

Grammar

Unit 3

المبنى للمجهول Passive Voice

Present Simple Passive	S + V1 + O	O + is /are + v3
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1. Farmers grow 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 send 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
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1-Someone broke 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 used 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
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1- Doctors are treating 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-was being treated

2. The public is losing 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 are using 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
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1. Police officers were examining 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 was asking us a very difficult question when the school bell rang. We..... a very difficult question 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
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1.local councils have opened 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 has constructed 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 have organized 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 haven't seen 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 has told 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 has also established special banks for giving loans to farmers. Special banks..... for giving loans to farmers

a- were also being established b-has also been established
c-have also been established d-was also being established.

Past Perfect Passive	S + Had + V3 + O	O + had + been + v3
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1. They had caught Ms. Lee taking things from the shop. Ms. Lee.....taking things from the shop.

a- had been caught b-are being caught c-have been caught d-was being caught.

2. After the interview, the owner had already offered me the job at his bank. After the interview, the job.....to me by the owner.

a- have already been offered b- has already been offered
c- had already been offered d-was already being offered.

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

a- was just locked up b- had just been locked up c- has just been locked up d-was just locked up.

Present Passive with Modal	S + modal + V1 + O	O + Modal + be + V3
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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 been always followed b- must always been followed c- **must always be followed** d- must always 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- will 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 being 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. He to be more polite.

a- **must have been brought up**

b- must has been brought up

c- must be brought up

d- must brought up

That

1. They reported **that** the railway line was buried under tons of rocks and earth. It **that** 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. It **that** people will live on Mars

a- **is expected**

b- was expected

c- has been expected

d- have been expected

طريقة معرفة جملة المبني للمجهول في حال عدم وضع الجملة الأساسية

1- It **that** 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 students the results of his researches **in** the laboratory **now**.

a- **are being shown**

b- are shown

b- were shown

d- had been shown

5- I some difficult questions **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 will the work be finished?

When did he write the book ?

When was the book written?

Have someone taught you?

Have you been taught by anyone?

Does Firas write the letter?

Is the letter written by Firas?

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

a- were spent on

b- had spent on

c- **is spent on**

d- are spent on

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- Will you be shown what to do?

c- Are 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

السببية Causative Have

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
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
Was – were + V3	Had + V3

1.Ali's driving license **was taken** away by the police. Ali..... away by the police. (use the causative verb)

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 them planted

c-will have them planted

d-has planted them

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

a-had it tided **b-has it tided** c-will have it tided d-has tided 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 ضمائر الوصل

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 اسماء 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 car is red is our teacher.)
Which – الذي – التي : تستخدم مع اسماء 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-which **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-where B-which **c-who** D-whose

8. Omar met a teacher spoke Arabic.

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

Unit 6

Future tenses

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

الجملة الشرطية Conditional Sentences

(if) جملة فعل الشرط 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

مكتفة اللغة الإنكليزية/حديث إعداد المدرس: عبيد شيخي

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)

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 spent
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

حروف العطف المترابطة Paired Conjunctions

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
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1. **Both** the teacher **and** the studenthere. (is / are)
2. **Neither** the teacher **nor** the student here. (is / are)
3. **Not only** the teacher **but also** the student here. (is / are)
4. **Not only** my brother **but also** my sister a doctorate in science. (have / has)
5. **Either** the students **or** the teacher..... planning to come. (is / are)
6. **Either** the teacher **or** the students..... planned to come. (have / has.)
7. **Either** my brother **or** my sister going to tutor me in science. (is / are)
8. **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>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>
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12. I've betrayed not only your trust..... your love for me. a-or b- nor c- but also d-and	26. Neither this website that one has the topic I need. a-or b- nor c-but d-and
13. He felt both disappointedmisunderstood. a-or b- nor c-but d- and	27-Neither Sua'ad nor Waleed in the class today. a- is b-are c-were d-have

Unit 10

Modals (obligation/ lack of obligation)

الالتزام او عدم الالتزام و النصيحة

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 enter the country.
Should ينبغي - نصيحة	اعطاء النصائح والتوصيات	- You should apologise to the boss for being late. (advice) - You should get a good map of London before you go there. (recommendation)
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:</p> <p>-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:

- 1- 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
- 2- 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
- 3- 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
- 4- 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

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 مذكر (منقول)	التغير المتكلم أنثى (منقول)
I	He	She
My	His	Her
Me	Him	Her
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 والتأخير Inversion

التقديم والتأخير في الجملة يعني 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 نادرا	Seldom قلما	Hardly بالكاد	not only ليس فقط	Never ابدا	No sooner ليس عاجلا	Only فقط	Here هنا	There هناك	No longer ليس بعد
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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 **Hardly**when 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

المصطلحات IDIOMS

Success Idioms

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

Medical Words and Idioms

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

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

مكتفة اللغة الإنكليزية/حديث إعداد المدرس: عبيد شخي

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

11. My grandfather is tomorrow, so we'll need to be at the hospital to support my grandmother.

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

12. She always teases everyone and now that her father is in jail she is getting

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

13-More and more women are choosing to.....to improve their appearance.

