her exam **last** year.

a. passes	b. passed	c. will pass	d. is passing
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Revision of the tenses	Past Continuous-Simple past	الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر
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حدث كان مستمرا بالماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي البسيط

When + V2 , Ving = عملين متقاطعين

While + Ving , V2 = عملين متقاطعين

As + Ving , V2 = عملين متقاطعين

I / He / She / It + was + Ving

We / You / They + were + Ving

1. Did anything happen **while** TV?

a- you are watching	b- you watched	c- you were watching	d- you have watched
---------------------	----------------	----------------------	---------------------

2. It happened at four in the afternoon **when** she news on TV.

a- watches	b- is watching	c- were watching	d- was watching
------------	----------------	------------------	-----------------

3. What **when** your husband came home?

a- were you doing	b- are you doing	c- do you do	d- have you been doing
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4. I was preparing lunch **when** he

a- has been coming	b- has come	c- came	d- am coming
--------------------	-------------	---------	--------------

5. We **noticed that** she!

a- cries	b- has cried	c- was crying	d- has cried
----------	--------------	---------------	--------------

6. She hurt her back **while** she in the garden.

a. is working	b. was working	c. has worked	d. had worked
---------------	----------------	---------------	---------------

7. **As** I was sleeping at night, my mobile phone

a- rings	b- is ringing	c- rang	d- has rung
----------	---------------	---------	-------------

8. **While** I was writing my job, the electricity out.

a- went	b- go	c- is going	d- has gone
---------	-------	-------------	-------------

9. The teacher was asking us a very difficult question **when** the school bell

a- rings	b- is ringing	c- rang	d- has rung
----------	---------------	---------	-------------

10. The robbery happened at four o'clock **while** they

a- were sleeping	b- sleep	c- are sleeping	d- has slept
------------------	----------	-----------------	--------------

11. **While** we were getting ready to go out, the rain suddenly

a- stop	b- is stopping	c- stops	d- stopped
---------	----------------	----------	------------

Revision of the tenses	Past Perfect-Simple past	الماضي التام و الماضى البسيط	
• للتحديث عن حدثين في الماضي أحدهما وقع قبل الآخر، الاول يكون بالماضي التام و الثاني بالماضي البسيط.			
Subject + had + V3 / Subject + V2			
Linking words - before – after – by the time –because – First - (V2 + that) - wonder			
1. The lectureby the time they got there.			
a-had started	b-starts	c-is starting	d-were starting
2. They went on a big tour of Britain. First, they in London for a few days.			
a-has stayed	b-stays	c-had stayed	d-are staying
3. When I heard the noise at the window, I knew that someone to break into the house.			
a-had tried	b-tries	c-has been trying	d- is trying
4-I felt annoyed that they for me.			
a-don't wait	b-haven't waited	c-hadn't waited	d-will not waited
5.I knew her because I her several times.			
a- visited	b- had visited	c-am visiting	d- have been visiting
6. When she came into the room, the burglar.....			
a-had already left	b-already left	c-already leaves	d-already leave
7. I didn't watch the program about hurricanes on TV last night, because I..... a similar program.			
a. had already seen	b. was already seen	c. have already seen	d. already saw
8. Only after he had visited me, heto London to study.			
a-travel	b-travels	c- travelled	d-had travelled
9- I wonder what while I was away.			
a-had happened	b- happened	c- has happened	d- is happing
Revision of the tenses	Past Perfect Continuous	الماضي التام المستمر	
• للتحديث عن حدثين في الماضي أحدهما وقع قبل الآخر والاقدم كان مستمراً			
Form : Subject + Had + been + Verb-ing + Complement			
For / when / since / until + past (v2) because Had been + V ing			
1.The program that was stoppedwell since 1945.			
a. had been working	b. have worked	c. works	d-has been working
2.I looked terrible when I saw Joe last night because I for over an hour and I was exhausted.			
a. have been running	b. has been running	c. had been running	d-ran
3. I assumed youfor the repairs until the end of last year.			
a. paid	b. have been paying	c. are paying	d- had been paying
4. Theyfor three hours when the storm suddenly broke.			
a. had been running	b. have been running	c-are running	d-run
5. Times were hard and the family for some time.			
a- have been struggling	b. struggles	c- had been struggling	d-has been struggling
6- She as a waitress for three years when he met her.			
a. had been working	b. have worked	c. works	d-has been working

WH Question Words

1	2	3	4	5
اسم استفهام Wh	Is /am /are/was/were	الضمير أو الاسم	الفعل	? بقية السؤال
	Can/could/will/would/should/must/may	الضمير أو الاسم	الفعل	? بقية السؤال
	Have /has /had	الضمير أو الاسم	الفعل	? بقية السؤال
	Do /does /did/	الضمير أو الاسم	الفعل	? بقية السؤال

Question word	Function	Example sentence
What ماذا	asking for information about something	What is your name? My name is Tarq .
When متى	asking about time	When did he leave? He left yesterday . In 2023 .
What time كم الساعة	Asking about specific time / hour	What time do you get up? I get up at 8 o'clock .
Where اين	asking about place or position	Where do they live? They live in Damascus .
Which أي	asking about choice	Which colour do you want(prefer)? I prefer the black colour.
Who من	asking about person or people (subject)	Who opened the door? Ahmad opened the door.
Whom من المفعول به	asking about person or people (object)	Whom did you meet? I met Ahmad .
Whose لمن	asking about ownership	Whose keys are these? These are Ahmad's keys .
Why لماذا	asking for reason, asking what...for	Why did you leave early? I left early because I was tired .
How كيف	asking about manner	How do you go to school? I go to school by bus .
	asking about condition or quality	How are you? I am fine thank you.
How far كم يبعد	distance	How far is Homs from Damascus? Homs is 200 km far from Damascus.

How long كم طول	length (time or space)	How long will it take? It will take <u>about 3 hours</u> .
How many كم عدد	quantity (countable)	How many cars are there? There are <u>10</u> cars there.
How much كم الكمية	quantity (uncountable)	How much money do you have? I have only <u>2000 S.P.</u>
How old كم العمر	age	How old are you? I am <u>30 years</u> old.
How often كم مرة	Times you do something regularly	How often do you play sport? I play sport <u>twice</u> a day.
How fast كم السرعة	The speed of driving	How fast was he driving? He was driving <u>too fast</u> .



Choose the correct order of the following sentence....

Tips for Choosing the Correct Order of Sentences:

- 1- Pay attention to pronouns, time references, and logical connections between sentences.
- 2-What is the main point the passage is trying to convey?
- 3-Read the sentences aloud: This can help you to hear the flow of the passage and identify any awkward or illogical sequences.
- 4-Practice: The more you practice, the better you will become at recognizing the correct order of sentences.

By following these tips and practicing regularly, you can improve your ability to choose the correct order of sentences and write clear, coherent paragraphs.

1-

- a-and took out their lesson books.
- b-The boys were playing cards
- c-They immediately hid the cards
- d-when they heard their father's steps.

a-CDAB b-CABD c-BACD d-BDCA

2-

- a-When he came out of the shop ten minutes later, the car was no longer there.
- b-He wondered if someone had stolen it.
- c-Johen parked his car under 'No Parking ' sign and rushed into the shop.
- d-Finally, he found out that the police had driven it away.

a-CBAD b-CABD c-ACBD d-BACD

3-

- a-She graduated from college.
- b-She started working at a tech company.
- c-She moved to a new city.
- d-She enrolled in a computer science program.

a-ADBC b-DACB c-BACD d-CBAD

4-

- a-The roads were icy.
- b-Many accidents occurred.
- c-A winter storm hit the region.
- d-Drivers lost control of their vehicles.

a-DBCA b-ACBD c-CADB d-BDCA

5-

- a-The company's sales were declining.
- b-The company launched a new marketing campaign.
- c-The company's profits increased.
- d-The company's customers were not satisfied with the product.

a-BCDA b-DCAB c-CDAB d-ADBC

6-

- a-A new study has found that spending time in nature can reduce stress and anxiety.
- b-Trees, plants, and flowers can improve our mood and overall well-being.
- c-Many people find that being outdoors can help them feel more relaxed and calm.
- d-Research suggests that spending time in green spaces can boost our creativity and problem-solving skills.

a-DCAB b-CABD C-ACBD D-BCDA

Reordered Paragraph:

Research suggests that spending time in green spaces can boost our creativity and problem-solving skills. Many people find that being outdoors can help them feel more relaxed and calm. A new study has found that spending time in nature can reduce stress and anxiety. Trees, plants, and flowers can improve our mood and overall well-being.

