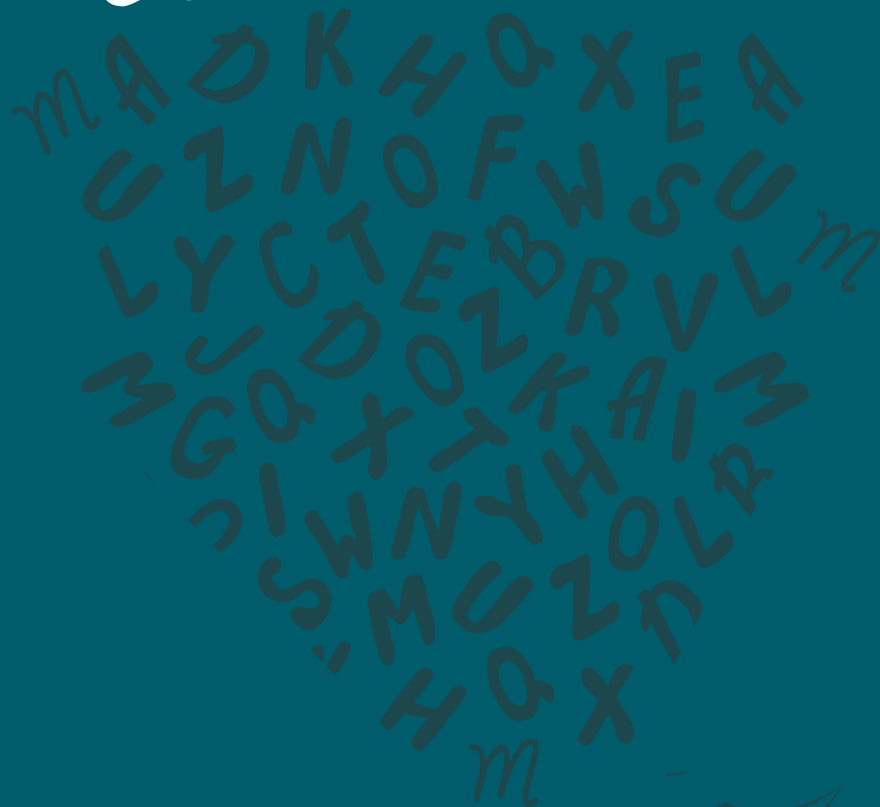


منصة طريقي التعليمية الافتراضية

الصف الثالث الثانوي

طريقي في اللغة الانجليزية
(منهاج قديم)

المدرس
عبد شفي



English Alphabet (26)

Capital Letters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Small letters	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

The Vowels	a	o	u	e	i
------------	---	---	---	---	---

Consonant Letters	b	c	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n
	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	x	y	z	

استخدامات الحروف الكبيرة
يكتب الحرف الأول من أول كلمة في كل الجمل كبيرًا أي (Capital).
They live near my house.
يكتب الحرف الكبير بعد اشارات التعجب و السؤال.
OMG! What happened!
Where do they live? They live in Syria.
يكتب الحرف الأول من أول كلمة كبيرًا إذا كانت جملة كاملة مقتبسة.
"Jenny asked, 'When is the party?'"
أسماء الأشخاص: Mrs. Jones Mohammad Sami
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة إذا كانت الكلمة ديانة أو عرق أو جنسية.
Japanese Arab Asian Christiane Muslim
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة في أسماء الدول والمحافظات والمدن والأقاليم.
Lebanon New York Damascus Egypt
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة في أسماء المحيطات والبحيرات والأنهار والجُزر والجبال.
the Atlantic Ocean Lake Como the Nile River Mt. Himalaya
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة للمناطق الجغرافية و اسماء الجهات.
the South the Middle East Africa Antarctica
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة في أسماء الأيام والشهور.
Monday Friday January March
تكتب الأحرف الأولى كبيرة لأسماء اللغات.
Arabic Spanish English French

Letters' pronunciation	ch	sh	ph	th	tur	cia	tion	ge	g	c	c-i,e,y
	child	shoot	photo	think	future	social	action	age	go	clean	center

Pronouns الضمائر				
Subjective Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Objective Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاسية
I	My	Mine	Me	Myself
We	Our	Ours	Us	Ourselves
You	Your	Yours	You	Yourselves Yourself
They	Their	Theirs	Them	Themselves
He	His	His	Him	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself
It	Its	Its	It	Itself

Examples about using the pronouns:

I am a student.	This is my house.	This house is mine .	He asked me .	I cut myself .
We are students.	This is our house.	This house is ours .	He asked us .	We painted the house ourselves .
You are a student.	This is your house.	This house is yours .	He asked you .	You can help yourselves .
They are students.	This is their house.	This house is theirs .	I asked them .	They can help themselves .
He is a student.	This is his house.	This house is his .	I asked him .	He painted it himself .
She is a student.	This is her house.	This house is hers .	I asked her .	She painted it herself .
It is a cat.	This is its food.	This food is its .	I send it .	It fell itself .

Verb to **be** فعل الكون

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Past participle اسم المفعول
Be يكون	was – were كان	Been كان
I am.	I was.	I have been.
He, she, it is.	He, she, it was.	He, she, it has been.
We, you, they are.	We, you, they were.	We, you, they have been.
Be quite!		

Verb to **have** فعل الملكية

Present	Past	Past participle
Have , has	Had	Had
I, we, you, they have .	Had	Had
He, she, it has .	Had	Had
Ahmad has .	Had	Had
Ahmad and Osama have .	Had	Had

The modals الافعال الناقصة

Must	Might	May	Will	Would	Shall	Should	Can	Could	Ought to
يجب	ربما	ربما	سوف	سوف	ينبغي	ينبغي	يستطيع	استطاع	يجب ان
Have to	يجب ان	Has to	يجب ان						

يجب ان يكون دائما الفعل الاساسي بعد الافعال الناقصة بصيغة المضارع المجرد (The base form).

I **must** remember my mother's birthday.

She **might** go to the party next week.

He **can** drive well.

Demonstrative nouns اسماء الاشارة

This هذا – هذه – للمفرد القريب	This is my book.
That ذلك – تلك – للمفرد البعيد	That is my book.
These هؤلاء – للجمع الرّيب	These are my books.
Those اولئك – للجمع البعيد	Those are my books.

Articles

Definite article (**The**) = before plural and singular nouns.

The best – the tallest.....	صفات التفضيل	The man <u>who</u> speaks....	الاسماء الموصولة
The Nile – The pacific The Alps -	اسماء البحار و الانهار و المحيطات و الجبال	The man <u>in</u> black.....	الاسماء المجرورة
The sun – the moon....	الاسماء الفريدة من نوعها	The north – the south	الاتجاهات
The first – the second ...	الاعداد الترتيبية		
The rich – the poor	الصفات التي تستخدم كأسماء		

Indefinite articles (a – an) = only before **singular** names

a- Consonants	a car	a book	a man
An- vowels (a – o – u – e – l)	an apple	an ancient city	an old man

Verbs

Verbs Referring to Actions involve the movement of one's body.

Regular			Irregular		
Walk	Walk ed	Walk ed	Run	Ran	Run
Talk	Talk ed	Talk ed	Sit	Sat	Sat
Visit	Visit ed	Visit ed	Read	Read	Read
Work	Work ed	Work ed	Write	Wrote	Written
Play	Play ed	Play ed	Sleep	Slept	Slept
Ask	Ask ed	Ask ed	Sing	Sang	Sung
Open	Open ed	Open ed	Drink	Drank	Drunk
Stop	Stop ed	Stop ed	Teach	Taught	Taught
Watch	Watch ed	Watch ed	Build	Built	Built
Follow	follow ed	follow ed	Break	Broke	Broken
Jump	jump ed	jump ed	Fight	Fought	Fought

Verbs referring to feelings

These are verbs that refer to something that you can feel or experience and do not necessarily involve a movement of any kind. Some examples of verbs referring to feelings and experiences are as follows:

Love	Envy	Trust	Experience	Know	Like	Appreciate	Suggest	Understand
Hate	Believe	Feel	Care	Recognise	Need	think	Suppose	Adore

Adverbs and verbs

Adverbs often modify verbs. This means that they describe the way an action is happening.

Slow		Clear		Fast	
Quick		Safe		Good	
Careful		Noise		Hard	
Loud		Easy		High	

1-Huan sings **loudly** in the shower.

2-My kid waits **impatiently** for his food.

3-I will **seriously** consider your suggestion.

Types of Adverbs and Examples

Types of Adverb	Example
Adverb of Manner and Quality	Slowly, Quietly, Carefully, Peacefully, Efficiently, Easily, Secretly, etc.
Adverb of Place	Here, There, Inside, Outside, Behind, Below, Downstairs, etc.
Adverb of Time	Yesterday, Tomorrow, Today, Now, Then, etc.
Adverb of Quantity and Range	Entirely, Partially, Extremely, Barely, Deeply, Absolutely, etc.
Adverb of Number and Frequency	Always, Sometimes, Frequently, Often, Usually, Rarely, etc.
Adverb of Affirmation or Negation	Certainly, Surely, Not, etc.

Adjectives

an adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.

Adjective Examples

S. No.	Adjective Examples	Adjective Used in a Sentence
1	clever	Lubna is a clever girl.
2	little	There is little time for preparation.
3	Five	He gave me five mangoes.
4	lazy	The lazy boy was punished by his teacher.
5	quite	I am quite well.
6	large	New York is a large city.
7	honest	He is an honest man.
8	beautiful	Syria is a beautiful country.
9	aggressive	Ben is an aggressive baby
10	ashamed	His parents are ashamed of his deeds
11	meaningless	He writes meaningless letters
12	nicer	This shop is much nicer

Types of Adjectives

There are a total of **8 types of Adjectives in English**. Lets' have a look at the types of adjectives with examples:

	Adjective Types/ Kinds	Examples
1	Descriptive Adjective	Large, beautiful, careful, hateful etc.
2	Numeral Adjective	Five, few, many, several, first etc.
3	Quantitative Adjective	Some, much, little, any, half, whole

Prepositions

1-To refer to a **direction**, "to," "in," "into," "on," and "onto."

She drove **to** the store.

Don't ring the doorbell. Come right **in(to)** the house.

Drive **on(to)** the grass and park the car there.

2-Prepositions of Time

Use "in" with parts of the day (not specific times), months, years, and seasons.

He reads **in** the evening.

The weather is cold **in** December.

She was born **in** 1996.

Use "at" with the time of day. Also use "at" with noon, night, and midnight.

I go to work **at** 8:00.

He eats lunch **at** noon.

She often goes for a walk **at** night.

They go to bed **at** midnight.

Use "on" with days.

I work **on** Saturdays.

He does laundry **on** Wednesdays.

3-Prepositions of Place

-**"in"** (the point itself)

-**"at"** (the general vicinity)

-**"on"** (the surface),

-**"inside"** (something contained).

They will meet **in** the lunchroom.

She was waiting **at** the corner.

He left his phone **on** the bed.

Place the pen **inside** the drawer.

-The bird flew **over** the house.

The plates were on the shelf **above** the cups.

Basements are dug **below** ground.

There is hard wood **beneath** the carpet.

The squirrel hid the nuts **under** a pile of leaves.

-**"by," "near," "next to," "between," "among,"** and **"opposite."**

The gas station is **by** the grocery store.

The park is **near** her house.

Park your bike **next to** the garage.

There is a deer **between** the two trees.

There is a purple flower **among** the weeds.

The garage is **opposite** the house.

4-Prepositions of Location

To refer to a location.

They live **in** the country. (an area)

She will find him **at** the library. (a point)

There is a lot of dirt **on** the window. (a surface)

Making Questions

Wh + فعل مساعد + S + V + Com + ?

What ماذا – للسؤال العام	I like <u>English</u> .	What do you like?
Where – أين – للسؤال عن المكان	She lives in the <u>countryside</u>	Where does she live?
How – كيف- للسؤال عن الحال او الوسيلة	She is <u>good</u> . She goes to school <u>by bus</u> .	How is she? How does she go to school?
When – متى – للسؤال عن الزمان	They left <u>yesterday</u> ?	When did they leave?
Why – لماذا – للسؤال عن السبب	She didn't come <u>because she was sick</u>	Why didn't she come?
Which – أي – للسؤال عند التخيير. يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد	I prefer <u>the black color</u> .	Which <u>color</u> do you prefer?
Who – من – للسؤال عن الفاعل	<u>Ahmad</u> carried all the boxes.	Who carried all the boxes?
Whom - من – للسؤال عن المفعول به	I went to the beach with <u>my friends</u> .	Whom did you go to te beach with?
Whose - لمن – للملكية	It is my <u>father's</u> car.	Whose car is it?
How many - كم العدد – يأتي بعدها اسم جمع معدود	I have got <u>two</u> brothers.	How many <u>brothers</u> have you got?
How much – كم الكمية – يأتي بعدا مباشرة اسم جمع غير معدود	We need <u>some</u> milk. It costs <u>100</u> sp.	How much <u>milk</u> do we need? How much <u>money</u> does it cost?
How often – كم مرة	I play sport <u>twice</u> a week.	How often do you play sport?
How old – كم العمر	She was <u>20 years old</u> .	How old was she?
How long – كم المدة	They have stayed there <u>for two years</u> .	How long have they stayed there?
How far – كم يبعد	Damascus is <u>200km</u> far from Homs.	How far is Damascus from Homs?
Do – does	<u>Yes</u> , I like learning English.	Do you like learning English?
Did	<u>Yes</u> , she went to the city	Did she go to the city?
Have – has – had	<u>Yes</u> , they have completed the project.	Have they completed the project?
Can – will – could - should	<u>Yes</u> , they can sing well	Can they sing well?
Am , is, are, were, was	<u>Yes</u> , they were happy about the trip.	Were they happy about the yrip?

Pronouns : Choose the correct word:

1- My name is Linda. love my family.

a- He	b- I	c- She	d- We
-------	------	--------	-------

2- I met Linda yesterday. made me laugh.

a- It	b- Her	c- She	d- They
-------	--------	--------	---------

3- On the left, you can see Simon. is my best friend.

a- That	b- He	c- It	d- Him
---------	-------	-------	--------

4- Birds flapwings.

a- It	b- His	c- Their	d- Those
-------	--------	----------	----------

5- My grandparents live in Damascus. ___ visit us often.

a- Them	b- They	c- Their	d- He
---------	---------	----------	-------

6- Look outside. ___ is my car parked there.

a- This	b- That	c- Those	d- Their
---------	---------	----------	----------

7- _____ are not my keys.

a- We	b- She	c- They	d- These
-------	--------	---------	----------

8- _____ have to work harder to make my dreams come true.

a- You	b- I	c- These	d- They
--------	------	----------	---------

9- Rami said that _____ would not come tomorrow.

a- I	b- She	c- He	d- They
------	--------	-------	---------

10- If _____ had some more money, his girlfriend would have got that mobile.

a- We	b- They	c- He	d- She
-------	---------	-------	--------

11- _____ has always trusted her boyfriend.

a- I	b- We	c- He	d- She
------	-------	-------	--------

12- John is my friend. I gave _____ my books.

a- Him	b- It	c- Them	d- His
--------	-------	---------	--------

13- She is a good painter. This painting is ____.

a- Her	b- Hers	c- His	d- Theirs
--------	---------	--------	-----------

14- Why haven't you sent the report? ____ was your responsibility.

a- It	b- Its	c- Those	d- Them
-------	--------	----------	---------

15- friend, whom we invited to the party, arrived early.

a- Ours	b- Our	c- We	d- Us
---------	--------	-------	-------

16- Can you do many things _____ ?

a- Yourself	b- Herself	c- Yourselves	d- Themselves
-------------	------------	---------------	---------------

17- Children, can you cut your nails _____ ?

a- Yourselves	b- Yourself	c- Himself	d- Herself
---------------	-------------	------------	------------

18- He always combs his hair _____.

a- Themselves	b- Himself	c- Herself	d- Themselves
---------------	------------	------------	---------------

19- Does your friend Hani often talk to you about _____ ?

a- Themselves	b- Himself	c- Herself	d- Yourself
---------------	------------	------------	-------------

20- Did your mother buy anything for _____ last week?

a- Herself	b- Himself	c- Yourself	d- Themselves
------------	------------	-------------	---------------

21- Hani, are you always sure of _____ ?

a- Yourself	b- Yourselves	c- Himself	d- Herself
-------------	---------------	------------	------------

22- Can a little child take care of _____ ?

a- Themselves	b- Himself	c- Itself	d- Yourself
---------------	------------	-----------	-------------

23- Did the pupils answer all the questions _____ ?

a- Themselves	b- Himself	c- Herself	d- Yourself
---------------	------------	------------	-------------

24- Did you make the dress _____ ?

a- Himself	b- Yourself	c- Themselves	d- Himself
------------	-------------	---------------	------------

Make questions:

- 1-?
I am eighteen years old.
- 2-?
I am from Syria.
- 3-?
I like playing tennis.
- 4-?
I often play twice a week.
- 5-?
I have been practicing two years.
- 6-?
I usually play with my friends.
- 7-?
There are 7 players in each team.
- 8-?
Hani is our team leader.
- 9-?
We played last month.
- 10-?
I went to the court by bus.