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

14-Being late to work, the worker told his boss a story about his mother being

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

Medical Specialist

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

1-.....specializes in determining food and environmental allergies.

a- Pediatrician b- Cardiologist c- Naturopath d- Allergist

2-.....is a heart specialist.

a- Pediatrician b- Cardiologist c- Naturopath d- Allergist

3-.....treats skin diseases.

a- Pediatrician b- Cardiologist c- Dermatologist d- Allergist

4-.....specializes in natural cures and remedies.

a- Pediatrician b-Naturopath c- Dermatologist d- Allergist

5-.....is a specialist for babies and children.

a- Pediatrician b-Naturopath c- Dermatologist d- Allergist

6-.....specializes in eye diseases.

a- Pediatrician b-Naturopath c-Ophthalmologist d- Allergist

7-Children who have an allergic reaction after the first shot should be referred to a /an before continuing with the DTP vaccine.

a- Pediatrician b- Naturopath c- Ophthalmologist d- Allergist

8-If that itchy rash doesn't go away, you should go to a

a- Pediatrician b-Naturopath c- Dermatologist d-Ophthalmologist

9-Ourrecommended that little Kathy should have her tonsils out.

a- Pediatrician b-Naturopath c- Dermatologist d-Ophthalmologist

10-Dr. Rashid, Leila'scame in and noted that her blood pressure and pulse were very high.

a- pediatrician b-naturopath c- dermatologist d-cardiologist

11-My father says everything looks blurry, so he is going to the.....to get his eyes checked.

a- pediatrician b-naturopath c- dermatologist d-ophthalmologist

12-Robert is an accreditedwith herbal medicine and nutritional Training

a- pediatrician b-naturopath c- dermatologist d-ophthalmologist

13. I have had chest pains and I'm also having trouble breathing. You should see

a-a pediatrician b-a cardiologist c-a naturopath 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

Law Idioms مصطلحات قانونية

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 to**against** 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

Body Idioms

Idiom	Meaning	Key words
A pain in the neck	شيء مزعج لحد كبير	Essays مقالات outbursts ينفجر
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 بيني 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

Multi part verb	Arabic meaning	key words
Reach out to	يدعم- يساعد	Poor-فقير tired تعبان
Fit in with	يتأقلم مع	Workmates زملاء عمل way of life طريقة حياة locals سكان محليين
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 difficulties صعوبات
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 منطقة crime theater مسرح جريمة garden
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

الافعال واسماء المتلازمة Verb-noun Collocations

الفعل Verb	الاسم Noun	المعنى Meaning
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 he**temper** when things go wrong.

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

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

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

3-Politicians often think the government should**taxes** 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 to**an effort** to get things done.

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

7- The Council strives to**the 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't**an effort** to speak more in class.

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

10- When I feel like I'm about to**my 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're**the 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 is**taxes**.

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 - تعلق	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

اعطاء نصيحة Giving advice	موافقة نصيحة Accepting the advice	تردد وعدم التأكد Hesitation and Uncertainty
<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

تهاني Congratulate	تعاطف Sympathy
<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. جيد ما فعلت! استمر بذلك 	<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

b-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

B- 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!

Asking for Information طلب معلومات

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

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.

Hesitation and Uncertainty التردد و عدم التأكد**Hesitation and Uncertainty**I'm not sure about that.....

I haven't made up my mind yet.....

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.....I can't decide yet.....

I'll have to think about that.....

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

ذلك ليس عذر

You're always coming late to work

انت دائما تأتي متأخر للعمل

I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.

أخشى ان لدي شكوى لأقدمها

I am sorry to bother you but....

اسف لإزعاجك ولكن

It really isn't good enough..

انه حقا ليس جيدا بما يكفي

It's very inconvenient....

انه غير مريح للغاية

Don't you think.....

الا تعتقد

I promise it won't happen again

أعدك لن يحدث هذا مجدد

Please forgive me

ارجوك سامحني

Accept my excuse

تقبل عذري

I must apologize

يجب ان اعتذر

I'm awfully sorry

انا متأسف جدا

I assure you it won't happen again.

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.

تواضع Modesty

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.

Accepting and Declining Offers

Offering help عرض مساعدة	Accepting offers وافق على العرض	Declining offers رفض العرض
Can I? / Shall I ...?هل ممكن؟ Would you like ...?هل ترغب بـ Do you want me to...?هل تريد مني I'd be glad to help...يسرني مساعدتك...	Yes, please. I'd love to. نعم رجاء ارجب بـ If you wouldn't mind. اذا لا تمنع 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 No, thank you. لا شكرا 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.

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

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 ان تكون لبق

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 colours 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 colours 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, Giving and Refusing Permission

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.

Use appropriate expressions or phrases to make a good response for each situation.

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

نهايات الأسماء	Nouns endings	ty- ment- ion- ist- ship- ance- or- er- ties-the
نهايات الصفات	Adjectives endings	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.