7-

- a-The Great Wall of China is one of the most famous landmarks in the world.
- b-It stretches over 13,000 miles across China.
- c-It was built to protect China from invaders.
- d-Construction began in the 7th century BC and continued for centuries.

a-ABDC b-BCDA c-CDAB d-ADCB

Reordered Paragraph:

The Great Wall of China is one of the most famous landmarks in the world. It stretches over 13,000 miles across China. Construction began in the 7th century BC and continued for centuries. It was built to protect China from invaders.

8-

- a-The first step is to gather all the necessary ingredients. Next, the ingredients are mixed together in a bowl.
- b-Baking a cake is a fun and rewarding activity.
- c-Finally, the cake is placed in the oven to bake.
- d-Once the cake is baked, it can be decorated with frosting and sprinkles.

a-ACBD b-DCAB c-BADC d-CDAB

Choose the correct sentence.....

- * Read the sentence carefully and identify the main subject and verb.
- * Check for subject-verb agreement, verb tense, and pronoun agreement.
- * Pay attention to word order and preposition usage.
- * Consider the context and meaning of the sentence.
- * If you're unsure, try reading the sentence aloud to see if it sounds natural.

1-

- a- The team is playing good today.
- b-The team is playing well today.
- c-the team is playing well today.
- d-The team is playing goodly today.

2-

- a-I will went to the store yesterday.
- b-I went to the store yesterday.
- c-I will went to the story yesterday.
- d-I go to the store yesterday.

3-

- a-He is interested on learning a new language.
- b-He is interested in learning a new language.
- c-he is interested in learning a new language.
- d-He is interested in learn a new language.

4-

- a-Because I was tired, so I went to bed early.
- b-Because I was tired, I go to bed early.
- c-Because I am tired, I went to bed early.
- d-Because I was tired, I went to bed early.

5-

- a- Does she learns English every day?
- b- Does she learn English every day.
- c- Does she learn English every day?
- d- does she learn English every day?

6-

- a- How many student in your class?
- b- How many students in your class?
- c- How many students in yours class?
- d- How much students in your class?

Reading

1.A -Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

Human rights are the rights which one acquires by being alive, while civil rights are the rights that one obtains by being a legal member of a certain political life. In other words, civil rights are the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality. They guarantee equal social opportunities and equal protection under the law. Civil and political rights are a class of rights that protect individuals' freedom from violation by governments, social organizations, and private individuals. They ensure one's right to participate in the civil and political life of society and the state without discrimination or repression. Unlike other rights concepts, such as human rights or natural rights, in which people acquire rights inherently, perhaps from God or nature, civil rights must be given and guaranteed by the power of the state. Examples of civil rights include the right to vote, the right to a fair trial, the right to government services, the right to a public education, and the right to use public facilities. Civil rights are an essential component of democracy; when individuals are prevented from participating in political society, their civil rights are being denied.

1. People get civil rights by

- A. being good citizens.
- B. being alive.
- C. being involved in a political life.
- D. inherited from God or nature.

2. Civil rights guarantee

- A. equality
- B. discrimination
- C. violation
- D. repression

3. One of the following is not classified as a civil right

- A. the right to life.
- B. the right to education.
- C. the right to use public transport.
- D. the right to participate in elections.

4. A formal choice you take in an election means to:

- A. guarantee
- B. vote
- C. discriminate
- D. deny

5. One of the basic differences between natural rights and civil rights is that civil rights are guaranteed by...

- A. political life
- B. social freedom
- C. the power of the state
- D. democracy

6. Civil rights are denied when people are being in political society.

- A. restrained from participating
- B. allowed to participate
- C. permitted to participate
- D. accepted to participate

B -Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

Poetry is an imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language choices so as to evoke an emotional response. It has been known as music of ideas and employs metre and rhyme, but this is by no means necessary. However, we might think of the epic poem as the first instance of poetry, appearing as early as the 20th century B.C. The Epic of Gilgamesh is often cited as one of the earliest works of epic poetry, dating back to the 18th century B.C. Consisting of Sumerian poems, it is a text that was discovered through many different Babylonian tablet versions during archaeological excavations. A list of the most notable works of epic poetry would have to include the Iliad and the Odyssey, both works of Greek mythology that have been attributed to the poet Homer. Throughout history, poetry has appeared in different forms. The form of the mock-heroic and the use of poetic form for satire did not end with Dryden. Alexander Pope, most famous for his work The Rape of the Lock (1712), carried on Dryden's tradition of using poetry for comedic ends. Poetry was for centuries a mainstream art, and writers such as Spenser, Milton, Donne, Blake, Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning created a world of beauty, of images and forms, as enduring as the painting of the Renaissance or the music of the classical age.

7- The lines end with words that have very similar sounds.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| a-mock | b-excavations | c-rhyme | d-Renaissance |
|--------|---------------|---------|---------------|

8- Epics are the recent form of poetry.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| a-True | b-false |
|--------|---------|

9- What was the first instance of poetry?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a- Epic poem | b- The sonnet |
| c- Elizabethan poetry | d- Restoration Poetry |

10- The Rape of the Lock (1712) was written by.....

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------|----------|----------|
| a-Pope | b-Wordsworth | c-Milton | d-Dryden |
|--------|--------------|----------|----------|

11- The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope ends with a tragedy.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| a-True | b-False |
|--------|---------|

12- The Iliad and the Odyssey are related to Latin mythology.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| a-True | b-False |
|--------|---------|

II. Choose a , b , c , or d.

13-Suzan.....trying to pass her driving test but fails every time.

a. keep	b. has kept	c. keeps	d. kept
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14-I can't leave now. I.....for an important client.

a. wait	b. am waiting	c. waited	d. have waited
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15-I..... my car for at least three years.

a. have	b. has	c. have had	d. had
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16-I..... all the night.

a. sleep	b. have slept	c. slept	d. have been sleeping
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17-IJack last night.

a. see	b. saw	c. had seen	d. was seeing
--------	--------	-------------	---------------

18-Did anything happen while you TV?

a. watched	b. were watching	c. was watching	d. watch
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19-The lecture by the time they got there.

a. started	b. had started	c. starts	d. has started
------------	----------------	-----------	----------------

20-The program that was stopped well since 1945.

a. worked	b. had worked	c. had been working	d. works
-----------	---------------	---------------------	----------

21- One-day peopleto Mars.

a. travel	b. will travel	c. will have travelled	d. travelled
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22-Anything to drink, sir? Ia glass of water, please.

a. will have	b. have	c. had	d. will have had
--------------	---------	--------	------------------

23-Individuals havedreams in their day-to-day existence.

a. vary	b. various	c. variety	d. variously
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24- The rich have to the poor.

a. reach out to	b. get into	c. fit in with	d. run into
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25-The plane to Russia has just

a. taken off	b. picked up	c. looked up	d. got out
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26- His efforts didn't work at all; his project will be..... in the future.

a. dead in the water	b. on a roll	c. ace a test	d. join the ranks of
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27-After a long tax season, getting on extra week off with pay is.....

a. just what the doctor ordered	b. an act of God	c. on the mend	d. ace a test
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28-You should speak directly and ask for a raise. Don't.....

a. assemble the case	b. break the law	c. back the wrong horse	d. beat about the bush
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29-We're taking the 8 a.m train. He told me that they..... the 8am train.

a. are taking	b. were taking	c. took	d. had taken
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30-Did you live in Damascus? He asked herin

Damascus.

a. if she had lived	b. if she live	c. if she lived	d. if she lives
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31-Itthat the firm made a loss.

a. reports	b. reported	c. has reported	d. was reported
------------	-------------	-----------------	-----------------

32-The sun isn't shining right now. I wish the sun.....shinning then.

a. were	b. weren't	c. is	d. wasn't
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33. Huda's bag was pulled off her shoulder.

Sheher bag pulled off her shoulder.

a. has	b. had had	c. didn't have	d. had
--------	------------	----------------	--------

34-Luna bought a dress..... cost \$45. She had to return it.

a. who	b. which	c. whom	d. where
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35-Your friend is a heavy smoker. (give advice)

a. very well done	b. you'd better quit it	c. we are proud of you.	d. keep it up.
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36-The (ed) in all these verbs is pronounced as /d/ except in:

a. phoned	b. ordered	c. talked	d. improved
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37-If you had come in time, you the lesson.

a. wouldn't miss	b. wouldn't have missed	c. won't miss	d. miss
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38-Rarelyanyone using carriages nowadays.

a. you see	b. will you see	c. you will see	d. you have seen
------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------

39- My friends travelled to London Yesterday.

Where did your friends travel yesterday?

40-They arrived there at 7 o'clock in the evening.

What time did they arrive there?

41-The airline company apologized to the passengers for the delay.

Why did the airline apologies to the passengers?