- 11-?
I like playing tennis because it is my favorite sport.
- 12-?
The game ticket cost 100 S.P.
- 13-?
The court is 1 km far from my house.
- 14-?
Yes, we won many matches.
- 15-?
No, they lost their last match.
- 16-?
The tennis court was built in 2007.
- 17-?
We will start a new game next month.
- 18-?
We are going to play against the Eagles Team.
- 19-?
I need two kilo of sugar.

Prepositions

- 1- Her parents in-law are going to visit them..... Sunday. (week's days)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
-------	--	-------	---------
- 2- Will you arriveNew Year's Eve? (special days)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
-------	--	-------	---------
- 3- My father passed away August. (month)

a- Over	b- On	c- At	d- In
---------	-------	-------	--
- 4- I loved taking pictures of Syrian beautiful nature..... autumn. (season)

a- At	b- In	c- On	d- Over
-------	--	-------	---------
- 5- She gave birth to her third child..... Christmas Day. (special day)

a- On	b- In	c- At	d- Over
--	-------	-------	---------
- 6- I am staying in my hometown.....Christmas. (festival and special period of time)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
-------	-------	--	---------
- 7- The party started at 3 PM, but she arriveddusk. (special times on the clock and points of time in the day)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
-------	-------	--	---------
- 8- According to Wikipedia, the first outbreak of COVID-19 started in Wuhan, China.....late 2019.

a- In	b- At	c- On	d- Over
--	-------	-------	---------
- 9- I am on the way to the venue. I will meet you there 5 o'clock. (specific time on the clock)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
-------	-------	--	---------
- 10- I have to attend my English class..... Monday and Wednesday. (days of week)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
-------	--	-------	---------
- 11- Have you memorized your lines? The rehearsal will startmidday.

a- On	b- In	c- At	d- Over
-------	-------	--	---------
- 12- True love is the tide that pulls out to sea, but always return to kiss the sure sunrise.

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
-------	-------	--	---------
- 13- The Spanish flu was the most severe influenza pandemic the 20th century.(decades, century, millennia...)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
--	-------	-------	---------
- 14- Do you consider volunteeringthe weekend? (at = British) (on= American)

a- In	b- On	c- At	d- Over
-------	--	--	---------

Key answers

Pronouns

1- b	2- c	3- b	4- c	5- b
6- b	7- d	8- b	9- c	10- c
11- d	12- a	13- b	14- a	15- b
16- a	17- a	18- b	19- b	20- a
21- a	22- b	23- a	24- b	

Prepositions

1.b	2.on	3.d	4.b	5.a	6.c	7.c	8.a	9.c	10.b
11.c	12.c	13.a	14.b						

Make questions

1.How old are you?	11.Why do you like playing tennis?
2.Where are you from?	12.How much did the game ticket cost?
3.What do you like?	13.How far is the court from your house?
4.How often do you play?	14. Did you win any matches?
5.How long have you been practicing?	15. Did they win their last match?
6.Whom do you usually play with?	16. When was the tennis court built?
7.How many players are there in each team?	17. When will you start a new game?
8.Who is your team leader?	18. Whom are you going to play against?
9.When did you play?	19. How much sugar do you need?
10.How did you go to the court?	

To be successful is a decision not a choice, work hard, be commitment, fight like a warrior and never give up, in this way you achieve your goals.

Heart regards

MODULE 1: World Issues

Student bookNew crimes**Key words**

Crimes	جرائم	Issue	قضية	Break into	يسطو
Law	قانون	Offence	جرم	Contain	يحتوي
Related to	مرتبط ب	Invisible	غير مرئي	Affect	يؤثر
Criminals	مجرمين	Prove	يبرهن	Pass on	ينقل
Commit	يرتكب جرم	Prosecute	يقاضي	Confidential	سري
Identity theft	انتحال شخصية	Increased	متزايد	Conversations	محادثات
Fraud	احتيال	Attract	يجذب	Persuade	يقنع

الحواسيب يستخدمون المجرمون المعاصرون بسرعة جداً يتبدل جريمة الحاسوب المرتبط ب القانون

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**.

صعوبة أكثر غالباً هذا جرائم من النوع أن جريمة الحاسوب محاربة الصعب من تجعل قضية أولى

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

بشكل ناجح مجرم الحاسوب مقاضاة صعب تماماً انه قضية أخرى تثبت أن صعب

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.

الأشياء لشراء الانترنت يستخدمون الناس عدد لان ازدادت قد جريمة الحاسوب السنوات الأخيرة في

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

المعلومات و الحواسيب تضر بشكل خطير يمكن التي الفيروسات يرسلون أو لحساباتهم الخاصة

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

المحادثات الهاتفية أو الاجتماعات من سهولة أكثر معلومات سرية ينقل\يحول و الجرائم ليخططوا.

to plan crimes and **pass on confidential** information more easily than meetings or telephone **conversations**. ليدفعوا يقنعوهم ربما هم الذين الأشخاص ملايين الدخول للمجرمين تسمح الحواسيب

Computers allow criminals access to millions of people whom they may **persuade to pay for** something **worthless**.

Answer the following question:(18m)٣-٢-١ رقمه بالامتحان الاخير

1- What examples of old and new crimes does the writer give?

ما هي الأمثلة التي قدمها الكاتب على الجرائم القديمة و الجرائم الحديثة

New crimes like identity theft and old crimes like theft or fraud.

2- Why is it difficult to prosecute a computer criminal successfully?

لماذا من الصعب مقاضاة مجرمين الكمبيوتر بنجاح؟

Because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged.

3-Why is it hard to fight computer crime ?

لماذا من الصعب مقاضاة مجرمين الكمبيوتر بنجاح؟

Because the criminals are invisible and their actions may be hard to prove.

4- What damages can viruses cause?

ماهي الأضرار التي تسببها الفيروسات؟

Viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information they contain.

These viruses can affect millions of people worldwide

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m)**رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٥-٤**

1-The crime of stealing someone's <u>personal details</u> .	جريمة سرقة التفاصيل الشخصية لشخص ما.	Identity theft انتحال الشخصية
2-To discover who commits a crime.	ان تكتشف من ارتكب الجريمة	Solve the crime يحل الجريمة
3-The crime of lying or cheating to get money.	جريمة الكذب أو الغش للحصول على المال.	Fraud احتيال
4- Bad programs which damage computers.	برنامج سيء الذي يضر بالكمبيوترات.	Viruses فايروس
5- To show that something is true.	ان تبرهن ان شيء صحيح	Prove يبرهن

Read the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٧ - ٦

1- It is quite **easy** to prosecute a computer criminal.

من السهل مقاضاة مجرمين الكمبيوتر

1- It is quite **difficult** to prosecute a computer criminal.

2- Computer criminals may persuade people to pay for something **useful**.

مجرمو الكمبيوتر ممكن يقنعوا الناس ان يدفعوا لشيء مفيد

2- Computer criminals may persuade people to pay for something **worthless**.

Translate the following sentence into English:

1-The law is the code or set of rules which governs all individuals ..

القانون هو الرمز او مجموعة من القواعد التي تحكم كل الافراد.

2-Person is innocent until someone proves that he or she is guilty.

الانسان بريء حتى شخص ما يثبت بانه / انها مذنب.

3-Every country has developed its own code of law over hundreds or thousands of years.

كل دولة قد طورت رمزها الخاص بالقانون عبر مئات او الالف السنين.

4-They have broken the law – they should be punished.

لقد خالفوا القانون- ينبغي ان يتعاقبوا.

6-Anyone who has committed a crime will have a criminal record.

أي شخص قد ارتكب جريمة سوف يكون لديه سجل اجرامي.

7-Students who have been cheating will be punished severely.

الطلاب الذين كانوا يغشون سوف يتم معاقبتهم بقسوة.

Key words

Convention	ميثاق	Provide	يقدم	Tried	يقدم للمحاكمة
Injured	مصاب	Peacetime	وقت السلم	Court	محكمة
Treated	يعامل	Ambulance	سيارة الاسعاف	Severely	بقسوة
Treaty	معاهدة	Follow	يتبع	Prisoners	سجناء
Update	تحديث	Attack	يهاجم	Conflict	صراع
Agreement	اتفاقية	Civilians	مدنيين	Prejudice	تعصب
Neutral	حيادي	Illegal	غير قانوني	Soldiers	جنود
Wounded	جرحى	Ignore	يتجاهل	Protect	يحمي

الحرب خلال المدنيين و الجنود المصابين تحمي قوانين الدولية مجموعة ميثاق جنيف / اتفاقية دولية
 The Geneva **Convention** is a set of international laws that protect **injured soldiers** and civilians during war.
 لكن ١٨٦٤ كتبت الاتفاقية أول احترام مع و جيداً يعامل شخص كل أن يؤكد القانون
 The law makes sure that every person is **treated** well and with respect. The first **treaty** was written in 1864 but
 الثانية الحرب العالمية بعد ١٩٤٩ حدثت بشكل هام الحرب أشكال المختلفة بسبب تغيرت غالباً
 it is often changed due to different types of war. It was significantly **updated** in 1949 after World War Two.
 المعاهدة / الاتفاقية ميثاق جنيف قانون يتبع توافق العالم في بلد من واحدة سوريا
 Syria is one of 200 countries in the world that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention. The **agreement**
 الجرحى ب للاهتمام منظمات محايدة من مساعدة تحتاج ربما البلد الحرب اثناء لان هامة
 is important because during war a country might need help from **neutral** organizations to care for the wounded.
 الناس المصابين تساعد أيضا الحرب أوقات أثناء المساعدة يوفر/يزود المنظمات واحد الهلال الاحمر
 The Red Crescent is one of the organisations that **provides** aid during times of war. It also helps injured people
 التي الدول الشارع في رمز هلال احمر ب سيارات الإسعاف رأيت ربما و أوقات السلم أثناء
 during **peacetime**, and you may have seen **ambulances** with the Red Crescent symbol in the street. Countries who
 الذي شخص ما يقاتلوا أن يسمح لا هم و المدنيين تهاجم يجب لا ميثاق جنيف قوانين تتبع
follow the laws of the Geneva Convention must not **attack civilians**, and they are not allowed to fight someone who
 يحاكم سوف جرائم حرب ارتكاب ب مذنب يوجد البلد ا و القواعد هذي تتجاهل غير قانوني انه متأذي مسبقاً
 is already hurt. It is **illegal** to **ignore** these rules, and a country found guilty of committing war crimes will be **tried**
 مساعدة طبية يتلقون ربما السجناء و المدنيين الجنود كل يعاقب بشدة يمكن ان و القانون محكمة في
 in a **court** of law and can be **severely** punished. All soldiers, civilians and **prisoners** may receive medical help
 للناس يقدم أيضا يمكن الطعام ان يهاجموا بدون للمشفى يؤخذوا يمكن أن هم الممرضات والأطباء من
 from doctors and nurses. They can be taken to a hospital without being attacked. Food can also be given to people
 الشخص جنسية جنس ديانة ما يهم لا ميثاق جنيف تحت نزاع / صراع في المشتركين
 involved in a **conflict**. Under the Geneva Convention it does not matter what religion, gender or nationality a person
 تحيز بدون يعامل يجب أن مريض شخص ما إذا آرائه السياسية ما
 is or what his political views are; if someone is sick he must be treated without **prejudice**.

Answer the following question:(18m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣

1- How does the Geneva Convention help the victims of war? كيف تساعد معاهدة جنيف ضحايا الحرب؟

It protects injured soldiers and civilians; it provides aid such as food and medical help.

2- What is forbidden under the rules of the Geneva Convention? ما هو الممنوع حسب قواعد معاهدة جنيف؟

It is illegal to attack civilians and to fight someone who is already injured.

3- What is the Red Crescent?

ما هو الهلال الأحمر؟

The Red Crescent is one of the organizations that provides aid during times of war. It also helps injured people during peacetime.

4-When was The first treaty written?

متى كتبت المعاهدة الأولى؟

The first treaty was written in 1864.

5-When was the treaty significantly updated?

متى حدثت المعاهدة الأولى بشكل كامل؟

It was significantly updated in 1949 after World War Two.

6-How many countries agree to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention?

كم عدد الدول التي وافقت على اتباع قوانين معاهدة جنيف؟

200 countries in the world that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥

1- Negative attitude towards people who are different. سلوك سلبي اتجاه الناس المختلفون	Prejudice تحيز
2- A formal agreement. اتفاقية رسمية	Treaty معاهدة
3- Help مساعدة	Aid مساعدة
4- Used by a number of different countries مستخدم من قبل عديد من الدول المختلفة	International عالمي
5-Very harshly بشدة	Severely بشدة
6-A vehicle for taking people to and from hospital. عربة تستخدم لأخذ الناس من وإلى المشفى.	Ambulances سيارة إسعاف
7-People not in the army الناس ليس في الجيش	Civilians مدنيين

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧

- 1- The treaty was written in ~~1949~~. الاتفاقية كتبت في ١٩٤٩
- 1-The treaty was written in ~~1864~~.
- 2- If you are an injured soldier you will ~~not~~ be given aid. فقط الجنود يمكن ان يحموا ضمن اتفاقية جنيف
- 2- If you are an injured soldier you will ~~be~~ given aid.