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 -متصل - connected -متفق - agree - Discourage - Disprove - 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 - 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

Preposition 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 يوقع / push يدفع	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

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

- 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-**Moving**a 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

- 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** it the lake and **back** its **cage**.
a-out of/into b-in/at c-on/from d-with /into
- 24-Are you **pleased** Anna's exam result?
a-with b-about c-in d-on
- 25-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
- 26- Henry drove his car the beach
a-with b-onto c-in d-on
- 27- We **drove**London **to** Edinburgh.
a-with b-from c-in d-on
- 15-The monkey escaped from its cage and **jumped**.... the lake.
a-with b-at c-into d-on

Phonetics

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

كلمات تسبقها		كلمات تسبقها	
Which	Way	طريقة	to
Know	Whether	سواء، اذا	the
The	Road	طريق	cyclist
His/my	Son	ابن	the
At	Eight	رقم ثمانية	I only/
The	Right	يمين	to
Shop	By	بواسطة - بجانب	usually
Sit	Here	هنا	To/ could
Hit the	brake	مكابح	would
Some	flour	طحين	a
Prison	cell	زناينة	you
one	Hour	ساعة	before
at	night	ليل	the
a	sea	بحر	He

1-Whichshould we use **to**the 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. **The**looks unpredictable today.

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

4-I wanted to **sit**.....to be able **to**the 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

مكتفة اللغة الإنكليزية/حديث إعداد المدرس: عبيد شيخي

6-The **cyclist**his 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 **to**down 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**

(ED)

/t/	/d/	/id/
Verbs ending in a voiceless sound /p / f / k / s / sh / ch /	Verbs ending in other sounds	Verbs ending in sounds /d/ /t/
Help ed Miss ed Finish ed Ask ed Talk ed Wash ed Match ed Pass ed Dress ed	Believ ed Order ed Realiz ed Scream ed Improv ed Phon ed Call ed	Paint ed Need ed Start ed Educat ed Connect ed Record ed Want ed End ed Remind ed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.The (ed) in the word (order**ed**) is pronounced:

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

8.The (ed) in the word (help**ed**) is pronounced:

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

الحذف Elision

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

Example:

- 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

الاصوات الصامتة والصوتية Voiced and Voiceless Sounds

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 (ث thing) – s – sh – ch)

Voiced sounds : (g – j – z – d – th (ذ 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

الحروف الصامتة Silent Letters

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

التجانس 2-Homographs

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 :

1. 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 c-stay alive

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. I object to being given this object!

a. an item b. to disagree c-a weapon d-to run

6. 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

7. 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

8. The bandage was wound around the wound.

a. an injury in the skin b. twisted or wrapped around c-injury d-type of food

9. 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

الحاضر البسيط Simple Present

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 with 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** **tomorrow**?

a- has the meeting started b- did the meeting start c- does the meeting start d- had the meeting started

15-My exams**on 27th June**.

a-have finished b- finish c- finished d- finishes

الحاضر المستمر Present Continuous

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

2. **Please don't make** so much noise. I **to work**.

a- was waiting b- am trying c- tried d- has tried

3. **Look!** Sami **TV**.

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- He **a new job next week**.

a- starts b- started c- is starting d- has started

Simple Present and Present Continuous

Examples of state verbs الأمثلة:

الاعتقاد thought: believe, think, agree, disagree, remember, forget, suppose, understand, know, recognize .

المشاعر feelings: like, love, hate, mind, prefer, want, enjoy,

الحواس senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste

الملكية possessions: have, own, belong,

الوصف 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

2. **We** **Egypt**.

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

الحاضر التام Present Perfect

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. I **it**.

a- **just** buy b- have just bought c- has **just** bought d- will **just** have

6. **We** **friends for more than ten years**.

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

7.....to Canada **before**?

a-Have you been b- Do you go c- Did you go d-Will you be

8.I to the **conclusion that nowadays** nobody cares about anything.

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

9.**How long**..... here?

a- were you b- are you here c- have you been d-you be

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- decided c- are deciding d-was deciding

Present Perfect Continuous

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.Ifor **almost an hour**.

a-have been queuing b- queuing c- queue d- had queued

4-Rachel, **why are your hands so soft?** Because 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? Because 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

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, **Gandhi**to 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 c-were

8. **At that time**, Indiaa part of the British Empire.

a- was b- is c- has been c-were

9.The Syrian Nationality Law enacted **in 1969**, by Legislative Decree 276.

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

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

Past Continuous-Simple past

● حدث كان مستمر بالماضي

● حدث كان مستمرا بالماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر

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- did you watch b- do you watch c- you were watching d-have you 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

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 electricityout.

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

Past Perfect-Simple past

• للحدث عن حدثين في الماضي أحدهما قبل الآخر.

Subject + had + V3	/	Subject + V2
before – after – by the time –because – First - (V2 + that) - wonder		

- The lecture**by the time** they got there.
a-had started b-starts c-is starting d-were starting
- 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
- 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
- I **felt** annoyed **that** they for me.
a-don't wait b-haven't waited c-hadn't waited d-will not waited
- I knew her **because** I her several times.
a- visited b- had visited c-am visiting d- have been visiting
- When** she came into the room, the burglar.....
a-had already left b-already left c-already leaves d-already leave
- 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
- Only **after** he had visited me, heto London to study.
a-travel b-travels c- travelled d-had travelled
- I wonder what while I was away.
a-had happened b- happened c- has happened d- is happing

Past Perfect Continuous

• للحدث عن حدثين في الماضي أحدهما وقع قبل الآخر والآخر كان مستمراً

Form : Subject + Had + been + Verb-ing + Complement		
For / when / since / until + past (v2)	because	Had been + V ing