42- They will stay there for two weeks.

How long will they stay there?

2.A -Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

Psychologists said that it was very easy for a child to get swayed by peer pressure into choosing a career that the majority was opting rather than the one which was best for him/her.

Although it should not be the most important, remuneration of a career holds value in one's life; nobody likes to earn little. A job's earnings should match the child's aspirations and provide a satisfying comfortable life. Modern societies need professionals in every field: utility workers, garbage collectors, farmers, nurses, doctors, engineers, teachers, professors and many others.

Furthermore, demotivation might have a negative impact on the child's mental health when rejecting all of his/her ideas. Parents can work together to gather information about a career and then help the child in deciding whether it is suitable or not. Most people have dreams of future jobs and there's no limit to what this could be, but we can't be absolutely certain about our career choices. Researchers told us that through self-reflection and guided activities, we would find our core values and a clearer path towards the right career.

1- A child sometimes is affected by his..... pressure into choosing a career.

a-family b-parents c- friends d-teachers

2- A job's earnings should provide a..... life.

a- satisfying comfortable b- unpleasant
c- boring d- monotonous

3- The dreams of future jobs are

a-restricted b- unpredictable c- limited d-unlimited

4- Money which is paid for work or services is called.....

a-selling b- buying c- spending d- remuneration

5- The underlined word "one" in the third line refers to....

a- person b- peer c- career d- the majority

6- Demotivation can affect the child's character when all his ideas.

a-refusing b- accepting c- applying d- taking

B-Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

John Keats (1795-1821) was a prominent English poet in the second generation of the Romantic era, along with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley. He devoted his short life to the perfection of a poetry marked by vivid imagery, great touching appeal, and an attempt to express a philosophy through classical legend. His reputation grew after his early death, and he was greatly admired in the Victorian Age. His influence can be seen in the poetry of Alfred Lord Tennyson. The son of a stable manager, John Keats received relatively little formal education. After his father died in 1804, Keats had close emotional ties to his sister, Fanny, and his two brothers, George and Tom. John started school at Enfield. At school Keats was noted as an aggressive guy but in 1809 he began to read eagerly. John Keats was trained by a surgeon in 1811. He broke off the training in 1814 and went to London, where he worked as a dresser, or junior house surgeon, at Guy's and St. Thomas' hospitals. His literary interests had been crystallized by this time, and after 1817, he devoted himself entirely to poetry. From then until his early death, the story of his life was largely the story of the poetry he wrote. John Keats wrote sonnets, odes, and epics. All his greatest poetry was written in a single year. Today his poems and letters remain among the most popular and analyzed in English literature.

7. A serious and urgent request.

a-devote	b-appeal	c-ode	d-eagerly
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8. To dedicate or to give an amount of time, attention, etc. to something.

a-devote	b-appeal	c-ode	d-eagerly
----------	----------	-------	-----------

9. At school Keats was noted as an guy.

a-aggressive	b-polite	c-peaceful	d-shy
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10. Keats relationship with his family was

a-emotional	b-aggressive	c-frustrated	d-disappointed
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11.Keats' poetry contained lively and attractive images.

a-True	b-False
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12. Keats' was a well-known and influencing poet during his life.

a-True	b-False
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II. Choose a , b , c , or d.

13. Rama.....the Internet every day.

a. use	b. used	c. uses	d. is using
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14. Look! SamiTV.

a. watch	b. watches	c. is watching	d. was watching
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15. ISami for months.

a. haven't seen	b. saw	d. see	c. sees
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16. Ifor almost an hour.

a. queue	b. am queuing	c. have been queuing	d. queued
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17. I a writing competition in 2006.

a. win	b. won	c. had win	d. have won
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18. It happened at 4 in the afternoon when shenews on TV.

a. was watching	b. watched	c. watches	d. is watching
-----------------	------------	------------	----------------

19. I knew her because I..... her several times.

a. visit	b. visits	c. have visited	d. had visited
----------	-----------	-----------------	----------------

20. I was terrible because I..... for over an hour.

a. run	b. runs	c. had been running	d. have run
--------	---------	---------------------	-------------

21. I..... my room this week.

a. am going to clean	b. will clean	c. clean	d. cleaned
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22. The train to the airport in 20 minutes.

a. leave	b. will leave	c. leaves	d. will be leaving
----------	---------------	-----------	--------------------

23. Everyone endeavors a great deal to make dreams a.....

a. real	b. reality	c. realist	d. realize
---------	------------	------------	------------

24. She didn't really..... her workmates in her previous job.

a. fit in with	b. run into	c. get into	d. follow through
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25. The harsh environment is going to..... at this concrete over time.

a. eat away	b. check over	c. get into	d. follow through
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26. Don't worry. It's a minor procedure and you'll bewithin a week.

a. on the mend	b. go under the knife	c. in the mend	d. just what the doctor ordered
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27. The doorbell made him

a. jump out of his skin	b. follow his heart	c. speak his mind	d. a pain in the neck
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28. Blind justice was not on his side.

a. Simile	b. Metaphor	c. Personification	d. Comparative
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29. My brother drove..... Homs in one hour.

a. of	b. off	c. from	d. into
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30. A photocopier is a machine..... makes copies of documents.

a. who	b. which	c. whom	d. where
--------	----------	---------	----------

31. I very unhappy if my friends didn't come to the party.

a. would be	b. will be	c. would have been	d. were
-------------	------------	--------------------	---------

32. Neither I you needed to visit the Cathedral.

a. or	b. but also	c. nor	d. and
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33. Lisa didn't repair the hairdryer herself. .Sheit repaired.

a. has	b. didn't have	c. had	d. doesn't have
--------	----------------	--------	-----------------

34. I didn't take your advice. I wish I your advice.

a. took	b. take	c. has taken	d. had taken
---------	---------	--------------	--------------

35. Why the roof been mended before it fell down by them?

a. wasn't	b. aren't	c. hadn't	d. isn't
-----------	-----------	-----------	----------

36. Where is the key? He asked me where

a. the key had been.	b. the key is.
c. was the key.	d. the key was.

37. The cyclisthis bike and set off quickly on the road.

a. road	b. rode	c. ride	d. rude
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38. Your school team has won the final in a football competition in your area. What would you say?

a. Congratulations!	b. I'm sure this won't happen again.
c. Ok. I can do that.	d. We should've done better.

39.Maria: **How long have you been playing football?**

Sofia: We have been playing football **for three years.**

40.Maria: **Where do you usually play?**

Sofia: We usually play **in the school playground.**

41.Maria: **Whom did you play against?**

Sofia: We played against **another school team.**

42.Sofia: how often do you pay football ?

Maria: We play football **once a week.**

3.A-Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

Most people think that education is limited to schools only, but the truth is that there are lessons that we can only learn from life, and they may be more important than those learnt at schools. Life lessons are sometimes painful before they are acquired, and in order to avoid this, we must benefit from the experiences of others. We shouldn't pay too much attention to the trivial things that are not important and waste our time and effort. Since life is so unpredictable, we must not live on expectations only and meet everything new in life with optimism and positive thinking. There is no word more boring and monotonous than the word "I". We must be confident of ourselves, but that does mean we talk about ourselves and our accomplishments all the time, as this inherits vanity. Man by nature makes mistakes, so be tolerant and seek excuses for those around you, and if someone comes to you with an apology, do not stop him, and do not carry in your heart any envy of anyone. There are no alternatives to exercising, eating well, fresh air and sunshine. Take care of your health and make it a priority for your entire life. The pursuit of success will make you succeed in the end, no matter how long the period is, but keep trying. Failure is a great teacher in life. It teaches us humility and how to correct our course of life. A great example is Thomas Edison. He failed many times, but he did not give up until he succeeded. Even when he failed, Edison learned something. 'I get results in everything I try,' he said. The golden rule for everybody is to be honest, trustful, useful and generous so that they leave life with a trace that those around them will not forget about.

1. To avoid life's painful lessons...

- a-We must learn from our own experiences.
- b-We must learn from the experiences of others.
- c-We mustn't learn from life.
- d. We must give up.