Vocabulary:

Words with more than one meaning		
الكلمة	الأول المعن	المعنى الثاني
Case	قضية	حقيبة / كيس
Court	محكمة	ملعب تنس أو ريشة
Fine	رائع	غرامة
Mean	يعني	بخيل
Property	عقار	ممتلكات
Type	نوع	يطبع
Society	تمع م	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 <u>taken place</u> on a tennis (case –court).		
11- The (type –fine) <u>weather</u> 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 <u>generous</u> .		
14- land and buildings are (property - society).		
15- Club or organization for people with the same interest (Society - court).		
16- to write using a machine is (to type - to mean).		
17- Someone <u>in charge</u> of a country, such as a <u>king</u> is ((a ruler - a court).		
18- Something that belongs to someone((property -court)).		
19- Straight piece of wood or plastic to help you draw <u>straight lines</u> (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 دَخل - أجور	
Destroy يدمّر	Destruction دمار	Distractive مدمر
	Disaster كارثة	Disastrous كارثي
	Majority غالبية	Major رئيسي
Act يقوم بفعل	Activity / action نشاط / العمل	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 ينوع	Variety تنوع	
	Peace هدوء / سلام	Peaceful هادئ / سالم
Remind يذكر	Reminder مذكر	
Excite يثير	Excitement إثارة	
Construct يبني	Construction بناء	
	History تاريخ	Historic(al) تاريخي
Complete يكمل	Completion إتمام	Complete تام
Build يبني	builder / building بناء - بّناء	
	Inefficiency عدم فاعلية	Inefficient غير فعال
	Ability قدرة	Able قادر
	Amazement ذهول	Amazing مذهل
	Appeal جاذبية	Appealing جَدّاب
Astonish يذهل	Astonishment ذهول	Astonished مُنذهل

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.

Grammar:

الحاضر التام The Present Perfect

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

حدث وقع في الماضي ولكن له اثر في الحاضر.

الدلائل:

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

❖ Before إذا جاءت نهاية الكلام

Positive	Negative	Question
I /you /we / they + have + V3 V3He /She / it + has	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- Have you **ever** learned to play a musical instrument?
- 2- **Have** you **had** a holiday **yet** this year?
- 3- We have **just come** back from Lattakia.
- 4- He has **just** come out of the sea.
- 5- **Since** then she **has worked** as a primary school teacher.
- 6- The couple has **recently** had a baby.
- 7- **In the seven years** Sofia has been in England, she **has become** so **used to** the way of life that she really feels at home there.
- 8- Have you played it **before**?
- 9- **In recent years many** companies **have built** their offices in the new part of the city.
- 10- Syria **has been** an important trading centre for **several millennia**.
- 11- Syria **has been** a centre of trade in the region **for thousands of years**.
- 12- I know we **have already agreed** on the essential things, like the tent, sleeping bags
- 13- **Have you filled** in the application form for that job **yet**?
- 14- Every country **has developed** its own code of law **over hundreds or thousands of years**.
15. The police sergeant **has interviewed** two people **so far** today.
- 16- Anyone who (**has committed**) a crime will have a criminal record.
- 17-What (**have you done**) **so far** this week?
- 18- I (**have played**) tennis three times.
- 19- **Throughout** history people (**have moved**) from one country to another
- 20- In Australia, **since 1945** over six million people (**have arrived**) to settle.
- 21- I am hot. I (**have not had**) a cold drink **since** breakfast.
- 22- Ali (**has studied**) law and history **this year**.
- 23- **For several years**, the Tree Kangaroo Conservation Programme (**has worked**) hard to protect a particular species
- 24- They (**have broken**) the law – they should be punished.
- 25- She(**has gone**)back to Poland **several times** to see her family but she (**has never wanted**) to stay there.
- 26- I (**have not seen**) you **this week**
- 27- I (**have not slept**) at all **for three nights**.
- 28- (**Have you spoken**) to Ibrahim **recently**?
- 39- No, I (**have not seen**) him **for** over a week.
- 30- I (**have watched**) a lot of tennis on TV **this summer**.

Grammar:

The Present Perfect Continuous

الحاضر التام المستمر

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

عمل حدث بالماضي ولا يزال مستمر للوقت الحاضر.

Positive	Negative	Question
I /you /we they+ have +been+ V1 + ing He /She /it + has + been+ V1+ing.	I /you /we they+ have+not +been+ V1 + ing He /She /it + has +not+ been+ V1 + ing.	Have + I /you /we /they + been + V1 + ing? Has+ He /She /it + been+V1+ing ?
We have been eating apples all day.	You have not been drinking tea for half an hour.	Have you been speaking English for 2 hours?

الدلائل

all day - all night/ Since

really tired - نتيجة وسبب

Correct the verb between brackets:

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)(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)(do)?
8-I (have been sorting out)(sort) my bedroom cupboards all morning
9-A- What (have you been doing)(do) since I last saw you?

Grammar:

The Present Perfect Continuous and Present Perfect

- 1-He has just come out of the sea .He (**has been swimming**)with his friend.
- 2-She (**has just been**) shopping. She has been buying food for her family.
- 3-She has just come out of the library .She (**has been doing**) research for a school project
- 4-He has come off the football pitch. He (play) football.
- 5-They (**have just had**) family meal .They have been celebrating Samer's graduation.
- 6-They have just finished work .They (**have been working**) since 8 o'clock this morning.
- 7- B-I (**have passed**)my driving test and I've been having interviews for a university place.
- 8 -Yes, I've started learning the mizmar, but I (**have only been playing**) for a few weeks.

Writing

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, 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.

Key words

Economic	اقتصادي	Deteriorated	تدهور	Gradually	تدريجي
Activity	نشاط	Famine	مجاعة	Evacuate	اخلى
Agriculture	الزراعة	Disease	مرض	Erupt	ثوران
old-fashioned	طراز قديم	Population	سكان	Voted	صوت
Earn	يكسب	Starvation	جوع	Adapted	تكيف
Abroad	الخارج	Island	جزيرة	Transform	يحول
Emigrated	هاجر	Tremors	هزات	Construction	البناء

Part 1

المزارعون لكن الزراعة كان ايرلندا في النشاط الاقتصادي أهمية لأكثر القرن التاسع عشر أوائل في
In the early 19th century, the most important **economic activity** in Ireland was **agriculture**. But the farmers
أضعاف أربع يكسبوا يمكن انه سمعوا لأنهم وسائل قديمة الطراز واستخدموا و فقراء كانوا
were poor and **they** used **old-fashioned** methods. Because they heard that they could **earn** four times
في الوضع الاقتصادي و بين لكن هاجروا المزارعين بعض في الخارج أكثر .
as much **abroad**, some farmers **emigrated**. But between 1820 and 1840, the economic situation in
بطاطا موسم دمر مرض بدأت مجاعة البطاطا في و تدهور ايرلندا
Ireland **deteriorated** and in 1845 the Potato **Famine** began. **Disease** destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes
ماتوا الناس السننتين التاليتين أثناء السكان لمعظم الغذاء الرئيسي
– the main food for most of the **population**. During the next two years, 350,000 people died
الهجرة في ازدياد كبير كان هناك و الجوع من
of **starvation** and there was a huge increase in emigration.
العالم من لأجزاء أخرى غادروا ايرلندا سكان ربع نهاية في
By the end of 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for other parts of the world.

Part 2

بدأت هزات أرضية آب المحيط الأطلسي جنوب في جزيرة صغيرة داكونها ترستان
Tristan da Cunha is a small **island** in the South Atlantic Ocean. In August 1961, earth **tremors** started
الجزيرة أن قررت الحكومة تشرين الأول بداية في متكررة أكثر أصبحت تدريجيا و
and **gradually** became more frequent. At the beginning of October, the government decided that the island
لجزيرة قريبة إجلائهم\ إخلاتهم ناس من السكان بأكملهم و آمنة تعد لم
was no longer safe and the whole population of 268 people was **evacuated** to a nearby island.
إفريقيا جنوب إلى أخذتهم و التقطتهم سفينة
A ship picked **them** up and took them to South Africa.
انكلترا إلى أخذوا الناس لاحقا يثور البركان شاهدوا داكونها ترستان مروا بـ عندما
As they passed Tristan da Cunha, they saw the volcano **erupt**. Later the people were taken to England
توقف الجزيرة على النشاط البركاني في السننتين التاليتين أقاموا حيث
, where they stayed for the next two years. In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped
للعودة صوتوا الناس معظم و
and most of the people **voted** to go back.
هناك البقاء وقرروا و انكلترا في الحياة مع تكيفوا شخص عادوا الجميع ليس لكن
However, not everyone returned: 14 people had **adapted** to life in England and decided to stay there,
أيضا تغيرات أخرى كان هناك ماتوا قد أشخاص كبار السن خمس و
and five elderly people had died. There were other changes too:
ولدوا قد أطفال ثمان و تزوجوا قد الجزيرة من أزواج عشر
ten couples from the island had married, and eight babies had been born.

Part 3

و حديثة تحولت دول الخليج العربي ظهر و النجاح الاقتصادي
The economic success of the 1960s and 1970s saw the Arabian Gulf countries **transformed** into modern and
النفط الحاجات الغاز الطبيعي مثل مصادر طبيعية ثمينة أخرى و بالنفط ممول دويلات غنية
wealthy states, funded by oil and other precious natural resources such as natural gas. The needs of the oil
العمال إلى الماهرين مطلب كبير أدت إلى صناعات بنائية
and **construction** industries led to a huge demand for skilled workers.
من العمال هؤلاء الخليج حول مدن عالية التقنية بناء يساعدوا المنطقة انتقلوا ناس الآلاف عديد
Many thousands of people moved to the region to help build **high-tech** cities all over the Gulf. These workers,
للمنطقة التطور مع يساعدوا حياة أفضل إيجاد قادرين كانوا العالم من مناطق عديد
many regions of the world, were able to find a better life and help with the development of the region.

Answer the following question:(18m)رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣

1. What do the words (**they-them**) in bold in the text above refer to?

" They" refers to farmers - "Them " refers to islanders

2. Why did some farmers leave their country?

Because they heard that they could earn four times as much abroad, some farmers emigrated.

3. When was agriculture the most important economic activity in Ireland?

In the early 19th century

4. Why were the people of Ireland badly affected by the potato?

Because it was the main food for most of the population

5. What caused the potato famine?

Disease destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes

6. Why do you think 14 people from Tristan da Cunha decided not to return to their island?

Because they had adapted to life in England and decided to stay there

7. How long did the people stay in England?

for the next two years

8. How were people taken to South Africa?

A ship picked them up and took them to South Africa.

9. Why did the government decide to evacuate the people?

Because the island was no longer safe

10. Why was there much demand for skilled workers in the Arabian Gulf?

Because the needs of the oil and construction industries led to a huge demand for skilled workers.

1. Economic activity concerned with raw materials and manufacture goods نشاط اقتصادي يعتمد على المواد الأولية وتصنيع البضائع	Industry صناعة
2. A serious shortage of food leading to great hunger on a large scale نقص شديد بالطعام يؤدي الى جوع على نطاق واسع	Famine مجاعة
3. A period of great wealth فترة ازدهار شديد	Success نجاح
4. The process of modernization عملية التحديث	Development تطور
5. To leave your country to live in a new country ان تغادر البلد لتعيش في بلد آخر	Emigrate يهاجر
6. To get worse يصبح اسوء	Deteriorate يتدهور
7. Opposite of tiny عكس صغير	Huge ضخم
8. Opposite of modern عكس حديث	Old-fashioned قديم
9. Opposite of late عكس اواخر	Early أوائل
10. Opposite of young عكس شاب	Elderly كبير بالسن
11. Opposite of rare عكس نادر	Frequent متكرر

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12)رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧-١٢

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

في القرن التاسع عشر أكثر من نصف مليون ماتوا كنتيجة لمجاعة البطاطا

1. In the 19th century **350,000** people died as a result of the potato famine.

2. The people of Tristan da Cunha were taken from their island to ~~England~~

الناس في ترستان داكونا نقلوا من جزيرتهم الى إنجلترا

2. The people of Tristan da Cunha were taken from their island to **South Africa**.

3. The people of Tristan da Cunha went home ~~even though there was still~~ volcanic activity.

الناس في ترستان داكونا عادوا الى منازلهم بالرغم من النشاط البركاني ظل مستمر

3. The people of Tristan da Cunha went home **after** the volcanic activity on the island **stopped**

Key words

Migration	الهجرة	Route	طريق	Creatures	مخلوقات
Movement	حركة	Generation	جيل	Plenty	وفرة
Journey	رحلة	Forge	يجتاز	Temperate	معتدل
Recurrent	مكرر	Extensive	بعيد	Migrate	يهاجر
Raise	يربي	Continents	قارات	Certain	محدد

تعيش كانت حيث مكان من الحيوان حركة نعي هجرة الحيوانات يتحدث عندما
When we talk about animal **migration** we mean the **movement** of an animal from the place where it has been living
أحداث متكرر هي هجرة الحيوان معظم الموطن الأصلي الحيوان ذلك رحلة العودة و مكان مختلف
to a different place and the return **journey** to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are **recurrent**
events

الصغار تربية أو الطعام لإيجاد تهاجر عادة الحيوانات السنة من أوقات محددة تحدث التي
which happen at **certain** times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to **raise** their young.
جيل إلى جيل من و عام كل الطريق نفس تتبع الحيوانات المهاجرة معظم بشكل مذهش
Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same **route** every year and from **generation** to generation.
مسافات واسعة تسافر الحشرات و الطيور بينما الأنهار عبر تجتاز أو الجبال تعبر الحيوانات البرية
Land animals may cross mountains or **forge** through rivers, while birds and insects travel **extensive** distances,
لعالم حول نصف الطريق يهاجرون مخلوقات بحرية أخرى والسماك المحيطات و القارات عبر أحيانا
sometimes across **continents** and oceans. Fish and other sea **creatures** may migrate halfway round the world.
الأقاليم الشمالية إلى تهاجر الحيوانات عديد كم ٢٠٠٠ بما يقارب يسافر الحوت الرمادي مثال
For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometres. Many animals migrate to northern regions
الطعام من الكثير دائماً يوجد انه تعني أيام الصيف الطويلة لأن الصيف الشمالي إثناء
during the northern summer because the long summer days mean that there is always **plenty** of food. In the
الجنوبي (الجنوبي) الطقس الدافئ و الطعام لإيجاد جنوباً تهاجر الحيوانات عديد، أبرد يصبح الطقس عندما ، الخريف
autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather (the
southern
أذا فقط تهاجر الآخرين لكن كل واحد في بالرحلتين تقوم عام كل تهاجر الحيوانات بعض الصيف
summer). Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others **migrate** only if they
جو اعتدالاً أكثر أو الطعام إيجاد احتاجوا
need to find food or for more **temperate** weather.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣ (18m) Answer the following question:

- 1-Why do some animals migrate? Why do other not migrate? لماذا بعض الحيوانات تهاجر ؟ لماذا الأخرى لا تهاجر ؟
Animals migrate to find food / to raise their young. Others do not migrate because they don't have the same needs.
- 2-Why do some animals migrate northwards in summer and southwards in winter?
لماذا بعض الحيوانات تهاجر شمالاً في الصيف و جنوباً في الشتاء؟
Many animals migrate to northern regions 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
- 3- Do all animals make the same number of migrations every year? هل كل الحيوانات تقوم بنفس عدد الهجرات كل سنة ؟
No, 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.
- 4- What does animal migration mean? ماذا تعني هجرة الحيوانات ؟
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.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥ (10m) Find words in the text which mean the following:

1- Occurring often or repeatedly	متكرر Recurrent
2- Bring up children	يربي Raise
3- A living thing / animal	مخلوق Creature
4- Very long	شاسع Extensive
5- Advance steadily	يجتاز Forge
6- First	أصلي-أول Original
7- Having mild temperatures	معتدل temperate
8- Amazingly	بشكل مذهش Incredibly
9- Very large seas	محيطات Oceans

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧(12) Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information

1- Most animals migrate to ~~escape from their enemies~~.

معظم الحيوانات تهاجر لتهرب من اعدائهم

1- Most animals migrate to ~~find food and raise their youngs~~.

2- Many animals migrate ~~south~~ in the summer.

عديد من الحيوانات تهاجر جنوبا في الصيف

2- Many animals migrate ~~north~~ in the summer.