- The program that was stoppedwell **since** 1945.
a. had been working b. have worked c. works d-has been working
- 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
- I assumed youfor the repairs **until** the end of last year.
a. paid b. have been paying c. are paying d- had been paying
- Theyfor three hours **when** the storm suddenly broke.
a. had been running b. have been running c-are running d-run
- Times were hard and the family **for** some time.
a- have been struggling b. struggles c- had been struggling d-has been struggling
- 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

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 <u>Targ</u> .
When متى	asking about time	When did he leave? He left <u>yesterday</u> . <u>In 2023</u> .
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 <u>black colour</u> .
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 are these keys? These are <u>Ahmad's keys</u> .
Why لماذا	asking for reason, asking what...for	Why did you leave early? I left early because <u>I was tired</u> .
How كيف	asking about manner	How do you go to school? I go to school by <u>bus</u> .
	asking about condition or quality	How are you? <u>I am fine</u> thank you.
How far كم يبعد	distance	How far is Homs from Damascus? Homs is <u>200 km</u> 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> .

A- Ask about the underlined word in each sentence : (40 marks)

- A: When was the United Nation established?
B: The United Nation was established in 1945.
- A: How many members are there?
B: There are 51 founding members.
- A: Where has the UN regional offices?
B: The UN has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna , and Nairobi.
- A: How much money does the half day cost?
B: The half day trip costs 50,000 Syrian pounds.
- A: Where is the trip to?
B: The trip is to Arwad Island.
- A: What time does the boat leave?
B: The boat leaves at ten o'clock.
- A: How will the weather be next week
B: The weather will be sunny next week .
- A: Where were you yesterday?
B: We were at Al-Kabani theatre yesterday.
- A: Why did you go?
B: We went to watch a play.
- A : Whom did you go with?
B: I went with my friends.
- A: How long did the play last?
B: The play lasted 2 hours.
- A: Where does Tala work and live?
B: Tala works and lives in Damascus.
- A: What does Tala do?
B: Tala is a doctor.
- A: Why has the hospital locked down?
B. The hospital has locked down because of Covid 19.
- A: How long does she work a day? How many hours does she work a day?
B: She works ten hours a day.

Find the mistake

1. I think the wether will be hot tomorrow.
A b c d
2. If you practice more, your English would improve.
A b c d
3. When I'll find the answer, I'll tell you.
A b c d
4. Alexander Fleming was awarded a share of the 1945 nobel Prize.
A b c d
5. Plenty of time were given to students to finish the exam.
A b c d
6. Nowadays , people can keep up to the latest news by using the Internet.
A b c d
7. She hated to say the words for fear of causing pane to him.
A b c d
8. Taking care of our health increase our chance to achieve success.
A b c d
9. I visited niagara falls last year and I felt impressed.
A b c d
10. Future plans and decisions have a great important in person's life.
A b c d
11. He usually buy the food from the supermarket on the corner.
A b c d
12. She has been waiting here since an hour.
A b c d
13. The buildings wouldn't have burned to ashes if the firemen had came in time.
A b c d
14. I would build a huge house in the beach if I won the lottery.
A b c d
15. Do the head teacher fight absence at school?
A b c d
16. Have you save your friend's phone contact?
A b c d
17. Neither Harry or Helen used to help Ann.
A b c d
18. You can takes Sally or any other person with you.
A b c d
19. Your bag is full in crisps, chocolate and fruit.
A b c d
20. Both Ahmad and Sami is working for the central bank.
A b c d
- 21- sara wanted to become a teacher when she graduate.
A b c d
- 22- They were leaving when I come home.
A b c d

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. being a member in a social life.

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)

Medical engineering is a field that has been around for decades, but it's one that continues to transform and develop. This challenging field refers to applying engineering's approach and innovation to the field of medicine and healthcare. Medical engineers are regularly employed by hospitals and clinics, making sure medical equipment is running properly. They're responsible for maintenance and ensuring safety requirements, in addition to understanding the risks a machine could cause to patients and the technicians operating it. The equipment they work on range from small devices such as a bandage, to larger critical machines such as x-ray imaging systems. Medical engineers work in research, testing and building new theories or specialized equipment. While some engineers work to find better ways to diagnose and treat illness and disease, other medical engineers work in biomaterials, which means they study and design manmade materials that can work with and alongside human cells. Biomaterials are used to address a wide range of issues, whether it's replacing human tissue or organs or administering drugs through more effective and accurate delivery mechanisms.

7. The main idea of the text is.

- A. medical equipment
B. health care
C. engineering
D. medical engineering

8. Which statement is not true about the text?

- A. Medical engineering has been around for decades.
B. Medical engineers are employed by hospitals.
C. Medical engineers work on small devices only.
D. Medical engineers ensure safety.

9. One of these ideas isn't mentioned in the text?

- A. Medical engineers are responsible for ensuring safety requirements.
B. Medical engineers are rarely employed by clinics.
C. Medical engineers work in research, testing and building new theories.
D. Medical engineers work to build hospitals.

10. Which statement is true about the text?

- A. Some people believe doctors never make mistakes.
B. Every person needs to know certain amount of health education.
C. Some people complain about the lack of medical services.
D. Biomaterials discuss a wide variety of subjects.

