

Grammar

Wishes التمني

Wish + Past Simple

1 We use **wish + past simple** verbs to talk about **regrets in the present, and impossible conditions:**

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Is/am/are | Weren't / wasn't |
| Isn't /am not/aren't | Were / was |
| Eat/contain/have to/speak | Didn't eat/didn't contain/didn't have to/didn't speak |
| Don't have | had |

- 1- I'm not very good at math. (I wish)
I wish I were very good at math
- 2- Going to the theatre is expensive. (I wish)
I wish going to the theater weren't expensive.
- 3- The city centre is really busy this morning. (I wish)
I wish the city center wasn't really busy that morning.
- 4- I'm a very slow reader. (I wish)
I wish I weren't so slow reader.
- 5- I'm not in charge of our company. (I wish)
I wish I were in charge of our company.
- 6- I'm not old enough to go to university. (I wish)
I wish I were old enough to go to university.
- 7- I'm very shy about talking in public. (I wish)
I wish I weren't so shy about talking in public.
- 8- I'm really tired this morning. (I wish)
I wish I weren't so tired that morning.
- 9- It's too hot to go out today. (I wish)
I wish it weren't so hot to go out that day.
- 10- You eat too quickly. (I wish)
I wish you didn't eat so quickly.
- 11- Newspapers and magazines contain too many adverts. (I wish)
I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain too many adverts.
- 12- You're always losing things. (I wish)
I wish you weren't always losing things
- 13- We have to start work very early tomorrow morning. (I wish)
I wish we didn't have to start work very early that morning.
- 14- Hani speaks really quickly. (I wish)
I wish Hani didn't speak really quickly
- 15- I don't have my glasses with me (I wish)
I wish I had my glasses with me
- 16- I am too old. (I wish)
I wish I weren't too old
- 17- There are too many adverts on television. (I wish)
I wish there weren't too many adverts on television.
- 18- Countries don't have a system like that (I wish)
I wish countries had a system like that
- 19- The streets are very dirty (I wish)
I wish the streets weren't very dirty
- 20- The weather's too hot at the moment
I wish the weather weren't too hot at that moment
- 21- Her music is too loud for me. (I wish)
I wish her music weren't / wasn't too loud for me.

2- We use **wish + could** to express **regret about inability to change situations we don't like:**

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Can't | could |
| Has lost | Could find |
| Don't spend much time | Could spend more time |

1- I **can't** remember where I left the newspaper. (I wish)

I wish I could remember where I left the newspaper

2- I **can't** speak French. (I wish)

I wish I could speak French .

3- We **can't** recycle plastic easily. (I wish)

I wish we could recycle plastic easily.

4- I **can't** sing very well. (I wish)

I wish I could sing very well.

5- He's **lost** his keys.

He wishes he could find his keys.

6- I'm really tired , but I **can't** sleep at night . (I wish)

I wish I could sleep at night.

7-We don't spend much time together. (I wish)

I wish we could spend much time together

3- We use **wish + would** to express criticism or annoyance about a certain behavior:

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Waste/spend/drive/smoke | Wouldn't waste /wouldn't spend/ wouldn't drive/wouldn't smoke |
| Won't give | Would give |
| Doesn't collect | Would collect |

1-You **waste** too much paper. (I wish)

I wish you wouldn't waste too much paper.

2-My brother **spends** many hours talking on the phone. (I wish)

I wish my brother wouldn't spend hours talking on the phone.

3- My friend **won't give** me my CD back. (I wish)

I wish my friend would give me my CD back.

4- People **drive** too fast in the city center. (I wish)

I wish people wouldn't drive too fast in the city center.

5- He **smokes** too much . (I wish)

I wish he wouldn't smoke too much.

6-Many people in my village **smoke** too much. (I wish)

I wish many people in my village wouldn't smoke too much.

7- Our city **doesn't collect** rubbish often enough . (I wish)

I wish our city would collect rubbish often enough.

Explanations and Results التفسير والنتيجة

الأداة

1- **In order to + infinitive:** يأتي بعدها مباشرة فعل مصدر

2- **Because + clause:** يأتي بعدها فاعل (ضمير أو اسم) ثم فعل مناسب بالزمن.

3- **To + infinitive:** يأتي بعدها مباشرة فعل مصدر

4- **So that + clause:** يأتي بعدها فاعل (ضمير أو اسم) ثم فعل مساعد ثم فعل بالمصدر

1-Some countries need extra farming land, in order to grow food.

2-The top layer of soil is destroyed ,so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals.

3-Farmers need more land , to grow more crops.

4- People move away from desert areas, in order to find food and water.

5- We need to protect some animals, in order not to become extinct

6-The purpose of places like the Eden Project , to show our dependence on plants.

7-Some animals like the sand gazelle under threat, because people are destroying their habitat.

8-Ahmad went to the airport, in order to meet his brother.

9-We need to produce more food, because there are more people to feed.

يمكن ان يأتي اختيار بين قوسين:

- 1- The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world (**Because-** in order to) **it** covers such a large area.
- 2-The rainforest has been cut down(so that - **in order to**) **make** more farmland.
- 3- Farmers need more land (**so that** - in order to) **they can** grow more soya beans.
- 4- Loggers cut down trees (Because- **in order to**) **sell** the wood.
- 5- In the future, sea levels will rise(**Because-** in order to) **the polar** ice is melting.
- 6-People are cutting down forests(Because- **in order to**) **have** more land for growing food.
- 7- Many people recycle their rubbish (**in order not to** - in order to) **use** up the world's resources.
- 8- Scientists are trying to produce new fuels (**so that** - in order to) **people can** continue to use their cars.
- 9- Some people are moving out of their homes on the coast (so that - **in order to**) **escape** future floods.
- 10- We should stop burning coal and oil (in order to- **in order not to**) **cause** more global warming.
- 11- Scientists are worried about climate change (**Because-** in order to) **it** is a threat to life on Earth.
- 12- Some people move to greener areas (Because- **in order to**) **survive**.
- 13- Trees are usually cut down (so that-to) **make** more agricultural land.
- 14- (**Because-** in order to) **there are** growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to over cultivate their land
- 15-Large areas of forest have been cut down, (**with the result that** - in order to)**the soil** is now dry and dusty.

التعبير عن الاحتمالية Expressed Possibility

Modal Verbs (**must be –can't be – may be (might be) = must have – can't have – may have** = لابد ان
الافعال الناقصة

| بالحاضر | بالماضي | كلمات تدل عليها |
|---|----------------|---|
| Must be عندما نكون شبه متأكدين في حالة الاثبات. | Must have | You're sure/ I know it's true |
| Can't be عندما نكون شبه متأكدين في حالة النفي | Can't have | You aren't sure /but you know not I'm not certain |
| May be/might be عندما نكون غير متأكدين. | May/might have | Probably/ looks like/ I'm not sure but I think |

- 1-The phone is ringing - it's **probably** your brother. He usually rings at this time.
It(**might be-** must be) your brother, he usually rings at this time.
- 2-Someone's ringing your doorbell **You're sure** it's the postman - he always comes at this time.
It (**must be** – it can't be) the postman - he always comes at this time.
- 3-There is an important football match in your town tonight. The road **will probably** be very busy
The road (**might be** – must be) be very busy.
- 4-Your friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't. **You are sure** she has not forgotten.
She(**can't have** – must have) forgotten.
- 5-Someone waves to you from a car. It **looks like** your friend's father's car.
It (**might be** – must be) your friend's father's car.
- 6-Your sister has worked very hard. **You feel sure that** she has **got** good grades in her exams.
She (**must have** – might have) got good grades in her exams.
- 7-A new building is going up in your neighborhood. **You think** it is **probably** a school.
It(**might be** – must be) a school.
- 8-You hear a car approaching, **but you know** it **isn't** your uncle's car because it doesn't sound the same.
It(can be- **can't be**) your uncle's car because it doesn't sound the same.
- 9-**I'm not sure but I think** some parts of the desert were covered in plants and trees.
Some parts of the desert (**might have been** – must have been) covered in plants and trees.
- 10-These people are very thin, **that's why I'm certain** they **haven't** eaten much food lately.
They (**can't have** – might have) eaten much food lately.
- 11-**I'm sure** that bats **aren't** birds – they don't have feathers.
They(**can't be** – must be) birds. they don't have feathers.
- 12-**I know it's true that** the world is getting warmer, because the polar ice is melting.
It(**must be** – can't be) getting warmer, because the polar ice is melting.
- 13- Faisal's car lights were on all night. Faisal forgot to switch off the car.
He (**must have forgot** – might have forgot) to switch off the car.

14- Ahmad's looking at the engine of his car. His car **broke** down

It (**must have broken**- might have broken) down

15- Khaled has a very good English accent. He **lived** with an English family.

He(**must have** – might have) lived with an English family.

16-Tareq **wants to be** a teacher when he graduates from university. He is very interested in education.

He(**must be** – can't be) a teacher when he graduates from university.

17-Ali has just drunk two liters of water. He **was** thirsty

He(**must have been**- might have been) thirsty. He has just drunk two liters of water.

Passive voice المبنى للمجهول

- ١- جملة المبنى للمجهول يتم فيها التركيز على الحدث أكثر من القائم به. لكي نحول جملة الى المبنى للمجهول يجب ان تحتوي على مفعول به.
- ٢- اذا اردنا ان نذكر الفاعل يجب استخدام حرف الجر by قبل الفاعل.
- ٣- شكل جملة المبنى للمجهول:

Form: Object + (فعل مساعد او فعل ناقص مناسب) + Verb 3 + Complement (by + Subject)

Example : - **Sami cleans the cars** every day.

- **The cars are cleaned** every day.

- **The cars are cleaned every day by Sami.**

Simple Present : S + V1+ O / O + is, are + V3

- 1-Farmers produce many salad crops in the area around the city. (passive voice)
- **Many salad crops are produced** in the area around the city **by farmers.**
- 2- Camouflage protects Sand gazelles from predators. (passive voice)
- **Sand gazelles are protected from predators by camouflage.**
- 3- Elephants make paths through the areas where they live. (passive voice).
- **Paths are made through the areas by the elephants where they live.**
- 4-Hunters hunt Tree kangaroos for their meat and fur (passive voice)
- **Tree kangaroos are hunted for their meat and fur by the hunters**
- 5-People sell a huge variety of items in the souks of Damascus (passive voice)
- **a huge variety of items are sold in the souks of Damascus by people.**
- 6-People grow trees in sustainable forests. (passive voice)
- **trees are grown in sustainable forests by people.**

Simple Past : S + V2 + O / O + was, were + V3

- 1- Engineers completed the Channel in 1965. (passive voice)
- **The channel was completed in 1965 by engineers.**
- 2-They completed the original Mont Blanc Tunnel in 1965. (passive voice)
- **The original Mont Blanc Tunnel was completed in 1965 by them.**
- 3- A local built Their house. (passive voice)
- **Their house was built by a local.**
- 4-the government took the people to England. (passive voice)
- **The people were taken to England by the government.**
- 5-They made the halls wider than the rest of the tunnel. (passive voice)
- **The halls were made wider than the rest of the tunnel by them.**
- 6-The government opened Al Ain's international Airport in 1994. (passive voice)
- **Al Ain's international Airport was opened in 1994 by the government.**

Present Continuous : S + is ,are+ Ving + O / O +is , are+ being+ V3

- 1-People are reclaiming some areas of land from deserts. (passive voice)
- **Some areas of land are being reclaimed from deserts by people.**
- 2-Government is encouraging Local people to learn the skills needed to make ornate copper items .
- **Local people are being encouraged to learn the skills needed to make ornate copper items by government**
- 3- The greenhouse gases are keeping more of the sun's heat. (passive voice)
- **More of the sun's heat is being kept by the greenhouses gases**
- 4-If the enemies are threatening sand gazelles, they can run away. (passive voice)
- **If sand gazelles are being threatened by the enemies, they can run away.**

Past Continious : S + was,were + Ving + O O + was,were + Being + V3

- 1-By 1997 they were using the tunnel. (passive voice)
 - By 1997, the tunnel was being used by them
- 2-5,600 workers died between 1904 and 1914 while they were constructing the canal. (passive voice)
 - While the canal was being constructed by them, 5,600 workers died between 1904 and 1914.
- 3- They were building the Three Gorges Dam. (passive voice)
 - The three Gorges Dam was being built by them.
- 4- They were planning the Laerdal Tunnel. (passive voice)
 -The Laerdal Tunnel was being planned by them.

Present Perfect : S+ has/have+ V3+ O O + has/have +been + v3

- 1-People have hunted elephants for their tusks. (passive voice)
 - Elephants have been hunted for their tusks by people.
- 2-They have prevented elephants from migrating to find food and water. (passive voice)
 - Elephants have been prevented from migrating to find food and water.
- 3-People have turned their natural habitats into farmland or building. (passive voice)
 - Their natural habitats have been turned into farmland for building by people.
- 4-Human activities have destroyed their natural habitats. (passive voice)
 - Their natural habitats have been destroyed by humans activities.
- 5-People have built major recycling plants in the last few years. (passive voice)
 - Major recycling plants have been built in the last few years.
- 6- The floods which regularly hit the city have already damaged Some of the buildings. (passive voice)
 - Some of the buildings have been already damaged by the floods which regularly hit the city.
- 7- The modern world has totally destroyed the craft of making ornate copper goods. (passive voice)
 - The **craft** of making ornate copper goods **has** totally **been destroyed** by the modern world.
- 8- People have continually inhabited Damascus for thousands of years. (passive voice)
 - Damascus has been continually inhabited for thousands of years by people.
- 9-People have discovered Copper artifacts all over the region. (passive voice)
 - Copper artifacts have been discovered all over the region by people.
- 10- A thief has stolen My car. (passive voice)
 - My car has been stolen by a thief.
- 11-They have set up Panda sanctuaries in China. (passive voice)
 - Panda sanctuaries have been set up in China.
- 12- They have destroyed many homes. (passive voice)
 - Many homes have been destroyed by them.

Past Perfect : S+ had+ V3+ O O+ had +been + V3

- 1-The driver stopped after he had seen smoke coming out of the lorry's engine. (passive voice)
 - Smoke had been seen coming out of the lorry's engine by the driver.
- 2-The government had rejected the previous plans. (passive voice)
 - The previous plans had been rejected by the government.

With Modal Verbs الالفال الناقصة

S+ modal verb+ V1 + O

O+ modal verb +be+ V3

- 1- The government should regulate the flow of traffic through tunnels. (passive voice)
-The flow of traffic should be regulated through tunnels by the government
- 2- People can damage the plant. (passive voice)
-The plant can be damaged by people.
- 3- Teachers will punish Students who have been cheating severely. (passive voice)
-Students who have been cheating will be punished severely by teachers.
- 4- Engineers had to make an artificial island. (passive voice)
-An artificial island had to be made by engineers.
- 5- They had to flood Large areas of land. (passive voice)
-Large areas of land had to be flooded by them.
- 6- You should always take Photos with the sun behind you. (passive voice)
-Photos should always be taken with the sun behind you.
- 7- They should pay much more attention to safety. (passive voice)
-Much more attention should be paid to safety.
- 8- They would divide it into four sections, each six kilometres long. (passive voice)
-It would be divided into four sections, each six kilometers long.
- 9- They could construct large halls between the sections. (passive voice)
-Large halls could be constructed between the sections.

S + modal verb+ have+V3 + O

O + modal verb +have+ been+ V3

- 1- They might have saved Some of the historical sites. (passive voice)
- Some of the historical sites might have been saved.
- 2- They may have moved the whole buildings to other places. (passive voice)
- The whole buildings may have been moved to other places.
- 3- The postman could have sent the letter to the wrong address. (passive voice)
- The letter could have been sent to the wrong address by the postman.
- 4- The authorities should not have forced people leaving out of their homes. (passive voice)
- People shouldn't have been forced leaving out of their homes

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

الكلام المنقول (غير مباشر) هو الكلام الذي ننقله من شخص الى شخص آخر. ونقوم بالتغيرات التالية:

| 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 | |
| Ws+ were | Had been | |
| Ws+ were | V2 | |
| V2 | Had +V3 | |
| Has/have +V3 | Had + V3 | |
| will | Would + V1 | |
| Can | Could + V1 | |
| Have to | Had to + V1 | |
| Yesterday | The day before | |
| Las night | The night before | |
| Tomorrow | The following day | |
| here | there | |

Don't + v1

didn't + v1

- 1-My parents **spent** every day of **their** lives together . (He said)
 - **He said** (that) **his** parents **had spent** every day of **their** lives together.
- 2-We don't argue about anything. (They said)
 - **They said** that **they didn't** argue about anything.
- 3-We are taking our grandchildren on holiday. (They said)
 - **They said** that **they were** taking **their** grandchildren on holiday.
- 4-Mr Mahmoud: The reason I **left** my village **was** that I **wanted** to work in the city. (He said)
 - **He said** the reason **he had left** his village that **he had wanted** to work in the city.
- 5-Mr M: Yes, it **was** very easy. I was offered two jobs in two days. (He said)
 - **He said** yes, it **had been** very easy. **He had been offered** two jobs in two days.
- 6-Mr M: I'm working for a large travel agency in the city centre. (He said)
 - **He said he was** working for a large travel agency in the city center.
- 7-Mr M: I start at seven o'clock in the morning, and finish at five in the evening. (He said)
 - **He said he started** at seven o'clock in the morning, and **finished** at five in the evening.
- 8- I have lost my glasses. (He said)
 - **He said he had lost his** glasses.
- 9-Ruba: I'm going out with my parents. (Ruba said)
 - **Ruba said she was** going out with **her** parents.
- 10-Ruba: I'm going to visit my cousins in the next town. (Ruba said)
 - **Ruba said she was** going to visit **her** cousins in the next town.
- 11-Bashar: I have to be there at four o'clock in the afternoon. (Bashar **replied** that)
 - **Bashar replied that he had to** be there at four o'clock in the afternoon.
- 12-Fadia: Yes, it was very relaxing. (Fadia said that)
 - **Fadia said that** yes, **it had been** very relaxing.
- 13-Fadia: I got back very late last night – our plane was delayed. (Fadia replied that)
 - **Fadia said that she had got** back very late the night before- **their** plane **had been** delayed.
- 14-Hani: I brought it home from work yesterday, but I haven't seen it since. (Hani said)
 - **Hani said he had brought** it home from work **the day before**, but he **hadn't seen** it since.
- 15-I slept ten hours last night. (He said)
 - **He said he had slept** ten hours **the night before**.
- 16-I am enjoying my new job. (Hiba said)
 - **Hiba said she was enjoying her** new job.
- 17-I am not married. (He said)
 - **He said he wasn't** married.
- 18-It is Samer . (He said)
 - **He said it was** Samer.
- 19-I live in the city centre . (He said)
 - **He said he lived** in the city center.
- 20-I lived in the country. (He said)
 - **He said he had lived** in the country.
- 21-I am a lecturer. (He said)
 - **He said he was** a lecturer.
- 22-My parents spend every day of their lives together. (He said that)
 - **He said that his** parents **spent** every day of their lives together.
- 23-I enjoyed living there most of the time. (He said)
 - **He said he had enjoyed** living there most of the time.
- 24-I work in a university . (He said)
 - **He said he worked** in a university.
- 25-I teach economics. (He said)
 - **He said he taught** economics.
- 26- I will meet you **here** tomorrow. (She said)
 - **She said she would** meet you **there the following day**.

Reporting questions السؤال المنقول

(asked / wanted to know)

الضمائر التي تتغير في السؤال المنقول

| | | |
|------------|------|-------|
| Asked me | I | my |
| Asked her | She | her |
| Asked him | He | his |
| Asked them | They | their |
| Asked us | We | our |
| | you | I |

النوع الأول

Do – Does – Is – Are – Can - have - will + Subject + verb + Complement +? (he asked - he wanted)

He asked + **if (whether)** + Subject + (الفعل المساعد مع التحويل) + Verb + complement + .

1-Do you like learning English? (he asked)

He asked if I liked learning English.

2-Are you learning English? (he wanted to know)

He wanted to know if I was learning English.

النوع الثاني

Wh + (فعل مساعد) + Subject + Verb + Complement + ? (he asked ...)

He asked (ضمير المفعول به) + wh + Subject + verb + .

1-Where do you play football? (he asked me)

He asked me where I played football.

2-Where did you play football? (he asked me)

He asked me where I had played football.

1- When do you start and finish work? (I asked Mr. Mahmoud)

- I asked Mr. Mahmoud when he started and finished work.

2-Do you work in a college? (I asked him)

- I asked him if he worked in a college.

3-Where do you live? (I asked him)

- I asked him where he lived.

4-Did you enjoy living there? (I asked him)

- I asked him if he had enjoyed living there.

5-Laila: Did you enjoy your holiday? (Leila asked Fadia)

- Leila asked Fadia if she had enjoyed her holiday.

6-Laila: When did you get back? (Leila asked Fadia)

- Leila asked Fadia when she had got back.

7-Rakan: What time do you have to be there? (Rakan asked Bashar)

- Rakan asked Bashar what time he had to be there.

8-Do you want to go swimming with me. (Waleed asked Omar)

- Waleed asked Omar if he wanted to go swimming with him.

9-What subject do you teach? (I asked him)

- I asked him what subject he taught.

10-Where did you live before that? (I asked him)

- I asked him where he had lived before that.

11-When did you first meet? (She asked them)

- She asked them when they had met first.

12-Do you enjoy spending time with each other? (I asked them)

- I asked them if they enjoyed spending time with each other.

13-Are you enjoying married life? (She asked them)

- She asked them if they were enjoying married life.

14- What are you doing? (I asked Mr. Mahmoud)

- I asked Mr. Mahmoud what he was doing.

15-Deema: Where are you going? (Deema asked Ruba)

- Deema asked Ruba where she was going.

16- Was it easy to find work? (I asked Mr. Mahmoud)

- I asked Mr. Mahmoud if it had been easy to find work.
17-What's your name? (I asked him)
- I asked him what his name was.
18-Are you married? (I asked him)
- I asked him if he was married.
19-Deema: What are you doing at the weekend? (Deema asked Ruba)
- Deema asked Ruba what she was doing at the weekend.
20-What is your job? (I asked him)

- I asked him what his job was.
21-How long have you been married? (I asked my grandparents)
- I asked my grandparents how long they had been married.
22-Hani: Have you seen my briefcase? (Hani asked Amer)
- Hani asked Amer if he had seen his briefcase.
23-Have you got the time? (She asked me)
- She asked me if I had got the time.
24-Bashar: Can you take me to the airport tomorrow? (Bashar asked Rakan)
- Bashar asked Rakan if he could take him to the airport the following day.
25-Can I go out with my friends? (Hani asked his mother)
- Hani asked his mother if he could go out with his friends

المقارنة والتناقض Comparing and Contrasting

| | |
|--|--|
| رابط يستخدم لإظهار الاختلاف بين شيئين و يأتي بعدها جملة فعلية | |
| لكن But | My brother prefers living in the country <u>but</u> I prefer the city. |
| بينما ,while / ,whereas | I prefer living in the town , <u>whereas</u> my brother prefers the country. <u>Whereas</u> some older people enjoy a quiet life , many young people prefer the excitement of city life. |
| بدلاً من instead of يأتي بعدها اسم | <u>Instead of</u> flying, let's go by car. let's go by car <u>instead of</u> flying. Could I have tea <u>instead of</u> coffee, please? |
| من جهة أخرى ,On the other hand | Travelling by <u>car</u> is very cheap. <u>On the other hand</u> , flying is much quicker. |
| رابط يستخدم للمقارنة بين شيئين و يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية | |
| مقارنة ب ,in comparison with يأتي بعدها اسم | <u>In comparison with</u> village life , city life can be quiet stressful. It's expensive to live in the city, <u>in comparison with</u> the country. <u>In comparison with</u> flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous. |
| أقل Less + adjective + than | Farming is <u>less</u> profitable <u>than</u> it used to be. |
| أكثر Adjective+ er + than (busy) | The city is much <u>busier than</u> the countryside |

- 1 ... 150 years ago, when a typical village might have had 500 inhabitants, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants.
2- Instead of buildings, all I can see from my window are fields and trees.
3-Train journeys are often very fast and comfortable, but you have to stop at a station, whereas if you travel by car, you can drive right to the place you want to be.
4-Damascus is the largest city in Syria but Brasilia is small, compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro.
5-Brasilia is not the major cultural and economic centre of Brazil, whereas Damascus is the cultural and economic hub of Syria
6-Brasilia was designed by an architect in the 20th century while Damascus is a very old city, there are modern areas with many new buildings
7-(In comparison with – Whereas) Seoul in South Korea, Paris, the capital of France, is quite a small city.
8-(Whereas – On the other hand),Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Paris only has 2 million.