2. People shouldn't live on expectations only because...

- a- life is unpredictable
- b- people always know their future
- c-they can't be sure about their future
- d- life is easy

3. We shouldn't use the word "I" because:

- a-the word "I" is very boring when it is used all the time
- b-we have to talk about ourselves all the time
- c-it teaches us humility
- d- the word "I". is very normal when it is used all the time

4. We should be tolerant with others because...

- a-everyone makes mistake
- b- Man doesn't make mistake
- c-a and b
- d- Man is lazy

5. When Edison failed during his life...

- a-he gave up before he succeeded.
- b- he surrendered
- c-he tried again until he succeeded
- d-he stopped learning

6. To leave a memorable trace, you must be.....

- a- honest and trustful
- b-useful and generous
- c- a and b
- d- guilty

B-Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

The term Drama comes from a Greek word meaning "action". Drama is divided into comedy and tragedy. Only a small fraction of the work of five dramatists has survived to this day: the tragedians Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides; and the comedians Aristophanes and, from the late 4th century, Menander. The Renaissance saw a huge revival in all types of art, including theatre. William Shakespeare, one of the world's most renowned playwrights, wrote and produced many plays that are still performed regularly even today. Shakespeare was one of the first to merge comic elements into tragedies. The 18th century was a time when more plays were being written for and about the middle class. Toward the end of the 18th century, the Romantic period began in Western Europe, which heavily influenced the theatre of that era and focused on emotion rather than intellect. This movement continued through the beginning of the 19th century. In the early part of the 20th century, musical drama came to dominate stages in New York and England, although each theatre season saw the release of straight dramatic plays as well. Many playwrights of the 1960s and 1970s - Sam Shepard in the United States, Tom Stoppard in England - built plays around language. The drama, which had suffered a steep decline during the Victorian Age, was revived with great force at the beginning of the 20th century drama and the course of six decades witnessed many trends and currents in the 20th century drama.

7- What are the two types of drama?

a-comedy and tragedy	b-Emotion and intellect
c- comedy and emotion	d-tragedy and intellect

8- What makes Shakespeare special in drama?

Because he.....

a-merged comic elements into tragedies	b- wrote and produced many plays
c- saw the release of straight dramatic plays	d- built plays around language

9- What was drama of the 18th century about?

a- emotion	b- intellect	c- innovative	d- frustration
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10- is known as a serious play or book that ends sadly, especially with the death of the main character.

a-tragedy	b-intellect	c-decline	d-dominate
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11- To control someone or something or to have more importance than other people or things means to ...

a-tragedy	b-intellect	c-decline	d-dominate
-----------	-------------	-----------	------------

12- The Renaissance saw a huge revival in some types of art, including theatre.

II. Choose a , b , c , or d.

13. We didn't see everything. she said that theyeverything.

- a. had seen b. haven't seen c. saw d. hadn't seen

14. What time did the film start? My friend wanted to know.....

- a. What time the film has started b. What time the film had started
c. What time the film started d. What time had the film started

15. a local jeweler shop into by someone yesterday.

- a. is broken b. had broken c. was broken d. were broken

16. Will the fine tomorrow by you?

- a. been paid c. being paid c. have paid d. be paid

17. Rama makes fun of people .I wish shefun of people.

- a. wouldn't make b. doesn't make c. hadn't made d. made

18. We..... because we had forgotten to pay the bill.

- a. had cut off our electricity c. have our electricity cut off
b. have cut off our electricity d. had our electricity cut off

19. She is talking to her students..... projects are due on Friday.

- a. who b. whom c. which d. whose

20. Never to the cinema on Fridays.

- a. did Mona go b. Mona goes
c. can Mona go d. does Mona go

21. Your family go to a restaurant but you have an exam tomorrow.

- a. I can't decide yet b. We are proud of you.
c. Congratulations! d. OK. I can do that.

22. The professor.....his students the results of his research now.

- a. shows b. is showing c. has shown d. had shown

23. I can't phone for an ambulance because I my mobile.

- a. lose b. have lost c. had lost d. will lose

24. Rachel, you look tired. Yes, I the grass.

- a. cut b. have cut c. cuts d. have been cutting

25. At the age of 24, Gandhi to South Africa.

- a. moves b. moved c. had moved d. has moved

26. We noticed that she!

- a. was crying b. has cried c. cries d. will cry

27. Only after, he travelled to London to study.

- a. he graduates b. had he graduated
c. had he graduated d. has he graduated

28. They for three hours when the storm suddenly broke.

- a. had been running b. had run c. run d. runs

29. He a new job next week.

- a. started b. has started c. had started d. is starting

30. I to Rome for a conference soon.

- a. am about to go b. will go c. go d. will have gone

a-True

b-False

31. If I a computer, I can't surf the Net.

- a. don't have b. wouldn't have c. had d. wouldn't have had

32. In economics, voluntaryis unpaid.

- a. employment b. employ c. employed d. employer

33. The group had a good song but failed to another hit record.

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

34. She looks like she's several kilos.

- a. put on b. got out c. looked up d. picked up

35. If that itchy rash doesn't go away, you should go to a
.....

- a. pediatrician b. dermatologist c. naturopath d. cardiologist

36. Why is Mr. Jack's dog afraidhim?

- a. of d. at c. in d. about

37. Our boss often gets angry and he...when things go wrong.

- a. loses temper b. gives a lift c. raises taxes d. runs a risk

38. The "ed" in the word "liked" is pronounced as:

- a. \ d \ b. \ id \ c. \ t \ d. \ it \

39.A : Why did you leave the village?

B: I left the village to work in the city.

40.A: How old were you?

B: I was at the age of twenty.

41.A: What do you miss in the country?

B: I miss the peace and quiet in the country.

42.A: When would you buy a new flat?

B: I would buy a new flat when I had enough money.

4.A -Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

Success is no accident. It is hard work, perseverance, learning, studying, sacrifice and most of all, love of what you are doing or learning to do. Success, by definition, means to accomplish your goals. Some people define success by measures such as wealth, position or status and one's capabilities. It is also believed by many people that a successful person must be rich, but in many cases, money cannot buy you success. In fact, there are some factors which help us be successful. Start by setting your goals. Having a goal is an essential thing, but it should be a smart goal a successful person must be rich. It requires to stretch your capabilities and to stay committed and remind yourself that it is not the end of the road. One step more, if there was only one secret to success, it would be preparation. It will set you in the best position to execute the task with the least difficulty. Timing also is a crucial ingredient to success. The only method of obtaining good timing is through repetition or experience. Furthermore, one needs confidence to be successful. He has to start with smaller tasks that have a higher chance of success to build up confidence. Parents should help their young children to build up confidence and become and happy in their life. They should discover at an early age the talents of their children and help them to grow their gift and take care of their needs and interests. Actions are louder than words. When you take action, you trigger all kinds of things that will inevitably carry you to success. Every step taken by you in the direction of your dreams and goals brings you closer at jet speed. Nothing happens until you take action. To be successful, you have to do what successful people do. All highly successful people are highly action-oriented people. It is said: "Success is 10% inspiration and 90 % perspiration." The golden rule to achieve success is to keep learning. These are three dangerous words: "I know that." If you have read or heard about something, you do not know. If you are not rich and successful the way you want, then you do not know.

1. Success is.....:

- a- perseverance and learning b- studying and sacrifice
c-a and b d. accident

2. is to accomplish your goals.

- a- Success b- Failure c-losing d- Sleeping

3. Having a goal is..... to be succeeded

- a-important b-not important
c-not necessary d-unimportant

4. The only way of obtaining good timing is ...

- a- repetition b- experience c-a and b d-being rich

5. To achieve success, the golden rule is...

- a-to stop learning b- keep learning
c- to avoid learning d-to give up learning

6. If you have read or heard about something, you....

- a- know b- know nothing
c- know everything d- know a little

b -Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

William Shakespeare is an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English literature and the world's best dramatist. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have retired around 1613 at the age of 49, where he died three years later. He was good at turning older plays, Greek and Roman legends, into new plays. His audience expected a play to be one of three types; a history play which dramatises stories from the past; a comedy which usually has a happy ending; a tragedy which is characterized by death and disaster. Shakespeare's first history plays, such as King John, Richard II, and Henry IV, which were influenced by Elizabethan dramatists especially Thomas Kyd and Christopher Marlowe, dramatise the destructive results of weak or corrupt rule and have been interpreted as a justification of the Tudor dynasty. Shakespeare's comedies are full of fun and based on misunderstanding and mishaps; the characters are lively and the dialogues are witty. Shakespeare's early classical comedies, containing tight double plots and precise comic sequences, gave way to the romantic atmosphere of his greatest comedies. Unlike his comedies, Shakespeare's tragedies always have sad endings which can make people cry. The tragedies are based around misery, loss and disillusionment. While watching a Shakespearean tragedy, the audience is moved and shaken. After the show, the audience are calm, and washed clean of pity and terror. The secret behind Shakespeare's continued reputation is that his writings are admired everywhere for their intelligence, wit, beauty and humanity. His plays are filled with action, his characters are believable and his language is exciting to be read.