3-Finding food is ~~rarely~~ the main reason for a migration.

إيجاد الطعام نادراً السبب الرئيسي للهجرة

3-Finding food is ~~one of the main~~ reasons for a migration.

4-Animal migration always involves returning in ~~the same~~ season.

هجرة الحيوانات دائماً تتضمن العودة في نفس الفصل

4-Animal migration can be in ~~different~~ seasons.

Vocabulary

المشتقات

1. During the storm, there were (chaos – ~~chaotic~~) scenes in the city.

2. The jury said he was not (guilt – ~~guilty~~).

3. My weekly (earn – ~~earnings~~) are twice as much as they were last year.

4. The (major – ~~majority~~) of people never commit a crime.

5. The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of volcanic (act – ~~activity~~).

6. **The** (economy – ~~economic~~) **success** of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil.

7. These workers were able to find a better life and help with **the** (developed – ~~development~~) **of** the region.

8. Many people find out about the world by reading a (~~daily~~ – day) newspaper.

9. Because there was no clean drinking water, (infect – ~~infections~~) spread very quickly through the population

10. Deir ez-Zour is an area of great (nature – ~~natural~~) beauty.

11. Careless drivers can seriously (threat – ~~threaten~~) the safety of pedestrians.

12. In my city there is a wide (vary – ~~variety~~) of entertainments to choose from.

13. I'd like to live in a small (peace – ~~peaceful~~) village near the sea.

14. The storm damage is a lasting (remind – ~~reminder~~) of the power of nature.

15. I'll never forget the (excite – ~~excitement~~) I felt on my first day at school.

16. Cities like London are planning the (construct – ~~construction~~) of new flood defense schemes.

17. Wherever I go on holiday I like to visit places of (history – ~~historical~~) interest.

18. The date for the (complete – ~~completion~~) of the dam project is 2009.

19. The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the (~~builders~~ - build) have worked very slowly and partly because of (~~inefficiency~~ - inefficient).

20. Some of the (build – ~~buildings~~) have already been damaged by the floods which regularly hit the city.

21. Many children find young animals very (appeal – ~~appealing~~) .

22. Art has grown in (~~popular~~ – popularity) through the school.

23. She's very (skill – ~~skillful~~) at drawing and painting

24. I'd like to be an (archaeology – ~~archaeologist~~) when I leave university.

25. Ahmad had competed in six (prestige – ~~prestigious~~) cycling competitions.

26. It was the start of an (exception – ~~exceptional~~) career.

27. Ahmad risked ~~injury~~ and (exhausted – ~~exhaustion~~).

28. Two (~~disaster~~ – ~~disastrous~~) potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland.

29- It has been a (disaster - ~~disastrous~~) year for the tea industry.

Form : Subject + Verb 2 + Complement

Regular verbs end with **ed** = work – worked , visit – visited

Irregular verbs (keep in mind) = buy – bought , take – took

Auxiliary verbs: **did** not (negative) + Verb 1.....

Did + Verb1..... + ? (question)

Adverbs: yesterday , ago , last (period of time) , in 1999 , that day , that time , when I was.

Example

- We play**ed** basketball yesterday.
- We **did not** play basketball yesterday. (did + V1)
- **Did** you play basketball yesterday ?

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** ?

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

2- In 1986, my family and I **returned**(return) to England, but I (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- When Sofia first arrived in Britain, she **didn't imagine**(not imagine) she would settle here. For the first year she suffered from culture shock and **wanted**(want) to go home, but she quickly learnt(learn) the language and **made** (make) new friends.

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

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

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

11- In 1953, Edmund Hillary **became**(become) the first person to reach the summit of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world at 8,848 m.

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

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

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

15- Al-Khawarizmi **was** (be) the author of Hisab Al-Jabr Wal Muqabala.

16- Omar Khayyam, who **lived** (live) from 1048 to 1133 CE, was also an astronomer and mathematician who **wrote** (write) an excellent book on algebra

17- On May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler **became**(become) the first men to reach the summit of Everest.

18- In August 1961, earth tremors **started** (start) and gradually **became** (become)more frequent.

19- In the early 19th century, the most important economic activity in Ireland **was** (be) agriculture

20- On February 29th 1960, an earthquake **hit** (hit) the Moroccan city of Agadir.

21- Although it **lasted** (last)only fifteen seconds, it **was** (be) one of the most destructive earthquakes of the 20th century.

22- During the period 1970–2000, the number of migrants in the world **rose** (rise)from 82 million to 175 million

23- In each ten-year period from 1950 to 2000, over a million migrants **entered** (enter) the country.

24- Last night's the storm **did** (do) a lot of damage to buildings in our area.

25- Hillary **climbed**(climb) Mount Everest in 1953 as part of a British expedition.

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

Past Continuous and Simple Past

الربط بين الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر

❓ 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
Positive	You/we/they+ were + V- ing He/she/it/I + was + V- ing	
Negative	You/we/they+ were + not +V- ing He/she/it + was + not + V- ing	
Question	Were you/ they/ we + V- ing + ? Was he/ she/ it + V- ing + ?	

1- I **was walking** (walk)through the 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.

الماضي التام Past Perfect

❖ فعل حدث قبل وقت ما في الماضي أو قبل فعل آخر.

Form :	Subject + had + Verb3 + Complement
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 ?

By /until تاريخ , Past perfect

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.

3- **Until 1953**, nobody **had climbed** (climb) Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

Before ماضي تام / Past perfect (ماضي تام) / اسم شخص / ماضي بسيط

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 learnt** (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 **had not 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.

said -added بعد الفعل

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 and **had kept** (keep) in regular touch with their family, friends and neighbors.

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 -**In May 1978**, Messner and Habeler **had already made**(already make) two unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit.

3- James was very nervous when he **arrived** at the airport. He **had never flown** (never fly)before.

4- My uncle finally **passed** his driving test. He **had taken** (take) the test three times **already**.

5-Firass **found** it difficult to get up this morning. He **had worked** (work) late the night **before**.

ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام after/because/although

ماضي بسيط ماضي تام after/because/although

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, very few members of the public ever went there.

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 **returned** to the Himalayas and set up a charity to help the local people. He **had befriended** (befriend) many of the Sherpas.

4- Hillary and Tenzing underwent thorough health checks when they **returned** to base camp. He **had experienced** (experience) extremely cold conditions.

5- Hillary and Tenzing **raised** a flag when they **made** it to the summit. He **had reached** (reach) highest point on Earth.

6- Hillary **climbed** Mount Everest in 1953 as part of a British expedition. He **had attempted** (attempt) several times before.

7- Messner and Habeler **ignored** the warnings that other climbers **had given** (give) them.

8- Three years earlier they **had successfully climbed** (successfully climb) Gasherbrum without oxygen.

9- Later studies **showed** that the disaster **had killed** (kill) over one third of the population of Agadir.

10- one morning the people of Greenchester **woke up** to find that during the night their town **had turned** (turn) grey

11- My father retired last year. He **had worked** (work) for the same company all his life.

12- I **had dreamed** (dream) of visiting China for many years. Last year I spent two months there

14- 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

15- He **had looked** (look) for work for only two weeks. Then yesterday he was offered two jobs.

16- Everyone enjoyed the family celebration. Reem and her sons **had made** (make) all the food themselves.

17- I **had not seen** (not see) him for several weeks and I wondered what he was doing.

18- The person who **had bumped** (bump) into me was my friend Tareq.

19- When the rescue team arrived, many areas of the city **had been destroyed** completely and thousands of families **had become** (become) refugees.

المستمر Past Perfect Continuous

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

?

Form : Subject + had + been + Verb-ing + Complement

Positive I/you/we/they /He/she/it **had + been+ V1+ ing**

Negative I/you/we/they/ He/she/it **hadn't + been+ V1+ing**

Question **had + I/you/we/they/ He/she/it +been+V1 +ing ?**

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 **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** metres.

Writing

- 2- Write an email to a friend about a significant event that has changed your life in some way.
- Choose something that actually happened to you or use your imagination to make up a story.
- Write an account of a visit you made.

Last year my friends and I went to Damascus, it is an ancient and famous city. We arrived at night and stayed in a small hotel it was very nice. In the morning we visited the old part of the 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, therefore I have dreamt to be an explorer.

key words

Lakes	بحيرات	Fly away	يحلّق بعيدا	Landfill	مكب نفايات
Myth	اسطورة	Mayor	العمدة	Edge	حافة
Recycle	اعادة تدوير	Dying	يحتضر	Fumes	ادخنة. غازات
Rubbish	قمامة	Expected	متوقع	Unburied	غير مدفون
Turned	تحولت	Discussed	ناقش	Poisoned	تسمم
Died	مات	Advisors	المستشارون	Council	مجلس

وقت فراغهم يقضون الناس حيث بحيرات و غابات منتزهات فيها العيش لـ مكان جيد كان
Greenchester was a good place to live. It had parks, forests and **lakes** where people spent their free time.
 الناس صباح ذات لكن نفائتهم جميع كرروا كل شخص لان مكان نظيف جداً كان
 It was a very clean place because everybody **recycled** all their rubbish. But one morning the people
 التي السماء رمادية تحولت قد بلدتهم الليل خلال أن ليجدوا استيقظوا
 of **Greenchester** **woke up** to find that during the night their town had **turned** grey. The sky, which
 العصافير و ماتت والأشجار نباتات معظم صباح ذاك رمادية كانت زرقاء كانت دائماً قد
 had always been blue, was grey that morning. **Most of** the plants and trees had **died** and the birds
 بلدتنا لـ حصل شيئاً ما العمدة نادوا هم لذا غاضبين كانوا الناس حلقت بعيدا
 had **flown away** The people were angry, so they called the **Mayor**. "Something has happened to our town
 الحل يجد المحافظ أن توقعوا الناس شيء فعل يجب علينا تحتضر أنها الليلة خلال
 during the night. It's **dying**. We must do something'. The people **expected** the Mayor to find the answer
 المشكلة ناقش هو لرمادية تحولت شيسترغرين لماذا يعرف لم هو لكنه مشكلتهم
 to their problem but he didn't know why **Greenchester** had turned grey. He **discussed** the problem
 يمكن المشكلة سبب أن أدركوا فجأة هم ثم مستشاريه مع أيام عدة لـ
 for several days with his **advisors**, then they suddenly realized that the cause of the problem might
 يستطيع أي شخص كما لا هناك كانت قد أنها على الرغم البلدة حافة على موقع دفن النفاية يكون
 be the **landfill** site on the **edge** of the town. Although it. had been there for as long as anyone could
 موقع النفايات زار المحافظ عندما هناك ذهبوا العامة من أفراد بعض قليل يتذكر
 remember, very few members of the public ever went there. When the Mayor visited the landfill site, he
 اعتقدوا الناس سممت القمامة الغير مدفونة من الأدخنة مليء كان انه وجد
 found that it was full. The **fumes** from the **unburied** rubbish had **poisoned** **Greenchester**. The people thought
 موقع مكب النفايات في دفنها المجلس الحقيقة في لكن نفائتهم يكررون كانوا أنهم
 they had recycled their rubbish, but in fact, the **council** had buried it in the landfill site.
 يستقبل كان يجب المحافظ و كانوا غاضبين الناس
 The people were **furious** and the Mayor had to **resign**.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣(18m) Answer the following question:

1-What had happened to their town during the night?

ماذا حدث لبلدتهم خلال الليلة؟

During the night their town had turned grey

2-What had the council done with the rubbish?

ماذا فعل المجلس بالقمامة ؟

The council had buried it in the landfill site.

3-Why were the people very angry at after the Mayor visited the landfill?

لماذا كان الناس غاضبين بعد زيارة العمدة لمكب النفايات؟

The people thought they had recycled their rubbish, but in fact, the council had buried it in the landfill site.

4-Why was Greenchester clean?

لماذا كانت جرين شستر نظيفة؟

Because everybody recycled all their rubbish.

5-What was the real reason for and behind the problem?

ما هو السبب الحقيقي وراء المشكلة؟

The landfill site on the edge of the town

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٥-٤

1- Extremely angry. شديد الغضب	Furious غاضب
2-To leave the job; quit; give up the job. يترك العمل، يستقيل، ينسحب عن العمل	Resign يستقيل
3- A large deep hole in which very large amounts of rubbish are buried. حفرة عميقة والتي تدفن فيها كميات كبيرة من القمامة	landfill مكب نفاية
4- A group of people who are elected to govern a local area such as a city or, in Britain, a county. مجموعة من الناس تنتخب لمنطقة محلية كالمدينة او في بريطانيا، البلد.	Council مجلس
5- Experts whose jobs are to give advice to another person or to a group of people. خبراء الذي عملهم ان ينصحوا خص أو مجموعة	Advisors مستشارين

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٧-٦

1-The Mayor realized the problem by himself. ادرك العمدة المشكلة لوحده.

1-The mayor's advisors helped him.

2- The council had recycled all rubbish. المجلس اعاد تصنيع القمامة

2- The council had buried rubbish in the landfill site.

Key words

Cloth	قماش	Persuade	يقنع	Sustainable	دائم . مستديم
Material	مواد	Increasing	متزايد	Cardboard	كرتون
Fibres	انسجة	Containers	حاويات	Harmful	مضر
Sugar cane	قصب السكر	Agencies	وكالات . دوائر	Methane	غاز الميثان
Wood pulp	لب الخشب	Commercially	تجارياً	Greenhouse gas	غازات الاحتباس الحراري
Contain	يحتوي	Papermakers	صناع الورق	Recycle	اعادة تصنيع

من يصنع يمكن الورق على الرغم أن الصين مضت سنة ألفي تقريباً قماش من صنعت الأوراق الأولى
The first paper was made from **cloth** nearly two thousand years ago in China. Although paper can be made from
الأكثر المادة لب الشجرة الأيام هذه قصب السكر عشب نسيج القطن مثل المواد أنواع كل
all kinds of **materials**, such as cotton **fibres**, grass or **sugar cane**, these days **wood pulp** is the material most
ورق مكرر أو غير قديم يحتوي الذي الورق يعني الورق الجديد لصناعة مستخدمة شيوياً
commonly used to make new paper – that is, paper which **contains** no old or **recycled** paper.
أعادة تصنيع يجب انه أقنعونا علماء البيئة ان الورق الكثير يستخدم العالم الحديث
The modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have **persuaded** us that we should recycle
مواد أخرى و الورق أعادة تصنيع حاجة سوريا وعي متزايد هناك الورق القديم
old paper. There is an **increasing** awareness in Syria of the need to recycle both paper and other materials.
بدأت دوائر الحكومة بعض و البلاد أجزاء بعض توجد ان يمكن حاويات أعادة تصنيع الورق
Paper-recycling **containers** can now be found in some parts of the country and some government **agencies** have
في الاهتمام حاجة حول المدارس في تعليم أكبر هناك أيضاً برامج أعادة تصنيع الورق
begun paper recycling programmes. Also, there is greater education in schools about the need to **take care** of our
الشجر يحمي الورق أعادة تصنيع أن صحيحا ليس الورق الجديد لصناعة الشجر من لب الشجر نستخدم على الرغم من بيئتنا
environment. Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not true that recycling paper saves trees.
تزرع أشجار جديدة تقطع عندما محاصيل الأجل طويل تزرع تجارياً الشجر
Trees are a **commercially** grown long- term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted.
صناعة الأثاث و البناء مثل صناعات أخرى تستخدم لا يمكن التي الشجر يستخدمون صانعوا الورق أيضاً
Also, **papermakers** use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making.
ورق هومخلقات المنزلية من نسبة كبيرة الغابات مستدامة المزروع الخشب من يصنع الورق الجديد تقريباً
Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in **sustainable** forests. A large proportion of **household** waste is paper
نوفر التدوير مستخدم الورق من طن لكل المجلات و الجرائد هذه نصف تقريباً كرتون
or **cardboard**. About half of this is newspapers and magazines. For every tone of paper used for recycling, we save
ضرر أقل الورق تدوير تلوث الهواء تخفف و الكهرباء الماء من لتر
30,000 litres of water, 3,000—4,000 kwh of electricity and reduce air pollution. Recycling paper is less **harmful**
ينتج ويفسد الأرض في يدفن الذي الورق لان مواقع النفايات في دفنها من البيئة
to the environment than burying **it** in landfill sites. This is because paper that is buried in the ground rots and produces
الحواسيب مخزنة معلومات على اعتمادنا المتزايد رغم أن غاز انبعاث حراري فعال والذي غاز الميثان
methane, which is a powerful **greenhouse gas**. Despite our increasing **dependence on** information stored on computers,
نستمر ان التأكد يتوجب علينا بيئتنا لمصلحة/ للورق طلب دائماً سوف هناك
there will always be a demand for paper. In the interests of our environment, we have to make sure that we continue
to recycle as much of it as possible.