9- I've decided to learn Chinese(**instead of – whereas**) French at university.

10-Chinese grammar is not too difficult(**but – instead of**) the pronunciation will be very hard for me.

أفعال السببية Causative verbs (have something done)

We use have something done (for us) to say that we arranged for something to be done instead of doing it ourselves.

What is the difference in meaning between them?

- They built their own house.
- Their house was built by a local builder.
- They had their house built by a local builder

Form : Subject + **have, has** + Object + **Verb 3**

Example : I **have my car** fixed. (I am not the one who fixed it). I have fixed **my car**.

| الزمن في الجملة الأصلية | الفعل في الجملة السببية |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Does /doesn't (حاضر بسيط) | Has + O + V3 |
| Don't / rarely (حاضر بسيط) | Have + O + V3 |
| Did /didn't (ماضي بسيط) | 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 |
| Could/couldn't | Had to have + O + V3 |
| Are you going to? | I am going to have + O + V3 |
| Are they going to? | They are going to have + O + V3 |

1- I **didn't** repair the car myself. (Causative verbs)

I had the car repaired.

2- She **didn't** make the dress herself. (Causative verbs)

She had the dress made.

3- He **isn't going to** take his own photo. (Causative verbs)

He is going to have it taken.

4- My father **doesn't** clean his car himself. (Causative verbs)

He has it cleaned.

5- We **didn't** cut down the trees in our garden ourselves. (Causative verbs)

We had the trees cut down in our garden.

6- We **didn't** build our own house. (Causative verbs)

We had it built.

7- People **don't** service their cars themselves. (Causative verbs)

They have them serviced.

8- I **couldn't** repair my computer myself. (Causative verbs)

I had to have it repaired.

9- She tried mending her glasses, but she **couldn't**. (Causative verbs)

She had to have them mended.

10- Brides **rarely** make their own wedding dresses. (Causative verbs)

They have them made.

حالة السؤال

11- **Did** you plant **the trees** in your garden yourself? (Causative verbs)

Had you the trees planted in your garden?

12- Are you going to service your own car? (Causative verbs)

Are you going to have your own car serviced?

13- Will you be able to test your own eyesight? (Causative verbs)

Will you have your own eyesight tested?

14- **Did** Salah repair the computer himself? (Causative verbs)

Had Salah the computer repaired?

15- **Did** Hussam take his own tooth out? (Causative verbs)

Had Hussam his tooth taken out?

16- **Are they going to** build their own house? (Causative verbs)

Are they going to have their own house built?

17- **Did you put** that TV aerial up yourself? (Causative verbs)

Had you the TV aerial put up?

18- **Will you cut down those trees** yourself? (Causative verbs)

Will you have those trees cut down?

19- **Did Rana take those photos** herself? (Causative verbs)

Had Rita those photos taken?

20- **Did you redecorate the flat** yourself? (Causative verbs)

إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة (أي ليست سؤال ولا نفي)

1- **My mother dyed** her **own** dress blue. (Causative verbs)

My mother didn't have her own dress dyed blue.

2- **My brother cut** his **own** hair. (Causative verbs)

My brother didn't have his own hair cut.

3- **My neighbour painted** his **own** house. (Causative verbs)

My neighbor didn't have his own house painted.

إضافة المعلومات (adding information) relative clauses , ing clauses

Instead of using several short sentences, we can add extra information to existing sentences in these ways.

١- إذا وجدنا (where-which-who) نحذفها مع الذي بعده حتى نصل إلى الفعل نحذفه ونعيده إلى التصريف الأول ونضع له **ing**

1- She could beat adults in memory games **which involved** numbers.

1- She could beat adults in memory games, **involving** numbers.

٢- إذا كان لدينا جملتين بينهما نقطة نحذف مع الذي بعده حتى نصل إلى الفعل نحذفه ونعيده إلى التصريف الأول ونضع له **ing**

1- A 38-year-old German set a unicycle speed record for 100 m. **He travelled** this distance in 12.11 seconds.

1- A 38-year-old German set a unicycle speed record for 100 m, **travelling** this distance in 12.11 seconds.

٣- إذا وجدنا **and** نحذف مع الذي بعده حتى نصل إلى الفعل نحذفه ونعيده إلى التصريف الأول ونضع له **ing**

-Before the event, he had trained hard **and ran** for five hours a day .

-Before the event, he had trained hard , **running** for five hours a day .-

٤- إذا جاءت **when** نحذف حتى نصل الفاصلة تم نستمر بالحذف حتى نصل إلى الفعل نعيده إلى التصريف الأول ونضع له **ing**

-At the age of seven, my brother Amar played football for a local club. **When he did this, he became** the youngest professional player in Syria.

-At the age of seven, my brother Amar played football for a local club, **becoming** the youngest professional player in Syria.

1- An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number. He took 1 minute and 3.8 seconds.

(use the verb in the ing form)

-An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number, **taking** 1 minute and 3.8 seconds.

2- An American holds the world record for sending a text message. He typed a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute. (use the verb in the ing form)

-An American holds the world record for sending a text message, **typing** a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute.

3- He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books. The books weighed 98.4 kg. (use the verb in the ing form)

-He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books, **weighing** 98.4 kg.

4- Muhanad trained hard for the competition. He ran 3,000 metres every evening for six months.

(use the verb in the ing form)

- Muhanad trained hard for the competition, **running** 3,000 metres every evening for six months

5- He was careful about his diet **and ate** only healthy food. (use the verb in ing form)

- He was careful about his diet, **eating** only healthy food.

6- As a result he became slimmer and fitter. He lost 10 kg while he was training.

(use the verb in the ing form)

- As a result he became slimmer and fitter, **losing** 10 kg while he was training.

7- He managed to get plenty of rest. He slept for eight hours every night. (use the verb in the ing form)

- He managed to get plenty of rest, **sleeping** for eight hours every night.

8- On the day of the race he felt very confident **and got** up at six o'clock in the morning.

(use the verb in ing form)

- On the day of the race he felt very confident , **getting up** at six o'clock in the morning.

9- Fortunately, he was second in the race. He came in a fifth of a second behind the winner.

(use the verb in ing form)

- Fortunately, he was second in the race, **coming** in a fifth of a second behind the winner.

10- A few years later, he joined the men's team **and he scored** three goals in his first match.

(use the verb in the ing form)

- A few years later, he joined the men's team, **scoring** three goals in his first match.

11-At the end of his first season, he was the highest paid player in the team. He was earning as much as six players would earn. (use the verb in ing form)

- At the end of his first season, he was the highest paid player in the team, **earning** as much as six players would earn.

12-Soon afterwards, a newspaper began printing stories **which accused** Amar of spending too much money on high living.

(use the verb in the ing form)

- Soon afterwards, a newspaper began printing stories, **accusing** Amar of spending too much money on high living.

13- Amar denied these accusations. He explained that he spent his money on his family and that he gave much of it to charity. (use the verb in the ing form)

- Amar denied these accusations, **explaining** that he spent his money on his family and that he gave much of it to charity.

14- He continued to play for his team, trusted in the support of his family **and refused** to let the newspaper stories bother him. (use the verb in ing form)

- He continued to play for his team, trusted in the support of his family, **refusing** to let the newspaper stories bother him.

15- He is now a **PHD** student in Bangalore **where he is doing** high-level research. (use the verb in the ing form)

- He is now a PHD student in Bangalore, **doing** high-level research.

16-He took three hours to complete the race .**When he finished the race, he broke** his own previous record.

(use the verb in the ing form)

- He took three hours to complete the race, **breaking** his own previous record.

Vocabulary:

Words with more than one meaning

| معنى الأول | المعنى الثاني | معنى الثالث |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| Case | قضية | حقبة / كيس |
| Court | محكمة | ملعب تنس أو ريشة |
| Fine | رائع | غرامة |
| Mean | يعني | بخيل |
| Property | عقارات | ممتلكات |
| Type | نوع | يطبع |
| Society | مجتمع | جمعية |
| Ruler | حاكم | مسطرة |

1- Money paid as a punishment is (case –fine)

2 -The subject of a police investigation is (case –fine)

3-To signify is (mean- court)

4- A place where people play tennis or squash is (a mean- a court)

5- A container for carrying luggage or papers is (case –fine)

6 -Unkind and not generous is (mean- court)

7 -High quality, good, e.g. weather is (case –fine)

8- The **place** where a **trial** is held is (a mean- a court)

9- The judge **in charge** of the (case –fine)carried all his documents in a black (case –court)leather .

10- The (court –fine) heard that the crime had taken place on a tennis (case –court) .

11- The (type –fine)weather made me feel happy, but my mood changed when the police officer gave me a(ruler –fine) for driving too fast.

12- A What does this word (mean –fine) ?

13- (mean –property) is the opposite of generous.

14- land and buildings are (property - society)

15- Club or organisation for people with the same interest (Society - court)

16- To write using a machine is (to type - to mean)

17- Someone in charge of a country, such as a king is ((a ruler - a court)

18- Something that belongs to someone((property -court))

19- Straight piece of wood or plastic to help you draw straight lines(ruler –type)

20- All the people living in a country(Society- property)

21- kind / sort is (type-ruler)

Vocabulary

| المشتقات | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Verb فعل | Noun اسم | Adjective صفة |
| | Violence عنف | Violent عنيف |
| | Chaos فوضى | chaotic فوضوي |
| | Law قانون | Legal قانوني |
| | Innocence براءة | Innocent بريء |
| | Guilt ذنب | Guilty مُذنب |
| Earn يكسب | Earnings دُخل - أجور | |
| Destroy يدمّر | Destruction دمار | Distractive مدمر |
| | Disaster كارثة | Disastrous كارثي |
| | Majority غالبية | Major رئيسي |
| Act يقوم بفعل | Activity العمل / نشاط | Active نشيط |
| | Economy اقتصاد | Economic اقتصادي |
| Develop يتطور | Development تطوّر | |
| | Day يوم | Daily يومي |
| Infect يصيب- يعدي | Infection مرض / إصابة | |
| | Nature طبيعة | Natural طبيعي |
| Threaten يهدد | Threat تهديد | |
| Vary يتنوع | Variety تنوع | |
| | Peace هدوء / سلام | Peaceful هادئ / سالم |
| Remind يذكر | Reminder مذكّر | |
| Excite يثير | Excitement إثارة | |
| Construct يبني | Construction بناء | |
| | History تاريخ | historic (al) تاريخي |
| Complete يكمل | Completion إتمام | Complete تام |
| Build يبني | builder / building بناء - بِنَاء | |
| | Inefficiency عدم فاعلية | Inefficient غير فعال |
| | Ability قدرة | Able قادر |
| | Amazement ذهول | Amazing مذهل |
| | Appeal جاذبية | Appealing جذاب |
| Astonish يذهل | Astonishment ذهول | Astonished مُذهل |

تمارين المشتقات اختيار بين قوسين

1. Storms caused the (destroy - **destruction**) of most of the crops.
2. The earthquake caused terrible (destroy - **destruction**) across the country.
3. Some human activities **are** (**destroying** - destruction) the natural world.

1. My sister is a very (**able** – ability) student.
2. He has an amazing (able - **ability**) to multiply large numbers in his head.
3. His greatest strength is his (able – **ability**) to change direction quickly .

1. When she said she was leaving, we just stared at her in (astonished – **astonishment**).
2. Her teacher was (astonishment – **astonished**) by how quickly she learned to play well.

1. I've never been very good **at** (**mathematics** - mathematical)
2. Only certain kinds of people have (mathematics – **mathematical**) brains.
3. He is a (mathematics – **mathematical**) genius

1. My brother is a very (talent – **talented**) basketball player.
2. My younger sister has always had a (**talent** – talented) for music.
3. She's the most (talent – **talented**) pupil I have ever taught.

1. My sister's progress has been (amaze – **amazing**)
2. To my (**amazement** – amazing) I got over 90% in the exam.

1. I enjoy listening to all kinds of (**music** – musical).
2. He has great (music – **musical**) ability.

1. Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other (**violent** – violence) **acts**.
2. He left court a free man because he had proved that he was (**innocent** – innocence).

3. Unemployment is falling as more people find (**permanent** - permanently) work.
- 4-These two must have been twins, as they looked very (**similar**-similarity) .
5. He crossed the finish line beating all his (**rivals** – rivalry).
6. She understands the (**theory** - theoretical) of music.
7. He is an example to (aspiration – **aspiring**) cyclists around the world.
8. During the storm, there were (chaos – **chaotic**) scenes in the city.
9. The jury said he was not (guilt – **guilty**).
10. My weekly (earn – **earnings**) are twice as much as they were last year.
11. The (major – **majority**) of people never commit a crime.
12. The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of volcanic (act – **activity**).
13. **The** (economy – **economic**) **success** of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil.
14. These workers were able to find a better life and help with **the** (developed – **development**) **of** the region.
15. Many people find out about the world by reading a (**daily** – day) newspaper.
16. Because there was no clean drinking water, (infect – **infections**) spread very quickly through the population.
17. Deir ez-Zour is an area of great (nature – **natural**) beauty.
18. Careless drivers can seriously (threat – **threaten**) the safety of pedestrians.
19. In my city there is a wide (vary – **variety**) of entertainments to choose from.
20. I'd like to live in a small (peace – **peaceful**) village near the sea.
21. The storm damage is a lasting (remind – **reminder**) of the power of nature.
22. I'll never forget the (excite – **excitement**) I felt on my first day at school.
23. Cities like London are planning the (construct – **construction**) of new flood defense schemes.
24. Wherever I go on holiday I like to visit places of (history – **historical**) interest.
25. The date for the (complete – **completion**) of the dam project is 2009.
26. The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the (**builders** - build) have worked very slowly and partly because of (**inefficiency** - inefficient).
27. Some of the (build – **buildings**) have already been damaged by the floods which regularly hit the city.
28. Many children find young animals very (appeal – **appealing**) .
29. Art has grown in (**popular** – popularity) through the school.
30. She's very (skill – **skillful**) at drawing and painting.
31. I'd like to be an (archaeology – **archaeologist**) when I leave university.
32. Ahmad had competed in six (prestige – **prestigious**) cycling competitions.
33. It was the start of an (exception – **exceptional**) career.
34. Ahmad risked **injury** and (exhausted – **exhaustion**).
35. Two (**disaster** – **disastrous**) potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland.
- 36- It has been a (disaster - **disastrous**) year for the tea industry.
- 37- My mother's sister is my (**aunt** / niece).
- 38- Is that your aunt? Yes, she is my father's (daughter-**sister**).
- 39- Is that your grandfather? Yes, he's my mother's(mother- **father**).
- 40- My mother and (brother / **father**) have been married for 22 years.
- 41-When my(**parents**- children) get old, my brother and I will help look after them.

Climate and Weather

- 1- A country where the sun always shines has a dry (**climate** / weather)
- 2- You feel cold when the temperature is (high / **low**).
- 3- When there is no wind, we say the weather is (**calm** / stormy).
- 4- Farmers listen to the (climate / **weather**) forecast to decide when to harvest their crops.
- 5- Most of Africa has a very hot, dry (**climate** / weather).
- 6- We use the word (**climate**- survive)to refer to the weather conditions that are typical of a country or region
- 7- (**Weather**-trade)is what happens to the air and the atmosphere outside.

Prefixes

البادئة هي مجموعة حروف تضاف إلى بداية كلمة وتبدل معناها

| البادئة | المعنى العربي | الكلمات التي تدل عليها |
|---------|---------------|--|
| mis | سوء | Said- dangerous- equipment- children |
| Over | إكثار | Money- bill |
| under | إقلال | hard |
| re | إعادة | Again- homework -office -send -destroyed - |

1- I thought you **said** we'd meet at 8.30 p.m. I said 9.30 p.m. You must have (**misread** / reread)my email.

2- A: I didn't think I'd spend so much **money**. I haven't got enough left.

B: The shop assistant must have (**overcharged** / undercharged) you.

3- A: Why aren't you eating those potatoes?

B: They're too **hard**. We obviously (overcooked / **undercooked**) them.

4-A: Be careful. Those chemicals are very dangerous.

B: They're only **dangerous** if you **misuse** / reuse them.

5- A: I want to listen to that side of the cassette **again**

B: Then you'll have to(overwind / **rewind**)it.

6- I'm sorry, I(**misheard** – reheard) you. I thought you **said** you'd prefer tea.

7- I did my **homework** too quickly, so the teacher asked me to(**redo**-underdo) it.

8- As we have some new employees, we will have to(**reorganize**-underorganize) our **office**.

9- If you(**misuse**-reuse)the **equipment**, it will not work properly.

10-I'm not going to throw my mobile phone away. I'm going to **send** it to another country where it can be (misused / **reused**).

11-We thought the restaurant **bill** was too high.We were right the waiter had (**overcharged** / undercharged) us.

12- I spilt tea on my **homework**, so I had to (**rewrite**-overwrite) it.

13- During the storm, three houses were **destroyed** and had to be(**rebuilt**-overbuilt).

14- I (**misheard**-overheard) you. I thought you **said** we'd meet at 9 o'clock.

15-The children were very good. None of them(**misbehaved**-overbehaved)in any way.

الاشياء التي تنمو **Things that grow**

Plants

1- Aubergines grow (**on plants** / under the ground).

2- Tea grows (on trees / **on bushes**).

3-Dates grow (on the ground / **on trees**).

4-Potatoes grow (on the ground / **under the ground**).

5- Which of these is not sharp?(a cactus thorn- **a banana**)

6- Which of these is not a fruit? (**banana** / carrot / lemon / orange)

7-Which of these is not a part of a plant? (leaf / **zoo** / root / shoot)

8- Plants grow in(**soil**- permanent).

9-Some plants grow well here even though the (dust / **soil**) is poor and it hardly ever rains.

Adjectives and prepositions الصفات وحروف الجر

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>ملء ب Full of</p> <p>مدرك ل aware of</p> <p>سبب ل Cause of</p> <p>مختلف عن Different from</p> <p>to from(time – place)</p> <p>مشهور ب Famous for</p> | <p>1- On wet days the biomes are full (of-on) visitors sheltering from the rain.</p> <p>2- Some people said that overwork was the cause (in-of) his death..</p> <p>3- Visiting the Eden Project makes you aware (with-of) the importance of plants.</p> <p>4- The Syrian people are aware (of-from) the need to protect their wildlife.</p> <p>5- My Encyclopaedia of Nature is full (from-of) interesting facts about plants.</p> <p>6- Some people are not aware(in-of) the difference between fruit and vegetable.</p> |
| <p>مهتم في Interested in</p> <p>In just a few seconds</p> <p>قبل التاريخ in</p> <p>في رأس In head</p> | <p>1- He died (at-in) 1791</p> <p>2- Many people are interested (to-in) the future of endangered animals.</p> <p>3- I'm quite good, but I can't do calculations (in -on) my head very quickly</p> <p>4- While she was at the Eden Project one girl became very interested (in-of) biology.</p> <p>5-Mathematical geniuses are often able to do complicate calculations (of-in) their heads (on-in) just a few seconds.</p> <p>6- I've always been interested (at-in) plants and trees, but I'm not keen (on – in) insects.</p> <p>7- I'm really interested (at-in) the history of my family.</p> |
| <p>يعتمد على Depend on</p> <p>مولع ب Keen on</p> <p>بنى على Build on</p> <p>يعزف على Play on</p> | <p>1- Human beings depend (with-on) plants.</p> <p>2- I've never been keen (of-on) museums.</p> <p>3--Modern Damascus is built (on-of) the site of many ancient civilizations.</p> <p>4- He learnt to play complicated music (at- on) the piano when he was only five years old.</p> <p>5- Plants and animals are dependent (on-in) a regular supply of water.</p> <p>6- Mozart, are often able to learn to play new pieces of music (of-on) a variety of instruments very quickly.</p> <p>7- Cactuses depend (at-on) their thorns to protect them.</p> <p>8- Apples and bananas are dependent for their survival (on-of) greenhouse gases.</p> |
| <p>راضى عن Satisfied with</p> <p>موهوب ب Talented at</p> <p>جيد في Good at</p> <p>at a very early age</p> <p>at a very young age</p> <p>عشوائيا at random.</p> | <p>1-We were very satisfied (in-with) our visit.</p> <p>1- Are you good (at / for) math?</p> <p>2-He showed musical ability (at - in) a very early age.</p> <p>3-Child prodigies are children who demonstrate talents (on-at) a very young age.</p> <p>4-This is particularly remarkable when the numbers they are dealing with have been selected (of-at) random.</p> <p>5- A computer picked the names of the three winners (at – from) random.</p> |

Make

Do

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| Make friend | يصادق | Do research | يقوم ببحث |
| Make suggestion | يقترح | Do damage | يضر |
| Make decision | يتخذ قرار | Do shopping | يتسوق |
| Make mistake | يخطأ | Do experiments | يجرب |
| Make effort | يبذل جهد | Do homework | يكتب الوظيفة |
| Make promise | يعطي وعد | Do a job | يقوم بعمل |
| Make a success | يحقق نجاح | | |
| Make attempts | يحاول | | |
| Make a dress | يخيط فستان | | |
| Make arrangement | يرتب | | |

1-She quickly learned the language and (did-made) new friends.

2-Could I (do-make) a suggestion?

3-You should think carefully before you (do-make) your decision.

4-You are right. If I (do-made) a mistake , I could (do-make) a lot of damage to a lot of people.

5-I'm (making-doing) research into sleep deprivation .

6-I have to (make-do) experiments on people who have had little or no sleep.

7-Where do you (make-do)your shopping?

8-We usually (do-make)the shopping at the weekend.

9-Are you happy with the decision you (did-made)?

10- The journalist said she was(making-doing) research for an article.

11- Every week I (make-do) the shopping for my mother.

12- Scientists frequently (make-do) experiments to test their ideas.

13- You will have to(make-do) a special effort if you want to pass your exam.

14- Can I (make-do) a suggestion? Why don't we(make-do) the shopping together?

15- If you(make-do) a mistake, you have to(make-do) your homework again.

16-I've(made-done) my decision very carefully.

17- I've (made-done)myself a promise.

18-I'm going to (make-do)a success of my new job.

19- Last night's storm(made-did) a lot of damage to buildings in our area.

20-When I was 12, I (made-did) the decision not to eat any more fast food.

Words related to Sound

| الكلمة | المعنى | دلائل |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bang | يقرقع- يخبط | Door |
| Blow | ينفخ | Flute- saxophones- trumpet |
| strum | يعزف على | Guitar |
| splash | يرش الماء - طرطشة | Pool |
| hit | يضرب | Percussion |
| pluck | ينقر على وتر | Guitar/ strings |
| bow | يعزف باستخدام القوس | Violin |
| roar | هدير- زئير | Plane - lion |
| scream | صراخ | Spiders |
| click | طقطقة- قرقرة | a light switch / a car seat belt |
| drip | صوت نزول قطرات الماء | Tap |
| tick | صوت ساعة ذات عقارب | Clocks |

| | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| whistle | يصفر - صافرة | Train |
| percussion | العزف على الآلات الإيقاعية مثل الطبل | Tablah |

- 1- Was that (bang / **splash**) the sound of someone jumping into the **swimming pool**?
- 2- Can you hear someone (blowing / **strumming**) a **guitar**?
- 3- I just heard the **door** (**bang** / splash). It sounded as if someone left in a hurry.
- 4- You can (hit / **strum**) a **guitar** or you can (blow / pluck) the **strings** individually.
- 5- You have to (**blow**- strum) **saxophones** and **trumpets**.
- 6- You can (**pluck or strum** –bow or hit) a **guitar** .
- 7- You usually (**bow**- hit) a **violin**.
- 8- You(**blow-hit**) **percussion** instruments with sticks or your hands.
- 9- The(**roar** -scream) of a **plane** woke me up in the night.
- 10- Can you hear that (clicking -**dripping**) noise? Someone must have left a **tap** on in the bathroom.
- 11- Everyone heard the(**splash** - roar)when he jumped into the swimming **pool**.
- 12- A friend of mine is terrified of **spiders** and(roars -**screams**) if she sees one close to her.
- 13- Digital **clocks** don't(**tick**- whistle) like old-fashioned clocks used to.
- 14- A **flute**: You have to (**blow** –percussion).
- 15- A **guitar**: You can either (**pluck or strum**- wood or blow).
- 16- An **oud** and a violin: They are both made of(**wood**-iron).
- 17- A **tablah** this is a (blow –**percussion**) instrument.