11. The word " they " in line 7 refers to:

- A. hospitals
B. medical engineers
C. equipment
D. medical devices

12. The act of keeping something in a good condition by checking or repairing it means:

- A. transport
B. innovation
C. operating
D. maintenance

II. Choose a , b , c , or d . (130 marks)

13-Suzan.....trying to pass her driving test but fails every time.

- a. keep b. has kept c. keeps d. kept

14-I can't leave now. I.....for an important client.

- a. wait b. am waiting c. waited d. have waited

15-I..... it for at least three years.

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

16-I..... all the night.

- a. sleep b. have slept c. slept d. have been sleeping

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

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

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

24- The rich have to the poor.

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

25-The plane to Russia has just

- a. taken off b. picked up c. looked up d. got out

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

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

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

29-We're taking at 8 a.m train. He told me that they..... at 8am train.

- a. are taking b. were taking c. took d. had taken

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

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

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

35-Your friend is a heavy smoker. (give advice)

- a. very well b. you'd better quit it c. we are proud of you. d. keep it up.

36-The (ed) in all these verbs is pronounced as /d/ except in:

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

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

38-Rarelyanyone using carriages nowadays.

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

III- A- Ask about the underlined word in each sentence:

(12 marks)

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?

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?

B- Each sentence has a mistake, choose the wrong part (a, b, c or d) : (8 marks)

43. Shabab is a non-profit Syrian project that work on rehabilitating the skills of young people.

44.I watch British films on TV, but I 'm not understanding

the words!

45.He likes to spend his time with his youngest sun.

46. He got into his car and drove of.

C – Composition:

Write an essay about someone who has influenced you to be the best version.(30 marks)

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

II. Choose a, b, c, or d . (130 marks)

13. Rama.....the Internet every day.

a. use	b. used	c. uses	d. is using
--------	---------	----------------	-------------

14. Look! SamiTV.

a. watch	b. watches	c. is watching	d. was watching
----------	------------	-----------------------	-----------------

15. ISami for months.

a. haven't seen	b. saw	d. see	c. sees
------------------------	--------	--------	---------

16. Ifor almost an hour.

a. queue	b. am queuing	c. have been queuing	d. queued
----------	---------------	-----------------------------	-----------

17. I a writing competition in 2006.

a. win	b. won	c. had win	d. have won
--------	---------------	------------	-------------

B -Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

Medicine is the science dealing with health and how to cure all kinds of diseases. Medicine has advanced amazingly over decades. The emerging medical devices has evolved saving countless lives. For instance, X-ray imaging, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Robotic Surgery and Organ Transplants. These breakthroughs helped surgeons diagnose, monitor and treat many medical conditions. X-ray imaging uses an external radiation to produce images of the body without having to make an incision. Also, MRI scanners use strong magnetic fields and radio waves to generate images of the organs in the body. During Robotic Surgery, surgeons can perform very complex steps with more accuracy, flexibility and control than it is possible with conventional techniques. Robotic Surgery results in smaller incisions which reduce pain and lead to less time spent in hospitals. Organ Transplants allow people to return to normal activities by transplanting various body parts like heart, liver and kidney. In short, medicine aims to promote and maintain health and well-being of patients. It is certain that medicine will continue to develop in ways we have yet to imagine.

7. " A neat cut made into the skin" is the definition of the word:

a. transplant b. resonance c. embedded **d. incision**

8. require strong magnetic fields.

a. X-ray imaging b. Organ Transplants
c. MRI scanners d. all kinds of diseases

9. The underlined word 'breakthroughs' means:

a. a state of being accurate and careful.
b. to replace a damaged organ with another.
c. an important development that may lead to an achievement.

d. being fixed or inserted into something else.

10. Which sentence is false about medicine:

a. maintains well-being of patients
b. increases diseases
c. continues to develop
d. deals with health

11. Which sentence is true about the text?

a. Robotic Surgery results in bigger incisions.
b. Robotic Surgery results in smaller incisions.
c. Robotic Surgery results in transplanting various body parts.

d. Robotic Surgery results in less accuracy, flexibility.

12. Which information is not mentioned in the text?

a. Medicine has advanced amazingly.
b. We don't have to make an incision in X-ray imaging.
c. Surgeons can do very complex steps in Robotic Surgery.
d. The history of Organ Transplants.

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. had run |
|--------|---------|---------------------|------------|

21. I..... my room this week.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|------------|
| a. am going to clean | b. will clean | c. clean | d. cleaned |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|------------|

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 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|

25. The harsh environment is going to..... at this concrete over time.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| a. eat away | b. check over | c. get into | d. follow through |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|

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 |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|

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 |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|

28. is a heart specialist.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| a. pediatrician | b. cardiologist | c. allergist | d. dermatologist |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|

29. My brother drove..... Homs in one hour.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| a. of | b. off | c. from | d. into |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|

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 |
|-------|-------------|--------|--------|

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 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.....

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. where the key had been. | b. where the key is. |
| c. where was the key. | d. where the key was. |

37. The cyclisthis bike and set off quickly on the road.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. road | b. rode | c. ride | d. rude |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

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. |

III- A- Ask about the underlined word in each sentence: (12 marks)

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.