8-Shakespeare's tragedies always have.....

a- sad endings	b- happy endings	c-comic endings	d-funny endings
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9- Shakespeare depended on to write his history, comedy and tragedy plays.

a- misunderstanding	b-mishaps	c-humanity	d(a- b)
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10- Shakespeare died at the age

a-49	b-50	c-51	d-52
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11- Shakespeare's characters are unbelievable and his language is unexciting to be read.

a-True	b-False
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12- The early comedies of Shakespeare were characterized by

a-double plots	c-sad endings
b-precise comic sequences	d-both a and b

II. Choose a , b , c , or d.

13- My unclesicker suddenly yesterday.

a. gets	b. got	c. had got	d. is getting
---------	--------	------------	---------------

14- Have you ever to Canada?

a. gone	b. went	c. been going	d. go
---------	---------	---------------	-------

15- We need tothe roof before it falls down.

a. jack up	b- pull down	c. shore up	d. check over
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16- If I you, I wouldn't smoke anymore.

a. were	b. am	c. have been	d. been
---------	-------	--------------	---------

17- Some children choose their future profession based remuneration.

a. of	b. at	c. on	d. in
-------	-------	-------	-------

18-The evening is a time we can all relax.

a. which	b. who	c. when	d. where
----------	--------	---------	----------

19-The company refused to pay the money because the accident was.....

a. an act of God	b. by the book
c. break the law	c. assemble the case

20-The "ed" in the word "watched" is pronounced as:

a. \id\	b. \d\	c. \it\	d. \t\
---------	--------	---------	--------

21- One needs confidence to be.....

a. successful	b. success	c. succeed	d. successfully
---------------	------------	------------	-----------------

22-My father didn't repair his car. He.....

a. has repaired it	b. didn't have it repaired
c. had it repaired	d. have it repaired

23-It.....that this exam will be the most difficult one.

a. is claimed	b. is claiming	c. claimed	d. claims
---------------	----------------	------------	-----------

24- I have read that book. Helen said that shethat book.

a. has read	b. had read	c. read	d. reads
-------------	-------------	---------	----------

25- How much do you expect to earn?" She asked him how much....

a. she expected to earn	b. he expected to earn.
c. he expected to earn?	d. he expects to earn.

26- The manager some bad news by the secretary.

a. has told	b. told	c. has been told	d. is telling
-------------	---------	------------------	---------------

27.I can't go with you tomorrow. I wish I go with you.

a. could	b. couldn't	c. wouldn't	d. will
----------	-------------	-------------	---------

28- They for three hours when the storm suddenly broke.

a. had been running	b have run	c. are running	d. run
---------------------	------------	----------------	--------

29- He was as brave as a lion.

a-Metaphor	b-Simile	c-Personification	d-Comparative
------------	----------	-------------------	---------------

30-I wanted to sit there to be able to the speech.

a. here	b. hears	c. her	d. hear
---------	----------	--------	---------

31-The opposite of "legal" is:

a. illegal	b. dislegal	c. illegal	d. legally
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32- I went to a counselor for on my career.

a. guide	b. guided	c. guidance	d. guiding
----------	-----------	-------------	------------

33-My father happy every time we get high marks.

a. felt	b. has felt	c. is feeling	d. feels
---------	-------------	---------------	----------

34- If you any trouble, just give me a call.

a. run into	b. run out	c. run to	d. run for
-------------	------------	-----------	------------

35- Robert: I'd like to speak to Mr. George please.

Receptionist: Certainly,

a. I'll put you through.	b. can I take a message?
c. could you repeat the number?	d. Hello, George is talking.

36. Dan Brown some of the best world novels in recent years.

a. has been written	b. had written	c. wrote	d. has written
---------------------	----------------	----------	----------------

37. The lawyers were unable to against the man.

a. follow through	b. fit in with
c. beat around the bush	d. assemble the case

38. More and more people are choosing toto improve their appearance.

a. taste their own medicine	b. go under the knife
c. back the wrong horse	d. take a turn for the worse

How many brothers and sisters have you got ?

39- I have got one brother and two sisters.

-How many languages could she speak?

40- She could speak five languages.

-Who invented the electric bulb?

41- Tomas Edison invented the electric bulb.

-Where will the bridge be built?

42-The Bridge will be built over the river.

**5.A -Read the following test, then choose the correct answer
A, B, C or D: (60 marks)**

The United Nations was established by the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of 50 countries including Syria; Poland signed on 15 October 1945. There were 51 founding members in 1945. The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence on October 24, 1945 after ratification of the Charter. The day is now celebrated each year around the world as United Nations Day. The UN contains five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, And ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. The UN also has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. At the beginning of the 21st century, the UN and its programs and affiliated agencies struggled to address humanitarian crises and civil wars, unprecedented refugee flows, the devastation caused by the spread of AIDS, global financial disruptions, international terrorism, and the disparities in wealth between the world's richest and poorest peoples.

the principles of the United Nations

- All Member States have sovereign equality
- All Member States must obey the Charter
- Countries must try to settle their differences by peaceful means
- Countries must avoid using force or threatening to use force
- The UN may not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country
- Countries should try to assist the United Nations to

1. The United Nations was created by:

- a- the Charter of the United Nations b- Statute of the International Court of Justice
c- a and b d. the General Assembly

2. The founding members of the United Nations in 1945 were...

- a-51 b-15 c-50 d. 67

3. Countries must try to settle their differences by..... means

- a- violent b-different c-safe d- destroying

4. League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in

- a- 1919 b-1945 c-1946 d- 1999

5. One of these is not principle of the UN.....

- a -All Member States have sovereign equality.
b- All Member States must obey the Charter.
c- The UN may interfere in the domestic affairs of any country.
d- Countries should try to assist the United Nations

6. Predecessor means...

- a. a system that existed before another one
b. being joined in close association
c. the state of being decayed or destroyed
d. continuing to exist for a long time

b -Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

Famous British author Charles John Huffam Dickens was born on February 7, 1812, in Portsmouth, a port city in southern England. He was the second of eight siblings. His father, John Dickens, was a marine writer, and he dreamed that the profession would make him rich. His mother, Elizabeth Barrow, rose to become a teacher and then a school principal. Despite his parents' best efforts, the family remained poor. Nevertheless, the family was happy in its early days. In 1822, the family moved to Camden, a poor district of London. During this period, the family's economic conditions deteriorated, and his father was imprisoned in 1824, when Charles was only 12 years old. As a result of his father's imprisonment, Charles Dickens had to drop out of school and work in a boat-painting factory beside the Thames. After a while he was allowed back to school after his father received a family inheritance which he used to pay off his debts. But when Dickens was fifteen, he was again denied an education, and in 1827 he had to drop out of school and work as a courier in an office to contribute to his family's income. In 1833, he began presenting skits to various magazines and newspapers under the pseudonym (Boz). His first stories were published in his first book in 1836, Sketches by Boz. Dickens' writing became so popular with readers that he began publishing his first novel, Oliver Twist, as episodes in a newspaper, telling the tale of an orphan living on the streets. The story was inspired by the feeling of Dickens, a poor child forced to make a living through his own wits. Oliver Twist readers have been eagerly awaiting the next monthly episode. In 1859 Dickens published A Tale of Two Cities, a historical novel set at the time of the French Revolution. In 1865, Dickens had a train accident and never fully recovered from it. On June 9, 1870, Dickens suffered a stroke, and died at the age of fifty-eight.

7-Charles lived with brothers and sisters.

a. two older	b. six younger	c. nine	d. seven younger
--------------	----------------	---------	------------------

8- Charles' father went to prison because

a. he stole money	b. of bad debts	c. he killed a man	d-he was corrupted
-------------------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------------

9- Money a person receives from a relative after death.

a-inheritance	b-freelance	c-eagerly	d-deteriorated
---------------	-------------	-----------	----------------

10- A name used by a writer instead of his real name.

a-siblings	b-pseudonym	c-courier	d-innocence
------------	-------------	-----------	-------------

11- Dickens died in a train accident.

a-True	b-False
--------	---------

12- Despite his parents' best efforts, the family remained poor.

a-True	b-False
--------	---------

II. Choose a , b , c , or d . (130 marks)

13. Scientists expect that people on Mars in 2050.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| a. live | b. will live | c. are living | d. lived |
|---------|--------------|---------------|----------|

14. He had worked as a teacher before he..... to London.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| a. had travelled | b. was traveling | c. travels | d. travelled |
|------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|

15. I (not sleep) all the night.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. haven't been sleeping | b. don't sleep | c. didn't sleep | d. hadn't slept |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

16. Adam on the project of the dam now.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| A. is working | B. works | C. was working | D. has worked |
|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|

17. He gave me a nice present. I a nice present by him.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| a. am given | B. was given | C. were given | D. have given |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|

18. Yesterday, the optician checked my eyes. I.....

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. have checked my eyes | B. had my eyes check |
| C. had my eyes checked | D. have my eyes checked |