Adjectives

| المعنى | الصفة يأتي بعدها اسم | المعنى | الصفة لا يأتي بعدها اسم |
|--------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| نائم | Sleeping | نائم | Asleep |
| خائف | Frightened | خائف | Afraid |
| محترق | Burning | محترق - مشتعل | Alight |
| حي | Living | حي | Alive |
| متشابه | Similar | متشابه | Alike |

- 1- The fire had started when everyone in the house **was (sleep - asleep)** .
- 2- In less than ten minutes the whole building **was (alight –burn)** .
- 3- The family escaped, but the parents had to calm their (**afraid - frightened**) children.
- 4- Some people had minor burns, but fortunately everyone was still (**live - alive**) .
- 5- The police suspected a crime as there had been four (**similar-alike**) fires in the previous month.
- 6- After the storm there were a lot of (**afraid / frightened**) children and animals.
- 7- Two older children were standing next to the parents. They were very (**afraid-frightened**) of the fire. A policeman offered them some water.
- 8- We were driving home on the motorway yesterday evening when we came across (**a burning- an alight**) car.
- 9- A family was standing by the side of the road. The mother was holding (**a sleeping- an asleep**)baby in her arms.
- 10- That was a terrible accident. The driver's lucky to be (**live - alive**) .
- 11- No two people are completely (**alive-alike**) . Everyone is an individual.
- 12- There's no need to be(**afraid-alive**) of flying. Air travel is the safest form of transport.
- 13- My sister and I look very (**alike / alive**) – people often think I'm her.

Formal and informal words

الكلمات الرسمية والغير رسمية

| المعنى | رسمي formal | غير رسمي informal |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| يكمل / يتهي | Complete | finish |
| يبني | Construct | build |
| كامل | Entire | whole |
| يمدد | Extend | stretch |
| بداية | Inception | beginning |
| جاهز للعمل | Operational | ready to use |
| يتقدم | Progress | move forward |
| مكان - موقع | Site | place |

- 1- **What a waste of time!** I've spent the (entire / **whole**) afternoon fixing my computer.

- 2- Since its (**inception** / beginning), this **organization** has been at the forefront of research.
- 3- A **government spokesman** said that the new airport would not be fully (**operational** / ready to use) until early in the new year.
- 4- I'll ring you back in a few minutes – I'm just (completing / **finishing**) **my lunch**.
- 5- Have you looked out of the window? They've started (constructing / **building**) the new block.
- 6- The **organisation** hopes to be able to attract tourists to visit the many historical (**sites** / places) in the south-east of the country.
- 7- Next year the **college** plans to (**extend** / stretch) the number of subjects it offers by 50%.
- 8- The new **government** computer system is not expected to be fully (**operational** - ready to use)until the end of the year.
- 9- When I was a **child**, I used to love-(**building**-constructing) tree houses.
- 10- Tomorrow, **I'm planning** to spend the(entire-**whole**) day on the beach.
- 11- As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important **archaeological** (**sites**-places).
- 12- By the time they'd (**finished**-completed)-their homework, it was time **for bed**.
- 13- In the twelve months since its (**inception**- beginning), the new **tax system** has raised £9 million.

Idioms and Phrasal verbs

مصطلحات الالوان Colour idioms

| المعنى | العبارة الاصطلاحية |
|---------------------------------|--|
| اجراءات كثيرة | Red tape |
| على نحو غير متوقع | out of the blue |
| أعلن عن شيء بشكل واضح أو مكتوب | To be in black and white |
| يصبح غاضب | To see red |
| يوافق | To give the green light |
| أن نخبر أن شخص ما ارتكب شيء خطأ | To put someone on the blacklist |

- 1- When he **accused** me of being wasteful, I –saw (blue- **red**)
- 2-We have to stop companies from polluting the **environment**. We should put them in (**blacklist**-whitelist)
- 3-They've to be in (**black and white**- white and black) to the building of a new **incinerator**.
- 4-It's almost impossible to get a **passport** quickly. There is so much (**red tape** –green tape)
- 5-I heard this morning, out of the(**blue**- red), that I'd **won** a writing competition.
- 6- the letter came this morning – **completely** out of the(green-**blue**) .
- 7- **A** Have you heard? The government has given the(yellow-**green**) light to the building of a new airport.
- 8-**A** No, it's in the **newspaper**. Look – it's here in(brown-**black**) and (red-**white**).
- 9- Sorry – someone **accused** me of being lazy and I just saw(brown-**red**) .
- 10-The authorities have just given the (blue / **green**) light to the building of a new **airport**.
- 11- The **news** has come out of the (black / **blue**), and shocked many villagers.
- 12-The **thought** of a new airport near their homes has made many of them see (black / **red**).
- 13- Unfortunately, the plans have already been prepared – I've seen them in ((**black** / white) and ((black / **white**).

Phrasal verbs

| الكلمات التي تدل عليه | المعنى العربي | الفعل المركب |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Changes - news | يواكب | Keep up with |
| Packaging- prevent- amount | يخفف- يقلل | Cut down on |
| 100% - holidays | يتطلع-يتشوق | Look forward to |
| Noise - daily life- gets worse | يتحمل | Put up with |
| spaces | ينفذ | Run out of |
| | يتماشى مع | Go along with |

- 1- Things are moving so fast – it's impossible to(**keep up with**- keep down with) the **changes**.
- 2- How do you (**keep up with** –put up with) **news** about your country?
- 3- Supermarkets should (**cut down on** -look forward to) **packaging**.
- 4- People living near the bus station (keep up with - **put up with**) a lot of **noise**.
- 5- I'm (**looking forward to** –keeping up with) the day when **100%** of our rubbish is recycled.
- 6- What irritations do you have to (**put up with** - keep up with) in your **daily life**?
- 7- How could you **prevent** or (cut on – **cut down on**) these irritations?

- 8- I (**look forward to**-keep up with) the summer **holidays** in Syria
- 9- If you want to improve your health, you should (**cut down on**-look forward to) the **amount** of sugar and fat you eat.
- 10- My journey to work **gets worse** every day. I don't think I can (**put up with**-keep up with) it for much longer.
- 11- In my city, the council is (going along with / **running out of**) **space** for new houses.
- 12- Our town is trying hard to(come up against / **cut down on**) the **amount** of waste it buries in the ground.
- 13-Students should read **newspapers** to make sure they (**keep up with** / look forward to) national and international **news** stories.
- 14-I'm looking for a new flat. I can't (come up with / **put up with**) the **noise** of the traffic any longer.
- 15-I'm so busy I find it very hard to keep up (**with** - on) the news .
- 16-There's nowhere to park in the city centre. The car parks usually run out (off - **of**) **spaces** by 8 o'clock in the morning.
- 17-They live very close to the airport, and they're finding it very difficult to put up (to - **with**) the **noise**.
- 18-They have been working very hard recently, so they're really looking forward (at - **to**)their **holiday**.

Phrasal verbs

| الكلمات التي تدل عليه | المعنى العربي | الفعل المركب |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Arrives | يفهم - يستوعب | Make of |
| Excuse- story | يخترق - يؤلف | Make up |
| Promised | يعوض عن | Make up for |

- 1- Ibrahim usually **arrives** at work on time, so his boss didn't know what to **make**(**of** - from) it when he was an hour late one morning.
- 2- At first, he thought he might (**make up** - make up for) an **excuse**, but decided he must be honest.
- 3-Ibrahim **promised** he would(make of – **make up for**)the **time** he had lost by being late.
- 4-He said everything was okay, but that was just a **story** he (made out - **made up**) to stop me from worrying
- 5-The student had to (make up for – **make up**) a **story** about their recent holiday .
- 6-The teacher asked the class to (make up for – **make up**) a **story** about the sea

| هـلكلمات التي تدل عل | المعنى العربي | الفعل المركب |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| Mobile – shop - landline | يتخلص من | Do away with |
| Sugar – sleep – banks - salt | يستغني عن | Do without |
| Shoes – room – boots – flat - buildings | يربط - يرتب | Do up |

- 1- I've hurt my back which means I have to get someone to **do** my **shoes** (down-**up**)
- 2- The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to **do** (**without** –up) **sugar**.
- 3- We'll have to **do** the **room** (**up** –without) before anyone sleeps there.
- 4- Not everyone in our family has a **mobile** so we can't (**do away with** - do up) our **landline**.
- 5- You shouldn't try to (do away with / **do without**) **sleep**. You need at least eight hours a night.
- 6- You'd better (do out / **do up**) your **boots** tightly to stop the sand getting in.
- 7- If everyone uses online banking, they'll (do away with / **do without**) **banks**.
- 8- Before we can sell the **flat**, we'll have to (**do it up** / do without it).
- 9- Too much **salt** is bad for you, but you should(**do without**-do up) eating it altogether
- 10- They've spent weeks (doing away with-**doing up**) all the **buildings** in the city Centre.
- 11- I hope they don't (**do away with**-do up) our village **shop** – I buy all my food there.
- 12-Do you take sugar in tea? Yes, I've tried to do (away - **without**) it, but I can't.

Idioms with **and**

| المعنى | العبرة الاصطلاحية |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| من كل الأنحاء | Far and wide |
| الصخب و الإثارة | Hustle and bustle |
| الأعزاء المقربين | Nearest and dearest |
| يختار بحرية كبيرة ما يريد | Pick and choose |
| أشياء مختلفة | Odds and ends |
| امن وهدوء | Peace and quiet |

- 1-People come from **far** and (long-**wide**) to see the Umayyad Mosque in the center of Damascus.
- 2-While I was on holiday I bought lots of **odds** and (things-**ends**) to give as **presents**.
- 3- There are lots of **restaurants** near here. You can (**pick** – take) and **choose** from about fifty.
- 4-I've travelled **far** and (**wide**-long), but I haven't found **anywhere** I like as much as my country.

- 5- Most of the time I love the **hustle** and (castle - **bustle**) of **city life**.
- 6-I prefer the (**peace and quiet** -quiet and peace) of the **countryside** when I'm on holiday.
- 7- The new **library** is wonderful – there are so many books to **pick** and (take - **choose**) from.
- 8- People **came from far** and (**wide** –long)to see the exhibition.
- 9- Let's turn the **television** off and have some **peace** and (bustle / **quiet**) for a change.

Music idioms

| المعنى | العبارة الاصطلاحية |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| يمدح - يتباهى بنفسه | Blow her/ his own trumpet |
| يواجه العقوبة | To face the music |
| يعلم بتكرار الشيء لعدة مرات | Drum something into someone |
| يغير الرأي | Change his tune |

- 1- You've **changed** your (music-tune) .Yesterday you said you'd never eat fast food again.
- 2-If you drive too fast and the police stop you, you'll just have to **face** the (music-tune).
- 3-Mahmoud is very **modest** – that's why he never (**blow**-bustle)his own **trumpet**.
- 4-He's been telling lies to so many people. Eventually they will find out and he'll have to **face** the(tune- **music**).
- 5-He was against the idea of a holiday in **Greece**, but he **changed** his(music- **tune**)when he found out how cheap the flight was.
- 6- The importance of knowing the difference between right and wrong is usually(**drummed into**-blow into) children by their parents at a very early age.
- 7- He said he didn't want to swim, but he **changed** his (music / **tune**) when he saw the pool.
- 8- Laila is very good at **blowing** her own(**trumpet**-drum), so she'll probably get that job.
- 9- If you break the law, you have to **face** the(**music**- tune).
- 10-The importance of crossing the road safely is (**drummed into** – blow into) children when they are very young.
- 11- Omar said he was going to buy a Porsche, but he **changed** his(**tune**-music) when he discovered the price.

Phrasal verbs with come

| الكلمات التي تدل عليه | الكلمات التي تدل عليها | المعنى العربي | الفعل المركب |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| problems | يواجه | Come up against | |
| Environmentalists/ Scientists | يخترع - يجد | Come up with | |
| Sun | يشرق- يظهر- يبدو | Come out | |
| camp/ let me know if | يصادف | Come across | |
| after school/ next in town/ haven't seen. | يزور | Come over | |
| Operation/ hit her head /, | يتعافى-يستعيد وعيه | Come round | |
| Job/ name | يصبح متوفر- يذكر شيء | Come up | |
| price | يتناقص - ينخفض | Come down | |

- 1- When my brother (**came round** / came up) after his operation, he felt fine.
- 2 Why don't you (come out / **come over**) after school? We could visit my grandparents.
- 3- It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun (came across / **came out**).
- 4- I've lost my watch. Can you let me know if you (**come across** / come over) it?
- 5- We haven't seen you for ages. You must (**come over**-come out) and see us at the weekend.
- 6- Mobile phones (**have come down** –have come round) in price very quickly. They are half the price they were three years ago.
- 7-The price of DVD players(**came down** / came round) by 50% last year.
- 8- I've lost my glasses – let me know if you (**come across** / come over) them
- 9- Everything was going very well until they came up (for-**against**)unexpected problem.
- 10- It had been cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun (**came out**-come over).
- 11- As we were walking up the mountain, we (**came across**-came down) a small camp site.
- 12- (**Come over** –Come across)when you're next in town.
- 13- After she fell and hit her head on the ice it was ten minutes before she (came up -**came round**).
- 14- A job has (come over-**come up**) at the polar research centre – I may apply for it.
- 15- I wish the price of petrol would (**come down**-come round).
- 16- When I was talking to my brother yesterday, your name (came out-**came up**) several times.
- 17- Scientists have just(**come up with** –come up against)a new way of reprocessing plastic.
- 18- We've(**come up against** -come up with) serious problems in our plan to recycle rubbish.

19- Environmentalists are working hard to(come up with-come up against) new ways of saving energy.

Tenses

المضارع البسيط Simple Present

هو فعل يحدث بشكل متكرر أو عادة أو حقيقة

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Form : | Subject + Verb1 + Complement | |
| Helping verbs: | do(I , we , you they) - does (he , she , it) | |
| Adverbs : | (always –usually- sometimes –often- never- rarely -) | |
| Every + زمن (every day -every week.....). | | |
| Each+ زمن | | |
| Example : | - I always help my brother in his work. - I don't always help my brother in his work. - Do you always help your brother in his work? | |
| Positive اثبات | Negative نفي | Question سؤال |
| I/you/we/they +V1 + Co He/she/it +Vs + Co | I/you/we/they + don't +V 1 He/she/it + doesn't + V1 | (Do + I/you/we/they +V1 ? (Does + He/she/it + V1 ? |

- 1- Desertification **usually** occurs (occur) in dry areas
- 2- We **usually** think (think)that greenhouse gases are harmful.
- 3- We **usually** do (do) the shopping at the weekend.
- 4-Ibrahim **often** arrives(arrive)at work on time.
- 5- He **usually** rings (ring) at this time.
- 6- Ain's International Airport, **has** (have) over half a million passengers **each** year.
- 7-The famous Hejaz train station **transports** (transport) passengers to Amman and Jordan.
- 8-The Panama Canal, which **joins** (join) the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, opened to shipping in 1914.
- 9- Damascus **is** (be) located in the south-west of Syria, near the Anti-Lebanon Mountains.
- 10- Damascus is a popular tourist destination; many thousands of people **visit** (visit) the city to see its historical monuments from different periods of history.
- 11- It **takes**(take) about 90 minutes to drive between Ain and Abu Dhabi.

المضارع المستمر Present continuous

هو فعل يحدث في لحظة الكلام أو هو عمل نقوم فيه بشكل مؤقت أو موعد مستقبلي

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Form : | Subject + is , am , are + Verb-ing + Complement | |
| I | = am | |
| Is | = he , she , it | |
| Are | = we , you , they | |
| Adverbs (| now – at the moment – at present-next week-today-tomorrow — tonight – this (time) | |
| Example : | - She is studying English now. - She is not studying English now. - Is she studying English now? | |
| Positive | Negative | Question |
| I +am +V1 +ing you/we/they+ are + V1 + ing He/she/it +is + V1+ ing | I +am + not +V1 +ing you/we/they+ are + not +V1+ ing He/she/it +is + not +V + ing | Am+ I +V1+ing +? Are +you/we/they + Ving +? Is + He/she/it+ V1+ ing + ? |

- 1-The polar ice **is melting** (melt) **now**.
- 2 - Several organizations **now** **are helping** (help) to support the preservation of traditional crafts.
- 3 - We **are having** (have) a family celebration **next week**.
- 4 -**At present** mobile phones **are coming** (come) down in price very quickly.
- 5 -**Today** unemployment **is falling** (fall) as more people find permanent jobs.
- 6- **This** month everyone **is working** (work) hard to improve his situation.
- 7- Everyone **is enjoying** (enjoy)his time on the beach party this summer..

(everyone – everything – someone – something- no one – nothing – nobody – somebody – everybody)

تعامل معاملة المفرد من حيث استخدام فعل الكون او اضافة s المفرد الغائب.

هناك بعض الافعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرارية حتى وان كان يوجد ظرف يدل على المضارع المستمر (الافعال الجامدة)

Examples of state verbs:

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

feelings: like, love, hate, mind, prefer, want, dislike,

senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste

possessions: have, own, belong

description: appear, look (adjective), look like(noun), resemble, seem, sound

1. I **want** (want) a complete silence **now** while I am trying this experiment.

2. We **like** (like) visiting Egypt **this** summer.

3-Everyone **is having** (have) a good time here **now**.

4- What **are you thinking** (you think) about **now**?

5- I **have** (have)a new car **this year**.

6- **Now**, I **think** (think) we can start a new project.

الحاضر التام Present perfect

هو فعل حدث من فترة قريبة غالبا ما يكون هناك اثر يدل عليه.

Adverbs :

(several(days - times – years) -yet- since –for – just-so far –ever - already-recently -throughout
this (year- month- week) –never -over a week - in the seven years)

❖ Before إذا جاءت نهاية الكلام

| Positive | Negative | Question |
|--|--|---|
| I /you /we they+ have + V3 He /She /it +has + V3 | I /you /we they+ have + not + V3 He /She /it + has + not + V3 | Have +I /you /we /they + V3? Has+ He /She /it + V3 ? |
| I have spoken English. You have drunk coffee. We have eaten apples. They have studied history. He has slept early. She has sung well. It has run quickly. | I have not spoken English. You have not drunk coffee. We have not eaten apples. They have not studied history. He has not slept early. She has not sung well. It has not run quickly. | Have you spoken English? Have they studied history? Has he slept early? Has she sung well? Has it run quickly? |

1- **Since** then she **has worked**(work) as a primary school teacher.

2- The couple **has recently had**(recently have) a baby.

3- **In the seven years** Sofia **has been** (be)in England.

4- **Have** you **played** (play) it **before**?

5- **In recent years** many companies **have built** (build)their offices in the new part of the city.

6- Syria **has been** (be)an important trading center **for several millennia**.

7- Syria **has been** (be)a center of trade in the region **for thousands of years**.

8-I know we **have already agreed** (already agree) on the essential things, like the tent, sleeping bags.....

9- **Have you filled** (fill) in the application form for that job **yet**?

10- Every country **has developed** (develop)its own code of law **over hundreds or thousands of years**.

11. The police sergeant **has interviewed** two people **so far** today.

12- Anyone who **has committed** (commit)a crime will have a criminal record.

13-What **have you done** (do)**so far** this week?

14-I **have played** (play) tennis three times **before**.

15- **Throughout** history people **have moved**(move) from one country to another

16- **In recent years** migration into Europe and Russia **has increased** (increase) sharply, while in many other parts of the world numbers **have fell** (fall)

17- In Australia, **since 1945** over six million people **have arrived**(arrive)to settle.

18- I am hot. I **have not had** (have)a cold drink **since** breakfast.

19- Ali **has studied**(study)law and history **this year**.

20- **For several years**, the Tree Kangaroo Conservation Program **has worked** (work)hard to protect a particular species

21- They **have broken** (break) the law – **they should be punished**.

22- She **has gone**(go)back to Poland **several times** to see her family but she **has never wanted**(want) to stay there.

23- I **have not seen** (see)you **this** week.

24- I **have not slept** (sleep) at all **for three nights**.

25- **Have you spoken** (speak) to Ibrahim **recently**?

26- No, I **have not seen** (see) him **for** over a week.

الحاضر التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

عمل حدث بالماضي ولازال مستمر

Form : Subject + (have , has)+ been + Verb-ing + Complement

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Positive | (I -you -we- they)+ have +been+ V1+ing. (He -She -it)+ has + been+ V1+ing. |
| Negative | (I -you -we- they)+ have + not +been+ V1+ing. (He -She -it)+ has +not+ been+ V1+ing. |
| Question | Have +(I -you -we -they) + been+V1+ing? Has+ (He -She -it) + been+V1+ing ? |
| الدلائل | all day - all night - Since I last saw – look+ صفة |

1- I have been playing (play) football **all morning**.

2- Perhaps he **has been spending** (spend) **all his time** with his family.

3- **I'm really tired**. I **have not been sleeping** (not sleep) very well **recently**.

4- Hassan **has been writing** (write) an essay **all morning**.

5- The detectives **have been interviewing** (interview) people **all week**.

6- I **have been trying** (try) to phone you **all morning**.

7- You **look very tired**. What **have you been doing** (you do)?

8- I **have been sorting** (sort out) my bedroom cupboards **all morning**.

9- What **have you been doing** (you do) **since I last saw you**?

Present perfect continuous and Present perfect

1- He **has just come** out of the sea .He **has been swimming** (swim)with his friend.

2- She **has just been** (just be) shopping. She **has been buying** food for her family.

3- She **has just come out** of the library .She **has been doing** (do) research for a school project.

4- He **has come off** the football pitch. He **has been playing** (play) football.

5- They **have just had** (just have) family meal .They **have been celebrating** Samer's graduation.

6- They **have just finished** work .They **have been working** (work) since 8 o'clock this morning

7- I **have just passed** (pass)my driving test and **I've been having** interviews for a university place.

8 - **I've started** learning the mizmar, but I **have only been playing** (only play) for a few weeks.

Simple Past

لفعل حدث وانتهى في الماضي

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Positive | I/you/we/they /He/she/it + V2 |
| Negative | I/you/we/they/ He/she/it + didn't +V1 |
| Question | Did + I/you/we/they/ He/she/it +V1 ? |
| الدلائل | Ago – yesterday – last - in 2023 - when I was |

1- In **1975** my family **left** (leave) England on an aeroplane.

2- **In 1986**, my family and I **returned** (return) to England, but I **loved** (love) my time in Syria.

3- **Last year** I **spent** (spend) two months there.

4- **In 2003**, 410,000 non-British citizens **came** (come) to live in the UK.

5- Sofia **arrived** (arrive) in England from Poland seven years **ago**.

6- Two years **ago** she **got** (get) married to another teacher at her school.

7- My father **retired** (retire) **last year**.

8- **Yesterday** we **went** (go) swimming in the Mediterranean.

9- **When I was** eighteen I **went** (go) to university

10- **In 1953**, Edmund Hillary **became** (become) the first person to reach the summit of Mount Everest.

11- Over 350 people **took part** (take part)in the expedition that set out from Kathmandu **in April 1953**.

12- Musa al-Khawarizmi from Khawarizm, who **lived** (live) from 780 to 850 CE, **was one of** the world's greatest mathematicians.

13- **Al-Nasawi**, **wrote** (write) Al-Mughni Fil Hissab Al-Hindi.

- 14- Al-Khawarizmi **was** (be) the author of Hisab Al-Jabr Wal Muqabala.
- 15- On May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler **became** (become) the first men to reach the summit of Everest.
- 16- In August 1961, earth tremors **started** (start) **and** gradually **became** (become) more frequent.
- 17- In the early 19th century, the most important economic activity in Ireland **was** (be) agriculture.
- 18- On February 29th 1960, an earthquake **hit** (hit) the Moroccan city of Agadir.
- 19- Although it **lasted** (last) only fifteen seconds, it **was** (be) one of the most destructive earthquakes of the 20th century.
- 20- During the period 1970–2000, the number of migrants in the world **raised** (rise) from 82 million to 175 million.
- 21- In each ten-year period from 1950 to 2000, over a million migrants **entered** (enter) the country.
- 22- Last night's the storm **did** (do) a lot of damage to buildings in our area.
- 23- Hillary **climbed** (climb) Mount Everest in 1953 as part of a British expedition.
- 24- Last year I **spent** (spend) two months there.

Past Continuous and Simple Past

زمن كان يحدث وقطعه زمن آخر

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Past simple | while- whilst-as | Past continuous |
| While-Whilst-As | Past continuous, | Past simple |
| Past Continuous | when | Past Simple |
| When | Past simple, | past continuous |

- 1- I **was walking** (walk) through town the other day, **when** suddenly I thought about my friend Tareq.
- 2- He lost 10 kg **while** he **was training** (train).
- 3- **As** we **were walking** (walk) up the mountain, we came across a small campsite.
- 4- We were driving home **when** we **came** (come) across a burning car.