B- Each sentence has a mistake, choose the wrong part (a, b, c or d) : (8 marks)

43. Your friend ask you to join his football team.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|---|---|

44. Because he is very careless with his money.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|---|---|

45. If you cell rotten food, you will get arrested.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|---|---|

46. do you fancy going out for a dinner later ?

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|---|---|

C – Composition:

The Internet could be a very positive step towards education, organization and participation in a meaningful society."

Write a paragraph about the importance of using the internet in the education process.

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. Human relationships are also important because without love and support from family and friends, you will not feel happy and will not achieve success in life. 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 two most common causative agents of infectious diseases are the virus and the bacterium. They both are tiny to be seen by the naked eye, they can cause similar symptoms and are often spread in the same way. Bacteria are living organisms, but viruses aren't. A bacterium is a single complex cell. It can survive on its own, inside or outside the body. This allows bacteria to live in many places - soil, water, plants and the human body. Most bacteria aren't harmful; we have many bacteria on and inside our body, especially in the gut to help digest food. They also serve many vital roles in nature by decomposing organic matter and by converting nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants. On the other hand, viruses are smaller and aren't cells. Unlike bacteria, they need a host such as a human or an animal to multiply. Viruses only grow and reproduce inside the host cells they infect. Their life involves the hijacking of the biochemical activities of a living cell. Viruses and bacteria differ in how they cause infections. As the names suggest, viruses cause viral infections, whereas bacteria cause bacterial infections. Viruses infect a host cell and then multiply by the thousands, leaving the host and infecting other cells of the body. Diseases caused by a viral infection include influenza, common cold, flu, AIDS and Covid - 19. Bacteria, on the other hand, have a more varied operation and will often infect when the right opportunity arises. Bacterial infections include pneumonia, strep throat, ear infection and food poisoning. In fact, it's very important to know whether bacteria or viruses cause an infection because the treatments differ. It can be very difficult to know what causes an infection because viral and bacterial infections can cause similar symptoms.

7. Pneumonia means....

a. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes

b. attack to control something

c. a sign that something exists, especially bad

d. an acute inflammation of the lungs

8. Viruses and bacteria can't be seen by the naked eye because...

a. They both are very small.

b. They both are big.

c. They both can cause similar symptoms.

d. they both differ in how they cause infections.

9. Bacteria can survive....

a. on its own b. inside the body c. outside the body

d. all

10. According to the text bacteria in the gut -----

a. fight infection

b. prevent infection

c. save the body

d. help to digest food

11. According to the text one of the similarity between bacteria and viruses is -----

a. the way of spreading

b. they are living cells

c. they may be seen by naked eye d. difference in symptoms

12. Symptom means....

a. attack to control something

b. acting as the cause of something.

c. a sign that something exists, especially bad.

d. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes.

II. Choose a, b, c, or d . (130 marks)

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. because we had forgotten to pay the bill.

a. We had cut off our electricity	c. We have our electricity cut off
b. We have cut off our electricity	d. We 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. Mona never goes to the cinema on Fridays.....

a. Never did Mona go	b. Never will Mona go
c. Never can Mona go	d. Never 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 – 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, he travelled to London to study.

a. graduates	b. graduated	c. had graduated	d. has 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. starts	b. has started	c. will start	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
-------------------	------------	-------	-------------------

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, voluntary is 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 afraid him?

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 \
----------	-----------	----------	-----------

III- A- Ask about the underlined word in each sentence: (12 marks)

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.

B- Each sentence has a mistake, choose the wrong part (a, b, c or d) : (8 marks)

43. His car broke down, so I gave him a risk to the nearest garage.

a b c d
44. It took a long time to get it out of the lake and back onto its cage.

a b c d
45. A workers had to fence the area off in order not to harm anybody during the work.

a b c d
46. You can neither take Sally or any other person with you.

a b c d
C – Composition:

Write an essay about one of the recent medical inventions that has a great impact on medicine nowadays

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. To leave a memorable trace, you must be.....

- a- honest and trustful b-useful and generous
c- **a and b** d-careless and useless

b -Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

Throughout history, various societies and cultures have developed different views in their approach to illnesses and diseases. One of the most important periods in the development of medicine at all, especially medieval medicine, which lasted from the 9th to the 13th century, is called " the Golden Age of Arabic Medicine". The books of Arabic science that came about in this period are not only by Muslim authors, because Arab civilization is the result of consecutive and continuous efforts of various nations, regardless of the religion, race and colour of the skin, who lived and produced in the Arab region. In ancient times, people used to cure sickness by using plants, herbs and other materials. In countries such as Egypt, Greece, Rome, Mesopotamia, India and China, medicine was magical and mythological and diseases were attributed mostly to the supernatural forces. Thus, before hospitals developed, patients were treated mostly in temples. The practice of medicine during the Middle Ages was empirical; it focused mainly on curing illnesses rather than discovering their causes. At that time, cures continued to be a mixture of superstitions, religion, herbal remedies, bleeding and purging; people were bled to reduce inflammation which was then thought to be the root of all diseases. Moreover, medical schools were established, but most people never saw a doctor because of the high-cost treatments. Instead, people were treated by local wise people who were skilled in the use of herbs, or by priests, or barbers. Around the 16th century, medicine witnessed groundbreaking developments such as vaccination, human anatomy, surgery and microbiology. Modern medicine started to emerge in the late 18th century and therefore, there were many improvements on medical tools and machines, especially after the Industrial Revolution. In the 1800s, physicians learned that illnesses were caused by germs and hospitals began to focus on keeping clean to keep germs away. As a result, nursing came to be thought of as a respectable job. The 20th century was characterized by new biological treatments such as antibiotics in addition to advancement in chemistry, genetics and radiography.