19. The cotton gin.....in 1793.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. invents | b. has invented | c. had invented | d. was invented |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

20. We need to shore up the roof before it.....down.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|---------|---------------|
| A. falls | B. was falling | C. fell | D. had fallen |
|----------|----------------|---------|---------------|

21. I met Rita,.....brother is a doctor, yesterday.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| a. whose | b. who | c. whom | d. that |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|

22. While wein the park, it suddenly started to rain.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| a. had walked | b. walked | c. were walking | d. are walking |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|

23. In the past, traditional methodsin farming.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| A. used | B. were used | C. were using | D. had been used |
|---------|--------------|---------------|------------------|

24. We for a long time when the bus finally came.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. had been waited | B. have been waiting |
| C. had been waiting | D. have waited |

25. If I liked this job, I on.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| A. carry | B. would carry | C. would have carried | D. will carry |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|

26. Why do you want the job? She asked him why hethe job.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| a. wanted | b. has wanted | c. had wanted | d. wants |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------|

27. My father drove the car.....the beach.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|-----------|
| A. into | B. onto | C. off | D. out of |
|---------|---------|--------|-----------|

28. The engineer has tothe joints before leaving the site.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| a. check over | b. shore up | c. jack up | d. fence of |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|

29. They import their goods from UK.

- | | |
|-------|-----------|
| A. a | B. the |
| C. an | D. noting |

30. Don't, you know he cannot win the competition.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. fit in with | B. beat around the bush |
| C. back the wrong horse | D. assemble the case |

31. The wind wrapped its fingers around my body.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|
| a-Metaphor | b-Simile | c-Personification | d-Comparative |
|------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|

32. My brother is a in designing artificial limbs.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| A. special | B. specialist | C. specialized | D. specialization |
|------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|

33. Which word starts with a **voiced** sound

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------|---------|
| A. see | B. church | C. bed | D. poor |
|--------|-----------|--------|---------|

34. Which word ends in a /t/ sound:

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| A. believed | B. ended | C. helped | D. ordered |
|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|

35. My team has won the final in a football competition.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| A. I'm sorry about what happened | B. We are proud of you. |
| C. You mustn't let this depress you | D. I've no doubt they'll do much better next time |

36. you what to do by anybody ?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a. Have / been shown | b. Did /show |
| c. Have /shown | d. Are / showing |

37. It..... that he is the richest movie star.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a. say | b is said. |
| c. said | d. says |

38. Lama refused to sign the contract . I wish sheto sign the contract

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| a. hadn't refused | b. hasn't refused | c. refused | d. didn't refuse |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|

-Where will you travel next month?

39. I will travel to London next month.

-How much did the flight to London cost?

40. The flight to London cost 200 \$.

-How long are you going to stay there?

41. I am going to stay there for 6 months.

-Why do you want to travel?

42. I want to travel to study at Oxford university.

6.A-Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

When we work hard and keep faith with clear heart and soul to accomplish something and fail, it will surely have negative consequences for our lives. When we fail, life turns upside down. Everything seems to disappear into thin air. However, most people don't realize that failure acts as a stepping-stone towards success. They don't know that we can learn more about our lives when we fail. Thomas Edison is by far one of the most famous inventors in history. He holds 1,093 patents to his name. However, when attempting to invent a commercially-viable electric light bulb, he failed over 10,000 times. When asked by a reporter how it felt to fail so many times, he merely stated, "I have not failed 10,000 times. I have not failed once. I have succeeded in proving that those 10,000 ways will not work. When I have eliminated the ways that will not work, I will find the way that will work." Albert Einstein, one of the greatest thinkers of our time, didn't speak until he was four-years old. He also failed his entrance exam to the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School located in Zurich at sixteen-years old. And, even his father, up until the time of his death, considered his son to be a major failure. After eventually graduating from college, Einstein actually worked as an insurance salesman, but quit after sometime because he failed at that as well. Bill Gates has amassed a mind-boggling net worth of close to \$80 billion, and is known as the infamous father of modern personal-computing software. He brought us operating systems such as Microsoft DOS and Windows, along with wildly-popular titles such as Microsoft Office's Word, Excel and PowerPoint. However, at the age of seventeen-years old, his first software company called, Traf-O-Data, which analyzed raw traffic logs, failed. Walt Disney is the creative genius who brought us the likes of Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Snow White. He created the Walt Disney Company after his own name sake. Yet, he faced many failures. His first company, Laugh-O-Gram went bankrupt. It wasn't until 5 years later and plenty of heartache - after he created Mickey Mouse - did he begin to experience a small amount of success and fame.

1-The bad sides of failures that when we fail.....

- a- life turns upside down
b-Everything seems to disappear into thin air.
c- a and b d- we feel happy

2-----said "I have not failed 10,000 times. I have not failed once.

- a- Disney b- Einstein c- Edison d- all

3. Einstein's father sees his son as...

- a- a failure b. a successful. c- a great d- an enemy

4. -----brought us operating systems such as Microsoft DOS and Windows

- a- Disney b- Einstein c- Gates d- all

5. Disney experienced a period of success

- a- when he created Mickey Mouse
b-when his first company Laugh-O-Gram went bankrupt
c- a and b d- all

6. At the age of old, his first software company called, Traf-O-Data

- a.16 b. 17 c.18 d.19

B-Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

The black outcast son of an Arab father and an Ethiopian slave mother, 'Antarah ibn Shaddad struggled to win the recognition of his father and tribe. Because of his mother's background and because of his colour, his father refused to accept him as a son. One day the Abs tribe (which is the tribe of Antarah) was attacked by another tribe called Tayy. When the battle intensified and they were about to lose, Antarah's father looked at his son and yelled, "fight Antarah fight" but Antarah responded, "the slave doesn't know how to fight, the slave knows how to milk the cow and to cut the grass." And under the pressure of the battle, his father said, "fight Antarah and you're free." Antarah fought like a crazy man. The Abs tribe won the battle and Antarah literally earned his freedom. Once, when at the river, there were a lot of people with their cattle, and Antarah was there with his sheep. The king's cattle were there and the king's slave was preventing the others' cattle from getting close to the water until the king's cattle finished. But there was a woman who wanted to water her sheep, so she got close to the slave to ask him to allow her to water her sheep, but the slave hit her so strongly that she fell to the ground. The king's slave laughed but this angered Antarah and he did not yield to the king's slave. "How dare you disgrace the free people." The slave hit him strongly but Antarah didn't fall. He picked him up and then dropped him, and the slave was dead. The verses of Antarah's poems have been popularised among the Arab tribes, some of them were talking about Ablah, which made her brother angry so he planned to kill Antarah, and he sent 100 knights to kill him but they couldn't because Antarah and his people fended them off. His war songs are evidences to his life long battle to win the recognition of his people and the hand of 'Ablah, the free-born woman he loved but who was denied him by her family.

7-What was the main purpose of Antara' struggle?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| a-to win the recognition of his father and tribe | b-to milk the cow and to cut the grass. |
| c-to become the tribe leader | d-to kill his father |

8- What is the deal between Antara and his father?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a-to fight for his freedom | c-to kill Ablah's brother |
| b-to marry Ablah | d-to leave the tribe |

9- What are the poems of Antara about? They were about.....

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| a-his wars | b-his mother | c-his father | d-his tribe |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|

11-12. Why was Ablah's brother angry with Antara?

Because he.....

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a-was black | b-killed the king's slave |
| b-loved his sister | d-was strong |

12- To shout or say something very loudly.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|-----------|
| a-yield | b-yelled | c-strident | d-outcast |
|---------|----------|------------|-----------|

II. Choose a , b , c , or d.

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

a. follow through	b. fit in with	c. keep up with	d. reach out to
-------------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------

14. I think you're supporting the wrong person. You shouldn't

A. ace a test	B. back the wrong horse
C. assemble the case	D. be dead in the water

15. She broke her arm while she in the garden.

a. had worked	b. has worked	c. was working	d. is working
---------------	---------------	----------------	---------------

16. Microbiologist discovered that bacteria everywhere.

a. can find	b. had been found
c. can be found	d. was found

17. Tropical storms often in the Caribbean.

a. occur	b. had occurred	C. occurs	d. have occurred
----------	-----------------	-----------	------------------

18. The railway linethat to be buried under tons of rocks and earth.

a. reports	b. is reported
c. reported	d. was reported

19. A friend is having an exam soon; you give advice by saying....

a. You'd better start studying	b. could you help me please?
c. I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now.	d. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.

20. Your little brother asked for your help with his French homework. You express hesitation by saying

a. I'm sorry to bother you	b. That's very kind of you
c. No, I can't help you.	d. I'm afraid I can't help you.