Answer the following question:(18m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣

1. What are the advantages of recycling paper? ما فوائد إعادة تصنيع الورق؟

For every tonne of paper used for recycling, we save 30,000 litres of water,
3,000—4,000 kwh of electricity and reduce air pollution.

2. Why is it better to recycle paper than to bury it? لماذا من الأفضل ان نعيد تصنيع الورق من ان ندفنه؟

Because paper that is buried in the ground rots and produces methane, which is a powerful greenhouse gas.

3. When and where was paper first produced? متى وأين انتجت أول ورقة؟

The first paper was made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China.

4. Where does wood pulp come from? من أين تصنع عجينة الخشب؟

From trees

5. What is done after trees are cut down? ماذا يفعل بعد قطع الأشجار؟

New ones are planted.

6. Where is the wood used to make paper usually planted? أين عادة تزرع الأشجار المستخدمة لصناعة الورق؟

Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in sustainable forests.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥

1-A very small piece of paper, wood, cloth, etc.	قطع صغير جداً من الورق، القماش. الخ	Fiber نسيج
2- A practice or product that can be used or re-used without causing damage to the environment.	المنتج أو المصنوعات التي يمكن استخدامها أو إعادة استخدامها بدون ضرر للبيئة	Sustainable دائم
3- Decay. عفن- يفسد		Rot عفن
4- Material or fabric used to make clothes.	مادة أو نسيج مستخدمة لصناعة الملابس	Cloth قماش
5- Wood after it has been crushed.	الخشب بعد ان يفرم	Wood pulp عجينة الخشب

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧

1-You need 30,000 liters of water to make **two** tone of paper.

انت تحتاج ٣٠٠٠٠ لتر من الماء لصناعة طنين من الورق.

1-You need 30,000 liters of water to make **one** tone of paper.

2-All paper is made from the wood.

كل الورق مصنوع من الخشب.

2-**Paper can be made from various different materials.**

3-Only paper can be recycled.

فقط الورق يمكن إعادة تصنيعه.

3- **Both paper and other materials can be recycled.**

Who are the economic migrants? (p.19)

Key words

Economic	اقتصاد	Picking	قطف . التقاط	Accommodation	سكن
Migrants	مهاجرون	Repetitive	تكراري	Afford to	قادر على
Citizens	مواطنين	Minority	أقلية	Intend to	ينوي ان
Immigrants	مهاجرين	Dentists	اطباء اسنان	Well-paid jobs	اعمال ذات اجر جيد
Arrivals	القادمون	Earnings	ارباح	Low-paid jobs	اعمال ذات اجر منخفض
Used to	اعتاد على	Wages	اجور	Return to	يعود الى

إلى عادوا الناس البريطانيين المملكة المتحدة في للعيش جاؤوا المواطنين بريطانيين غير

In 2003, 410,000 non-British **citizens** came to live in the UK and 100,000 British people **returned to** the work or 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.

الدول الأخرى للعيش المملكة المتحدة غادروا المواطنين بريطانيين غير الفترة نفس في
in the same period, 170,000 non-British citizens left the UK to live in other countries.

أين لكن السكان البريطانيين الزيادة الكلية يعني غادروا البريطانيون

190,000 British people also left. This means a total increase of 150,000 in the British population, but where

الذين الناس مهاجرين اقتصاديين القادمين الجدد العديد ذهبوا الى و من اتوا المهاجرون هؤلاء جميع

did all these **immigrants** come from and go to? Many new **arrivals** are economic migrants – people who

هؤلاء من العديد عادة بلدهم من أكثر بريطانيا النقود المزيد يكسبوا يستطيعوا لأنهم أتوا
come because they can earn more money in Britain than in their own country. Traditionally, many of these

تطور الأقل من أعداد متزايدة الآن لكن آسيا و أفريقيا دول القدوم اعتادوا المهاجرين

migrants **used to** come from countries in Africa or Asia, but now growing numbers are from less developed

منخفض دخل يأخذون مهاجرين الجدد العديد روسيا أو هنغاريا بولندا مثل أوروبا الشرقية الدول

countries in Eastern Europe such as Poland, Hungary or Russia. Many new migrants take **low-paid jobs**

كبار السن الاعتناء الخضار الفاكهة التقاط التنظيف مثل القيام به يريدون لا البريطانيين التي

which British people do not want to do, like cleaning, **picking** fruit and vegetables, **looking after** old people

أطباء الأسنان مثال ذو دخل جيد للعمل جاؤوا أقلية عمل مصنعي تكراري القيام

or doing **repetitive** factory work. A **minority** come to work in **well-paid jobs**, for example as **dentists**

أرباح بعض يرسلون و بريطانيا في البقاء ينوون لا المهاجرين العديد الأطباء

or doctors. Many of these migrants do not **intend to** stay in Britain, and send some of their **earnings** home

معظم بلادهم سوف من رواتب أعلى يقبضون مع أنهم لكن عائلاتهم

to their families. But even though they earn higher **wages** than they would in their own countries, most

تهاجر آخر مع الإقامة يتشارك البعض حياة بسيطة للعيش يتحمل فقط المهاجرين الماديين

economic migrants can only **afford to** live a simple life. Some share **accommodation** with another migrant

و مناخ الأكثر دفئا الدول بشكل أساسي خارج للعيش يغادرون مواطنين عائلة

family. British citizens who leave the UK to live abroad go mainly to countries with warmer climates and

تركيا او فرنسا اليونان اسبانيا مثل دول منازل ارخص

cheaper houses, countries like Spain, Greece, France or Turkey.

Migrants : move to another country **temporarily**.

Immigrants: move to another country intending to settle there **permanently**.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣(18m) Answer the following question:

1-What kind of jobs do many new migrants do?

ما نوع الأعمال التي يقوم بها المهاجرين الجدد؟

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.

2-Where do British citizens go mainly?

أين يذهب المواطنون البريطانيون بشكل رئيسي؟

They go mainly to countries with warmer climates and cheaper houses, countries like Spain, Greece, France or Turkey.

3-Howmany non-British citizens did come to live in the UK in 2003?

كم عدد الناس غير البريطانيين الذين اتوا الى المملكة المتحدة

In 2003, 410,000 non-British citizens came to live in the UK

4- From Which countries did British people come back in 2003?

من أي بلد عاد البريطانيون في ٢٠٠٣؟

From Spain

5-Why do economic migrants go to Britain?

لماذا يذهب المهاجرون الاقتصاديون الى بريطانيا؟

Because they can earn more money in Britain than in their own country.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥ (10m) Find words in the text which mean the following

1- Residents.	قاطن	Citizens مواطن
2- Whole; entire.	كامل	Total كامل
3- Increasing.	ازدياد	Growing نمو
4-Came back.	رجع	Returned رجع
5- People who move from one place to another, in order to find work.	الناس الذين ينتقلون من مكان الى آخر خاصة للعمل	Migrants مهاجرون
6-Buildings or rooms where people live or stay.	الأبنية أو الغرف حيث يعيش الناس	Accommodation اقامة
7- People who are qualified to examine and treat people's teeth.	الناس الذين ذو كفاءة لاختبار ومعالجة الأسنان	Dentists اطباء الاسنان

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧(12) Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information

1-In 2003, ~~fewer~~ people in total came to live in Britain than left Britain to live in other countries.

في عام ٢٠٠٣ ناس أقل جاءوا ليعيشوا في بريطانيا من الذين غادروا ليعيشوا في بلدان أخرى.

1-In 2003, ~~more~~ people in total came to live in Britain than left Britain to live in other countries.

2- ~~more~~ British people arrived in Britain than left Britain.

بريطانيون أكثر وصلوا الى بريطانيا أكثر من الذين غادروها.

2- ~~Fewer~~ British people arrived in Britain than left Britain.

3- Economic migrants earn ~~more~~ money in their home countries than in Britain.

المهاجرون الاقتصاديون يقبضون نقود أكثر في بلدانهم من بريطانيا.

3- Economic migrants earn ~~less~~ money in their home countries than in Britain.

4- More and more migrants are arriving from Eastern ~~Africa~~ and Asia.

أكثر وأكثر مهاجرون يصلون من شرق افريقيا و اسيا

4- More and more migrants are arriving from Eastern ~~Europe~~ and Asia.

5- Most migrants who come to Britain do ~~high~~ -paid work.

معظم المهاجرون الذين يأتون الى بريطانيا يعملون بعمل ذو راتب مرتفع

5- Most migrants who come to Britain do ~~low~~-paid work.

Vocabulary

Color Idioms مصطلحات الألوان

المعنى	العبارة الاصطلاحية
إجراءات كثيرة – روتين	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- على اللائحة السوداء	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 الافعال المركبة

الكلمات التي تدل عليه	المعنى العربي	الفعل المركب
Changes - news	يواكب - يتابع	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 - ينتهي	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**.

Grammar

السؤال السادس: أعد كتابة الجمل الآتية وفق المطلوب بين القوسين في كل جمل:

التمني Talking about wishes

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 /m not/aren't	Were / was
Eat/contain/have to/speaks	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 going to the theater weren't expensive.

3- The city centre is really busy this morning.

I wish the city center wasn't really busy that morning.

4- I'm a very slow reader.

I wish I weren't so slow reader.

5- I'm not in charge of our company.

I wish I were in charge of our company.

6- I'm not old enough to go to university.

I wish I were old enough to go to university.

7- I'm very shy about talking in public.

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 you weren't always losing things

13- We have to start work very early tomorrow morning.

I wish we didn't have to start work very early that morning.

14- Hani speaks really quickly.

I wish Hani didn't speak really quickly

15- I don't have my glasses with me.

I wish I had my glasses with me.

16- I am too old.

I wish I weren't too old.

17- There are too many adverts on television .

I wish there weren't too many adverts on television.

18- Countries don't have a system like that

I wish countries had a system like that

19- The streets are very dirty

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 her music 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 could speak French .

3- we can't recycle plastic easily

I wish we could recycle plastic easily.

4- I can't sing very well.

I wish we 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'm really tired , but I wish I could sleep at night

7-We don't spend much time together

I wish we could spend much time together

3. We use wish + would to express criticism or annoyance about a certain behaviour:

Waste/spends/drive/smokes	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 my brother wouldn't spend hours talking on the phone.

3- My friend won't give me my CD back.

I wish my friend would give me my CD back.

4- People drive too fast in the city center.

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

5- He smokes too much .

I wish he wouldn't smoke too much.

6-Many people in my village smoke too much.

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

7- Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough.

I wish our city would collect rubbish often enough.

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.

Key words

Desertification	التصحّر	Shortages	نقص	Layer	طبقة
Productive	منتجة	Tend to	يميل الى	Process	عملية
Increasingly	بشكل متزايد	Over cultivate	حرق جائر	Wildfires	حرائق الغابات
Occurs	يحدث	Overgraze	رعي جائر	Pressure	ضغط
Sol	تربة	Deforestation	ازالة الغابات	Precious	ثمين
Grazing	رعي	Erodes	ينجرف. يتآكل	Produces	ينتج
Survive	ينجو	Agricultural	زراعي	Population	سكان
Proportion	جزء	Dust	غبار	Although	رغم ان

مشكلة خطيرة متزايدة صحراء إلى تتحول الأرض المنتجة حيث عملية هي التصحر Desertification, which is the process in which productive land changes into desert, is an increasingly serious problem. بلون ستة عدد السكان للعالم من الكلي شخص مليار العالم دولة مئة أكثر في over a hundred countries of the world. One billion people, out of a total world population of six billion, المناخ حيث و مطر لا يوجد حيث الأماكن الجافة في يحدث عادة لتصحّر تأثيرها يعاني suffer from its effects. Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate محاصيل للزراعة تستخدم تعد لم الأرض لذلك متلف التربة الطبقة العليا الأماكن هذه في قاس is harsh. In these places, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops أكثر اضراراً لـ الانتقال يتوجب للطعام الأرض يعتمدون الذين الأشخاص يعني هذا الحيوانات رعي أو or grazing animals. This means that people who depend on the land for food have to move to 'greener' بسبب يموتون الآخرين لكن بالانتقال ينجون ربما السكان من جزء يبقون على قيد الحياة كي الأماكن areas in order to survive. A proportion of the population may survive by moving, but others may die because العملية تبدأ غالباً المناخ في التغيرات الطبيعية بالرغم الماء و الطعام نقص of shortages of food and water. Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, للتصحّر السبب الحقيقي غالباً الكائنات البشرية النشاطات , the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.

لذلك نتيجة ارضهم زيادة حراثة يميلون المزارعين لإطعام الناس من أعداد متزايدة هناك لان Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to overcultivate their land, with the result that يقتل بشكل مستمر هذا ارضهم و يزدون رعي مزارعين آخرين غير منتجة و فقيرة تصبح التربة ان the soil becomes poor and unproductive. Other farmers overgraze their land and this permanently kills off الزراعة تأثيرات بالإضافة النباتات الأخرى و الأعشاب grass and other plants. In addition to the effects of farming, أكثر لإحداث تقطع عادة الأشجار التربة تآكل أيضاً الأشجار قطع إزالة الاحراج deforestation – the cutting down of trees – also erodes the soil. Trees are usually cut down to make more يوقف لا شيء مكان الأرض من في نباتات و أشجار لم يعد هناك عندما لكن ارض زراعية agricultural land, but once there are no longer trees and plants on an area of land, there is nothing to stop التربة طبقة العليا الانجراف أو الهبوب من المطر و الرياح the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil.

يعيشون الناس صحة تؤثر و مسافات بعيدة ينتقل يمكن تنتجه هذا الذي الغبار The dust which this produces can travel long distances and affect the health of people living القصة نهاية ليست هذه بعيداً الكيلومترات آلاف مدن في in cities thousands of kilometres away. But this is not the end of the story: و حرائق خطيرة و رياح قوية تنتج التي أوضاع يحدث يمكن التصحر desertification can create conditions which produce strong winds and dangerous wildfires and this الماء المصادر الثمينة أكثر الأرض على ضغط أكبر حتى إلى يؤدي leads to even greater pressure on the Earth's most precious resource, water.

Answer the following question:(18m)رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣

1. What does the word(its) in bold in the text above refer to? في الغامق في النص؟ "its" الى ماذا تشير كلمة؟

"its" refers to desertification

2. Where does usually desertification occur? اين عادة يحدث التصحر؟

Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh.