1. Various societies and cultures have developed different views in their approach to illnesses.

- a. **true** b. false

2 . The books of Arabic science that came about in this period are only by Muslim authors.

- a. true b. **false**

3. In modern times, people used to cure sickness by using plants, herbs and other materials.

- a. true **false**

4 . Modern medicine started to emerge in the late eighteenth century.

- a. **true** b. false

5. Most people never saw a doctor because of the high-cost treatments.

- a. **true** b. false

6 . In the 1800s, doctors learned that illnesses were caused by supernatural forces.

- a. true b. **false**

II. Choose a , b , c , or d . (130 marks)

13- My unclesicker suddenly yesterday.

a. gets	b. got	c. had got	d. is getting
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14- Have you ever to Canada?

a. gone	b. went	c. been going	d. go
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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
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17- Some children choose their future profession based remuneration.

a. of	b. at	c. on	d. in
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18-The evening is a time we can all relax.

a. which	b. who	c. when	d. where
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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
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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
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24- I have read that book. Helen said that shethat book.

a. has read	b. had read	c. read	d. reads
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25- How much do you expect to earn?" She asked him

a. how much she expected to earn	b. how much he expected to earn.
c. how much he expected to earn?	d. how much 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
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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
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29- A is a heart specialist.

a. naturopath	b. cardiologist	c. dentists	d. allergist
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30-I wanted to sit there to be able to the speech.

a. here	b. hears	c. her	d. hear
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31-The opposite of "legal" is:

a. unlegal	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
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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

D- Ask about the underlined word(s) in each sentence: (12 Marks)**-When did you always watch TV?**39- I always watched the TV news when I lived abroad**-What does she say?**40- She says that 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 Bridges will be built over the river.**E- Find the mistake in each sentence: (8 Marks)**43-The rich has to reach out to the poor.

A b c d

44-I will call you as soon as I will arrive.

a b c d

45- Plenty of time were given to the students for the exam.

a b c d

46- I'm about too going to Rome for a meeting conference.

a b c d

F- Write a paragraph of no less than 80 words on the following topic: (30Marks)

The job you want after graduation. What kind of challenges

do you expect to face in your future career?

مكتفة اللغة الإنكليزية/حديث إعداد المدرس: عبيد شيخي

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 programmes 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

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. The permanent members of the UN are...

- a-China, France and Russian Federation,
b- the United Kingdom, and the United States
c- a and b
d. Iraq, Spain, India and the United kingdom

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 principles 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)

The human body is a wonderful machine which performs several functions without rest from birth. Our body continues to work, without stopping for a second. The main organs of the human body are lungs, heart, kidney, liver and brain. These organs work together and are controlled by the brain. Each system such as digestive system, excretory system, circulatory system, endocrine system, nervous system or muscular system carries out a major function. All of them are controlled by the brain which gives us intelligence to use our physical and mental abilities. The body has more than 50,000 living cells of two hundred different types. These cells include neurons (nerve cells) and glands (specialized cells). The hormones and enzymes are produced and secreted by these glands that perform different functions. The human body is covered by the skin, which is a flexible covering that protects the body and keeps water and harmful germs out. The body's strong internal framework (skeleton) is made of 206 bones, connected at the joint, such as in legs. These joints help us to move. The backbone supports the head and limbs and protects the spinal cord. Between the skeleton and the skin, there are about 500 muscles. Nerves spread from the brain to all parts of the body, carrying signals in the form of tiny electrical impulses. The sense organs namely eyes, nose, ears, tongue and skin pass the messages to the brain through nerves. They take the instructions from the brain to the muscles. The brain automatically controls breathing, heartbeat, digestion. The body keeps on growing.

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

7. The human body is considered a great machine...

- a. because it performs several functions without rest from birth
b. because it doesn't perform functions without rest from birth
c. because The brain automatically controls breathing, heartbeat
d. all

8. All the body organs are controlled by...

- a. nothing b. the brain c. bones d. muscles

9. Hormones and Enzymes are produced...

- a. by the glands b. by the brain
c. by bones d. by muscles

10. The function of the nerves in our body is....

- a. To take the instructions from the brain to the muscles.
b. To take the instructions from the muscles to the brain.
c. To prevent the instructions from the brain to the muscles.
d. all

11. Loose means....

- a. to make less tight, to loosen b. capable of stretching
c. Produced d. an arm or leg

12. Endocrine means....

- a. relating to the system in your body that produces hormones
b. capable of stretching c. Produced d. an arm or leg

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
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14. He had worked as a teacher before he..... to London.

a. had travelled	b. was traveling	c. travels	d. travelled
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15. I(not sleep) all the night.

a. haven't been sleeping	b. don't sleep	c. didn't sleep	d. hadn't slept
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16. Adam on a project of a dam now.