21. Gaining your boss confidence is really a great

A. accomplished	B. accomplish
C. accomplishment	D. accomplishing

22. Sometimes I watch American films on TV, but Ithe words!

a. didn't understand	b. don't understand
c. couldn't understand	d. understand

23. We about that for weeks now.

a. talk	b. has talked
c. had been talking	d. have been talking

24. By the end of 2042, people to Mars.

a. are travelling	b. travel
c. will have travelled	d. will travel

25. I had the oil in my car

a. change.	b. changing	c. changed	d. was changed
------------	-------------	------------	----------------

26. The rights of all children from early childhood stem from.....

a. the	b. a	c. an	d. since
--------	------	-------	----------

27. Human rights are to each individual in society by the government.

a. guarantee	b. guaranteed
c. guaranteeing	d. be guaranteed

28. That reminds me I must.....

a. have my shoes repaired	b. had repaired my shoes
c. have my shoes repair	d. have my shoes repairing

29. The is on his way to the castle on his horse.

A. night	B. knight	C. knite	D. nite
----------	-----------	----------	---------

30. Which word ends in a / t / sound?

A. believed	B. passed	C. recorded	D. educated
-------------	-----------	-------------	-------------

31. Which word begins in a **voiceless** sound?

A. zoo	B. church	C. basket	D. gentle
--------	-----------	-----------	-----------

32. Antibiotics are used to fight a wide ----- of diseases.

A. various	B. variety	C. vary	D. varying
------------	------------	---------	------------

33. I cannot go to the movie with you. She said that shego to the movie with him.

a . couldn't	b. could	c. can't	d. will
--------------	----------	----------	---------

34. How did you hear about it? She asked him howabout it.

a. he heard	b. he had heard	c. he has heard	d. hears
-------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------

35. I didn't go shopping last week. I wish I..... shopping the previous week.

a. hadn't gone	b. hasn't gone	c. had gone	d. went
----------------	----------------	-------------	---------

36. My father planted the tree in the garden himself.

He them planted in the garden.

a. hasn't had	b. didn't have	c. doesn't have	d. had
---------------	----------------	-----------------	--------

37. If the familyenough money, they would have bought a new flat.

a. had saved	b. saved	c. save	d. would save
--------------	----------	---------	---------------

38. Shebroke the silencesaid something very useful.

a. both / and	b. both/ but	c. both / nor	d. both / or
---------------	--------------	---------------	--------------

39. a- **Who was one of the greatest musical genius?**

b- **Mozart** was one of the greatest musical genius.

40. a- **Where was he born?**

b- He was born **in Salzburg, Austria.**

41. a- **How old was he when he started writing music ?**

b- He was **four** when he began writing music.

42. a- **How long did he play music?**

b- He played music **all his life.**

11-(S.B) Read the text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

Gilgamesh, two-thirds god and one-third human, is the greatest king on earth and the strongest super-human that ever existed; however, he is young and deals with his people harshly. The people call out to the sky-god Anu to help them. In response, Anu creates a wild man, Enkidu, out in the harsh and wild forests surrounding Gilgamesh's lands. This brute, Enkidu, has the strength of dozens of wild animals; he is to serve as the subhuman rival to the superhuman Gilgamesh. Later a good friendship existed between the two. Gilgamesh has two dreams; in the first a meteorite falls to earth which is so great that Gilgamesh can neither lift it nor turn it. In the second, Gilgamesh dreams that an axe appears at his door, so great that he can neither lift it nor turn it. Gilgamesh asks his mother what these dreams might mean; she tells him a man of great force and strength will come into Uruk and this man will help Gilgamesh perform great deeds. On his way, Gilgamesh encounters two large scorpions. They try to convince him that his journey is full of danger but in vain. Gilgamesh continues his journey, crossing the Waters of Death that kill anyone who touches them. After a long and dangerous journey, Gilgamesh arrives at a shore and meets a man. He tells this man that he is looking for Utnapishtim and his wife, the only humans to have survived the Great Flood and who were granted immortality by the gods, in the hope of discovering the secret of everlasting life. The old man advises Gilgamesh that death is a necessary fact because of the will of the gods; all human efforts are only temporary, not permanent. Gilgamesh falls to his knees and weeps in **sorrow**. The love within the friendship of Enkidu and Gilgamesh inspires both of them to be better men in different ways. Another great lesson Gilgamesh learns is the inescapable truth of human death. When Enkidu dies a painful death, Gilgamesh becomes even more terrified of the idea of his own death. The Epic of Gilgamesh has several moral themes, but the main theme is that love is a motivating force. There are many other morals to be taken from the epic as well. One is undoubtedly that immortality (the way Gilgamesh desires it) is impossible to achieve. Because it was Enkidu's death and Gilgamesh's fear for his own death that set him on his quest, the real moral here is to accept that death will come, and if possible, not to fear it.

1. How does Gilgamesh deal with his people?

a-severely	b-friendly	c-nicely	d-kindly
------------	------------	----------	----------

2. What is the purpose of Gilgamesh's journey?

a-immortality	b-Utnapishtim and his wife	c-his friend Enkidu	d-new lands
---------------	----------------------------	---------------------	-------------

3. What is the moral lesson of the epic of Gilgamesh?

a-love is a motivating force	b-immortality is impossible to achieve
c-accept that death will come	d-all answers

4. Anu is

a. an earthly god	b a heavenly god	c a superman	d. normal man
-------------------	------------------	--------------	---------------

5. Later Gilgamesh and Enkidu

a. left each other	b. parted	c. befriended	d. killed each other
--------------------	-----------	---------------	----------------------

6. At the sudden death of Enkidu, Gilgamesh didn't take care of himself because he was

a. sad for him	b. afraid of death	c. pessimistic	d.happy
----------------	--------------------	----------------	---------

7.Gilgamesh was in deep sadness because he realised that human efforts last for in the face of death

a. a limited time	b. a long time	c. forever	d. unlimited time
-------------------	----------------	------------	-------------------

8.The immortality Gilgamesh desires is

a. possible	b. infeasible	c. reasonable	d. achievable
-------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

9.Compared with Gilgamesh, Enkidu is very strong.

a. True	b. False		
10. In his second dream, Gilgamesh is able to lift the huge stone.			
a. True	b. False		
11. Because of his love to Enkidu, Gilgamesh starts his journey searching for mortality.			
a. True	b. False		
12. The old man advises Gilgamesh to continue his journey.			
a. True	b. False		
13. The state of living forever			
a. immortality	b. brute	C. meteorite	d. in vain
14. A man who is cruel, violent and not sensitive			
a. immortality	b. brute	C. meteorite	d. in vain
15. A large piece of rock from the outer space			
a. immortality	b. brute	C. meteorite	d. in vain
16. Without positive results / useless			
a. immortality	b. brute	C. meteorite	d. in vain
17. Continued to live.			
a. survived	b. brute	C. meteorite	d. in vain

11-(W.B) Read the text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

The Arabian Nights, also known as The Thousand and One Nights, is one of the most famous collections of stories from the Islamic golden age. They are centred around the frame story of the Sultan Shahrayar and his wife Scheherazade. After finding out that his first wife is unfaithful, Shahrayar kills her and swears to marry a different woman each night before killing her the following morning. Scheherazade thinks of a plan to stop him. She marries Shahrayar and then she begins to tell him a story that night. However, she stops telling the story at an exciting point to make him eager to hear the rest. The next evening, she finishes that story and begins telling another one, following the same pattern for one thousand and one nights until Shahrayar has a change of heart. Since the 18th century, foreign cultures have characterised the epic by different literary responses caused by its vague authorial identity. As a result of its translation into many languages, The Arabian Nights has been influencing many world literary writers. Critics, therefore, have identified the utilisation of its literary techniques, such as repetitive designation, frame-story, and dramatic visualisation. The Arabian Nights is one of the richest sources for the magical turn in contemporary cultures by using ghosts, jinns or shape-shifting. It is seen as a book of exceptional literary values. The reception of The Arabian Nights in the world paves the way to better understanding of Arabic literature among the world's arts. In this sense, The Arabian Nights functions as a means of cultural "language" between east and west. The great significance of The Arabian Nights in literature is indebted to the distinctive use of the narration technique. It employs different narrative devices that are still utilised in creating fictional works today. Finally, we can say the greatness of the epic stands in the character of the narrator, Scheherazade, herself.