3. What is desertification? ما هو التصحر؟

Desertification ,which is the process in which productive land changes into desert

4-Why do some people move to green areas? لماذا بعض الناس ينتقلون الى الأماكن الأكثر اخضراراً؟

To survive.

5-How many people do suffer from desertification effects? كم عدد الناس الذين يعانون من تأثير التصحر؟

One billion people.

6-What may happen to people who don't move from desert areas? ماذا يمكن ان يحدث للناس الذين لا ينتقلون من المناطق الصحراوية؟

They may die.

7- What is the real cause of desertification? ما لسبب الحقيقي للتصحر؟

The activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.

8- Why do farmers tend to over cultivate their land? لماذا يميل الناس لزيادة حراثة أرضهم؟

Because there are growing numbers of people to feed.

9-Why are usually trees cut down? لماذا عادة تقطع الاشجار؟

To make more agricultural land.

10-What is the effect of deforestation on soil? ما تأثير ازالة الاحراج على التربة؟

It erodes the soil.

11-What happens when farmers overgraze their land permanently? ماذا يحدث عندما المزارعون يزيدون الرعي في ارضهم؟

This permanently kills off grass and other plants.

12-What kind of conditions can desertification create? أي نوع من الظروف يخلقها التصحر؟

Desertification can create conditions which produce strong winds and dangerous wildfires.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m)

1- Dry powder made of very small pieces of earth. مسحوق جاف مصنوع من قطع صغيرة من التربة.	Dust غبار
2- To stay alive. يبقى حي	Survive ينجو
3- To destroy slowly. يتدمر ببطيء	Erode يتآكل
4- Weather conditions in an area over a period of time. حالة الطقس في منطقة لفترة طويلة من الوقت.	Climate المناخ
5- What plants need to grow in. ما ينمو النبات فيه	Soil التربة
6- Fire that spreads very quickly. النار التي تنتشر بسرعة	Wildfire حرائق
7- To put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass. ان تضع الحيوانات في حقل لكي تأكل الأعشاب	Graze رعي
8- To use land for growing crops ز ان تستخدم الأرض لزراعة المحاصيل	Cultivate حراثة

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12)رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧-١٢

1- Desertification often happens in ~~wet~~ areas where there ~~is~~ heavy rain.

التصحر يحدث غالبا في المناطق الرطبة حيث المطر غزير

1-Desertification usually occurs in ~~dry~~ areas where there ~~is no~~ rain and where the climate is harsh.

2- The real cause of desertification is ~~the animals~~.

السبب الرئيسي للتصحر هو الحيوان

2- The real cause of desertification is ~~the activities of human beings~~.

Key words

Rainforest	غابات مطرية	Pitches	ملاعب	Vegetarian	نباتي
Surface	سطح	Destruction	دمار	Ranchers	مربي الماشية
Tribes	قبائل	Illegal	غير قانوني	Cattle	قطيع الماشية
Location	موقع	Export	يصدر	Loggers	الخطابين
Vital	حيوي	Increasingly	بشكل متزايد	At the expense of	على حساب
Taking in	يستنشق	Turn into	يتحول إلى	Shelter	مأوى
Square	مربع	Consumption	استهلاك	devastating	مدمر

سطح اليابسة في العالم من منطقة الأمازون في الغابات المطرية
 The **rainforest** of the Amazon region of Brazil in South America covers five percent of the world's land **surface**
 شخص موطن أيضا المنطقة نباتات و حيوانات العالم % ٣٠ على الأقل موطن و
 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
 بيئة مهمة نفسها الغابات المطرية الغابة أعماق يعيشون الذين قبيلة مختلفة تقريباً من
 from about 180 different **tribes** who live deep in the forest. The rainforest itself is an important environment
 تقوم بهذا مناخ العالم التحكم دور حيوي تلعب موقعها و حجمها بسبب لكن
 but, because of **its** size and **location**, it also plays a **vital** part in controlling the world's climate. It does this
 غابات مطرية الأمازون أماكن واسعة لكن مؤخر الأوكسجين طرح و أكسيد الكربون استنشاق
 by **taking in** carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. Recently, however, large areas of the Amazon rainforest have
 كيلومتر مربع ٧٠٠٠ مثلاً السنوات الأخيرة الثلاثة في للمزارعين الأراضي المزيد من جعل قطعها تم
 been cut down to make more land for farmers. In the last three years, for example, 70,000 **square** kilometres
 يترك الدمار هذا معظم دقيقة كل ملاعب كرة القدم ستة ك هذا دمر
 have been destroyed – **this** is the same as six football **pitches** every minute. Much of this **destruction**, which leaves
 أخرى ل يصدرونها والتي بذور الصويا لزراعة الأرض الجديدة معظم يستخدمون المزارعون غير قانوني مغبرة جافة اليابسة
 the land dry and dusty, is **illegal**. Farmers use most of the new land to grow soya beans, which they **export** to other
 الجنوبية على تتغذى الدول الأوروبية الغربية الدجاج ملايين طعام للحيوان ك يستخدم العالم من أجزاء
 parts of the world to be used as animal food. Millions of chickens in western European countries are fed on South
 العديد الاستهلاك البشري طعام إلى تتحول بذور الصويا بعض بشكل متزايد بذور الصويا أمريكا
 American soya beans. **Increasingly**, some soya beans are also being **turned into** food for human **consumption**; many
 اليابسة يستخدمون الذين مربي الماشية تنظف الغابات المطرية أماكن أخرى بذور الصويا على تعتمد الأطعمة النباتية
vegetarian foods are based on soya beans. Other areas of the rainforest are cleared by **ranchers** who use the land
 البترول من قبل او يقطعونه التي الأشجار من الأخشاب الصلبة الاستوائي القيمة يبيعون الذين الخطابين الماشية
 for their **cattle**, by **loggers** who sell the valuable tropical hardwood from the trees they cut down, or by oil
 على لكن المنطقة في الاقتصاد تطوير تساعد الأنشطة البترول المزيد استخراج يحاولون الذين شركات
 companies who are trying to find more oil. These activities help to improve the economy of the region, but **at the**
 العالم تغير و الغابات القديمة تدمير إلى إضافة البيئة العالمية المستقبل حساب
expense of the future of the global environment. In addition to destroying ancient forests and changing the world's
 يعتمدون على الذين السكان الأصليين على تأثير مدمر له أزاله إخراج مناخ
 climate, deforestation is having a **devastating** effect on native populations who are dependent on the
 مأوى و أدوية أدوات و طعام من يحتاجونه لكل شيء الغابة المطرية
 rainforest for everything **they** need, from food and tools to medicines and **shelter**.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣(18m) Answer the following question:

1-How many different groups of people live in the South American rainforests? 180 different tribes

2- What are most soya beans used for? To feed chickens

3- Why are the rainforests being destroyed? (Four reasons are given.)

To grow soya beans / to make land for cattle / to look for oil / for valuable wood

4-Why does the rainforest play a vital part in controlling the world's climate? Because of its size and location

5- Who lives deep in the forest? 180 different tribes

6- What is used as animal food? soya beans

7- Who grows soya beans? Farmers

9- Who uses cleared land for cattle? Ranchers

10-what do the words in bold in the text refer to? **Its** refers to the rainforest

this refers to 70,000 square kilometres.

they refers to native populations.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥

1. Affecting the whole world.	مؤثر في كل العالم	Global عالمي
2. The eating or drinking of something.	أكل أو شرب شيء ما	Consumption استهلاك
3. A piece of equipment for doing a particular job.	قطعة من المعدات لعمل شيء محدد	Tool أداة
4. Very destructive.	مدمر	Devastating مدمر
5. Against the law.	ضد القانون	Illegal غير قانوني
6. Send something for sale in another country.	يرسل شيء ما للبيع في بلد أخرى	Export تصدير

1-Millions of chickens in **South American** countries are fed on **western** European soya beans.

ملايين من الدجاج في بلدان أمريكا الجنوبية تتغذى على فول الصويا من أوروبا الغربية

1-Millions of chickens in **western European** countries are fed on **South** American soya beans

2-Vegetarian food is based on **meat**.

يعتمد طعام النباتيون على اللحم.

2-Vegetarian food is based on **soya beans**.

Vocabulary

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.

Prefix

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-under organize) 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(**mis**behaved-under behaved)in any way.

Grammar

Explanations and results التفسير والنتيجة

الاداة	
1. In order to + infinitive:	يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر مباشرة
2. Because + clause:	يأتي بعدها فاعل ضمير أو اسم ثم فعل مناسب بالزمن
3. To + infinitive:	يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر مباشرة
4. So that + clause:	يأتي بعدها فاعل ضمير أو اسم ثم فعل مساعد ثم فعل بالمصدر بالزمن

1-Some countries need extra farming land, they grow food.

(join with in order to)

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

2- The top layer of soil is destroyed ,the land can no longer be used for growing.

(join with so that)

crops or grazing animals.

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 , they can grow more crops.

(join with to)

Farmers need more land , **to** grow more crops.

4-People move away from desert areas, they find food and water.

(join within in order to)

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

5- We need to protect some animals, they don't become extinct.

(join within in order to)

We need to protect some animals, **in order not to** become extinct.

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

(join with to)

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

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

(join with because)

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

8-People move away from desert areas, They might find food and water.

(join with in order to)

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

9- Some countries need extra farming land, they want to grow food.

(join with in order to)

Some countries need extra farming land, **in order to** want to grow food.

10-Ahmad went to the airport, he wanted to meet his brother.

(join with in order to)

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

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

(join with because)

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

يمكن ان يأتي اختياريين 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 without damaging the environment.

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.

Writing

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.

Project	مشروع	Visitors	زوار	Exotic	غريب
Museum	متحف	Special	خاص	Purposes	اهداف
Countryside	ريف	Domes	قبب	Preserving	حماية
Popular	مشهور	Humidity	رطوبة	Aside	الى جانب
Attraction	معلم سياحي	Giant	عملاق	Fascinating	ساحرة
Interactive	جذاب	Exhibits	معارض	Combines	يجمع
Value	قيمة	Interest	فائدة	Variety	تنوع

12. ~~Only the people in the south-west of England~~ visit the Eden Project.
People from all over the world visit the Eden Project.

13. ~~All the plants in~~ the Eden Project ~~grow inside the biomes~~.....
Some plants grow outside the Eden Project.

14. One of the purposes of the project is to ~~show how plants depend on humans beings~~.....
One of the purposes of the project is to show how dependent human beings are on plants.

Key words

Strange	غريب	Constant	مستمر	Irritating	مثير للحكة
In danger	في خطر	Mammals	الحيوانات الثديية	Contain	يحتوي
To feed	يطعم	Thorns	اشواك	Berries	ثمار
Roots	جذور	Stings	ابر	Sticky	لاصق
Trunks	جذوع	Cactuses	الصبار	Substance	مواد
Seeds	بذور	Inject	يغرس	Escape	يهرب

إذا عليها تتغذى تريد التي الحيوانات من خطري دائما النباتات لكن غريباً يبدو
It may seem very **strange**, but plants are always **in danger** from animals which want **to feed** on them. If this
بذورها و فاكهتها ازهارها اوراقها جذوع جذورها لذلك يموت او يتضرر ان يمكن النبات حدث
happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed. So, because their **roots**, **trunks**, leaves, flowers, fruits and **seeds**
أنفسها حماية طرق طورت قد النباتات الطيور او الحشرات الثدييات من لهجوم متواصل تتعرض
are under **constant** attack from **mammals**, insects or birds, plants have developed ways of protecting themselves
اكلهم و هجوم من الحيوانات تمنع النباتات الطرق بعض هنا الاعداء هذه من
from these enemies. Here are some of the ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them.

Sharp thorns and stings (الأشواك الحادة و الإبر)

ساقها في الماء من كميات كبيرة يخزن الصبار مثال المناخ الجاف تنمو التي النباتات بعض
Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example **cactuses**, **store** large **quantities** of water in their stems.
من الماء الحصول حاولت اذا انفسها تؤذي الحيوانات اشواك حادة لها انفسها لحماية
To protect themselves, they have sharp thorns. Animals will **hurt** themselves if they try to get to the water from
اعدائها في مواد مثير للحكة او مؤلمة يغرس تستطيع القراص اللاسع نباتات أخرى النباتات هذه
these plants. Other plants, like **stinging nettles**, can '**inject**' painful or **irritating** substances into their enemies by
الأوراق على الموجودة شعيرتها الحادة بواسطة
means of the sharp hairs on their leaves.

Poison (السم)

تحتويه الذي السم حالات بعض في أعدائها تسميم نفسها تحمي التي النباتات العديدة هناك
There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison they **contain**
البذور الأوراق في يكون السم تأكلها او تلمس التي كائن حي أي قتل تستطيع قوي
is so powerful that it can kill any living thing which touches or eats them. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds
النباتات من جزء أي أو الثمار
or **berries**, or in other parts of the plant.

Insects (الحشرات)

أغصانها على باستمرار يعيش الذي بالنمل تحمي الدول الأفريقية الحارة أشجار الصمغ بعض
Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by **ants** which live permanently on their branches.
يهاجم النمل أوراق الشجرة يأكل يبدأ حيوان إذا
If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack it.

Sticky gum (الصمغ اللصق)

تمنع التي صمغ رطب مثل بمادة لزجة تغطي اشجار كستناء الفرس مثل نباتات بعض
Some plants, such as horse chestnut trees, are covered with a sticky **substance**, like wet paint, which can prevent
لا تستطيع و تلتصق أجنتها أرجل الحشرات قوية جدا مادة أحيانا ءأكلها من الحشرات
insects from eating them. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects' feet or wings get stuck and they
الهروب
cannot escape.

Answer the following question: (18m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣

1- Why do plants need to protect themselves? لماذا النباتات تحتاج لتحمي انفسها؟

Because animals might kill them.

2- Which part of a nettle can hurt enemies? أي جزء من القراص يمكن ان يؤذي الأعداء؟

The hairs on its leaves.

3- Where can the poison be found in plants? أين يوجد السم في النباتات؟

In many parts, including the leaves, the seeds and the berries.

4- Why do plants need to protect themselves against insects? لماذا تحتاج النباتات ان تحمي نفسها ضد الحشرات؟

Because the insects want to eat them.

5- Which plant is protected by a kind of insect? أي نباتات تحمي من قبل الحشرات؟

Some acacia trees in Africa.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٥-٤

1. A sharp pointed part that grows on a plant, e.g. a rose جزء مدبب حاد الذي ينمو على النباتات	Thorn شوك
2. The main part or large stem of a tree الجزء الرئيسي أو الساق الضخمة من الشجرة	Trunk جذع
3. A small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow جزء صغير قاسي تنمو منه النبات الجديد	Seed بذرة
4. Animals which feed the young with their own milk. الحيوانات التي تطعم الصغار من حليبها	Mammals ثدييات

Rewrite these sentences to correct the information(12m)

1- ~~Cactuses~~, are covered with a sticky substance, like wet paint.

الصبار مغطى بمواد دبقية تشبه الدهان

1- ~~Chestnut trees~~, are covered with a sticky substance, like wet paint.

2-Acacia trees in ~~cold European countries~~ are protected by ~~stings~~

أشجار الصمغ في بلدان أوروبا تحمى بالإبر

2-Some acacia trees in ~~hot African countries~~ are protected by ~~ants~~.