Past Perfect

حدثين وقعا في الماضي الاول في الماضي التام والثاني في الماضي البسيط.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Positive | I/you/we/they /He/she/it + had +V3 |
| Negative | I/you/we/they/ He/she/it + hadn't +V3 |
| Question | Had + I/you/we/they/ He/she/it +V3 ? |
| الدلائل | By /until |

- 1- **By** the end of 1854, about a quarter of the population of Ireland **had left** (leave) for other parts of the world
- 2- **By** 1978, Eddy Merckx **had broken** (break) more record numbers.
- 3- **Until** 1953, nobody **had climbed** (climb) Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Before ماضي بسيط / اسم شخص | that , Past perfect |
| Past perfect | before ماضي بسيط |

- 1- **Before** Messner and Habeler, no one **had attempted** (attempt) to climb Everest without oxygen.
- 2- **Before** he **set** off on his journey, he **had learned** (learn) how to ride a camel.
- 3- My sister and her husband moved into a new flat at the weekend. **Before** **that** they **had lived** (live) with her husband's parents.

didn't-couldn't

وجود

- 1- Ruba **didn't** feel very confident about taking her driving test. She **had failed** (fail) twice
- 2- Salah **didn't** recognise his friend, Hani. He **hadn't seen** (not see) ten years.
- 3- When Laila read the letter she **couldn't** stop smiling. She **had passed** (pass) exams.
- 4- Samer **couldn't** contact his brother, Khaled. He **had switched** (switch) the phone off.
- 5- He **didn't** know why Greenchester **had turned** (turn) grey.

بعد الفعل added –said

- 1- Mrs. Chin **said** she **had never done** (never do) paid work.
- 2- He **said** they **had always had** (always have) a good social life.
- 3- He **added** that they **both had been** (both be) involved in farming for most of their lives.

never-always-already -before

وجود احد الظروف التالية مع فعل تصريف ثاني أو تاريخ بالماضي

- 1-The sky, which **had always been**(always be) blue, **was** grey that morning.
- 2- James was very nervous when he **arrived** at the airport. He **had never flown** (never fly)before.
- 3- My uncle finally **passed** his driving test. He **had taken** (take) the test three times **already**.
- 4-Firass **found** it difficult to get up this morning. He **had worked** (work) late the night **before**.

ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط

ماضي تام after/because/although ماضي بسيط

- 1- Tareq felt nervous **because** he **had never flown**(never fly)before.
- 2-**Although** it **had been** (be) there for as long as anyone could remember.

إذا حدث فعلا في الماضي الذي حدث أولا يكون ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط

- 1- I went to see Ali in hospital. He **had broken** (break) his leg during a football match.
- 2- I went to the doctor's this morning. I **had felt** (feel) ill during the night.
- 3-Hillary and Tenzing raised a flag when they made it to the summit. They **had reached** (reach)highest point on Earth.
- 4- Hillary climbed Mount Everest in 1953 as part of a British expedition. He **had attempted** (attempt) several times before.
- 5- Messner and Habeler ignored the warnings that other climbers **had given**(give) them.
- 6- Three years earlier they **had successfully climbed** (successfully climb) Gasherbrum without oxygen.
- 7- Later studies showed that the disaster **had killed** (kill) over one third of the population of Agadir.
- 8- My father retired last year. He **had worked** (work) for the same company all his life.
- 9- I **had dreamed**(dream) of visiting China for many years. Last year I spent two months there
- 10- I wasn't surprised that he fell asleep at the wheel of his car. He **had driven**(drive) nearly 1,000 kilometres without a break
- 11- He **had looked** (look) for work for only two weeks. Then yesterday he was offered two jobs.
- 12- Everyone enjoyed the family celebration. Reem and her sons **had made**(make) all the food themselves.
- 13- I **hadn't seen** (not see) him for several weeks and I wondered what he was doing.
- 14- The person who **had bumped**(bump) into me was my friend Tareq.

Past Perfect Continuous

فعل حدث في الماضي واستمر بلا انقطاع حتى لحظة زمنية في الماضي

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Positive | I/you/we/they /He/she/it + had + been+ V1 ing + Co |
| Negative | I/you/we/they/ He/she/it + hadn't + been+ V 1+ing + Co |
| Question | Had + I/you/we/they/ He/she/it + been + V1 +ing + Co ? |

- 1- Omar **passed** all his exams. He **had been revising** (revise)non-stop **for** a month.
- 2- They **finished** making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They **had been making**(make) it **for** over a month.
- 3- I **received** a letter from Hiba yesterday. She **had been promising** (promise) to write **since** last year.
- 4- **By the time** Hillary and Tenzing had reached the top, they were exhausted. They **had been climbing** (climb) **for** many days.
- 5- **Before 1953**, people **had been trying** (try) to reach the summit of Everest **for** many years.
- 6- Just before they reached the summit, they **had been falling** (fall) **every few** meters.

إكمال الجملة بالمعنى المناسب و الصحيح و بلا أخطاء إملائية يتم أكمل الجملة بـ :

(A) فاعل : I , we , you , he , she , it أو أسم مناسب .

(B) فعل يتوافق قواعديا مع الفعل الموجود في نصف الجملة الأول الذي تم إعطاه لنا أي :

(Since) بعدها يأتي ماضي بسيط (V2)

- 1-We haven't met each other **since** we were at school.
- 2-I am hot. I haven't had a cold drink **since** I started my work.
- 3-I have been playing the piano **since** I was a child.
- 4-They have been working **since** they left the country.
- 5-What have you been doing **since** I saw you last time.

تكمّل بحاضر تام (have/has + V3)

since ملاحظة إذا بدأت الجملة بـ

- 6-**Since** he was born, he has got illnesses.
- 7-**Since** his graduation, he has looked for a good job.
- 8- **Since** she arrived in England, she has worked hard.

While بعدها ماضي مستمر (was/were+ Ving)

1- He lost 10 kg while he was training.

2- She fell down and broke her leg while she was working.

إذا تم إعطاؤنا في الامتحان جملة طرفها الأول ماضي تام (had + V3) فأنتا يجب أن تكمل الطرف الثاني بالماضي البسيط

1- It had been cloudy all morning , so we didn't get out.

2- The fire had started when they left the house.

إذا تم إعطاؤنا في الطرف الأول ماضي مستمر فأنتا تكمل الطرف الثاني بماضي بسيط .

When I was talking to my brother, our phone rang.

Everything was going very well until it started to rain.

When she said she was leaving, I gave her a gift.

As we were walking up the mountain, we came across a camp site.

I was walking through the town the other day when I saw my friend.

We were driving home when we saw the accident.

While I was on holiday, I read many books.

إذا كان نصف الجملة المعطى لنا بالماضي يجب أن تكمل بالنصف الثاني بالماضي .

1- He left the court a freeman because he proved his innocence.

2- When I was a child, I used to play chess.

3- Everyone heard the splash when he jumped into the swimming pool.

4- When I read the letter, I was shocked.

5- He had to pay a fine because he drove fast.

6- The whole family was astonished when they heard the news.

• إذا كان نصف الجملة المعطى لنا بالحاضر يجب ان تكمل النصف الثاني بالحاضر .

1- She wants to know where the post office is.

2- Can you let me know if you need help.

3- I am looking forward to the day when we meet again.

4- I love spending time with my nearest and dearest , so I never stop visiting them.

5- Wherever I go on holiday, I meet new friends.

إذا تم إعطاؤنا في الطرف الأول مستقبل (will + V1) أو حاضر بسيط وكان ينتهي نصف الجمل بإحدى الكلمات التالية .
(when , before) يجب أن تكمل النصف الثاني بالحاضر البسيط .

1- We will have to do the room up before we leave to school.

2- I will show you the photos when we meet soon.

إذا تم إعطاؤنا (حاضر بسيط + if) يجب ان تكمل النصف الآخر للجملة بـ (will + V1) .

1- If you leave home half an hour earlier, you will get the bus.

2- If you make a mistake, you will be punished.

3- If you feel drowsy during the day, have some sleep.

4- If you travel by car, you will enjoy.

5- If you break the law, you will be punished.

6- If someone is sick, he must see a doctor.

7- If you are lucky, you will win the match.

8- If we don't take plenty of water with us, we will get thirsty.

9- If you misuse the equipment, you will hurt yourself.

10- If you drive too fast and the police stop you, they will fine you.

إذا تم إعطاؤنا (will + V1) و تم إيقاف تلك الجملة عند (if) يجب أن تكمل النصف الآخر للجملة بـ (حاضر بسيط) .

1- You will have to make a special effort if you want to success.

2- You will be happier and more successful if you work hard.

إذا تم إعطاؤنا (ماضي بسيط + if) يجب ان تكمل النصف الآخر للجملة بـ (would + V1) .

1- If you made a mistake, you would be punished.

2- If you wanted to build a factory, you would work harder.

3- If I were you, I would study harder.

4-If I were a doctor, I would treat poor people for free.

إذا انتهت الجملة عند (in order to) نكمل الجملة بفعل مصدر + تتمة مناسبة .

1-Ahmad went to the airport **to / in order to** meet his parents.

2-I went to the post office **to / in order to** send a letter.

إذا انتهت الجملة عند (so that) نكمل الجملة بفاعل + can أو could + فعل مناسب + تتمة مناسبة .

1-People were moved from their homes so that they could survive.

2-People write things in their diaries so that they don't forget the happy moments.

جمل من الكتاب مع الحل

James was very nervous when they arrived

I was only half- asleep when they arrived

My mood changed when they arrived.

By the time they'd finished their homework, they left home.

When I was a student, I studied hard.

When she first arrived in Britain, she worked hard.

I wasn't surprised that he left early.

By the time he retired, he was 60

My mother was worried about the plane journey because she was scared of flying.

Fadia didn't go to school yesterday because she was ill.

When he accused me of being wasteful, I saw red.

Tareq wants to be a teacher when he graduates from university.

Those chemicals are only dangerous if you misuse them.

You should think carefully before you make your decision.

I got back very late last night because there was an accident

The driver stopped after there was an accident

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 Tarq. |
| When متى | asking about time | When did he leave? He left yesterday. 2023. |
| What time كم الساعة | Asking about specific time / hour | What time do you get up? I get up at 8 o'clock . |
| Where اين | asking about place or positio | Where do they live? They live in Damascus . |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Which أي | asking about choice | Which colour do you want? I prefer the black colour. |
| Who من | asking about person or people (subject) | Who opened the door? Ahmad opened the door. |
| Whom (من) المفعول به | asking about person or people (object) | Whom did you meet? I met Ahmad . |
| Whose لمن | asking about ownership | Whose are these keys? These are Ahmad's keys |
| Why لماذا | asking for reason, asking what...for | Why did you leave early? I left early because I was tired. |
| How كيف | asking about manner | How do you go to school? I go to school by bus. |
| | asking about condition or quality | How are you? I am fine thank you. |
| How far كم يبعد | distance | How far is Homs from Damascus? Homs is 200 km far from Damascus. |
| How long كم طول | length (time o space) | How long will it take? It will take about 3 hours. |
| How many كم عدد | quantity (countable) | How many cars are there? There are 0 cars there. |
| How much كم الكمية | quantity (uncountable) | How much money do you have? I have only 2000 S.P. |
| How old كم العمر | age | How old are you ? I am 30 years old. |
| How often كم مرة | Times you do something regularly | How often do you play sport? I play spot twice a day. |
| How fast كم السرعة | The speed of driving | How fast was he driving? He was driving too fast. |

Complete the following dialogue by writing Question. Write at least four words for each question(32)

1.Haneen:.....?

Sami :I would prefer to live in the city.

2.Haneen:?

Sami: I live in the city because there are more public services.

3.Haneen:?

Sami :Yes, there are some problems in the city such as pollution.

Haneen: How long have you been in the city?

4. Sami:.....?

1. Aiham?

Sami : I love playing football.

2. Aiham?

Sami : I usually play with my friend.

3.Aiham:?

Sami :We play on Friday.

Aiham. Who is your favorite footballer?

4-Sami?

1. Salah:?

Sami: I go to the zoo in my free time.

2.Salah:?

Sami: I go with my friend.

3.Salah:?

Salah: Why do you think zoos are important?

4. Sami:.....?

1. Rana:?

Maya: My school is near my house.

2. Rana:?

Aiham: There are twenty five students in my class.

3. Maya:?

Aiham: My school was opened 1992.

4. Rana: What do you like most about your school?

May.....?

1.Sameer : ?

Ahmad : I'm learning French.

2.Sameer : ?

Ahmad : I departed from London at 8,00 a.m.

3.Sameer : ?

Ahmad : I've lived in this house for fifteen years.

4- Sameer : Where did you go last summer ?

Ahmad :.....?

1. Salah:?

Sami: Tareq was born in Damascus in 1962.

2. Salah:?

Sami: Yes, He loved Syrian folk music.

3. Salah:?

Sami: In his spare time, he made musical instruments.

Salah: What would you like to be?

4.Sami:?

1.Haneen:?

Sami :I am from Syria.

2.Haneen:?

Sami: I have got three brothers

3.Haneen:?

Sami :I live in Damascus

Haneen: Where do you go in the summer?

4. Sami:?

1. Sami:.....?

Aiham: I'm going to visit my aunt this weekend.

2. Sami:.....?

Aiham: She lives in Homs.

3. Sami:?

Aiham: I'll stay there for two days

Sami: How will you go there?

4. Aiham:?

دورة
٢٠١٣

1.Haneen:?
Reema: I usually go home at two o'clock.
2.Haneen:?
Reema: It's about two kilometres far from my school.
3. Haneen:.....?
Reema: I often watch a film before I sleep.
Haneen: Who is your favourite actor?
4.....?

1.Hala?
Eman: I left my village because I wanted to work in the city?
2. Hala?
Eman: No,it wasn't easy to find work
3.Hala:?
Eman: I work for a big company
Hala: How long have you been working there?
4. Eman:

1. Samer:.....?
Nada: My brother Hani travelled to Australia
2. Samer:.....?
Nada: He is studying medicine there
3. Samer:?
Nada: He has been there for 5 years
Samer: what are the advantages of moving abroad?
4:Nada:.....

دورة
٢٠١٤

III-Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps(18m) (١٤-١٥-١٦) السؤال الثالث

1-the last the third- the second.... the first.. قبل اعداد الترتيبية
2-The first treaty was written in 1864 but it is often changed due to different types of war
3-the right- the left - the north- the south- the west قبل الجهات
the east -
the ice at the north and south poles is melting
4-the tallest-the shortest قبل التفضيل
the best
the most
It also helps farmers to know when it is the best time to plant.
5. On February 29th 1960, an earthquake hit the Moroccan city of Agadir. Although it lasted only fifteen seconds, it was one of the most destructive earthquakes of the 20th century.
6. When the rescue team arrived, many areas of the city had been destroyed completely and thousands of families had become refugees. After the earthquake, the city was evacuated and inhabitants moved 3km south where the city was rebuilt. Later studies showed that the disaster had killed over one third of the population , and had injured many more.
7. Syria is at the forefront of regional recycling, hosting regional conferences dedicated to the protection of the environment, water conservation and climate change. Major recycling plants have been built in the last few years in order to dispose safely of substances such as plastics, batteries and other waste materials.
8. Throughout history people have moved from one country to another. Some of these migrants chose to emigrate, while others had to move because of wars or natural disasters or for economic reasons.
9. Greenchester was a good place to live. It had parks, forests and lakes where people spent their free time. It was a very clean place because everybody recycled all their rubbish.
10. One morning the people of Greenchester woke up to find that during the night their town had turned grey. The sky, which had always been blue, was grey that morning. Most of the plants and trees had died and the birds had flown away.
11. In 1975 my family left England on an aeroplane. Five hours later we arrived in Damascus. My mother was worried about the plane journey because she is scared of flying. But there was no turbulence and she slept through the trip.
12. In Syria my family lived in a lovely apartment, which was provided by my father's new job. My father helped to run an engineering firm that built bridges.
13. We went to an international school and attended school with children from all over the world. At first, it was difficult

getting used **to** being away **from** home, but we all worked hard **to** fit in and the locals **were** friendly.

14. I had gone **to** bed just after midnight and I **was** only half-asleep when the wind started blowing. Ten minutes later **my** bedroom window shattered **with** a terrible crash.

15. Sofia arrived **in** England **from** Poland seven years ago. Since **then** she **has** worked as a primary school teacher. She has **been** back to Poland several times to see her family, **but** she has never wanted **to** stay there.

16. Two years **ago** she got married **to** another teacher **at** her school, **and** the couple have recently had a baby. When Sofia first arrived in Britain, she didn't imagine **she** would settle here.

17. I **was** walking through town the other day, **when** I thought about my friend Tareq. I hadn't seen him **for** several weeks and I wondered what he **was** doing. I took out my mobile phone, when somebody bumped into me. The person who had bumped **into** me was Tareq!

18. The authorities have just given **the** green light to the building of a new airport. The news **has** come out **of** the blue, and shocked many villagers. The thought **of** a new airport near their homes has made many of them see **red**. Unfortunately, the plans **have** already been prepared – I've seen them in black **and** white.

19. Ahmad and I have just got home from a two-day visit **to** Apamea. It **was** only a short visit but I will remember it forever. Apamea is **an** ancient site on the bank of **the** Orontes River. There **are** extensive ruins which tourists can walk around and **where** they can learn about many different civilisations.

20. As the sun went **down** over the plain, we saw the buildings change colour, **from** a dark red **to** pink and purple. It **was** an amazing sight I will never forget.

21. Al Ain, an ancient oasis city, is **the** second biggest city in Abu Dhabi. It **is** located 160 km east **of** the capital and is linked to Abu Dhabi City by fast motorways. It takes about 90 minutes **to** drive between the two cities.

22. Al Ain's International Airport, which **was** opened in 1994, has over half a million passengers each year. **In** the past, Al Ain **was** famous for its traditional system **of** watering the land. Water **was** directed through man-made tunnels **to** local farms.

23. **In** the middle **of** this photograph, there is a small tree. In the background **on** the right, there is a row **of** taller trees. On **the** left are some other trees, with a wooden fence in front **of** them. The sky is cloudy. It looks **like** it might rain.

24. In the foreground of this photograph you **can** see a tall tree surrounded **by** short grass. Obviously, it is summer **because** there are leaves on the tree and it is a warm sunny day. There **are** several other smaller trees in the picture. The tree could **be** in a residential area, because there **are** buildings behind the tree.

25. We're really enjoying our holiday in Lattakia. Yesterday we went swimming in **the** Mediterranean. It was **the** first time I had swum **in** the sea and it **was** really exciting! There are hundreds **of** species of fish **and** plants.

26. Tree kangaroos, which **are** found only in the rainforests of Australia, are in danger **of** becoming extinct for two main reasons. Firstly, they are being hunted for **their** meat and fur, and secondly their natural habitat **is** being destroyed **by** human activities such **as** mining and farming.

27. In **the** last hundred years, people have **been** living longer **and** longer. Yet, there **are** still many aspects **of** our lifestyles that could **be** improved. Doctors advise that regular exercise **and** a healthy diet are crucial to our well-being.

28. It **is** very important **to** get enough sleep – 8 hours a night is recommended. Getting enough sleep keeps our minds fresh, but we need **to** exercise our brains, too. This could involve doing puzzles **and** crosswords, playing chess **or** reading a book.

29. **In** Syria you will rarely find 'old people's homes'. When **my** parents get old, my sister **and** I will help look **after** them. Traditional values teach sons and daughters to honour **their** fathers and mothers.

30. Omar and Mazen **are** driving across the Syrian desert in **their** 4x4 vehicle **when** a sandstorm, very common in the area, blows **up**. There is nothing they **can** do about the weather and unfortunately sand gets **into** the engine. Despite their best efforts, the engine simply will not start **and** so they are forced **to** change **their** plans.

31. The Panama Canal, **which** joins the Atlantic **and** Pacific Oceans, opened to shipping **in** 1914. Before this, ships had **to** go round the bottom of South America to get **from** one ocean to the other. This was one of **the** greatest and most difficult engineering jobs that had ever **been** attempted.

32. 5,600 workers died **between** 1904 **and** 1914 while the canal **was** being constructed. There **had** been an earlier attempt to build a canal **in** 1880 but it could not **be** finished because so many construction workers died **of** disease.

33. We **were** driving home on **the** motorway yesterday evening when we came **across** a burning car. A family **was** standing by the side of the road. The mother **was** holding a sleeping baby in her arms. A woman came **to** ask if they needed any help.

34. Some of the buildings have already **been** damaged by the floods **which** regularly hit the city. In some places archeologists **are** working against the clock to explore sites before they are lost beneath **the** water forever. Cities like London **are** planning the construction of new flood defense schemes.

35. My brother is talented **in** many different ways. **He** is a mathematical genius **but** also has great musical ability. The whole family **was** astonished when he won **the** first prize in a competition for young composers.

Translation

| Translate the following sentence into Arabic (10) Subject + verb + complement الصفة قبل الموصوف | Translate the following sentence into English (8) فعل + فاعل + تتمة الموصوف قبل الصفة |
|--|---|
| 1-The court <u>heard</u> that the crime had <u>taken place</u> on a tennis court. Happened | سمعت المحكمة أن الجريمة قد وقعت في ملعب تنس. |
| 2-The price of <u>property</u> in the city <u>has increased</u> dramatically this year. | قد ازدادت أسعار العقارات في المدينة بشكل كبير هذا العام. |
| 3-A strong legal system is <u>important</u> in a <u>modern</u> society. | النظام القانوني القوي هام في المجتمع الحديث. |
| 4-The fine weather made me feel happy. Make | جعلني الطقس الجيد أشعر بالسعادة. |
| 5- <u>Three men</u> <u>will appear</u> in court tomorrow <u>accused</u> of dangerous driving. | سيظهر ثلاثة رجال في المحكمة غدا متهمين بالقيادة الخطيرة. |
| 6-He had to pay a fine because <u>he was driving</u> without <u>insurance</u> . Have to | كان عليه أن يدفع غرامة لأنه كان يقود بدون تأمين. |
| 7- <u>The judge in charge of the case</u> <u>carried</u> <u>all his documents</u> in a black leather case. | حمل القاضي المسؤول عن القضية كل مستنداته في حقيبة جلدية سوداء. |
| 8-Many people <u>believe</u> that <u>the worst crimes</u> are <u>murder</u> and other <u>violent acts</u> . killing | يعتقد الكثير من الناس أن أسوأ الجرائم هي القتل والأفعال العنيفة الأخرى. |
| 9-During the storm, <u>there were</u> chaotic scenes in the city. There are | أثناء العاصفة، كان هناك مظاهر فوضوية في المدينة. |
| 10-Omar felt very guilty <u>even though</u> the accident was not his fault. feel | شعر عمر بالذنب الشديد رغم أن الحادث لم يكن خطؤه. |
| 12- <u>Some human activities</u> <u>are destroying</u> <u>the natural world</u> . | تدمر بعض النشاطات البشرية العالم الطبيعي. |
| 13- <u>Storms</u> <u>caused</u> <u>the destruction</u> of most of the crops. | سببت العواصف دمار معظم المحاصيل. |
| 14-It has been <u>a disastrous year</u> <u>for</u> the tea industry. | قد كانت سنة كارثية على صناعة الشاي. |
| 15-The majority of the world's migrants <u>move</u> to find a better <u>life</u> . | ينتقل غالبية المهاجرين في العالم لإيجاد حياة أفضل. |
| 16- <u>The majority of people</u> <u>never</u> <u>commit</u> a crime. don't | غالبية الناس لا يرتكبون جريمة أبداً. |
| These workers were able to find a better life and help with the development of the region. | كان أولئك العمال قادرين على أن يجدوا حياة أفضل ويساعدوا في تطوير المنطقة. |
| Many people find out about the world by reading a daily newspaper. | يعرف الكثير من الناس عن العالم بقراءة صحيفة يومية. |
| The news has come out of the blue, and shocked many villagers. | جاءت الأخبار فجأة، وصدمت الكثير من القرويين. |
| When he accused me of being wasteful, I got very angry. | عندما اتهمني بأنني مبذر، غضبت كثيرًا. |