A. is working	B. works	C. was working	D. has worked
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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
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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
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20. We need to shore up the roof before it.....down.

A. falls	B. was falling	C. fell	D. had fallen
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21. I met Rita,.....brother is a doctor, yesterday.

a. whose	b. who	c. whom	d. that
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22. While wein the park, it suddenly started to rain.

a. had walked	b. walked	c. were walking	d. are walking
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23. In the past, traditional methodsin farming.

A. used	B. were used	C. were using	D. had been used
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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
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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
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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. My uncle is an accreditedwith herbal medicine.

a. ophthalmologist	b. allergist	c. naturopath	d. pediatrician
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32. My brother is a in designing artificial limbs.

A. special	B. specialist	C. specialized	D. specialization
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33. Which word starts with a voiced sound

A. see	B. church	C. bed	D. poor
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34. Which word ends in a /t/ sound:

A. believed	B. ended	C. helped	D. ordered
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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. is been said	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
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III- A- Ask about the underlined word in each sentence: (12 marks)

-Where will you travel next month?

39. I will travel to London next month.

-How much does the flight to London cost?

40. The flight to London costs 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.

E- Find the mistake in each sentence: (8 Marks)

43. My mother, that works as a nurse, does everything to
a b c
make us happy.
d

44. I have come to the conclusion that nobody care about anything.
a b c d

45. He likes to spend his time with his youngest sun.
a b c d

46. What time did you arrive yesterday .
a b c d

C- Write a paragraph of no less than 80 words on the following topic: (30 marks)

A man is born with duties and rights. Write a paragraph about your duties and rights as a member in society.

6.A-Read the following test, then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D: (60 marks)

One of the most destructive moments in our lives is failure. 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. Throughout history, there have been many famous people who had once greatest failures in their lives, but later they could learn from their experience and were able to reach the top. 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- Gates | 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)**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the branch of science and engineering specialized in making clever machines, capable of thinking and imitating human-level intelligence. One of the primary targets of AI field is to produce fully intelligent agents that interact with the surroundings and conduct human-like behaviors. These agents are tools, having the ability to judge matter and differentiate what is wrong. The field has started with robots, which can sense and react to the world around them. They also cover purely software-based agents, which can be actuated with natural language and multimedia. Currently, the field expands to driving, aviation, medicine, online advertising, image recognition, and personal assistance. The AI field is based on computer science, information engineering, mathematics, psychology, linguistics, philosophy and many other fields. The first spark started in the year 1950, when

a test of the ability of a machine to exhibit intelligent behavior equivalent to that of a human was done. Since then, the term AI has been introduced and closely associated with the field of artificial intelligence which was popular until the end of the 1980s. In the 1990s, the new concept of "intelligent agent" emerged when AI was not only limited to computer science, but developed to include other areas like health, security, education, music, art, and business applications. Many AI applications are deeply embedded in the infrastructure of every industry, and they are expected, in a few years, to touch nearly all the industries. However, AI technologies are still limited to very specific applications. One of the AI limitations is the lack of "common sense"- the power to judge information beyond its acquired knowledge. AI is also limited in terms of emotional intelligence.

7. Equivalent means ..

- a. a very small burning piece of material
b. equal in value, amount, meaning, importance
c. the state of not supporting either side in a disagreement
d. people or things that do an action

8. Aviation means.....

- a. the designing, building and flying of aircraft
b. equal in value, amount, meaning, importance
c. the state of not supporting either side in a disagreement
d. people or things that do an action

9. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is part of.....

- a. medicine and engineering.
b. engineering and science.
c. technology and science.
d. A and B

10. The new concept of "intelligent agent" emerged....

- a. in 1980 b-in 1890 c- in1880 d- in 1990

11. People expect the future of artificial intelligence

- a. that machines are man-made products
b. that machines aren't man-made products
c. as the new controllers of our near future!
d. all

12. Nowadays, AI applications are used in all industries.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a. true | b. false |
|---------|----------|

II. Choose a, b, c, or d. (130 marks)

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
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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
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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
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18. The railway line that 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 I the 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
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26. The rights of all children from early childhood stem from..... 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

a. the	b. a	c. an	d. since
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27. Human rights are to each individual in society.

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
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30. Which word ends in a / t / sound?

A. believed	B. passed	C. recorded	D. educated
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31. Which word begins in a voiceless sound?

A. zoo	B. church	C. basket	D. gentle
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32. Antibiotics are used to fight a wide of diseases. .

A. various	B. variety	C. vary	D. varying
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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	d. will
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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
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36. The mechanic changed the oil in my car. I the oil changed in my car.

a. has	b. didn't have	c. have	d. had
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37. If the familyenough money, they would have bought a new flat.

a. had saved	b. saved	c. save	d. would save
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38. Shebroke the silencesaid something very useful.

a. both / and	b. both/ but	c. both / nor	d. both / or
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III- A- Ask about the underlined word in each sentence: (12 marks)

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.

E- Find the mistake in each sentence: (8 Marks)

43. The Tunnel links Britain and france .
a b c d

44. I think the wither will be hot tomorrow.
a b c d

45. my neighbor painted his own house.
a b c d

46. I will brush my teeth before I will sleep.
a b c d