Vocabulary

Things that grow الأشياء التي تنمو

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

<p>Full of ملء ب</p> <p>Aware of مدرك ل</p> <p>Cause of مسبب ل</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>Different from مختلف عن</p> <p>From(time – place) to</p>	<p>1- The Eden Project is quite different (for-from) a normal museum.</p> <p>2- Oranges are different colour (from-in) lemons.</p> <p>3-This makes it different(in-from) most ordinary plants.</p> <p>4- Omar Khayyam lived(At / From) 1048 to 1133</p>
<p>Famous for مشهور ب</p>	<p>1- Dmeir is famous (for-at) its watering system.</p> <p>2- The Eden Project is particularly famous(of-for) its huge biomes.</p> <p>3- The acacia tree is famous(from-for) being protected by ants</p>
<p>Interested in مهتم في</p> <p>In just a few seconds</p> <p>In..... قبل التاريخ</p> <p>In head رأس في</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>Dependent on يعتمد على</p> <p>Keen on مولع ب</p> <p>Build on بني على</p> <p>Play on يعزف على</p>	<p>1- Human beings are dependent (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>Satisfied with راضي عن</p>	<p>1-we were very satisfied (in-with) our visit.</p>
<p>Talented at موهوب ب</p> <p>Good at جيد في</p> <p>at a very early age</p> <p>at a very young age</p> <p>at random. عشوائيا</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>

Grammar

Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (42 marks) 25-26-27-28

Expressing possibility التعبير عن الاحتمالات

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

الحاضر	الماضي	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.

- The phone is ringing - it's **probably** your brother. He usually rings at this time. (It might)
(it might be- must be)
- Someone's ringing your doorbell, **you're sure** it's the postman - he always comes at this time (It must)
----- (it must be – it can't) -----
- There is an important football match in your town tonight. The road **will probably** be very busy (the road might)
----- (might - must) -----
- Your friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't. **you are sure** she has **not** forgotten. (She can't)
----- (can't have – must have) -----
- Someone waves to you from a car. It **looks like** your friend's father's car. (It might)
----- (might be – must be) -----
- Your sister has worked very hard. **You feel sure that** she has **got** good grades in her exams (She must)
----- (must have – might have) -----
- A new building is going up in your neighborhood. **You think** it is **probably** a school (it might)
----- (might be – must be) -----
- You hear a car approaching, **but you know** it isn't your uncle's car because it doesn't sound the same. (It can't)
(can be- can't be)
- I'm **not sure but i think** some parts of the desert were covered in plants and trees. (might have been)
----- (might have been – must have been) -----
- These people are very thin, **that's why I'm certain** they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have)
----- (can't have – might have) -----
- I'm **sure** that bats aren't birds – they don't have feathers.
----- (can't be – must be) -----
- I **know it's true that** the world is getting warmer, because the polar ice is melting. (must be)
----- (must be – can't be) -----
- Faisal's car lights were on all night. Faisal forget to switch off the car (must have)
----- (must have forgot – might have forgot) -----
- Ahmad's looking at the engine of his car. His car **broke** down (must have)
----- (must have broken- might have broken) -----
- Khaled has a very good English accent. He **lived** with English family (must have)
----- (must have – might have) -----
- Tareq **wants to be** a teacher when he graduates from university. He is very interested in education (must)
----- (must be – can't be) -----
- Ali has just drunk two liters of water. He **was** thirsty (must have)
(must have been- might have been)

Writing

Write an email to a friend about a significant event that has changed your life in some way.

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

Last year my friends and I went to Damascus, which is one of the ancient and famous cities in the world. We arrived at night and stayed in a small hotel it was very nice. The first day, we visited the old part of the city and the covered market. We had our lunch in one of the beautiful restaurants.

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

Key words

Sand	رمل	Allow	يسمح	Consuming	يستهلك
Goitered	تضخم الغدة الدرقية	Blend into	ينسجم مع	Dig	يحفر
Horned	ذات قرن	Camouflaging	يتموه	Shallow	سطحي
Extinct	ينقرض	Predators	الحيوانات المفترسة	Pits	حفر
Endangered	مهددة بالخطر	Mammals	حيوانات ثديية	Habitat	موطن . مسكن
Individuals	افراد	Weighing	تزن	Hunting	الصيد
Congregate	يجتمع	Agility	مرونة. خفة	Wild	بري
Herds	قطعان	Evade	يتجنب	Species	نوع. صنف

شمال و الخليج العربي عبر تعيش حيوان ذوقرون الغزال الدرقى الغزلان الرملية
A) The sand gazelle, or **goitered** gazelle, is a **horned** animal that lives across the **Arabian Gulf** and North
 متعرض للخطر و اليمن و الكويت العراق في انقراض الآن الدول العربية تواجد في الأصل إفريقيا
 Africa. Originally found in all Arab countries, it is now **extinct** in Iraq, Kuwait and Yemen and **endangered**
 سوريا ضمناً آخر أي مكان
 everywhere else, including Syria.

خلال أفراد عشرة تقريباً مجموعات عائلية صغيرة تعيش الغزلان البرية أشهر الصيف
B) In the summer months, sand gazelles live in small family groups of around ten **individuals**. During
 مع بيئة الصحراء تناسب بشكل مثالي قطعان كبيرة تجتمع الشتاء
 the winter, **they** **congregate** in larger **herds**. They are ideally suited to the desert environment with
 تموهها الصحراء في تمزج / تنسجم لهم يسمح هذا أجسامها اللون الرملية و رؤوسها البيضاء
 their white heads and sand-coloured bodies. This **allows** them to **blend into** the desert, **camouflaging** them
 المفترسين من
 from **predators**.

كانت قد و سريعة جداً لكن كغ ٢٠ فقط تزن حيوانات ثديية صغيرة الغزلان الرملية
C) Sand gazelles are small **mammals**, **weighing** only 20 kg. However, they are very quick and have been
 وسرعتهم تستخدم وثابة رائع بالساعة كم ١٠٠ تقريباً سرعته تصل تعرف
 known to reach speeds of almost 100 km per hour. They are excellent jumpers and use **their** speed
 المفترسين انتباه يتجنب خفة الحركة و
 and **agility** to **evade** the attention of predators.

من جذوع و أوراق جذور براعم تأكل باليوم نباتات حوالي تأكل الغزلان الرملية
D. Sand gazelles eat around 6 kg of plants per day – **consuming** the shoots, roots, leaves and stems of
 في و باليوم الماء من لترات ٣ يشرب وزنها الكلي ثلث تقريباً نباتات الصحراء
 desert plants – around a third of their overall bodyweight. They drink 3 litres of water per day and in
 تربة أكثر برودة على تتمدد و حفر سطحية تحفر الفصل الحار
 the hottest season **dig shallow pits** and lie on the cooler soil.

هناك لكن الصيد و فقدان موطن بسبب بشكل رئيسي الانقراض من خطر في الغزال الرملي
E) The sand gazelle is in danger of extinction, mainly due to **habitat** loss and **hunting**. However, there
 البرية في لتحريرها تربي بدأت الدول بعض و لإنقاذهم الجهود بعض
 have been some efforts to save them, and some countries have begun **breeding** them for release into the **wild**.
 مستمرة أنواع أصلية الأخرى و لإنقاذهم المعركة لكن النجاحات بعض هناك
 There have been some successes, but the **battle** to save them and other native **species** continues.
 الحيوانات البرية الحفاظ أهمية حول وعي متزايد هناك سوريا في
 In Syria, there is an **increasing awareness** about the importance of saving wild animals.

Answer the following question:(18m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣

1- How do sand gazelles change their habits in different seasons? كيف الغزلان الرملية تغير العادات في الفصول المختلفة؟

In summer they live in small family groups and in winter they congregate in larger herds.

2- How does the body of a sand gazelle protect it from harm in the desert?

كيف جسم الغزلان الرملية يحميها من الضرر في الصحراء؟

Their white heads and sand-coloured bodies allow them to blend into the desert, camouflaging them from predators. They are excellent jumpers and use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators.

3- Is anything being done to save the gazelles? Explain.

هل هناك شيء يفعل لحماية الغزلان الرملية اشرح؟

Yes, some countries have begun breeding them for release into the wild

4- What do the words they and their in bold in the text above refer to?

They and their refer to sand gazelles

5-How much does a sand gazelle weigh?

كم يبلغ وزن الغزال الرملي؟

Sand gazelles are small mammals, weighing only 20 kg.

6-What is the top speed of a sand gazelle?

ما هي السرعة القصوى للغزال الرملي؟

Almost 100 km per hour

7-How much food does a sand gazelle eat?

كم يأكل الغزال الرملي

Sand gazelles eat around 6 kg of plants per day

8-Where does sand gazelle live?

اين يعيش الغزال الرملي؟

They live across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa..

Find words in the text which mean the following : (10 M)

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥

1- The death of a type of animal.	موت نوع من الحيوانات	Extinction	انقراض
2- Without depth.	بدون عمق	Shallow	سطحي
3- Come together, often in a large group.	يكون معا غالبا في مجموعات	Congregate	يجتمع
4 -An animal that kills and eats other animals.	الحيوان الذي يقتل و يأكل الحيوانات الأخرى	Predator	مفترس
5- Escape or avoid.	يهرب و يتجنب	Evade	يتجنب

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧-١٢

1- The sand gazelle lives in **larger** groups during the summer.

الغزال الرملي يعيش في مجموعات كبيرة خلال الصيف

1- The sand gazelle lives in **small** groups during the summer.

2- Sand gazelles eat around **3** kg of plants per day and drink **6** litres of water per day.

الغزلان الرملية تأكل حوالي ٣ كغ من النباتات باليوم و تشرب ٦ لتر من الماء باليوم

2-Sand gazelles eat around **6** kg of plants per day and drink **3** litres of water per day.

Key words

Terrain	منطقة	Adapted	تكيف	Pouch	جعبة
Habitat	موطن	Species	اصناف	Plains	سهول
Survive	ينجو	Hemisphere	نصف الكرة الارضية	Remote	بعيد
Creatures	مخلوقات	Antarctica	القطب الجنوبي	Jerboa	يربوع
Lizards	سحالي	Icebergs	جبال جليدية	Hop	ينط
Arctic	القطب الشمالي	Wombats	اسم حيوان	Predators	مفترسات
Migrate	يهاجر	Marsupials	جراي	Nocturnal	ليلي

يسمى يعيش الحيوان حيث المكان المناخات جميع و منطقة كل في الارض على كل مكان تعيش الحيوانات
 Animals live everywhere on Earth, in every **terrain** and in all climates. The place where an animal lives is called
 بحرية الحيتان مثال موطنين مختلفين واحد في تعيش يمكن الحيوانات معظم موطن
 its **habitat** and most animals can only **survive** in one or two different habitats. For example, whales are sea
 القطب الشمالي إلى انتقلوا إذا تموت سوف و مناخ الحار تعيش السحالي المياه العذبة في العيش لا تستطيع و مخلوقات
creatures and cannot live in fresh water; **lizards** live in hot climates and would die if they were moved to the **Arctic**.
 سوف تكتشف المقالة للسنة أوقات مختلفة موطنين بين تهاجر الحيوانات بعض
 Some animals **migrate** between two habitats at different times of the year. In this article, you will find out about
 بيئة خاصة تكيف الذي واحد مواطن مختلفة تعيش حيوانين
 two animals which can live in different habitats, and one which has **adapted** to a particular environment.
 معروف البطريق الإمبراطور المشهور يشمل البطريق من أنواع مختلفة سبع عشر يوجد
 There are seventeen different **species** of penguins, including the famous Emperor penguins and the common
 القطب الجنوبي في قارة القطب الجنوبي العديد نصف الكرة الجنوبي في يعيشون جميعهم البطريق المطوق
 Chinstrap penguins. All of these live in the southern **hemisphere** – many in **Antarctica** around the South Pole.
 و استراليا أفريقيا أمريكا الجنوبية شطآن على مثال أماكن أكثر دفء يعيش البعض
 But some live in warmer places, for example on the coasts of South America, Africa, Australia, and the Galapagos
 المحيط المفتوح في جبال الجليد الكبيرة على يعيشون بطريق مطوق مليون العديد جزر
 Islands. Many of the 13 million Chinstrap penguins live on large **icebergs** in the open ocean.
 غينيا الجديدة و استراليا بشكلها الطبيعي توجد و الوب كنغر الاصناف المشابهة لها و الكنغر
Kangaroos and their close relatives, wallabies, are only found naturally in Australia and Papua New Guinea.
 حمل تولد الصغار عندما يعني جرابيات الكنغر دب الكوالا و مثل
 Like **wombats** and koala bears, kangaroos are **marsupials**, which means that when young are born they are carried
 نوع كل يعيشون و الوب و الكنغر من نوعاً ٤٥ هناك جيب في أمهاتها من
 by their mothers in a **pouch**. There are forty-five species of kangaroos and **wallabies** and they live in every kind
 جبلي و بعيد يعيش كنغر الأشجار صحارى صخرية و غابات سهول المفتوحة من المواطن من
 Of habitat, from open **plains** to forests and rocky deserts. Tree kangaroos live in **remote** and mountainous
 الأرض على بسرعة التنقل لا تستطيع الكنغر الآخرين عن مختلفا الشجر في الحياة تكيفت قد و أقاليم غابات
 forest regions and have adapted to life in trees. Unlike other kangaroos, they cannot move very fast on the ground.
 في معروف و مناخ الصحراء الحار يعيش الحيوان هذا أفريقيا الشمالية و آسيا أنحاء يعيش اليربوع
 The **jerboa** lives all over Asia and Northern Africa. This animal lives in hot desert climates and is common in
 الجاف جداً يعيش تكيفت خصيصاً هم واليربوع من أنواع مختلف ٢٥ هناك الصحراء السورية
 the Syrian Desert. There are 25 different species of jerboa and they are specially adapted to live in extremely dry
 الأرض على بسرعة لتقفز تساعد والي خلفية طويلة وأرجل أمامية قصيرة جداً لها مناخ
 climates. They have very short front legs and long back legs which enable them to **hop** quickly over the ground to
 النهار أثناء تنام تعني حيوانات ليلي المفترسين لتجنب
 escape **predators**. They are **nocturnal** animals, which means they sleep during the day.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣ (18m) Answer the following question:

1-Which of the three types of animals described in the article has the most different species?

أي نوع من الأنواع الثلاثة التي وصفت في النص يملك أكثر أصناف؟

Kangaroos have the most different species (45 species)

2- What is special about kangaroos and similar animals?

ما المميز حول الكناغر و الحيوانات التي تشبهها؟

They are marsupials – they carry their young in a pouch

3-How are penguins and kangaroos different from many other animals?

كيف البطاريق و الكناغر تختلف عن عديد من الحيوانات الأخرى؟

They have adapted to life in several different habitats

4- What do all penguins have in common?

ما المشترك بين كل البطاريق؟

All penguins live in the southern hemisphere

5- In what ways have jerboas adapted to their environment? في أي طرق اليربوع تأقلم مع بيئته؟

They have very short front legs and long back legs which enable them to hop quickly and escape predators

6- What kind of climate do jerboas live in? أي نوع من المناخ يعيش اليربوع؟

They live in warm, desert climates

7- Define a marsupial.. عرف الجرابيات

Marsupials are carried by their mother in a pouch after they are born.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥ (10m) Find words in the text which mean the following:

1. One half of the Earth – southern or northern.	نصف الكرة-جنوبي أو شمالي.	Hemisphere	نصف كرة
2. The place or conditions where animals live.	المكان حيث يعيش الحيوانات.	Environment	بيئة
3. Far from civilization or populated areas.	بعيد عن الناطق المتمدنة أو المسكون	Remote	نائي
4. Bag or pocket of skin.	حقيرة أو جيب من الجلد	Pouch	جيب
5. Type of landscape.	منظر طبيعي	Terrain	منطقة طبيعية
6. Change to be better suited to a situation.	يتغير ليصبح أفضل للوضع	Adapt	تأقلم
7. Large area of flat land, usually without trees.	منطقة مسطحة من الأرض عادة بدون الشجر	Plain	سهل
8. Large block of ice that floats in the sea.	قطع ضخمة من الجليد التي تطوف في البحر	Iceberg	جبل جليدي

Rewrite these sentences to correct the information(12m)

1-Animals can live and survive in all habitats. الحيوانات يمكن ان تعيش و تحي في كل البيئات

1-Most animals can only survive in one or two different habitats.