| | |
|---|--|
| They've given the green light to the building of a new incinerator. | أعطوا الموافقة لبناء محرقة جديدة. |
| I can't put up with the noise of the traffic any longer. | لا أستطيع أن أتحمل ضجيج المرور أكثر من ذلك. |
| I'm so busy and I find it very hard to keep up with the news. | أنا مشغول جدا وأجد صعوبة كبيرة في متابعة الأخبار |
| Everything was going very well until they came up against an unexpected problem. | كان كل شيء يسير بشكل جيد جدا حتى واجهوا مشكلة غير متوقعة. |
| If you want to improve your health, you should reduce the amount of sugar and fat you eat | إذا أردت أن تحسن من صحتك، عليك أن تقلل من كميات السكر والدهن التي تتناولها. |
| We've come up against serious problems in our plan to recycle rubbish. | واجهنا مشاكل خطيرة في خطتنا لإعادة تصنيع النفايات |
| People living near the bus station put up with a lot of noise. | يتحمل الناس الذين يعيشون قرب محطة الحافلات الكثير من الضجيج |
| Farmers listen to the climate forecast to decide when to harvest their crops | يستمع المزارعون للنشرة الجوية ليقرروا متى يحصدون محاصيلهم. |
| I spilt tea on the homework, so I had to rewrite it. | دلقت الشاي على الواجب المن لي، ولذلك كان علي إعادة كتابته. |
| During the storm three, houses were destroyed and had to be rebuilt. | أثناء العاصفة، دمرت ثلاثة منازل وكان يجب إعادة بناءها. |
| I did my homework too quickly, so the teacher asked me to redo it. | قمت بالواجب المن لي بسرعة كبيرة، لذا طلب مني المعلم أن أعيدته. |
| As we have some new employees, we will have to reorganise our office. | لأن لدينا بعض الموظفين الجدد، سيتوجب علينا إعادة ترتيب مكتبنا. |
| If you misuse the equipment, it will not work properly. | إذا استُت استخدام المعدات، لن تعمل بشكل مناسب. |
| Those chemicals are only dangerous if you misuse them. | المواد الكيميائية تلك خطيرة فقط أن تسيء استخدامها. |
| Human beings are dependent on plants. | تعتمد الكائنات البشرية على النباتات. |
| It's expensive to get into the Eden project, but we were very satisfied with our visit. | من المكلف الدخول إلى مشروع ايدن، ولكننا كنا راضين جدا عن زيارتنا. |
| Dmeir is famous for its watering system. | تشتهر الضمير بنظامها في الري |
| The Syrian people are aware of the need to protect their wildlife. | الشعب السوري يدرك الحاجة إلى حماية الاحياء البرية |
| Many people are interested in the future of endangered animals. | يهتم الكثير من الناس بمستقبل الحيوانات المعرضة للخطر. |
| Cactuses depend on their thorns to protect them. | يعتمد الصبار على أشواكه لحمايته. |
| Some people are not aware of the difference between a fruit and a vegetable. | بعض الناس غير مدركين للفرق بين الفاكهة والخضار. |
| I'm really interested in the history of my family. | انا حقا مهتم بتاريخ عائلتنا |
| Apples and bananas are dependent for their survival on greenhouse gases. | التفاح والموز معتمدة في بقائها على الغازات الدفيئة. |
| Damascus is famous for its historical monuments. | تشتهر دمشق بصروحها التاريخية. |
| The area where an animal normally lives and sleeps is called its habitat. | المنطقة التي يعيش وينام فيها حيوان بشكل طبيعي تسمى موطنه. |
| Some plants grow well here even though the soil is poor and it hardly ever rains. | تنمو بعض النباتات بشكل جيد هنا على الرغم من أن التربة فقيرة وبالكاد تمطر. |
| We must do something about climate change to protect our way of life. | يجب علينا القيام بشي ما فيما يتعلق بالتغير المناخي لنحافظ على نمط حياتنا. |
| Scientists frequently do experiments to test their ideas. | يجري العلماء بشكل متكرر تجارب لاختبار أفكارهم. |
| Last night's storm did a lot of damage to buildings in our area. | سببت عاصفة الليلة الماضية ضررا كبيرا لأبنية في منطقتنا. |
| You should think carefully before you make your decision. | عليك أن تفكر مليا قبل أن تتخذ قرارك. |
| The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to do without sugar. | أخبر الطبيب جدتي إنه يتوجب عليها أن تتعلم أن تمتنع عن السكر. |
| We'll have to do the room up before anyone sleeps there. | سيتوجب علينا أن نرتب الغرفة قبل أن ينام أي شخص هناك. |
| Not everyone in our family has a mobile so we can't do away with our landline. | لا يملك الجميع في أسرنا هاتفا جوال ولذلك لا نستطيع أن نستغني عن هاتفنا الأرضي. |

Reading

Read the following text then do the tasks below:

1- The law related to computer crime is changing very quickly. Modern criminals are using computers to help them commit crimes like identity theft and to make it easier to commit old crimes like theft or fraud. One issue that makes it hard to fight computer crime is that this type of offence is often more difficult to solve than traditional crimes because the criminals are invisible and their actions may be hard to prove. Another issue is that it is quite difficult to prosecute a computer criminal successfully because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged. In recent years computer crime has increased as the number of people using the Internet to buy things or to access their bank accounts has grown. This new type of business has attracted techno-criminals who order goods without paying, or break into the computer systems of businesses and move money to their own account or send viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information they contain. These viruses can affect millions of people worldwide. Criminals can use the Internet to plan crimes and pass on confidential information more easily than meetings or telephone conversations. Computers allow criminals access to millions of people whom they may persuade to pay for something worthless.

Answer the following questions:

1. What examples of old and new crimes does the writer give?
2. Why is it hard to solve computer crimes?
3. How can viruses affect computers?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

- 4-The crime of lying or cheating to get money identity- **fraud** -
- 5-The crime of stealing someone's personal details – **identity theft** -
- A bad program which damages computers -**virus** -
- To discover who commits a crime - **solve a crime** -
- Subject of discussion -**issue**
- Cannot be seen -**invisible**
- Take legal action against somebody -**prosecute** -
- Grew in number -**increased**
- Badly and extremely -**seriously**
- Privately and secretly -**confidential**
- To show that something is true -**prove**
- Responsible for a crime -**guilty**
- Relating to the law -**legal**
- Not responsible for a crime -**innocent**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. New crimes are easy to solve.
7. Modern criminals are using computers to help solve traditional crimes.

International rules of law (AB – p 4)

2- The Geneva Convention is a set of international laws that protect injured soldiers and civilians during war. The law makes sure that every person is treated well and with respect. The first treaty was written in 1864 but it is often changed due to different types of war. It was significantly updated in 1949 after World War Two. Syria is one of 200 countries in the world that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention. The agreement is important because during war a country might need help from neutral organizations to care for the wounded. The Red Crescent is one of the organisations that provides aid during times of war. It also helps injured people during peacetime, and you may have seen ambulances with the Red Crescent symbol in the street. Countries who follow the laws of the Geneva Convention must not attack civilians, and they are not allowed to fight someone who is already hurt. It is illegal to ignore these rules, and a country found guilty of committing war crimes will be tried in a court of law and can be severely punished. All soldiers, civilians and prisoners may receive medical help from doctors and nurses. They can be taken to a hospital without being attacked. Food can also be given to people involved in a conflict. Under the Geneva Convention it does not matter what religion, gender or nationality a person is or what his political views are; if someone is sick he must be treated without prejudice.

Answer the following questions:

1. How does the Geneva Convention help the victims of war?
2. What is the Red Crescent?
3. What is forbidden under the rules of the Geneva Convention?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

- 4-Used by a number of different countries - **International**
- 5-Negative attitude towards people who are different- **prejudice**
- A formal agreement - **treaty**
- Very harshly - **severely**
- People not in the army -**civilians**

-Help - aid

-Provide new information- **updated**

-A sign that that represents something else- **symbol**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. The treaty was first written in 1949.

7. The Geneva Convention takes care of particular people only.

Why do people leave their home countries? (Students' Book – p17)

3- In the early 19th century, the most important economic activity in Ireland was agriculture. But the farmers were poor and they used old-fashioned methods. Because they heard that they could earn four times as much abroad, some farmers emigrated. But between 1820 and 1840, the economic situation in Ireland deteriorated and in 1845 the Potato Famine began. Disease destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes – the main food for most of the population. During the next two years, 350,000 people died of starvation and there was a huge increase in emigration. By the end of 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for other parts of the world. Tristan da Cunha is a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean. In August 1961, earth tremors started and gradually became more frequent. At the beginning of October, the government decided that the island was no longer safe and the whole population of 268 people was evacuated to a nearby island. A ship picked them up and took them to South Africa.

Answer the following questions:

1. What the most important economic activity in Ireland?

2. Why did some farmers emigrate from Ireland?

3. Why wasn't the island safe?

Find words in the text which mean the following

4-A period of great wealth -**success** -

5-The process of modernization -**development**

-To get worse - **deteriorate**

-To leave your country to live in a new country -**emigrate**

-A serious shortage of food leading to great hunger on a large scale -**famine**

-Economic activity concerned with raw materials and manufacture goods **industry**

-Agriculture - **farming**

-Taken to a safer place -**evacuated**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. In the 19th century over half a million people died as a result of the potato famine.

7. The Irish depended on industry in the early 19th century.

Animal Migration (Activity Book p 9)

5- When we talk about animal migration we mean the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are recurrent events which happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young. Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or forge through rivers, while birds and insects travel extensive distances, sometimes across continents and oceans. Fish and other sea creatures may migrate halfway round the world. For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometres. Many animals migrate to northern regions during the northern summer because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food. In the autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather (the southern summer). Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others migrate only if they need to find food or for more temperate weather.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do animals migrate?

2. What is amazing about animal migration?

3. How far can the grey whale travel?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4- Having mild temperatures- **temperate**

5- Bring up children- **raise**

- A living thing / animal -**creature**

- Very long -**extensive**

- First- **original**

- Occurring often or repeatedly -**recurrent**

- Advance steadily -**forge**

- People born around the same time -**generation**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. All animals migrate at the different time every year.....

7. Most animals migrate to escape from predators.

Paper: new from old (Activity Book – p 14)

6- The first paper was made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China. Although paper can be made from all kinds of materials, such as cotton fibers, grass or sugar cane, these days wood pulp is the material most commonly used to make new paper – that is, paper which contains no old or recycled paper. The modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have persuaded us that we should recycle old paper. There is an increasing awareness in Syria of the need to recycle both paper and other materials. Paper-recycling containers can now be found in some parts of the country and some government agencies have begun paper recycling programmes. Also, there is greater education in schools about the need to take care of our environment. Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not true that recycling paper saves trees. Trees are a commercially grown long-term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted. Also, papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making. Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in sustainable forests.

Answer the following questions:

1. When and where was paper first produced?

2. What is paper made?

3. Why should we recycle old paper?

Find words in the text which mean the following

4- Material or fabric used to make clothes - **cloth**

5- A very small piece of paper, wood, cloth, etc. - **fiber**

- Decay - **rot**

- A practice or product that can be used or re-used without causing damage to the environment- **sustainable**

- Wood after it has been crushed - **wood pulp**

- Convince somebody of something - **persuade**

- Relating or used in a house- **household**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Paper is made only from wood.

7. It is true that recycling paper saves trees.

Module2

Natural World The spread of the desert (Students' Book – p 35)

8- Desertification, which is the process in which productive land changes into desert, is an increasingly serious problem in over a hundred countries of the world. One billion people, out of a total world population of six billion, suffer from its effects. Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh. In these places, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals. This means that people who depend on the land for food have to move to 'greener' areas in order to survive. A proportion of the population may survive by moving, but others may die because of shortages of food and water. Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification. Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to overcultivate their land, with the result that the soil becomes poor and unproductive. Other farmers overgraze their land and this permanently kills off grass and other plants.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is desertification?

2. What does the underlined word its refer to?

3. Why do some people suffering from desertification move to greener areas?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4- Weather conditions in an area over a period of time - **climate**

5- To use land for growing crops - **cultivate**

- Dry powder made of very small pieces of earth- **dust**

- To destroy slowly- **erode**

- To put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass - **graze**

- What plants need to grow in - **soil**

- To stay alive Wildfire - fire that spreads very quickly - **survive**

- Bad and dangerous- **Serious**
- Lasting for ever – not changed- **permanently**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Desertification usually occurs in wet areas
7. Land becomes more productive if the top layer of soil is destroyed.

A whole planet under glass (Students' Book – p 40)

10- The Eden Project, which opened in the year 2000, is a living plant museum in the countryside in the southwest of England. It is a very popular attraction and millions of visitors come every year to see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment. Some plants grow outside, but many are in specially-built domes, called 'biomes' where the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled. The biomes are like giant greenhouses and one, the Humid Tropics biome, is the largest greenhouse in the world. It is over 55m high and 200m long and contains many thousands of exotic plants not found in England. One of the purposes of the project is to show how dependent human beings are on plants and to educate people on the importance of preserving our natural environment. Aside from the plant life, the Eden Project has fascinating interactive exhibits for people of all ages. Many of the visitors are groups of school children and the Eden Project combines educational value with scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life.

Answer the following questions:

1. When did the Eden Project open?
2. Who visits the Eden Project and why?
3. What is one of the project purposes?.....

Find words in the text which mean the following:

- 4- Someone who tries to protect the environment - **environmentalist**
- 5- Unusual, foreign- **exotic**
- To stop harm or damage- **protect**
- Not too hot or too cold - **temperate**
- A flow of water from a river or stream falling from a height- **waterfall**
- Liked by many people – **famous**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Few visitors come every month to see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment.
7. All the plants in the Eden Project grow inside the biomes.....

Feeding chickens is destroying the climate (Activity – p 23)

11- The rainforest of the Amazon region of Brazil in South America covers five percent of the world's land surface and is home to at least 30 percent of the world's animals and plants. The area is also the home of 220,000 people from about 180 different tribes who live deep in the forest. The rainforest itself is an important environment but, because of its size and location, it also plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate. It does this by taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. Recently large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down to make more land for farmers. In the last three years, for example, 70,000 square kilometres have been destroyed – this is the same as six football pitches every minute. Much of this destruction, which leaves the land dry and dusty, is illegal. Farmers use most of the new land to grow soya beans, which they export to other parts of the world to be used as animal food. Millions of chickens in western European countries are fed on South American soya beans. Increasingly, some soya beans are also being turned into food for human consumption; many vegetarian foods are based on soya beans.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who lives deep in the forest?
2. What do the farmers use most of the new land?
3. Why is the rainforest important?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

- 4- the eating or drinking of something - **consumption**
- 5- very destructive - **devastating**
- send something for sale in another country - **export**
- affecting the whole world - **global**
- against the law- **illegal**
- a piece of equipment for doing a particular job- **tool**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Nearly 180 percent of the world's animals and plants are found in the Amazon rainforest.

7. Amazon rainforest covers thirty percent of the world's land surface.

How plants protect themselves from their enemies? (Activity Book – p 28)

13- It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them. If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed. So, because their roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are under constant attack from mammals, insects or birds, plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from these enemies. Sharp thorns and stings: Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems. To protect themselves, they have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants. Other plants, like stinging nettles, can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves. Poison: There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison they contain is so powerful that it can kill any living thing which touches or eats them. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant. Insects: Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack it. Sticky gum: Some plants, such as horse chestnut trees, are covered with a sticky substance, like wet paint, which can prevent insects from eating them. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects' feet or wings get stuck and they cannot escape.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do plants need to protect themselves?
2. Which part of stinging nettles can hurt enemies?
3. Where can the poison be found in plants?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

- 4- a small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow - **seed**
- 5-sharp point on plant stem - **thorn**
- the main part or large stem of a tree - **trunk**
- group of animals feed their young with milk - **mammals**
- substance that causes death.- **Poison**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Cactuses are grown in wet places.....
7. Ants attack the acacia trees.

The sand gazelle (Students' Book – p 47)

14- The sand gazelle, or goitered gazelle, is a horned animal that lives across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa. Originally found in all Arab countries, it is now extinct in Iraq, Kuwait and Yemen and endangered everywhere else, including Syria. In the summer months, sand gazelles live in small family groups of around ten individuals. During the winter, they congregate in larger herds. They are ideally suited to the desert environment with their white heads and sand-coloured bodies. This allows them to blend into the desert, camouflaging them from predators. Sand gazelles are small mammals, weighing only 20 kg. However, they are very quick and have been known to reach speeds of almost 100 km per hour. They are excellent jumpers and use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators. Sand gazelles eat around 6 kg of plants per day – consuming the shoots, roots, leaves and stems of desert plants – around a third of their overall bodyweight. They drink 3 litres of water per day and in the hottest season dig shallow pits and lie on the cooler soil. The sand gazelle is in danger of extinction, mainly due to habitat loss and hunting. However, there have been some efforts to save them, and some countries have begun breeding them for release into the wild.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where does the sand gazelle live?
2. How do sand gazelles change their habits in different seasons?
3. How does the body of the sand gazelle protect it from harm in the desert?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

- 4-come together, often in a large group- **congregate**
- 5-the death of a type of animal - **extinction**
- escape or avoid - **evade**
- an animal that kills and eats other animals - **predator**
- without depth – not deep- **shallow**
- eating and drinking- **consuming**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

- 6- During the summer, they congregate in larger herds.

7-Some countries haven't begun breeding them for release into the wild.

Animals and their habitats (Activity Book – p 33)

16- Animals live everywhere on Earth, in every terrain and in all climates. The place where an animal lives is called its habitat and most animals can only survive in one or two different habitats. For example, whales are sea creatures and cannot live in fresh water; lizards live in hot climates and would die if they were moved to the Arctic. Some animals migrate between two habitats at different times of the year. Penguins There are seventeen different species of penguins, including the famous Emperor penguins and the common Chinstrap penguins. All of these live in the southern hemisphere – many in Antarctica around the South Pole. But some live in warmer places, for example on the coasts of South America, Africa, Australia, and the Galapagos Islands. Many of the 13 million Chinstrap penguins live on large icebergs in the open ocean. Kangaroos: Kangaroos and their close relatives, wallabies, are only found naturally in Australia and Papua New Guinea. Like wombats and koala bears, kangaroos are marsupials, which means that when young are born they are carried by their mothers in a pouch. There are forty-five species of kangaroos and wallabies and they live in every kind of habitat, from open plains to forests and rocky deserts. Tree kangaroos live in remote and mountainous forest regions and have adapted to life in trees. Unlike other kangaroos, they cannot move very fast on the ground.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where do all penguins have live?
2. What is meant by "habitat"?
3. Where do tree kangaroos live?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

- 4-change to be better suited to a situation - **adapt**
- 5-one half of the Earth – southern or northern - **hemisphere**
- the place or conditions where animals live- **environment**
- large block of ice that floats in the sea - **iceberg**
- large area of flat land, usually without trees - **plain**
- bag or pocket of skin- **pouch**
- far from civilisation or populated areas - **remote**
- type of landscape- **terrain**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Animals can only live in one habitat.
7. Lizards can be adapted to the Arctic.....

Greenhouse gases: good or bad (Activity Book – p 38)

18- We usually think that greenhouse gases are harmful, but without these gases the climate of the Earth would be like the climate of Mars: too cold for human beings to survive. Greenhouse gases, which include carbon dioxide and methane, keep the heat of the sun in and prevent our planet from freezing. However, for the last 200 years people have been using enormous quantities of fossil fuels like coal, gas and oil. When these fuels are burnt, they produce large amounts of carbon dioxide and this keeps more of the sun's heat in. The result is that the temperature of the Earth is rising year by year. This is leading to more extreme weather: high winds and heavy rain, which produce storms and floods. The problem is made worse by the fact that we are destroying the world's rainforests. Trees naturally consume carbon dioxide, but because there are fewer trees, more carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere. Because of the increase in the Earth's temperature, the ice at the north and south poles is melting, and this is causing sea levels to rise. Eventually, many areas of land which are now on the coast will be flooded. Leading scientists are warning that if the authorities don't introduce new laws to reduce greenhouse gas increases now, the results could be disastrous for life on Earth.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the importance of greenhouse gases?.....
2. How do greenhouse gases prevent the Earth from freezing?
3. What causes the sea levels to rise?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. causing damage - **harmful**
5. stay alive ... **survive**
- . stop something from happening ... **prevent**
- . amounts... **quantities**
- . make less ... **reduce**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. For the last 200 years people have been using little quantities of fossil fuels.

7. Eventually, many areas of land which are now in the desert will be flooded.

How much sleep do we need? (Activity Book – p 42)

19- The amount of sleep human beings need varies from individual to individual. We know that most adults need about 8 hours of sleep a day, but this number can vary greatly; 'short sleepers' may need only 5 hours, whereas 'long sleepers' may need 9 to 10 hours. Babies need about 16 hours a day while many teenagers need an average of 9 hours. As people get older, they tend to need less sleep; some elderly people wake up early in the morning and cannot sleep for more than five or six hours. Exactly how much we need depends on several factors, including our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up. How do we know if we are getting enough sleep? In general, if you feel drowsy during the day, you need more sleep. You may think that you are sleeping for long enough, but these are some of the signs that you may need more: you cannot concentrate at school or at work; you find it difficult to get up in the morning; you are moody or irritable; you have memory problems. So why is it important that we get enough sleep? Sleep provides our bodies with a chance to switch off. This allows us to recharge our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day. If we have slept well, we should wake up in the morning feeling alert and rested. People who have been deprived of sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities. For example, motorists who fall asleep at the wheel are responsible for thousands of traffic accidents every year. How we sleep also affects us. When we fall asleep, our sleep can be deep and restful or light and shallow. Shallow sleepers wake up still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.

Answer the following questions:

1. How much sleep do people need?

2. What does sleep provide our bodies?

3. What do you need if you feel drowsy?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. clear-headed / awake ... **alert**

5. give all your attention to a subject ... **concentrate**

6. not having any or enough of something **deprived of**

7. easily annoyed.... **irritable**

8. easily feeling gloomy for no good reason..... **moody**

9. renew..... **recharge**

10. not deep / without depth..... **shallow**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Babies need a less sleep than adults and teenagers.

7. People who have been deprived of sleep find it easy to perform the simplest activities.....

Module3

Lifestyles The end of village life? (Students' Book – p 65)

20- When large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to find better- paid jobs in towns and cities, the villages and farms they once lived in are often left empty. No one wants to buy homes there because they cannot make money out of them. This phenomenon, which is called rural depopulation, can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as to fewer people in country areas. One example of this phenomenon is the Garrigues area of Spain, about one hour's drive from Barcelona. The area has a Mediterranean climate, but because it is high and not close to the sea, winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an annual rainfall level of 482mm which falls in only 47 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, this was a successful agricultural area; on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional. The area was particularly well-known for its high quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export. The population of the Garrigues area was at its highest about 150 years ago, when a typical village might have 500 inhabitants, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants. But as farming became less and less profitable, and unemployment grew, the population began to move to the cities to find work. This trend started in 1860 and has continued to this day. Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, such as poor public services and deserted farms.

Answer the following questions:

1. Define depopulation.

2. What are the negative effects of depopulation?

3. Why do country people move to cities and towns?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. empty because people have left..... **deserted**

- 5.someone who lives in a place... **inhabitant**
 .having too many people..... **overcrowding**
 .something that happens or exists..... **phenomenon**
 .making money.... **profitable**
 .transport, education and health.... **public services**
 .adjective to describe the countryside (not town).... **rural**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. The movement of people from the city to the village is called "depopulation".
 7. It is warm in winter in Garrigues because it is far from the sea.....

Capital Cities (Activity Book- 47)

22- The capital city of a country is very often its greatest city, with the largest population and the most important administrative buildings. Capital cities house government offices, as well as embassies from other countries. They are also financial centres, containing national and international banks and other financial institutions. Damascus is no different from other capital cities in this respect – it is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Syria. With a population of around 5 million people, Damascus is the biggest city in Syria. The city has a rich history, and is considered the oldest city in the world. It has been continually inhabited for thousands of years. The commercial and administrative centre of the city is located in the modern part of the city, outside the ancient walls. Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil, is both similar to and different from Damascus. Like Damascus, it is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and institutions. However, unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil. The population of Brasilia is only around 2.5 million people, which is a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population. Built in the late 1950s, it is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960. It took over from Rio de Janeiro, which remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because it is so new, planners were able to strictly regulate its layout. It is divided into sectors, with specific zones for business, industry, government and residential areas.

Answer the following questions:

1. What buildings are characteristic of capital cities?
 2. What is the population of Damascus and Brasilia?.....
 3. Why does Damascus have a great historical value?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

- 4.the offices of the representative of a foreign country.... embassy
 5.supervise or control..... regulate
 .a particular part of an area.... sector.
 .clearly defined specific
 .a small amount of something..... fraction
 .an organisation with an important role in the country..... institution

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Government offices and financial institutions are usually found in the old city of Damascus.
 7. Brasilia has more population than Damascus.....