1. Not clear			
a. vague	b. utilised	c. indebted	d. epic
2. To use something, especially for a practical purpose			
a. vague	b. utilised	c. indebted	d. epic
3. Grateful to someone for his/her help			
a. vague	b. utilised	c. indebted	d. epic
4. A book or a poem that tells a long story about brave actions			
a. vague	b. utilised	c. indebted	d. epic
5. To promise that you will do something			
a. swear	b. utilised	c. indebted	d. epic

6. Belonging to the same time.....

a. swear	b. contemporary	c. indebted	d. epic
----------	-----------------	-------------	---------

7. The protagonist (hero/ heroine) in the Arabian Nights is.....

a. Shahrayar	b. Scheherazade	c. jinn	d. . Shahrayar's wife
--------------	-----------------	---------	-----------------------

8. The reason for killing women in the Arabian Nights is..... .

a. loyalty	b. faithfulness	c. unfaithfulness	d.love
------------	-----------------	-------------------	--------

9. The Arabian Nights has been..... many world literary works.

a. affecting	b. imitating	c. attracting	d. discussing
--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

10. The Arabian Nights is seen as a book ofliterary values.

a. normal	b. ordinary	c. outstanding	b.useless
-----------	-------------	----------------	-----------

11. The devices used in the Arabian Nights are for later writers.

a. useless	b. useful	c. unsuitable	d. not important
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12-(S.B) Read the text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

The Mona Liza is a painting by Leonardo da Vinci, one of the artists of the Italian renaissance, born in 1452. It is the most famous painting in the world. This painting is in the Louvre Museum in Paris, where millions of people visit it annually. The Mona Liza gained its greatest fame in the 20th century, when the genius artist, Da Vinci, was highlighted. The most important question is "who is Mona Liza, and what is her story?", "Who is that woman who doesn't wear jewelry and with dark clothes as if she were mourning, yet she smiles in a mysterious way? The painting contains no visible brushstroke, so the Mona Liza looks very realistic as if it were of flesh and blood. Is Mona Liza a real woman who stood before Leonardo to paint her, or is it an imagined image of an ideal beauty than a female face? To find out who Leonardo painted, the Louvre Museum put the painting for scientific scrutiny, using the latest technology. The painting was examined with x-rays, light and infrared imaging and other techniques to reveal its mysteries. The idea of the Mona Liza dates back to 1503, when the Italian silk merchant, Francisco Dell agreed with the artist, Da Vinci, to portray his wife, Liza Gioconda. Leonardo finished it in 1519, when he took it with him to France at the invitation of King Francois I, but he died before returning to Italy and delivering the painting to Francisco.

1. Close examination.

a. scrutiny	b. mourning	c. infrared	d. merchant
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2. Feels sorrow for someone's death.

a. scrutiny	b. mourning	c. infrared	d. merchant
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3. Having or using electromagnetic waves that cannot be seen.

a. scrutiny	b. mourning	c. infrared	d. merchant
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4. Seller/ trader.

a. scrutiny	b. mourning	c. infrared	d. merchant
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5. The marks made on a surface by a painter's brush.

a. brushstroke	b. mourning	c. infrared	d. merchant
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6. To show somebody/something in a picture.

a. brushstroke	b. portray	c. infrared	d. merchant
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7. Which age did Leonardo da Vinci belong to?

a. renaissance	b. 20th century	c. ancient age	d. modernization
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8. When did the painting become famous?

a. renaissance	b. 20th century	c. ancient age	d. modernization
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9. What makes the painting, Mona Liza, look realistic?

a. contains no visible brushstroke	b. It is the most famous painting in the world.
c. it was of flesh and blood	d. it an imagined image of an ideal beauty

10. How was the painting examined?

a. with x-rays, light	b. infrared imaging	c. other techniques	d. all answers
11. What type of business did Mona Liza's husband do?			
a. teacher	b. painter	c. merchant	d. artist
12. Why is the Mona Liza in France, not Italy? Because of.....			
a. Da Vinci's death	b. Italy is too far	c. it was painted in France	d. it was sold in France
13. Mona Liza is one of the most famous paintings in the world.			
a-True	b-False		
14. Millions of people visit the Louvre Museum every month.			
a-True	b-False		
15. The scientific inspection of the Mona Liza was to know who painted it.			
a-True	b-False		
16. The Mona Liza dates back to the 15th century.			
a-True	b-False		
12-(W.B) Read the text then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.			
<p>Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities, published in the late 18th century against the background of the French revolution. The novel tells the story of the French Doctor Manette, his 18-year-long imprisonment in the Bastille in Paris and his release to live in London with his daughter Lucie, whom he had never met, the story is set against the conditions that led up to the French Revolution. Dickens best-known work is claimed to be one of the best-selling novels of all time. The novel has continued to have an influence on popular culture. A Tale of Two Cities a universal novel that has many important themes for people everywhere and everywhen. Dickens wants to convey a great message to all humanity that death is not the end of life as there is resurrection for all those who sacrifice soul for others to live peacefully. Resurrection is one of the main themes that seems to appear on both social and personal levels. The character of Sydney Carton and his death saves the life of Charles Darnay and Lucie Manette. The novel ends up suggesting that Carton is an icon of sacrifice and heroism. His death shows that a new peaceful birth will take place on the land he lived on and loved. Sacrifice means happiness for both Lucie and Darnay. Dickens tries in his novel to show that violence is rejected at any term by whoever, where vengeance is the bad means that spoils the relationships between people on earth. Instead, the story calls for love, rejecting hate and prejudice. The evident lesson set by Dickens is that humanity can live peacefully if they accept each another.</p>			
1. The act of punishing somebody in return for what they have done to you.			
a-imprisonment	b- resurrection	c- sacrifice	d- vengeance
2. The state of being in prison.			
a-imprisonment	b- resurrection	c- sacrifice	d- vengeance
3. The time when all dead people become alive again.			
a-imprisonment	b- resurrection	c- sacrifice	d- vengeance
4. To give up something that is important or valuable to you in order to get or do something that seems more important.			
a-imprisonment	b- prejudice	c- sacrifice	d- vengeance
5. Unreasonable dislike of or preference of others.			
a-imprisonment	b- Resurrection	c- sacrifice	d- prejudice
6. When was the novel A Tale of Two Cities published?			
a-late eighteenth century	b-late nineteenth century	c-early eighteenth century	d-early nineteenth century
7. How long did Doctor Manette stay in the Bastille?			
a-eighteen- years long	b-nineteen- years long	c-twenty- years long	d-seventeen- years long

8. What is the great message made by Dickens to all people?

a- death is not the end of life	b-Carton is an icon of sacrifice and heroism
c-Sacrifice means happiness	d-the story calls for hate and prejudice

9. Why does Carton sacrifice himself?

a-To save the life of Charles Darnay and Lucie Manette	b- To become the icon of sacrifice and heroism
c-To show that violence is rejected at any term by whoever	d-To convey a great message to all humanity

10. What is the bad action rejected by Dickens?

a-vengeance	b-hate	c-prejudice	d- all answers
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11. How can people live peacefully according to Dickens?

a-if they reject each another	b-if they accept each another
c-if they hate each another	d-if they fight each another

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

Communication between people can be verbal by using a language to speak to others, or non-verbal by using the body language such as gestures or facial expressions. People in different parts of the world use different gestures to communicate non-verbally and these gestures may have different meanings from one place to another. Handshaking, for instance, is considered common around the world. However, to shake hands with others while greeting is something accepted and favourable in Western culture and expresses confidence, while people in the Far East, in Japan for example, do not prefer shaking hands strongly. This can be interpreted as aggressive; they bow instead. Talking about facial expressions, they are mostly considered to be universal and they are accepted and known widely. Expressing happiness, sadness, surprise, fear, disgust and anger are the same all over the world. Eye contact is another non-verbal language. For example, looking away while a person is talking to you means that you are not interested. Avoiding eye contact is a sign of respect for bosses and elders in many parts of the world. Understanding even a few gestures from different cultures can make you a good communicator. So, next time when you travel, try to be culturally sensitive. Learn about the local gestures and let your body talk.

1. What are the kinds of communication?

a-verbal	b-non-verbal	c-technology	d- both a and b
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2. Why don't the Japanese like handshaking? Because it is a/an.....way

a-friendly	b-aggressive	c-nice	d-accepted
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3. What are the examples of facial expressions?

a-eye contact	b-handshaking	c-smile	d-both a and c
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4. People in different parts of the world use same gestures to communicate.

a-True	b-False
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5. Expressed in spoken words.

a-non-verbal	b-verbal	c-aggressive	d-handshaking
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6. behaving in an angry threatening way.

a-non-verbal	b-verbal	c-aggressive	d-handshaking
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7. a motion of hand or body to express a thought or a feeling.

a-non-verbal	b-verbal	c-aggressive	d-handshaking
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8. Western countries consider shaking hands aggressive.

a-True	b-False
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9. Looking into your parents' eyes is a sign of respect.

a-True	b-False
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