Traditional crafts in Aleppo (Activity Book - p 52)

23- Syria has undergone a period of modernisation in the last few years, with new buildings and improved transportation services in its cities. Yet it remains an ancient land that has enjoyed involvement and interaction with many different civilisations over the last ten thousand years. Syria's historical importance and its crucial location at the crossroads of several ancient trading routes mean that a wide variety of crafts have developed. However, the fast pace of globalisation is threatening the skilled local artisans who strive to preserve these wonderful traditions. As cheaper, mass-produced goods are imported from abroad, it is important that people are made aware of these traditional crafts and those who practise them. In the city of Aleppo there is a market dedicated to protecting hand-made copper goods, to ensure that this ancient craft does not vanish. Copper artefacts have been discovered all over the region. Some of these artefacts date to the Bronze Age, around 3000 BCE. Historians have identified a number of uses for the material including weaponry, jewellery and ornaments. These items give us information about the way ancient peoples lived and interacted. The Aleppo Craftsmen Union is trying to revive this world-famous industry by establishing a training centre and promoting the local and regional trade of copper products. There are several processes involved in the production of copper goods, including cutting, welding and ornamentation. The metal then has to be thoroughly cleaned before it is suitable for sale. Currently, only a small handful of artisans continue to practise this craft. However, local people are being encouraged to learn the skills needed to make ornate copper

items which will be suitable for commercial sale.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is there such a variety of historical crafts in Syria?
2. How are these traditional crafts being threatened?
3. Why are copper artefacts useful to historians?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. an object of cultural or historical interest **artifact**
5. having a special ability or talent..... **skilled**
- .worker in a skilled trade (usually making items by hand) **artisan**
- .a period of prehistory when weapons and tools were commonly made of bronze.... **Bronze Age**
- .intricately decorated with complex patterns or constructions..... **ornate**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Syria's location played a minor role in the past.
7. The skilled local artisans are doing nothing to save the ancient traditions.

Module 4

Achievements Triumph in the Tour de France (Students' Book – p 83)

24- For over ten years in the 1970s and 80s Bernard Hinault, a very talented French sportsman, dominated the world of cycling. One of the fastest cyclists of his generation, he won over 200 races during his exceptional career and broke numerous records. He is the only rider to have finished either first or second in every Tour de France which he completed, and won 28 individual stages in the month long race. By the time he retired, he had worn the Prestigious „Yellow Jersey“ – one of cycling's most sought after prizes – for over 50 days in total, and had secured his place as one of the best cyclists in the world. During his career Hinault gained the nickname „the badger“ on account of his reputation for being extremely competitive and dedicating himself fully to each race. A famous rivalry existed between Hinault and another elite cyclist, Greg Lamond. During the 1986 Tour de France, the two men fought continuously to win the championship, with Lamond emerging as the eventual winner. Following his retirement in 1986, Hinault did not lose any of his dedication to the world of cycling. To this day he is heavily involved in many high profile cycling events, and is often seen on the stage at awards ceremonies. Hinault has written several books telling the story of his rise to success; they also include details of the difficulties he had encountered on the way: the crashes, injuries and problems. As one of the best cyclists the world has ever seen he was encouraged to write a book for aspiring professional cyclists, giving them tips and realistic advice about how to reach the top. His story shows that becoming the best in any field is a challenge that requires a lot of determination and dedication.

Answer the following questions:

1. How long is the Tour de France?
2. Why did Hinault get the title „the badger“?
3. What is meant by „Yellow Jersey“?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. group containing the best / most skilled / most experienced ... **elite**
5. a direct opponent in a particular field.... **rival**
- .occurring at the end of a series of events..... **eventual**
- .a public display.... **spectacle**
- .hoping or aiming for a certain thing.... **aspiring**
- .showing commitment to a cause..... **dedication**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Greg Lamond won over 200 races.
7. Lamond has written several books telling the story of his rise to success

Climbing Everest (Activity Book – p 61)

25- In 1953, Edmund Hillary became the first person to reach the summit of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world at 8,848 m. Hillary, from New Zealand, and his Nepalese climbing companion, Tenzing Norgay were part of the 9th British expedition to attempt to reach the summit. Over 350 people took part in the expedition that set out from Kathmandu in April 1953. There were Sherpas, doctors, cooks, porters and many others. There were eleven climbers in total and they climbed in groups of two. Hillary and Norgay left the camp to climb to the summit on May 28th, and for much of the climb they had to overcome extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of oxygen. Temperatures were below freezing point and they were at constant risk of getting frostbite. The two men did not have the same sophisticated equipment that is used today, and the extremely high altitude could have caused serious medical problems. They made it to the top where they took the photograph that proved

they had reached the highest point on earth. Hillary was a modest man and attributed his success to the whole team who supported him throughout the attempt. News reached the United Kingdom just before the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and the team of climbers received special medals and international recognition. Hilary was a born explorer and conquering Everest was the first in a series of achievements. He led an expedition to the South Pole and scaled several other peaks in the Himalayas. He later established the Himalayan Trust, an organisation committed to helping the Nepalese Sherpa communities. The trust has helped to build hospitals and schools and has improved communication and transport links to the area.

Answer the following questions:

1. How high is Mount Everest?
2. How many people took part in the 9th British expedition to Everest?
3. What did Hillary and Tenzing do at the summit of Mount Everest?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. height extreme very great or severe **altitude**
5. the gas we need to breathe **oxygen**
- .staying the same / not changing.... **constant**
- .injury caused to the body by very cold temperatures..... **frostbite**
- .Himalayan people famous for their skill as mountaineers..... **Sherpa**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. There were 12 climbers in total and they climbed in groups of two... ..
7. The two men have the same sophisticated equipment that is used today.

Built for Safety (Activity Book – 66)

26- Road tunnels, through mountains or under rivers and seas, make car journeys shorter and faster. Some of the long tunnels, like those through the Alps, were incredible engineering achievements when they were first built. For example, the 11-kilometre-long Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy, which was opened in 1965, massively reduced journey times between the two countries. But in recent years, with the increase in freight traffic using tunnels, there have been some terrible accidents. So when planners were designing the 24.5-kilometre Laerdal Tunnel in Norway, safety was one of their main concerns. People have known for some time that the main factors which cause accidents in long tunnels are tiredness and claustrophobia – a fear of being in small spaces. Drivers can easily fall asleep in tunnels because the view never changes – there is nothing to keep them awake. This can lead to accidents caused by vehicles driving into the sides of the tunnel. So experts, including psychologists, did research to find out how they could make the 20-minute journey through their new tunnel less monotonous. After experiments, they decided to build the tunnel in four sections with “halls” between them. The halls are wider and higher than the main tunnel and have special lighting similar to a sunrise. The idea is that drivers will feel refreshed as they drive through the halls. The halls have two other purposes related to safety: if there is an accident on the road ahead, drivers can turn round in the halls and return the way they came. There are also lay-bys in the halls where drivers can stop and rest. The Laerdal Tunnel also has an efficient ventilation system which responds to the amount of traffic in the tunnel. Air pollution is monitored by staff in a control room.

Answer the following questions:

1. When and where was the Mont Blanc Tunnel built?
2. How long is the Laerdal Tunnel?
3. How is air pollution monitored?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. unbelievable **incredible**
5. cut down – shortened **reduced**
- . lorries and vans carrying things, **freight**
- . extreme fear of enclosed places **claustrophobia**
- . repeating itself, without variety **monotonous**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. Road tunnels usually make car journeys long and slow.
7. The Laerdal Tunnel is shorter than the Mont Blanc Tunnel.....

Geniuses (Students" Book – p 95)

27- A child prodigy is a person who has an outstanding talent or skill at a very early age. At the age of twelve, **Tathagat Avatar Tulsi** was the world"s youngest person to gain a Master"s degree. He finished high school at the age

of nine, gained a BSc at the age of ten and an MSc when he was only twelve. At eighteen, he is now a PhD student in Bangalore, India, doing high-level research. His amazing mathematical talent was noticed by his parents when he was only six. **Magnus Carlsen** from Norway is one of the best chess players in the world. He started playing chess with his father at the age of five and played his first tournament at the age of eight. In 2003, at the age of thirteen, he was awarded the title of Grandmaster. Chess became his passion and Magnus was allowed to take time off school to practice the game. He received coaching from Kasparov, one of the greatest chess players and geniuses of all time. At the age of nineteen he was ranked number one in the world, becoming the youngest player to be awarded this title. **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** was one of the greatest musical geniuses of all time. He was born in Salzburg, Austria, in 1756 and began writing music before he was four years old. As a child prodigy he toured Europe, playing his own compositions on the violin and other instruments to astonished audiences which often included kings and queens. In common with many other child prodigies, Mozart lost some of his appeal to audiences when he became an adult. Despite his genius, he had to work hard throughout his short life to earn a living, and died very poor, at the age of thirty-five.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Magnus Carlsen from?
2. What is Magnus Carlsen famous for?
3. Why was Magnus allowed to take time off school?.....

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. a person who wins a sporting competition..... **champion**
5. to show or prove (something) **demonstrate**
- . a number – 1, 2, 3, etc. **digit**
- . excellent / unusually good **outstanding**
- . the natural ability to do something well..... **talent**
- . a system of ideas to explain something..... **theory**
- . name showing a person's status.... **title**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

15. Magnus Carlsen was a great music player and composer.
16. Mozart's audiences were usually ordinary people.

Mathematical geniuses (Activity Book – p 71)

29- In ancient times, Arab mathematicians led the world in their subject. Musa al-Khawarizmi from Khwarizm, who lived from 780 to 850 CE, was one of the world's greatest mathematicians. He wrote the earliest Islamic works on arithmetic and algebra, which were the main authority on the subject for many years. He made Greek and Hindu knowledge comprehensible to people of his time and supported the use of Hindu numerals. He is mathematical particularly famous for being the author of the oldest Arabic work on arithmetic known as Kitāb al-Jamā' wa-t-Tafrīq. Another mathematician, Al-Nasawi, wrote Al-Mughni Fil Hissab Al-Hindi in which he explained fractions and other complex ideas in a modern way. He also introduced the decimal system in place of the sexagesimal system, which was based on the number sixty, rather than the number ten. A third scholar, Nassirud-din Toosi, wrote many valuable books, including Al-mutawassat, a concise explanation of arithmetic in Arabic and Persian. Arabic numerals were the greatest contribution made by Arab thinkers to mathematics. The most important of these numerals was zero, which was used in the Arab world at least 250 years before it was known in the West. Before the invention of zero it was necessary to arrange all figures in columns to differentiate between tens, hundreds, thousands, etc. The word algebra comes from the Arabic Al-Jabr. Al-Khawarizmi was the author of Hisab Al-Jabr Wal Muqabala, an exceptional work on algebra which includes analytical solutions to linear and quadratic equations. This work, which was translated into Latin in 1145, introduced algebra into Europe. Better known as a poet and philosopher, Omar Khayyam, who lived from 1048 to 1133 CE, was also an astronomer and mathematician who wrote an excellent book on algebra. His work dealt mainly with geometric and algebraic solutions to equations.

Answer the following questions:

1. What was the most important achievement of Arab mathematician?
2. Why is zero very important in the world of mathematics?
3. Where does the word "algebra" come from?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. a book or person that has reliable knowledge or information..... **authority**
5. short and clear **concise**
- . possible to understand **comprehensible**
- . to show the differences between **differentiate**

.the answer to a (mathematical) problem..... **solution**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. In modern times, Arab mathematicians led the world in their subject.....

7. After the invention of zero it was necessary to arrange all figures in columns.....

Who are the economic migrants? (Activity Book)

33- In 2003, 410,000 non-British citizens came to live in the UK and 100,000 British people **returned** to their home country from Spain, Australia and other countries where they had gone to live or work. In the same period, 170,000 non-British citizens left the UK to live in other countries. 190,000 British people also left. This means a total **increase** of 150,000 in the British population, but where did all these **immigrants** come from and go to? Many new arrivals are economic migrants – people who come because they can earn more money in Britain than in their own country. Traditionally, many of these migrants used to come from countries in Africa or Asia, but now growing numbers are from less developed countries in Eastern Europe such as Poland, Hungary or Russia. Many new migrants take low paid jobs which British people do not want to do , like cleaning, picking fruit and vegetables, looking after old people or doing repetitive factory work. A **minority** come to work in well-paid jobs, for example as dentists or doctors. Many of these migrants do not intend to stay in Britain, and send some of their earnings home to their families. But even though they earn higher wages than they would in their own countries, most economic migrants can only afford to live a simple life. Some share **accommodation** with another migrant family. British citizens who leave the UK to live **abroad** go mainly to countries with warmer climates and cheaper houses, countries like Spain, Greece, France or Turkey.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many British people left Britain in 2003?

2. Who are economic migrants?

3. Why do British people usually go to other countries?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. went back **returned**

5. making or become greater **increase**

. people who leave their own country to live in a foreign country **immigrants**

. smaller socially group of people **minority**

. away from your own country **abroad**

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

6. In 2003, British citizens came to live in the UK.....

7. the majority come to work in well-paid jobs, for example as dentists or doctors..

Waste Disposal and Recycling التخلص من النفايات

Every year, people throw away huge quantities of rubbish. In their daily activities, people generate many types of waste, including used paper, empty packages and food scraps. Homes, businesses and other places in the community all produce substantial quantities of waste. Three methods of disposing of solid waste are to bury it, to burn it or to recycle it. Until recently, people often disposed of waste in open holes in the ground, called open landfills. But these open dumps were dangerous. Rainfall dissolved some of the chemicals from the waste, forming a liquid called leachate. Leachate could pollute the soil, run off into streams and lakes, or trickle down into the groundwater. Some countries have banned the use of open dumps. Another type of landfill is called a sanitary landfill, which is specially constructed to hold the waste material more safely. A sanitary landfill holds municipal solid waste, construction debris and some types of agricultural and industrial waste. Once a sanitary landfill is full, it is covered with a clay cap to keep rainwater out. Even well-designed landfills can pollute the soil and groundwater. And while capped landfills can be reused for some purposes, such as parks, they cannot be used for housing or agriculture.

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| طين Clay | a type of heavy, sticky earth used to make pots. |
| محلي Municipal | relating to or belonging to the government of a city. |
| صحي Sanitary | connected with public health. |
| يتقطر Trickle | to flow slowly in drops or a thin stream. |
| المرتشح Leachate | water that has been leached out from a larger object. |
| مكب نفايات Landfill | site used to dispose of waste material by burying. |
| يتخلص من Dispose of | to throw away or get rid of something. |
| خطير Dangerous | able to cause harm or injury. |

Choose the correct answer a , b or c :

- For disposing of waste, people used open holes in the ground which are called
a. leachate b. holes c. landfills
- Open landfills are
a. useful b. harmful c. a good way of disposing of waste

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

- able to cause harm or injury.
- Connected with public health.

Complete the following sentences with information from the text

- To get rid of waste, countries can
- Leachate is a liquid formed when

Daily Life in Space الحية اليومية في الفضاء

For a human being to go into space, survive and conduct important research, there needs to be careful organized and planning. Daily life inside an **airtight** space **shuttle** or space station requires much more than just oxygen and heat. People require the correct atmosphere, a **mechanism** for removing the carbon dioxide that living things produce, and a reliable means of day-to-day living in **microgravity** (ways of eating, drinking and washing, for example). For humans to survive in space for months at a time, all these things **need to be very carefully planned**. If, for example, the carbon dioxide extractor doesn't work, or the system for maintaining the correct atmosphere breaks down, **then they will die**. All the correct materials, food, oxygen **cylinders** and fuels have to be prepared and supplied correctly. All the machinery and **seals** that keep the air in, the cabin pressure correct and that protect the astronauts from the freezing cold **vacuum** of space have to work perfectly every second of every minute.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Vacuum فراغ | a space that is completely empty of all gas |
| Seal سدادة | a substance used to keep air out of something |
| Cylinder اسطوانة | a shape or container with circular ends |
| Microgravity جاذبية خفيفة | very weak gravity |
| Mechanism الية | a system of parts working together in a machine |
| Shuttle مكوك | a form of transportation that travels back and forth - a vehicle that can travel into space |
| Airtight محكم الاغلاق | not allowing air to escape or pass through |

Choose the correct answer a , b or c :

- Daily life inside a space shuttle needs
a. oxygen, heat and other features b. oxygen and heat c. only oxygen
- Organization and planning are important for people to
a. go into space b. continue to live and conduct research c. both (a) and (b)

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

- not allowing air to escape or pass through
- a space that is completely empty of all gas

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

- If the carbon dioxide extractor doesn't work,
- All the correct materials taken into space need to be

The IT Age عصر تكنولوجيا المعلومات

Over one hundred million websites, made up of billions of web pages, now exist. The Internet has **transformed** the way people communicate with each other and access information, and continues to evolve every day. Recent scholarship suggests that by 2020, the Internet will be a **thriving, low-cost** network of billions of devices, accessible to anyone, anywhere. Some Internet professionals also predict that it will provide a reality **parallel** to our own. Virtual Reality will allow people to live, work and interact with others in an electronic world, driven by the Internet. Some fear, however, that Virtual Reality will **encourage people to opt out of human society, creating a world of two halves**, with those in Virtual Reality losing touch with the realities of the real world. Today, designers and inventors are using the Internet in increasingly innovative ways. Two students at Keio University in Japan have recently produced the Internet Umbrella. The umbrella's handle contains a projector that displays **images** from the Internet onto the underside of the umbrella's canopy. The umbrella is also fitted with a Global Positioning System that allows carriers to find their way, wherever they are, while looking at a three-dimensional map projected into the umbrella above them.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Image صورة | a picture that appears on the computer screen |
| Opt out of يختار | to choose not to participate in something |
| Parallel موازي | to be side by side with the same distance, or to occur at the same time |
| Thrive متطور | to become successful or strong and healthy |
| Transform يغير | to change completely from one form to another |

Choose the correct answer a , b or c :

- The Internet Umbrellausers to find their way when they are lost.
a. helps b. stops c. deceives
- Designers and inventors use the Internet in ways.
a. traditional b. creative c. harmful

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

- A picture that appears on the computer screen.
- To change completely from one form to another.

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

- Some experts fear that Virtual Reality will
- By 2020, the Internet will be used by

Alfred Nobel

Alfred Nobel (1833-1896) was a Swedish chemist, engineer, innovator, armaments manufacturer and the inventor of dynamite. Nobel was born on 21 October, 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. He was educated in Russia, France and the United States. He was fluent in five languages and had a great interest in literature. Nobel was also very interested in social and peace-related issues, and held views that were considered radical for his time. Nobel travelled widely, then returned to work in his father's factory in St Petersburg, Russia. Later, in Sweden, Nobel began to experiment with explosions. In 1867, he received a patent for dynamite. About 1875 he produced an even more powerful explosive called blasting gelatin. In all, Nobel held more than 100 patents. Nobel died in 1896 and was buried in Stockholm. The incorrect publication in 1888 of a premature obituary of Nobel by a French newspaper, condemning him for his invention of dynamite, is said to have brought about his decision to leave a better legacy after his death. On November 27, 1895, Alfred Nobel made his last will in Paris. When it was opened and read after his death, the will caused a lot of controversy both in Sweden and internationally, as Nobel had left much of his wealth for the establishment of a prize! His family opposed the establishment of the Nobel Prize, and the people he asked to award the prize refused to do what he had requested in his will. Thus, it was five years before the first Nobel Prize could be awarded in 1901.

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Awarded يكافئ | to officially give someone something like a prize |
| Obituary نعي | a notice of the death of someone, often in a newspaper |
| Gelatin جيلاتين | a substance used in food preparation, photographic processes and glue |
| Patent براءة اختراع | the sole right to make, use or sell an invention |
| Armament سلاح | military weapons and equipment |
| Innovator مبتكر | someone who introduces changes and new ideas |

Choose the correct answer a , b or c :

- Dynamite and blasting gelatin are
a. explosives b. liquids c. medicines
- Dynamite is blasting gelatin.
a. more powerful than b. less powerful than c. as powerful as

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

- Military weapons and equipment.
- A notice of the death of someone, often in a newspaper

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

- Noble was not only a chemist. He was also
- Noble could speak

What is Caffeine ? ما هو الكافيين؟

Chemically speaking, caffeine was first **extracted** from plants in its pure form in 1820. But now, it can be made in the laboratory. Caffeine is an **odorless**, slightly bitter solid. Caffeine dissolves in water and alcohol and its crystals look like needles. When caffeine is removed from the source plant and reduced to its purest state, it forms a white **powder**. This powdered form of caffeine is very bitter, which is why many drinks containing caffeine also contain lots of sugar or other sweeteners. Caffeine is used as a **stimulant** of the heart and nervous system in certain disorders and is found in a number of non-**prescription** pain-killing preparations. Caffeine may not be addictive in the classic sense, but the body does build up a **tolerance** over time. Some people find it difficult to function without at least one cup of strong coffee or tea in the morning. The stimulating effects of caffeine are caused by a central nervous reaction. The heart rate increases, **blood vessels** expand and the brain receives more oxygen. This effect can last up to an hour.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Blood vessels اوعية دموية | tubes that carry blood through the tissues and organs |
| Tolerance الاحتمال - التسامح | the degree to which someone can suffer something without being damaged |
| Prescription وصفة | the instructions for a medicine or treatment |
| Stimulant منشط - محفز | a substance that makes people more alert or excited |
| Powder مسحوق | a dry substance in the form of very small pieces |
| Odorless بلا رائحة | having no smell |
| Extract يستخرج | remove or obtain a substance from something |

Choose the correct answer a , b or c :

- As a solid, caffeine has
a. no smell b. a spicy smell c. a strong smell
- The heartbeat when caffeine is taken.
a. becomes less b. becomes more c. is infected

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

- the instructions for a medicine or treatment.
- remove or obtain a substance from something.

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

- Caffeine can be extracted from plants and can also
- Caffeine takes the form of a white powder when

Modern Medicine الطب الحديث

The surgical process is very complex and a lot of care and patience is required before a surgical operation can begin. It is essential that every item in the operating theatre remain clean and uncontaminated. Clean, sterile items that are free of germs are kept separate from **contaminated** items at all times. All surgical equipment is **sterile** and, if it comes into contact with any unclean surface, it must be removed or desterilized immediately. Besides the surgeon, the most important member of the surgical team is the **anesthetist**. It is this person's job to administer the drugs that allow the patient to undergo surgery at all. Because surgery would be incredibly painful if a patient could feel what was happening, anesthetics are the only way to make surgery possible. Local anesthetics are used for smaller surgeries. They only **numb** a small area of skin so the patient doesn't feel the operation as it happens. General anesthetics are much more serious. They **paralyze** the patient and render them **unconscious** so that a surgeon can operate much more easily, without fear of sudden movements that could cause an accident or harm the patient.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Unconscious فاقد الوعي | unable to see or move in a normal way |
| Paralyze يشل | to make someone lose the ability to move |
| Numb يخدر | to make somebody unable to feel anything |
| Anesthetic مخدر | a drug that stops you feeling pain |
| Contaminated ملوث | dirty or harmful because of dangerous or unclean substances |
| Sterile يعقم | completely clean and not containing any bacteria |

Choose the correct answer a , b or c :

- The surgical process is very
a. easy b. complicated c. simple
- An anesthetist is a person who provides the patient with drugs to him feeling pain during surgery.
a. make b. help c. stop

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

- a drug that stops you feeling pain
- unable to see or move in a normal way

Complete the following sentences with information from the text:

- The patient must remain unconscious during a surgery because sudden movements may
- Any surgical item or equipment that is touched by any dirty surface must

Antibiotics المضادات الحيوية

Bacteria are tiny **cells** that live everywhere on Earth, including in our bodies. They are responsible for spreading many types of diseases through infection. If the wrong types of **bacteria** are allowed to grow in our bodies, they can cause respiratory failure, digestive problems or dangerous skin diseases like gangrene. Fortunately, in the modern world, numerous **antibiotics** have been developed that can protect us from, or even destroy, these dangerous types of bacteria. The first antibiotic to be discovered was penicillin and it remains one of the most useful and important antibiotics in use today. A Scottish scientist called Alexander Fleming, who noticed it by accident, first discovered penicillin. While researching a certain type of dangerous bacteria, Fleming, who was notoriously untidy, left some samples of bacteria on a bench in the corner of his laboratory for a month while he went on holiday with his family. When Fleming returned he noticed that mould had grown on one of his samples and that this mould had destroyed all the bacteria it touched. Fleming was very excited by this discovery and he soon began to test the mould on other types of disease causing bacteria. He learned that the mould had an effect on many different types of bacteria; it could **combat** the bacteria that caused scarlet fever, **pneumonia**, **meningitis** and diphtheria, and that it was able to **cure** these diseases.

At first, the mould, which Fleming named penicillin, worked slowly and Fleming was unable to find a chemist skilled enough to manufacture it in any great amount. It was only ten years later, when a team of researchers at Oxford University, led by Howard Florey, began to test the medical uses of penicillin, that it began to be made in large quantities. It is still one of the most effective and commonly used drugs in use today. Many years after his discovery, Fleming would remark "I certainly didn't plan to all revolutionize medicine by discovering the world's first antibiotic, or bacteria killer. But I suppose that's exactly what I did".

1-Choose the correct answer:

1- Alexander Fleming faced problems as-----

- a) He was unable to find a chemist skilled enough to manufacture it in any great amount.
- b) The mould worked slowly.
- c) a and b

2- Penicillin could destroy-----

- a) one type of bacteria
- b) all types of bacteria
- c) many different types of bacteria

2-Match two of underlined words from the text to the definition below.

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1- The smallest part of a living thing that can exist by itself | Cells خلايا |
| 2- Small living things, some of which cause illness or disease | Bacteria بكتيريا |
| 3- A drug used to kill bacteria and cure infections | Antibiotics مضاد حيوي |
| 4- A serious disease which affects your lungs and makes it difficult for you to breathe. | Pneumonia التهاب رئوي |
| 5- Fight | Combat يحارب |
| 6- A serious infectious illness which affects your brain and spinal cord. | Meningitis سحايا |
| 7- Heal or treat | Cure يعالج |

3. Heal or treat

4. A drug used to kill bacteria and cure infections

3-Complete the following sentences with information from the text

5-The first antibiotic to be discovered was-----

6- Fleming didn't plan to-----

Antibiotic Resistance

Antibiotics are incredibly useful and they have transformed modern medicine. However, there is a danger that we use them too much. The more we use **antibiotics**, the more the bacteria they fight get used to **them** and build up a resistance. There are many reasons why this might happen. Often patients stop taking a course of antibiotics when they start to feel better but before all the bacteria have been eliminated. This means that the bacteria that survive are the strongest and most resistant. These resistant bacteria will multiply and spread and, in future, will not be eliminated by the same antibiotics. There is a real danger that these new “**superbugs**” could cause diseases that antibiotics are unable to fight. It is very important not to overuse antibiotics in order to prevent bacteria from becoming too resistant. Try to avoid antibiotics unless strictly necessary and, if you are taking them, make sure you take everything prescribed and don't just stop when you feel better. You should always wash your hands, especially when you feel ill, to make sure you kill all of the resistant bacteria.

1-Choose the correct answer:

1-If we stop taking our medicine before we recover quite the remain bacteria will be-----

- [illegible]

2-We have to stop our medicine -----

- a)when we start feeling better b)when we take everything prescribed c)a and b

2-Match two of underlined words from the text to the definition below:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1- To breed and replicate rapidly | Multiply يتكاثر |
| 2- Unbelievably | Incredibly بشكل مذهل |
| 3- Remove completely | Eliminated يزيل |

3. Remove completely
4. To breed and replicate rapidly

3-Complete the following sentences with information from the text.

- 5- "**Superbugs**" could cause illnesses which-----
- 6- To make sure you kill all of the resistant bacteria you should-----

قصص عالمية قصيرة

SHORT STORIES AROUND THE WORLD

IV-Fill in the spaces with words from the list .Use each word once only (24 m) (السؤال الرابع ١٧-١٨-١٩-٢٠)
المطلوب بالامتحان من القصص وضع الكلمات بالفراغ المناسب. يكون في عنا خمس كلمات المطلوب وضع اربع كلمات بالفراغات:

1-STARS IN HIS EYES النجوم في عيناه

توقف عن النظر إلى تلك النجوم وتعال وساعدني؛ أب غاليليو صاح. 'أيها الحالم،' قال معلمه. أنت لَنْ تحقق أي نجاح إذا أنت لم تَدْرُس الآن. كَان غاليليو طفل حالم. تَخَيَّل نفسه في أغلب الأحيان طائراً خلال الغيوم. هو أرسل إلى المدرسة لكي يُصْبِح طبيب، لكنَّهُ لَمْ يُعَلِّمْ بسهولة. مادته المفضَّل كانت الرياضيات. أعتقد بأنَّهُ يُمكن أَنْ تكون المفتاح لفهم العالم من حوله. في عمر الثامنة عشر، قام غاليليو باكتشافه الاول. كان في الكنيسة عندما سمع صوت غريب. لاحظ بان مصباح الزيت كان يتأرجح للخلف و الامام. كما سمع ايضاً صوت سلسلة المصباح تضرب الحائط، وذلك بدا له بان كلاهما يتحركان في نفس الوقت. هل انا احلم ثانية؟ تسال. لكنه اسرع الى البيت ليكتشف اذا ما قد رائه كان صحيح.

Stop looking at those stars and come and help me ; Galileo 's father called. 'Dreamer' , said his teacher . You'll never have any success if you don't study now. Galileo was a **starry-eyed** child . He often imagined himself flying through the clouds . He was **sent away** to school to become a doctor , but he did not learn easily . His **favourite** subject was mathematics . He believed that it could be a key to understanding the world around him . At the age of eighteen , Galileo made his first **discovery** . He was in a **church** when he **heard** a strange **noise** . He noticed that an oil **lamp** was **swinging** backwards and forwards . He also heard the lamp's **chain** hitting against the wall , and it seemed to him that they were both moving at the same time . 'Am I only dreaming again ?' he wondered . But he hurried home to **find out** if what he **thought** was true.

أَخَذَ قطعتين من الرصاص كانتا بنفس الوزن وربطهما إلى حبلين متساويين بالطول. ثَبَّتَ الحبلين إلى كرسي. أعطى أباه احد الحبلين ليمسكه من نهاية الثقل؛ امسك غاليليو الحبل الآخر بوضعية أعلى مِنْ أَبِيهِ. وترك الأوزان في نفس الوقت وبعد ذلك حسبوا عدد الأرجحات جيئةً وذهاباً. وَصَلَ كلاً من الأب والابن مائة سوية. 'الأب،' صاح غاليليو. 'الم تَرى؟ حبلي أعلى مِنْ حبلك لكن كلاهما وَصَلَا إلى نفس الحد ذاته في نفس الوقت. الرجل الإيطالي الكبير السن لم يَعْرِفْ بأنَّ ابنه للتو اكتشف حقيقة عظيمة. ولم يَعْرِفْ بأنَّ، لِمِثَالِ السَّتَوَاتِ، الناس سَيَسْتَعْمِلُونَ علمه لقياس الوقت في الساعة ولمُراقَبة النجوم والشمس تتحركان في السماء.

He took two pieces of **lead** that were of the same **weight** and **tied** them to two **ropes** of equal **length** . He **fixed** the ropes to a chair . He gave his father one rope to hold at the end with the weight; he held the other rope higher than his father's . They let go of the weights at the same time and then **counted** the number of **swings** backwards and forwards . Both father and son reached one hundred together . 'Father' , **shouted** Galileo . ' Don't you see ? My rope was further up than yours but they both arrived at the same point at the same time . The old Italian man could not know then that his son had just **discovered** a great **fact** . Nor did he know that , for hundreds of years , men would use his **knowledge** to **measure** time on a clock and to watch the stars and sun moving in the sky.

بالنسبة إلى غاليليو، تلك كانت فقط البداية. فيما بعد، قال غاليليو بأن وزنين مختلفين بالوزن يسقطان إلى الأرض سوية إذا تم رميها من نفس الارتفاع. 'هذا غير ممكن!' أصدقاؤه قالوا. 'كُلَّ شخص يَعْرِفُ بأنَّ الفلاس يَسْقُطُ أسرع من الريشة!' 'اتبعوني وسأريكم،' طلب منهم غاليليو. وإلى قمة برج بيزا. حمل كرة في كُلِّ يَد، لكن واحدة كانت عشرة مرات أثقل من الأخرى. تَرَكَّهما في نفس الوقت وعم الصمت. هم فقط رأوا شيء لا يمكن تصديقه!

To Galileo , it was only the **beginning** . Next , he said that two **different** weight fall together if they come down from the same **height** . ' Not possible !' his friends said . ' Everyone knows that a penny falls **faster** than a feather !' . 'Follow me and I will show you , ' commanded Galileo . And up to the top of the Tower of Pisa he **climbed** . He carried a ball in each hand , but one was ten times as **heavy** as the other . He let go of them at the same time ground together . They had just seen something they could not **believe**!

بقية حياته عملَ غاليليو لصنع الأشياء التي العالم بأكمله يَسْتَعْمِلُ وَيَتَمَتَّعُ به اليوم. صنع البوصلة للإشارة إلى الاتجاه للشخص المسافر نحو الشمال. استخدم المغناطيس لتوضيح العديد من الأشياء حول الأرض. قاس درجة حرارة الهواء بميزان الحرارة. أخيراً، أثبت إلى العالم بأنَّ الأرض وكُلَّ النجوم الأخرى يَتَحَرَّكان حول الشمس. التي هي في المركز. ليبرهن هذا، بَنَى منظار ومن خلاله تمكن من دراسة النجوم، الشمس والقمر. مِنْ ولد يجري العلم في دمه والنجوم في عيونه، أصبح رجل عظيم والذي كشف مفاتيح السماوات للناس على الأرض.

For the rest of his life he worked to make things that the whole world uses and enjoys today . He made a **compass** to **point** in the **direction** in which a person is traveling **relative** to the North . He used a **magnet** to **explain** many things about the Earth . He **measured** the **temperature** of air with a **thermometer** Finally , he **proved** to the world that the Earth and all other stars move around the sun . which is at the **centre** . To do this , he built a **telescope** through which he could study the stars , the sun and the moon . From a boy who had science in his blood and stars in his eyes , he grew to be a great man who opened the beauties of the heavens to people on Earth.

IV-Fill in the spaces with words from the list .Use each word once only (24 m)

clouds easily discovery starry-eyed imagined

Galileo waschild . He oftenhimself flying through the He was sent away to school to

become a doctor , but he did not learn easily . His favourite subject was mathematics . He believed that it could be a key to understanding the world around him . At the age of eighteen , Galileo made his first

height penny beginning feather different

To Galileo , it was only the Next , he said that two weight fall together if they come down from the same ' Not possible ! ' his friends said . ' Everyone knows that a falls faster than a feather ! ' . Follow me and I will show you , ' commanded Galileo . And up to the top of the Tower of Pisa he climbed .

measured magnet proved thermometer science

He used ato explain many things about the Earth . Hethe temperature of air with a Finally , he to the world that the Earth and all other stars move around the sun . which is at the center.

LIFE THAT KILLS الحياة التي تقتل

اليوم يُمكن أن نَحْمِي أنفسنا ضدَّ العديد من الأمراض التي كانت تعني الموت في السابق لآلاف من الناس. هذا بسبب عملي العالم الفرنسي المشهور الذي غاى كثيراً في حياته الخاصة لكي يعيش آخرون. لويس باستر كان ولد لامع، بالرغم من أن معلميه قالوا بأنه كان بطيء ودائماً وراء بقية صفه. السبب لهذا كان بسيط: لويس كان حذر جداً في كل شيء يقوم بعمله. أراد أن يفهم كل ما يدرسه وكان يطرح العديد من الأسئلة. 'استمع' صاح معلّمه غاضباً، في أحد الأيام. ' أنت مُفترض أن تجيب عن الأسئلة. لا أن تسأل! لكنّه لم يتوقف عن سُؤال الأسئلة. كان هناك سؤال خاص يسأل عنه: ما هي أسباب الأمراض ؟ بمرور الوقت. اكتشف الأجوبة التي ساعدت الرجال للعيش حياة أطول مُنذ ذلك الوقت.

Today we can protect ourselves against many illnesses that once meant death to thousands of people . This is because of the work of a famous French scientist who suffered much in his own life so that others might live . Louis Pasteur was a bright boy , although his teachers said he was slow and always behind the rest of his class . The reason for this was simple : louis was very careful in everything he did. He wanted to understand all that he studied and he shouted many questions. 'listen' shouted an angry teacher one day. 'you're supposed to answer the questions. Not ask them! But he never stopped asking questions . there was one special questions he asked: what were illnesses caused by ? in time . he discovered the answers that have helped men to live longer ever since.

عملَ بجِدّ ليحافظ على استمرار الحياة ، لكل من الحيوانات والبشر. عندما دودة القز بدأت تموت وصنّاع الحرير كانوا يَفْقِدُونَ المال، اتجهوا إلى باستر للمساعدة. وَجَدَ حل للمشكلة. بَغَضَ الجراثيم الحيّة، مسمّاة البكتيريا، هاجمت بيض دودة القز. ' هذه الجراثيم نفسها، أو واحد مثلها، يُمكن أن تهاجم الغذاء، الحيوانات وحتى البشر ، قال. نحن يجب أن نتعلّم كيف نُحاربهم. نحن يجب أن نُقتل الجراثيم بدون قتل الحيوانات أو الناس. وَجَدَ باستر طريقة لقتل الجراثيم الموجودة على بيوض دودة القز والبلاد كاملة كانت ممتنة له. لكن أثناء سنوات عمله مات ثلاثة من أطفاله. وحتى خلال أيام حزنه أعتقد بأن حياة الأطفال الآخرين يُمكن أن حمايتها إذا هو يُمكن أن يُوقف الجراثيم من الانتشار.

He worked very hard to keep life going on, both in animals and people . when the silkworms began dying and frane's silk –makers were losing money , they turned to Pasteur for help. He found the trouble . certain living germs, called bacteria, attacked the silkworm eggs . ' these same germs, or ones like them , can attack food , animals and even people , he said. We must learn how to fight them . we must kill the germs without killing the animals or people.

Pasteur found a way to kill the germs on silkworm eggs and the whole country was thankful. But during his years of work three of his own children died. Evening his sadness he believed that other children's lives could be saved if he could stop germs from spreading.

بعد ذلك ساعد المزارعين لمُحاربة الجراثيم التي كانت تُقتل دجاجهم. تقدم خطوة للأمام أيضاً: جعلَ الجراثيم ضعيفةً واطعم الدجاج بالجراثيم الضعيفة. و أصبحت أجسامهم ذهبّت تعمل ضدّ الجرثومة نفسها. وهكذا أصبحوا آمنون من التعرض لهجمات من نفس الجرثومة. هكذا بدأت خطة باستر بإعطاء اللقاحات لإيقاف المرض. هو حقق نجاح بالحيوانات. ' لكن ماذا عن البشر؟ ' تساءل باستر. بينما هو كان يسأل نفسه هذا السؤال، امتلك فرصة لإجابته. جلبت امرأة أبنها، الذي كان قد عُضّ من قبل كلب مسعور. في تلك الأيام، عنث مثل هذه العضّة موت بطيئاً ومؤلم. لكن أم الطفل سمعت عن عمل باستر لمثل هذه النوع من الكلاب؛ أخرجَ الجراثيم من أفواه الكلاب واستحدث شكل أضعف لنفس الجرثومة. ادخل باستر هذه الجراثيم الضعيفة إلى جسد الولد أربع عشرة و بقي الطفل حيا.

Next he helped farmers to fight germs that were killing their chickens. He also went one step further : he made the germs weak and fed the chickens with the weak germs. They did not become ill: their own bodies went to work against the germ. Then they were safe from any more attacks from the same germ. Thus began paste's plan of vaccinations to stop illness. It was a success with animals. 'but what about people?' Pasteur wondered. While he was asking himself this question, he had a chance to answer it. A woman brought him her son , who had been bitten by a mad dog. In those days, such a bite meant slow and painful death. But the child's mother heard of pastuer's work with such dogs; he got out the germs from the dogs' mouths and made a weaker form of the same germ. Pasteur put these weak germs into the boy's body fourteen times and he lived!

! سمع الأطباء عمل باستر. بدأوا يكونوا أكثر حذراً. تَوَقَّفُوا عن وَضْع الناس بالأنواع المختلفة من الأمراض بنفس الغرفة. الجراثيم يُمكن أن تنتقل من شخص واحد إلى آخر. أخذوا أوقات أكثر أيضاً لتنظيف أيديهم، الأسرة والغرف، لقتل الجراثيم قبل الانتشار. كان هناك وفيات أقل بعد اكتشافات باستر. درس أنواع مختلفة أيضاً من الغذاء واكتشف أنواع جديدة من الجراثيم، صغير جداً يُمكن رؤيتها فقط بواسطة المجهر. حياة باستر مليئة بالعمل وانتظار الحلول. لأن حلوله كانت صحيحة، العالم أصبح مكان صحياً أكثر للعيش فيه.

Doctors herd of pasture's work . they began to be more careful . they stopped putting people with different kinds of illnesses it the same room. Germs could be carried, they thought. From one person to the other. They also took

more times to clean their hands, the beds and the rooms , to kill germs before the spread. There were fewer deaths after Pasteur's discoveries. He also studied different kinds of food and discovered new kinds of germs , so small they could only be seen by a microscope. Pasteur's life was filled with working and waiting for answers. Because his answers were right , the world is a healthier place to live in.

famous protect bright scientist illnesses

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الطاقة المخفية THE HIDDEN POWER

كانت فتاة فقيرة عملت للحصول على المال لدفع ثمن دروسها. لتصبح المرأة العالمية الأكثر شهرة في زمانها. تلك قصة حياة ماري كوري. هي لم تكن تمانع العمل وهي لم تكن تعبر الكثير من الاهتمام للأوسمة التي منحت إليها في السنوات اللاحقة. هذا كان سراً عظمتها. ماري ولدت في ١٨٦٧. اسمها كان ماري سكلودو فاسكا آنذاك.

She was a poor girl who worked to get money to **pay for** her lessons . She became the most famous woman scientist of her time . That is the story of Marie Curie's life . She **did not mind** working and she took little notice of the honours that were given to her in later years . This was the secret of her greatness . Maria was born in 1867 . Her name was Marie Sklodovska then.

عاشت في بولندا حيث كان أبوها معلم. لاحظ كل شخص أن لدى ماري بديهة سريعة. عندما كانت شابة جداً، لم تكن تحب شيئاً أكثر من أن تضيي ساعات في قراءة الكتب. لكن جسمها كان رقيقاً وضعيفاً، لذا أمها في أغلب الأحيان طلبت منها مغادرة دروسها لكي تلعب تحت أشعة الشمس. ماتت والدة ماري حين كانت ابنتها الصغرى فقط عشر سنين. منذ ذلك الحين، عرفت ماري بأن هي يجب أن تعمل بجد في دروسها إذا أرادت أن تكون ناجحة في حياتها. درست بجد نالت أعلى أوسمة في مدرستها. ماري وأختها الأكبر سناً، برونيا، حلمتا بالدراسة في فرنسا في السوربون.

She lived in Poland where her father was teacher . Everyone soon saw that Marie had a **quick mind** . When she was quite young , she loved nothing better than to spend hours reading books . But her body was **thin** and **weak** , so her mother often asked her to leave her lessons and play out in the sun . Marie's mother **died** when her **youngest** daughter was only ten . From then on , Marie **knew** that she would have to work **hard** at her lessons if she wanted to be **successful** in her life . She studied very hard and won top honours at her school . Marie and her older sister , Bronya , **dreamed** of studying in France at the **Sorbonne**.

لكن والدهم لم يقيض مال كافٍ لإرسالهم هناك . ثم فكرت ماري في خطة انها سوف تدرس في المنزل وترسل النقود لأختها برونيا . بعد ان تنهي أختها الدراسة في باريس هي يمكن ان تحصل على عمل و ترسل النقود لماري لتدرس بدورها . مع الدموع في عينيهم افترقت الفتيات ، و ماري عملت بجد لسنة سنوات لتدفع لدراسة أختها . أخيراً دور ماري ، لكن عندما وصلت لفرنسا ، أختها تزوجت و لم تستطع ان تقدم الكثير من المساعدة . مرة أخرى عملت ماري . هي درست في غرفة صغيرة بدون حرارة أو ضوء . عاشت على الخبز والشاي معظم الوقت ، لكن كل ما فكرت فيه كان الرياضيات والعلوم . هذا كان عالمها و فوق كل شيء ، أحببت تجاربها.

Their father, however, did not **earn** enough money to send them **there**. It was Marie who **thought** of a **plan**: she would teach at home and send money to Bronya. After her sister **finished** studying in Paris, she could get work and send Marie the money to study there herself. With tears in their eyes the girls parted, and Marie **worked** very hard for six years to **pay** for her sister's studies at last it was Marie's turn, but by the time she got to France, her sister was **married** and could not give her much help. Again Marie worked. She studied in a small room without heat or light. She lived on **bread** and tea most of the time, but all she ever **thought** of was **mathematics** and **science**. This was her world, and above all, she liked her **experiments**.

عندما كانت في باريس اجتمعت وتزوجت بيير كوري ، عالم شاب الذي نال التقدير وقد اجريا تجاربهم سوية في بيت خشبي قديم الذي كان بارد جداً ورطباً على صحتهم. عرفوا بأن بعض العناصر في العالم تبعث قوة غريبة التي يمكن أن تنفذ من خلال الأجسام الأخرى. وجدوا أكثر من هذه القوة في

بعض العناصر من الأخرى، التي جعلتهم يعتقدون بأنه يجب أن يكون عنصر جديد بذاته. لأربع سنوات حاولوا بالتجارب أن يفصلوا هذا العنصر الجديد القوي. ثم وجدوا الشيء الذي دعو راديوم. قوته كانت أعظم جداً من القوة الموجودة في العناصر الأخرى.

It was in Paris that she met and married **Pierre** Curie, a young scientist who had already together they made their experiments in an old wooden house that was too cold and damp for their health. They knew that some elements in the world gave off a strange power that could go through other objects. They found more of this power in some elements than in others, which made them believe that it must be a new element itself. For four years they tried experiments to separate this powerful new element. Then they found something which they called radium. Its power was very much greater than the power contained in other elements.

نالت عائلة كوري جائزة نوبل لاكتشافهم العظيم، لكنهم كانوا مريضين جداً لكي يذهبوا إلى ستوكهولم بأنفسهم لاستلامها. استخدموا المال للتجارب الأخرى لاستعمالات الراديوم. وجدوا أنه يمكن أن يستعمل في معالجة الأمراض. ماتت بغير فجأة وكان قد تسلم منصباً في جامعة السوربون. ماري كوري استلمت المنصب. وهكذا تصبح المرأة الأولى أبداً تعلم هناك. واصلت عملهم وحققوا المزيد من الاكتشافات المهمة. في ١٩١١ استلمت جائزة نوبل أخرى. هو الوقت الوحيد في التاريخ الذي جائرتي نوبل أعطتاً إلى نفس الشخص. اكتشفت ماري كوري قوة خفية وأعطتها إلى العالم. هي كانت القوة نفسها، على أية حال، التي قتلتها في ١٩٣٤.

The Curies were given the Nobel Prize for their great discovery, but they were too ill to go to Stockholm themselves to receive it. They used the money for further experiments on the uses of radium. They found it could be used in treating diseases. Pierre died suddenly just after he been offered a good post at the Sorbonne. Marie Curie was given the post. She thus become the first woman ever to teach there. She continued their work and made many more important discoveries. In 1911 she received another Nobel Prize. It is the only time in history that two Nobel Prizes have been given to the same person. Marie Curie discovered a hidden power and gave it to the world. It was this same power, however, that killed her in 1934.

quick mind weak spend teacher lessons

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Discovery diseases powerful experiments receive

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A SOUND IN THE AIR

صوت في الهواء

سخر الناس مِنْ غولييلمو ماركوني خلال حياته لأنه كَانَ يَمْتَلِكُ أذانَ كبيرة. لكن من المحتمل بَأَنَّهُ سَمِعَ الأصواتَ خلال تلك الأذان والتي الناس الآخرين لا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ أَنْ يَسْمَعُوهَا. وقد عمل كُلَّ حياته لإعادة إرسال تلك الأصواتِ خلال الهواء إلى عالم ينتظرها، و يصغي لها. كَانَ الشاب ماركوني عِنْدَهُ أفضل المعلمين لإعطائه الدروس في البيت في إيطاليا. أَحَبَّ الكُتُبَ خصوصاً تلك التي حول العلوم. كَانَ عِنْدَهُ عقل فضولي وأرادَ دائماً أَنْ يُثَبِّتَ لنفسه ما قَرَأَ.

People laughed at Guglielmo Marconi all through his life because he had such **big ears**. But it was possible that he heard **sounds** through those ears which other people could not **hear**. And he worked all his life to send those sounds back **through** the air to a **waiting, listening** world. Young Marconi had the best teachers to give him **lessons** at home in Italy. He loved books, **especially** those on **science**. He had a **curious** mind and always wanted to **prove** to himself what he read.

في أحد الأيام، بينما هو كَانَ يَجْلِسُ بجانب نافذة مفتوحة، بدا له انه سمع آلاف الذبذبات التي ملأت أذنيه. من أين تأتي جميعها؟ سأل نفسه. ' وإلى أين ستجده؟ ماذا يحدثُ لكل الكلمات التي يقولها الناس؟ هل تبقى في الهواء المحيط بالأرض، بانتظار شخص ما لكي يتلقاها؟ حالاً ذهب ماركوني للعقل. الصوت يُمكن أَنْ ينتقل، هو فكر، إذا هو دفع بالكهرباء، إذا أنا تَمَكَّنْتُ أَنْ أَدْفَعُ قطعة الخشبِ عبر الموجاتِ على الماء، أنا يُمكنُ أَنْ أُرْسِلَ صوت أيضاً خلال الموجات الهوائية بالطاقة الكهربائية.

One day, when he was sitting by an **open** window, it **seemed** that a thousand **noises** filled his ears. Where are they all **coming** from? he asked himself. 'And where will they go? What **happens** to all the **words** people say? Do they **stay** in the **air** round the Earth, just **waiting** for someone to **pick them up**? At once Marconi went to work. Sound can be made to **travel**, he thought, if they are given a **push** by **electricity**, if I can push a **piece** of **wood** across the **waves** on water, I can also send sound **through** the air **waves** by **electrical power**.

بعد أسابيع قليلة دعا أمه وأبّه إلى غرفة عمله من أجل مفاجأة لديه. نقر على آلة صغيرة، فصار هناك صوتٌ أزيز في الطابقين السفليين. سألها: كيف فعلت ذلك؟ 'أنتك بعيدة عن الصوت. 'ذلك صحيح، 'قال مُبتَهجاً. أنا للتو اكتشفت طريقة لحمل الصوت بدون أسلاك -طريقة لاسلكية. بالرغم من أن أبّ ماركوني لم يعتقد أن الأصوات اللاسلكي أبداً سَيَكُونُ لها أهمية، أعطى أبنه بعض المال لمواصلة عمله. 'أبي، بهذا المال سأرسل الرسائل الصوتية حول العالم في يوم ما.'

A few weeks later he **called** his mother and father up to his **workroom** for a **surprise**. He **touched** a little **machine**, and two floors below there was the sound of a **buzz**. 'How did you do it?' they asked. Your machine is so **far** from the sound. 'That's right,' he said **joyfully**. I have just found a **way** to **carry** sound without **wires**-a **wireless** way. Although Marconi's father did not think the **wireless** sound would ever be important, he gave his son some **money** to continue his work. 'father, with this **money** I am going to send **messages** round the world one day.'

صنع آلة لاسلكية وأخذها إلى إنجلترا، حيث كان الجمهور جاهز لسماع الأفكار الجديدة. 'ماذا ستعمل تلك الآلات؟' سألوا. 'أنا يُمكنُ أَنْ أُرْسِلَ الرسائل خلال الهواء، 'أجاب. 'أرنا أذا!' قالوا ففعل ذلك. في آذار ٢٧ / ١٨٩٩، ماركوني صَنَعَ على زر مفتاح آله اللاسلكية في قرية صغيرة على ساحل فرنسا. بعد بضعة دقائق مِنَ الصمت التام، عاد صوتٌ منه عبر القناة في دوفر، إنجلترا: يقول 'تم تلقي رسالتك بشكل جيد جداً.'

He made a **wireless machine** and took it to England, where the **public** was ready to hear new **ideas**. 'What will those machines do?' they asked. 'I can send messages through the air,' he **replied**. 'Show us!' they said. And he did. On March 27, 1899, Marconi **pressed** the key on his wireless at a **small village** on the **coast** of France. After a few minutes of **dead silence**, a sound **returned** from across the **channel** at Dover, England: 'Your message was received. Very good.'

انه كَانَ رجل مريض ونحيف الذي أرتفع إلى قمة تَلٍّ ساحل نيوفنلاند في ليلة ديسمبر/كانون الأول ١٢. البحر كَانَ عاصف جداً. تَمَنَّى بَأَنَّهُ لا يَمْنَعُهُ من سمع الرسالة التي يَتَوَقَّع استلامها مِنْ إنجلترا. جاء الوقت. 'الآن هم يَقُولُونَ أشياء لي. 'قال وهو يقرب أذنيه من آلة الاستقبال. نصف ساعة مرت. لا صوت. النصف ساعة أخرى مرت وبعد ذلك صوت ضعيف واحد، اثنان، ثلاث مرات! 'لا بد أَنْ يَكُونَ هو! 'صاح. لكنّه لم يخبر أحد. بدلاً من ذلك، أنتظر رسائل أخرى أرسلت أثناء الأيام الثلاثة التالية. كُلَّ وصلت إليه. في ديسمبر/كانون الأول ١٥، ١٩٠١، ماركوني أخبر العالم الذي سَمِعَ الرسائل بِالْمَذِياعِ مِنْ عبر المحيط الأطلسي. أدى اكتشافه العظيم إلى المزيد مِنْ الأشياء الرائعة، مثل الراديو، الذي نَتَمَتُّعُ باليوم.

It was a thin, sick man who climbed to the top of a hill on the Newfoundland coast on the night of December 12. The sea was very stormy. He hoped that it would not stop him from hearing the message he expected to receive from England. The time came. 'Now they are saying things to me,' said with his ear close to the receiving instrument. Half an hour passed. No sound. Another half an hour and then—a faint sound—one, two, three times! 'This must be it!' he cried. But he told no one. Instead, he waited for other messages sent during the next three days. All came through to him. On December 15, 1901, Marconi told the world that he had heard messages by wireless from across the Atlantic Ocean. His great discovery led to many more wonderful things, like the radio, which we enjoy today.

laughed messages sounds waiting ears

People at Guglielmo Marconi all through his life because he had such big But it was possible that he heard through those ears which other people could not hear. And he worked all his life to send those sounds back through the air to a, listening world.

seemed hearing waiting coming sitting

One day , when he was by an open window , it that a thousand noises filled his ears .
Where are they all from ? he asked himself . 'And where will they go ? What happens to all the words people say ? Do they stay in the air round the Earth , just for someone to pick them up ?

machine wonderful called joyfully workroom

A few weeks later he his mother and father up to his for a surprise . He touched a little , and two floors below there was the sound of a buzz . ' How did you do it ? ' they asked . Your machine is so far from the sound . 'That's right,' he said

wireless silence received instrument pressed

Marconi the key on his at a small village on the coast of France . After a few minutes of dead , a sound returned from across the channel at Dover , England : ' You message was Very good.'

receive sick stormy message coast

It was a thin , man who climbed to the top of a hill on the Newfoundland on the night of December 12 . The sea was very He hoped that it would not stop him from hearing the he expected to receive from England .

THE WIZARD OF MENLO PARK ساحر مينلو بارك

اشتعلت نار عظيمة أمام العينين الفضوليتين للولد الذي بعمر الستة سنوات. تَمَتَّعَ بِكُلِّ دَقِيقَةٍ مِنْهُ، بالرغم من أنَّ مخزن أبيه الذي أحترق كلياً. لاحقاً قال بأنه هو الذي أشعل النار بنفسه. ' لكن لماذا ؟ ' صاح أبوه. ' أنا فقط أردتُ أن أرى ما سيحدث، ' جاءت إجابة أبوه. تلك كانت أول التجارب لتوماس ألفا أديسون وقد فشلت؛ كذلك فشلت مئات التجارب الأخرى. لكن حتى عندما فشل أديسون تعلم بعض الأشياء أنا حصلت على نتائج في كل شيء جربته، قال مرة في آخر حياته. 'اكتشفت عديد من الأشياء التي لا يمكن أن تتجز.

A great fire burned before the curious eyes of a six-year-old boy. He enjoyed every minute of it , even though it was his father's store that burned to the ground . Later he said that he had started the fire himself . 'But why?' shouted his father . ' I just wanted to see what it would do, ' came his son's reply . This was the first of Thomas Alva Edison's experiments. It failed ; so did hundreds more . But even when he failed Edison learned something, I got result in everything I try , he said once in later life.' I've discovered several things that won't work!'

ولد توم أديسون مع عقل فضولي. جعله يسأل نفسه أسئلة بينما هو ما زال صغيراً جداً. بقي في المدرسة فقط لثلاثة شهور لأنه كان كثيراً مختلف عن بقية الأطفال هناك. البعض قالوا بأنه كان أحمق. آخرون اعتقدوا انه كان ذكي جداً. أمه علمته في البيت وأعطته العديد من الكتب للقراءة. بعمر عشر، كان واضح أن توم أراد أن يكون عالم. هو أنشأ مختبر في البيت وبدأ تجاربه الخاصة.

Tom Edison was born with a **curious** mind . It made him ask himself questions while he was still very young . He stayed in school for only three months because he was so different from **the rest of** the children there . Some said he was foolish . Other thought he was very clever . His mother **taught** him at home and gave him many books to read . By the age of ten , it was clear that Tom wanted to be a **scientist** . He **set up** a laboratory at home and began his own **experiments**.

قليل من الأطفال أحبوا أن يلعبوا مع توم لأنه كان مختلف جداً. في احد الأمسيات اطعم بعض البودرة إلى احد أصدقائه ، الذي أصيب بالمرض لاحقاً. أنا أسف، قال توم ، ' لكنني أردت فقط أن أرى إذا كانت ستشكل غاز كافي في معدتي لجعله يطير. ' تجربة أخرى فشلت. عمل أديسون الأول كان بيع الصحف على قطار. هو لم يزد تصنيع وقته بين المحطات، لذا أنشأ مختبر متحرك على القطار. هنا عمل حتى احد الأيام انتشرت نار لم يُسمع لتوم بالعمل على القطار أكثر. لاحقاً، أنشأ محطة برفيته الخاصة وبعث الرسائل باستعمال صفارة القطار. في هذه المرحلة من حياته، رجل غني دفع له أربعون ألف دولار ليمتلك الحق في كل الأشياء التي اخترع. مُبتهجاً أخذ المال وأنشأ مختبر رائع في مينلو بارك في نيو جيرسي.

Few children even liked to play with Tom because he was so different . One afternoon he gave some **powder** to a friend , who later become ill. I'm sorry , said young Tom , 'but I only wanted to see if it would **form** enough **gas** in his **stomach** to make him fly.' Another experiment had failed . Edison's first work was selling **newspapers** on a train . He did not want to **waste** his time between stations , so he set up a moving laboratory on the train . Here he worked until one day a **fire broke out** and Tom was not **allowed** to work on the train any more. Next , he set up his own **telegraph** station and sent out messages by using a train whistle . At this point in his life , a rich man paid him forty thousand dollars for the right to make all the things he had **invented** . Joyfully he took the money and set up a fine laboratory at Menlo Park , New Jersey.

و قد عمل من هناك لصنع العجائب مثل كالحاكي، السينما و الهاتف مزود بنطاق وملحقات للأذن معاً من المحتمل أن المصباح الكهربائي أكثر الأشياء التي اخترعها أديسون فائدة. عرفت بأن الكهرباء تنتج قوة و حرارة. ' لذا لما لا نجعلها تنتج ضوء ، أيضاً؟ ' سأل أديسون نفسه. بحث عن بعض الأشياء التي تحترق لوقت طويل بدون أن تنقطع. ثم في اليوم الأخير من سنة ١٨٧٩، حول الليل إلى نهار و ذلك بإشعال عدة مصابيح شارع قوية خارج مختبره. لقد عمل أديسون بجد واستمتع بحياته للعمل من أجل السرور والسعادة للناس الآخرين عندما أحترق مختبره الخاص فقد كل شيء، قال، ' أنا سأبدأ من جديد. لا أحد أبداً كبير بالسن جدا كان ليبدأ بالعمل من جديد. ' مات في ١٩٣١ في الرابعة و الثمانون.

There he worked to make such wonders as the **gramophone** , the cinema and a telephone with both mouth and ear pieces . **The electric lamp** is probably the most **useful** things Edison **invented** . He Knew that **electricity** produced

power and **heat**. ' So why shouldn't it make light , too ?' he asked himself . He **looked for** some things that would burn for a long time without being **used up** . Then on the last day of the year 1879 , he changed night into day by **turning on** several powerful street lamps **outside** his laboratory . Edison worked hard and **enjoyed** his life , working for the **pleasure** and **happiness** of other people . Once when his laboratory **burned own** and he lost every things , he said , ' I'll begin again . No one is ever too old to start working . ' He died in 1931 at the eighty – four.

burned started curious enjoyed invented

A great fire burned before the eyes of a six-year-old boy . He every minute of it , even though it was his father's store that to the ground . Later he said that he had the fire himself . 'But why?' shouted his father .

laboratory curious questions different stayed

Tom Edison was born with a mind . It made him ask himself while he was still very young . He in school for only three months because he was so from the rest of the children there . Some said he was foolish.

things wanted newspapers stomach powder

One afternoon he gave some to a friend , who later become ill . I'm sorry , said young Tom , 'but I only to see if it would form enough gas in his to make him fly.' Another experiment had failed . Edison's first work was sellings on a train .

pieces changed useful produced gramophone

There he worked to make such wonders as the , the cinema and a telephone with both mouth and ear The electric lamp is probably the most things Edison invented . He knew that electricity power and heat.

IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once (24 marks) (مقاطع اسئلة الدورات السابقة)

17- **putting – mouth – work – carried – same.**

-Doctors heard of Pasteur's 17...**work**..... they began to be more careful. They stopped 18...**putting** ...people with different kinds of illnesses in the 19...**same**... room. Germs could be 20...**carried** ..., they thought, from one person to the other.

17- **Lessons, successful, youngest, nothing, knew**

-Marie's mother dies when her ...**youngest** ... daughter was only ten. From then on Marie ..**knew**... That she would have to work hard at her ..**lessons**.. if she wanted to be... **successful**..... in her life

17- **mind, bad, coast, machines, set up**

-the British government helped Marconi to ...**set up**..

Wireless stations all along the ...**coast**... he also put some of his ..**machines**.. on ships. One night during a ..**bad** .. storm at sea, two of the ships were in trouble.

17-**waste, allowed, higher, selling, laboratory**

-Edison's first job was ..**selling**.. newspaper on a train.

He didn't want to ..**waste**.. his time between stations, so he set up a moving ..**laboratory**.. on a train. One day a fire broke out and Tom was not ..**allowed**.. to work on the train again.

17- **behind, everything, bright, angry, reason**

-Louis Pasture was a.. **bright**.. Boy. Although his teachers said he was always ..**behind**.. the rest of his class. The ..**reason**...for this was simple. Louis was very careful in ..**everything** .. he did.

17- **built, finally, Earth, study, solar**

-Galileo proved to the world that the ..**Earth**.. and the other planets in our ..**solar**.. system move around the sun. to do this he ..**built**.. a telescope through which he could ..**study**.. the stars the sun and the moon.

17- **prove, fill, home, best, mind**

-Young Marconi had the ..**best**.. teachers to give him lessons at ...**home**.. in Italy. He loved books. Especially those on science. He had a curious ...**mind**... and always wanted to ...**prove**.. to himself what he read.

17- **girls, last, studying, tears, send**

-After Marie's sister finished ...**studying**... in Paris, she could get work and ...**send**...Marie the money to study there herself. With... **tears** ... in their eyes the ...**girls**... parted.

17- **turning, useful, burn, paid, produced**

-The electric lamp is probably the most ...**useful**...thing Edison invented. He knew that electricity ...**produced**... Power and heat. He looked for something that would... **burn**... for a long time without being used up. In 1879, he changed night into day by ...**turning**... on several powerful street lamps outside his laboratory.

17- ground- several – himself – enjoyed – curious

-A great fire burned before the ...curious...eyes of a six- year-old boy. He ...enjoyed... every minute of it, even though it was his father's store that burned to theground... . later he said he had started the fire...himself....

Always remember that, we learn and get stronger, when we face challenges and difficulties.

مواضيع البكلوريا

1- Write an essay in answer to this question:

- Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving?
- Write a report making a recommendation, which will improve road safety in your town or city.
- You are going to produce a set of a recommendation to improve life in your town or city.

I think that our city needs something new because motorists, who drive their cars too fast and careless and they don't care about other people's life. In Damascus for example some streets are always crowded and busy in the city center. Last week a careless driver killed a school boy because he was driving too fast. So, our city needs more traffic lights in front of schools. In addition to that the town needs a modern lights and wide streets; also we need more police officers to ensure that drivers obey traffic laws. It is a good idea to punish the drivers who drive too fast and pay a large fine.

2- Do you think companies should allow their employees to use work computers for their own purpose?

We all know that the most important technological inventions nowadays in the computers, first computers are important nowadays. All companies have many computers because they need them. Second, you can use computers to store information and data, so I think that companies shouldn't allow the employees to use computers for personal purposes because they will waste work time, lose data and information stored on them and this may damage the computers so all employees should use computers only for work.

3- Write a report describing some of the most important technological changes that have affected people's life recently.

We all know that the most important technological inventions nowadays are computers and mobile phones, first computers are important nowadays. All companies have many computers because they need them, you can use the computers to store data and information, and you can play games. Second mobile phones are small and light so you can carry them with you. You can send text messages and take photos anywhere. These changes have made our lives easy, simple and comfortable.

4- Write about recycling in your country. S-b 22

In this essay, I would like to talk about recycling in my country. First, recycling is one of the most important issues in the world because it can help us to save energy. In Syria, we can recycle many things like metal, glass, plastic, paper and cardboard. Second, the most important thing about recycling is that it can save water and reduce air pollution. Finally, I think that we can improve recycling in our country by working hard.

5- Write an email to a friend about a significant event that has changed your life in some way. S-b 21

- Choose something that actually happened to you or use your imagination to make up a story.
- Write an account of a visit you made. S-b 45

Last year I went with my friends to Damascus it is a famous place. We arrived at night and stayed in a small hotel it was very nice. In the morning we visited the old city and the market.

In the afternoon we went to Al Zabadani and we made a tour there. While we were walking we discovered some old paintings and we told the police about that. Finally, it was the most interesting visit I have ever made since then, I have dreamt to be an explorer.

6- Make a poster to promote a tourist attraction in your country(historical town or city – an area of natural beauty).

Last year I went with my friends to Damascus. It is a famous and an old city which has natural beauty. It is a nice city in the south of Syria. Many people visit it every year. There are many things to see in this great place. You can visit the old city and walk in the old market. There is a river called Barada where you can go and eat with your family and friends. In summer people can go to Al Zabadani to enjoy the fresh air. In my opinion, Damascus is a lovely place to visit and enjoy.

7- Write a letter to a local newspaper making recommendations which might help to solve one of these problems.

- There are very few public places in your town where people can go to keep fit.
 - Very few tourists come to your town because they know nothing about it.
- Our town is a very nice place to visit and have a good time. But it lacks to public places for people to go and keep fit and very few people come to visit it because they know nothing about it, so to solve this problem we have to do the best. First we can build new sport centers and hotels in the middle of the city. Second, it is a good idea to make a website and write everything about our town. We should invite some famous people to come and see the place and make new sport activities. If we do these things, our city will become better.

8- What do you do to keep healthy? Do you have the best balance of habits and activities?**- How can you improve your health?**

It is important to keep fit and healthy, so to do that we have to do many things. First, we have to sleep early and get up early. We should do sports every day. We have to go for walk regularly three or four times a week. We should eat healthy food and drink a lot of water. We should take enough rest to keep our bodies energy. Finally, in this way we will be healthy and fit.

9- Write a reply to an email on water shortage suggesting ways of consuming less water.

Water shortage is one of the most important issues in the world. We are worried about it because it is a real threat to life on earth because of the water shortage. The earth is in danger. To solve this problem we have to reduce the amount of water that we use. First we should turn off the tap well after using it. If the tap isn't working, we have to fix it. Second when we wash the car, we should use less water. In addition, we shouldn't have more than one shower a day. Finally, all the people must work together to face this problem or our planet will be in danger.

10- Write a leaflet publicizing the problem of climate change and suggesting two or three ways in which ordinary people can reduce the amount of energy.

Climate change is one of the most issues in the world. We are worried about it because it is a real threat to life on earth. Because of the climate change, the earth is in danger. To solve this problem, we have to reduce the amount of energy that we use. First we have to reuse materials instead of throwing them away. Second it is a good idea to walk or use bikes instead of cars. Finally, all people must work together to face this problem or our planet will be in danger.

11- Write arguments for and against one of the following titles:

- Protecting wild animals.
- Keeping household pets.
- Eating meat.
- What would we do to protect rare or endangered animals? Is it right to punish people who hunt them?

Protecting wild animals is one of the most important issues in the world. We are worried about rare and wild animals. First, many people think that keeping animals in zoos is good way to save them because they are in danger. While other people believe that it is cruel to keep the wild animals in zoos because they can't move freely. In addition, zoos are unnatural place for wild animals. Finally, I don't believe that keeping animals in zoos is a good idea to save them.

Keeping household pets is one of the most important issues in the world. We are worried about household pets. First, many people think that keeping household pets in homes is good way to save them because they are in danger. While other people believe that it is cruel to keep the household pets in homes because they can't move freely. In addition, homes are unnatural place for household pets. Finally, I don't believe that keeping household pets is a good idea to save them.

Write arguments for and against eating meat.

In this essay, I would like to tell you about an argument for or against eating meat. First, meat is a famous food in Syria and other parts of the world. Many doctors say eating meat is important for our bodies because it has a lot of protein. On the other hand, other doctors say that eating a lot of meat is not good for us because it causes some illnesses to people. Finally, I think we should eat meat moderately to keep healthy.

12- Write an article giving advice to people of your own age. Choose one of the subjects.

- Being a good brother or sister.

In this article, I will give you some advice about how to be a good brother or sister. First, you have to listen carefully to your parents and respect all your family's members. Second, it is a good idea to help them when they need you. You must always be in touch with your family and meet them regularly. Finally, if you do all these tips, I think you will be a good brother or sister.

- Doing well at school.

In this article, I will give you some advice about how to do well at school. First, you have to listen carefully to your teachers and respect them. Second, it is a good idea to work hard and help your classmates when they need you. You must always do a timetable to do your homework regularly. Finally, if you do all these tips, I think you will be a good student at school.

13- Write your own set of instructions for a simple activity. How to make tea.

It is very easy to make tea. You need some water, tea bags and some sugar. First, put some water in the teapot. Then, put the teapot on the gas cooker. After that, wait until the water boils and take the pot from the fire. Next, put one or two tea bags in the pot. Well done! You have finished. Finally, pour the tea in a glass and add some sugar then enjoy a nice cup of tea.

14- Write your own description of a building you know well. It could be the building you live in.

- **An interesting old building.**
- **Write an e-mail to suggest the most suitable place to live for a family of four people.**

In this paragraph, I would like to tell you about a building in my town. It is very quiet and beautiful place. It has a lot of trees around it, and has nice garden full of flowers. There is a large supermarket near it you can go and buy anything you want. The most important thing about this place that there is no traffic jam so you can enjoy the fresh air. I think it is a nice place to live.

- **Write a report to the council making recommendations about where to build houses.**

In this paragraph, I would like to tell you about where to build houses. First, this place is very quiet and calm and it has a beautiful views. Second, there aren't any factories near the place, so the air is very fresh and not polluted. Third, there are a school, a big supermarket and a bank near the area. The most important thing is that there is no much traffic. I think it is a perfect place to build houses and live in.

15- Write a short biography of someone who has had an interesting or unusual life.

- **Write a short biography of a young person you know well.**
- **Write a letter recommending a national award for a genius person.**

Rami Hashem is 14 year- old boy. He is still a schoolboy, he is one of the best chess players in Syria. He was born in Damascus. He started to play chess when he was 5 years old with his father. Later, he became the youngest player in the word. In addition, he started to play the piano at the age of 7., and he composed his own music at the age of 8.

I think he is unusual person and deserves a genius award.

16- Write a response to an advert for a place on a Syrian expedition to the summit of Mount Everest.

I saw the advert for a place on a Syrian expedition to the summit of Mount Everest and I am writing to tell you that I have the ability to take place in this expedition. First, I am a good climber and I have a strong body to climb high mountains. Second, I have trained very well with a team so I have a good experience in climbing. Finally, I think I am the right person to participate in this expedition and I hope to join your team.

17-Write an informal e-mail to a friend whose family you are going on holiday with. Decide on three essential things to take with you. suggest two or three things that you might useful.

Hi

I am happy to go on camping with you and your family. I have decided the things that I am going to take. I am going to take a tent to sleep in during the night. It is a good idea to take a small camping stove to make food. I am going to take a camera for taking photos. Why don't we take a torch and some water? Is there anything else we should take? I think taking a torch is useful to use at night. I am really happy to go on this trip. I am going to call you tomorrow morning.

18-What do you think about people who risk their lives climbing mountains.

In this paragraph I would like to tell you about people who risk their lives climbing mountains. First, climbing mountains is one of the finest sports for people who like high places. Second, some people think that it is an exciting sport because they enjoy risking. In my opinion it is a dangerous sport and it may kill some people while they are climbing high mountains. Finally, we should take care when doing such risky sports because they have disaster effects on life.