2-You find kangaroos and wallabies in Africa. انت تجد الكناغر والولب في أفريقيا

2-You find kangaroos and wallabies in Australia and Papua New Guinea.

3-Jerboas live in cold climates. اليربوع يعيش في المناخ البارد

3-Jerboas live in hot desert climates.

The arguments for and against zoos(p.36)

الحجج المؤيدة و المعارضة لحدائق الحيوان

Key words

Exist	موجود	In favor	لمصلحة	Extinction	انقراض
Unnatural	غير طبيعي	Environmentalists	علماء البيئة	Breeding	تربية – رعاية
Cruel	قاسي	Endangered	في خطر	Observe	يراقب
Arguments	حجج	Rare	نادر	Captivity	اسر
Considering	دراسة	Increase	يزداد	Preserve	يحفظ

موطنهم الخاص في رؤيتها لا يستطيعون التي الحيوانات رؤية الناس لان العالم انحاء توجد حدائق الحيوان
Zoos **exist** all over the world because people want to see animals that they cannot see in their own country. They
مساكن غير طبيعية انها يعتقدون الناس بعض لكن الأطفال مع خاصة رائعة دائماً كانت
have always been popular, especially with children. However, some people believe that they are **unnatural** habitats
الحدائق ضد مع الجدالات بعض أناقش سوف مقالة قاسي الحدائق في حيوانات الحفاظ و مواطن
and that keeping animals in zoos is **cruel**. In this essay, I will discuss some of the **arguments** for and against zoos.
علماء البيئة ضمنهم الناس العديد أولاً الحدائق لمصلحة أمربن دراسة سأبدأ
I will start by **considering** two arguments **in favour** of zoos. First of all, many people, including **environmentalists**,
الحيوانات النادرة العالم حول الحدائق في معرضة للخطر هي والتي الحيوانات حماية على تساعد الحدائق يعتقدون
believe that zoos help to protect animals which are **endangered**. In zoos all around the world, **rare** animals are
الباندا العملاق المعرض للخطر أعداد الصين الانقراض من تنقذ و العديد في تزداد تولد
bred so they **increase** in number and are saved from **extinction**. In China, numbers of the endangered giant panda
لتعيش تطلق سراحها يمكن الحيوانات أخيراً في الحدائق تربية ناجح متخذة ازدياد بدأت
have begun to increase following successful **breeding** in zoos. Eventually animals can be set free to live in
يتعلم و عن قرب حيوانات غير عادية يلاحظون الحدائق يزورون الذين الناس تعليمية الحدائق ثانياً مرة أخرى برية
the wild again. Secondly, zoos are educational. People who visit zoos can **observe** unusual animals up close and learn
للحدائق الاعتراض الرئيسي الحدائق ضد أفكار انتقل الآن سوف سلوكهم عن
about their behavior. I will now move on to the arguments against zoos. The main objection to zoos is that it is
التحرك لا يستطيعون حيث أقفاص صغيرة العيش يتوجب الأسر في لتحفظ للحيوانات البرية غير طبيعية
unnatural for wild animals to be kept in **captivity**. They often have to live in small cages where they cannot move
جدا المناخ حيث أماكن تقع تكون ربما حدائق ضد فكرة أخرى بحرية
bout freely. Another argument against zoos is that they may be located in places where the climate is very
الحدائق حول مشاعر قوية ليس لدي شخصياً الأصلي الموطن الحيوان المناخ مختلف
different from the climate of the animal's country of origin. Personally, I do not have strong feelings about zoos.
الخطأ من اعتقد لكن الأنواع معرض للخطر الحفاظ و حماية في تساعد يستطيع أنها اعتقد
I believe that they can help to protect and **preserve** endangered species, but I also think that it is wrong to
فيها تحديق الكائنات البشرية فضولي لان ببساطة ظروف غير طبيعية العيش الحيوانات أجبار
force animals to live in unnatural conditions simply so that curious human beings can stare at them.

Answer the following question:(18m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣

1-Why do zoos exist all over the world? لماذا حدائق الحيوانات موجودة حول كل العالم؟

Because people want to see animals that they cannot see in their own country.

2- Write two opinions the writer mentioned to in the text for the zoos.

أكتب رأيين اشار إليهم الكاتب في النص مع حدائق الحيوانات.

- Zoos help to protect animals which are endangered.

- Zoos are educational.

3-Write two opinions the writer mentioned to in the text against the zoos.

أكتب رأيين اشار إليهم الكاتب في النص ضد حدائق الحيوانات.

- It is unnatural for wild animals to be kept in captivity.

- They may be located in places where the climate is very different from the climate of the animal's country of origin.

4-How does the writer feel about the zoos?

كيف يشعر الكاتب حول حدائق الحيوانات؟

He doesn't not have strong feelings about zoos.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥

1. See / watch. يرى أو يشاهد	Observe يراقب
2. Placed / situated. يقع	Located تقع
3. Place where something (an animal) is from. المكان حيث شيء أو حيوان منه	Country of origin الموطن الأصلي
4. For / on the side of. من اجل او على جانب	In favour of في مصلحة
5. Argument against. يقف ضد	Objection اعتراض
6. Examine and discuss. يعتبر—يناقش	Consider يأخذ بالاعتبار
7. Prevent from escaping. يمنع من الهرب	Keep in captivity يبقيه مأسور

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧

1-The writer has strong feelings about zoos. الكاتب له شعور محبب لحدائق الحيوانات

1-The writer doesn't have strong feelings about zoos

2- The main objection to zoos is that they protect strong animals. الاعتراض الرئيسي لحدائق الحيوان انها تحمي الحيوانات القوية

2-The main objection to zoos is that unnatural for wild animals to be kept in captivity.

Progress test

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

Key words

Greenhouse gases	غازات حرارية	Fossil fuels	وقود حيوي	Consume	يستهلك
Harmful	ضارة	Coal	فحم	Released	يطرح - يطلق
Carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	Produce	ينتج	Atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي
Methane	غاز الميثان	Extreme	شديد	Melting	يذوب
Enormous	ضخم	Storms	عواصف	Eventually	اخيرا
Quantities	كميات	Rainforests	غابات مطرة	Disastrous	كارثي

يكون سوف الأرض المناخ الغازات هذه بدون لكن ضارة غازات الانبعاث الحراري أن نعتقد عادة
 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.

طقس شدة أكثر يؤدي سنة بعد سنة ترتفع الأرض درجة حرارة انه النتيجة
 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.

تستهلك بشكل طبيعي الأشجار الغابات المطرية في العالم ندمر أننا الحقيقة أسوأ تصبح المشكلة
 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**.

هذا و يذوب القطب الجنوبي و الشمالي في الجليد درجة الحرارة الأرض ازدياد بسبب
 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 question: (18m) ٣-٢-١ رقمه بالامتحان الاخير

- 1-What is the importance of carbon dioxide and methane? ما أهمية ثاني أكسيد الكربون؟
 Without these gases the climate of the Earth would be like the climate of Mars: too cold for human beings to survive.
- 2-Why is the ice at the north and south poles melting? لماذا يذوب الجليد في القطبين الشمالي و الجنوبي؟
 Because of the increase in the Earth's temperature.
- 3-Why will many areas of land be flooded? لماذا عديد من المناطق سوف تغمر؟
 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.
- 4-Why is more carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere? لماذا ينطلق غازات ثاني أكسيد الكربون أكثر؟
 Because there are fewer trees.

Find words in the text which mean the following (10m) ٥-٤ رقمه بالامتحان الاخير

1- Extremely large in size. كبير بشكل هائل من حيث الحجم	Enormous ضخم
2- Make something smaller in size or amount. يجعل شيء أصغر بالحجم أو الكمية	Reduce يخفف
3- A large, round object in space that moves around a star. جسم مدور كبير يتحرك حول نجم.	Planet كوكب
4. The layer of air or other gases around the Earth. طبقة من الهواء أو الغازات الأخرى حول الأرض	Atmosphere غلاف جوي
5- Very bad weather, with heavy rain, strong winds, and often thunder and lightning. طقس سيء جداً مع أمطار غزيرة و غالباً رعد و برق	Storms عاصفة
6- A large amount of water covers an area. مناطق كبيرة من الماء تغطي منطقة	Flooded طوفان

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧(12) Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information

1 -The temperature of the Earth is increasing because the sun is getting hotter. حرارة الأرض تزداد لأن الشمس تصبح أشد حرارة

The temperature of the Earth is increasing because more of the sun's heat is being kept in by greenhouse gases.

2 -Flooding is an example of extreme weather. الفيضانات مثال على الطقس القاسي

Flooding is the result of extreme weather like high winds and heavy rain.

3 -Trees and forests produce greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide. الأشجار و الغابات تنتج غازات انبعاث حراري مثل ثاني أوكسيد الكربون.

Trees and forests consume carbon dioxide.

4-Scientists want every individual on Earth to take immediate action. العلماء يريدون كل شخص على الأرض ان يتصرف فورا

Scientists want authorities to take immediate action

Grammar

Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (42 marks) 25-26-27-

المبنى للمجهول Passive voice

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

- 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 where they live by the elephants
- 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

Past simple

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 (passive voice)
- 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 continuous

S + was/were+ Ving + O

O + was/were+ being+ V3

- 1-By 1997 they were using the tunnel. (passive voice)
- The tunnel was being used by them by 1997
- 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

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.**

Active	Passive
S + V1 + O	O + is , are + V3 + by (S)
S + V2 + O	O + was , were + V3 + by (S)
S + is, am , are + Ving + O	O + is, are + being + V3 + by (S)
S + was , were + Ving + O	O + was , were + being + V3 + by (S)
S + have , has + V3 + O	O + have ,has + been + V3 + by (S)
S + had + V3 + O	O + had + been + V3 + by (S)
S + will, can , should , may , must+ V1 + O	O + will, can, should, may, must ...+ be + V3 + by (S)

Subject	Passive
I	By me
You	By you
We	By us
They	By them
He	By him
She	By her
Somebody	By anybody

ترجم الجمل التالية: Translate the following sentences:

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 أسرتنا هاتفا جوال ولذلك لا نستطيع أن نستغني عن هاتفنا الأرضي.
Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to do it up.	قبل أن نتمكن من بيع الشقة، سيتوجب علينا أن نرتبها.
Too much salt is bad for you, but you shouldn't do without it.	الكثير جدا من الملح سيء لك، ولكن عليك أن لا تمتنع عن تناوله
The teacher asked the class to make up a story about the sea.	طلب المعلم من طلاب الصف أن يؤلفوا قصة عن البحر.
People come from far and wide to see the Umayyad Mosque in the centre of Damascus.	يأتي الناس من كل حذب وصوب لرؤية الجامع الأموي في وسط دمشق.
I love spending time with my nearest and dearest, so we often have family get-together.	أحب قضاء الوقت مع المقربين مني، ولذلك غالبا لدينا لقاءات أسرية.
While I was on holiday I bought lots of odds and ends.	بينما كنت في العطلة اشتريت الكثير من الأشياء المختلفة.
Some people enjoy the hustle and bustle of shopping in street markets.	يستمتع بعض الناس بصخب التسوق في الأسواق في الشوارع.
Let's turn the television off and have some peace and quiet for a change.	لنطفئ التلفاز ونستمتع ببعض الهدوء على سبيل التغيير.
I prefer the peace and quiet of the countryside when I'm on holiday.	أفضل هدوء الزيف عندما أكون في عطلة.
Careless drivers can seriously threaten the safety of pedestrians.	يمكن للسائقين المتهورين أن يهددوا سلامة المشاة بشكل خطير.
I'd like to live in a small peaceful village near the sea.	أود أن أعيش في قرية صغيرة هادئة بالقرب من البحر.
I'll never forget the excitement I felt on my first day at school.	لن أنسى أبدا الإثارة التي شعرت بها في أول يوم لي في المدرسة.
If you break the law, you have to face the music.	إن تخالف القانون، عليك أن تتحمل نتيجة ذلك.
He said he didn't want to swim, but he changed his tune when he saw the pool.	قال إنه لم يرد أن يسبح، ولكنه غير رأيه عندما رأى المسبح.
If you drive too fast and the police stop you, you'll have to face the music.	إن تقود بسرعة كبيرة وتوقفك الشرطة، سيستوجب عليك أن تتحمل نتيجة عملك.
Mahmoud is very modest- that's why he never blows his own trumpet.	محمود متواضع جدا - ولهذا لا يتباهى بنفسه أبدا.
When my brother came round after his operation, he felt fine.	عندما استعاد أخي وعيه بعد عملياته، كان يشعر بخير.
It had been cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun came out.	كانت غائمة طوال الحباك ولكن بعد الظهر ظهرت الشمس.
As we were walking up the mountain, we came across a small camp site.	بينما كنا نصعد الجبل سيرا ، وجدنا مصادفة معسكرا صغيرا.
I wish the price of petrol would come down.	أمل أن ينخفض سعر البنزين.
When I was talking to my brother yesterday, your name came up several times.	بينما كنت أتحدث الى أخي الأمس، ذكر اسمك عدة مرات.
The family escaped, but the parents had to calm their frightened children.	نجت الأسرة، ولكن كان على الوالدين تهدئة أطفالهم الخائفين.
After the storm there were a lot of frightened children and animals.	بعد العاصفة كان هناك الكثير من الحيوانات والأطفال الخائفين.
The fire had started when everyone was asleep.	بدأ الحريق عندما كان الجميع نائمين.

Writing

2-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 in a very quiet and beautiful place. **There are** a lot of trees around it, and it has a nice garden full of flowers. **There is** a large supermarket near it you can go and buy anything you want. The building has many rooms and a big hall. The most important thing about this place that it is not crowded, so you can enjoy the fresh air and the wonderful views. I think it is a nice place for any family to live in such an interesting place.

استخدامات ال التعريف **the**
١- قبل الاعداد الترتيبية:

the **first** - the **second** - the **last** -the **third**.....

The first treaty was written in 1864 but it is often changed due to different types of war.

٢- قبل الجهات:

the **right**- the **left** -the **north**-the **south**-the west the **east**

The ice at **the north** and **south** poles is melting.

٣- قبل صفات التفضيل:

the **tallest**-the **shortest** – the **best** - the **most**.....

It also helps farmers to know when it is **the best** time to plant

٤- كلمات مثل:

the **world**- the **other** –the **sun** –the **earth**

٥- استخدامات فعل الكون **be** يأتي بعد الافعال المساعدة مثل:

would - could - can – will- may- should- might- must

There are still many aspects of our lifestyles that **could be** improved

٦- استخدامات فعل الكون **been** حيث دائما يأتي مع الحاضر التام المستمر والماضي التام المستمر و المبني للمجهول التام:

Have-has-had been + ving- V3

People **have been using** enormous quantities of fossil fuels.

Copper artifacts **have been discovered** all over the region.

Eight babies **had been born**.

٧- استخدامات حرف الجر **in** حيث يأتي قبل الشهور و الفصول و فترات النهار و التواريخ:

In June, July.....

In summer, winter.....

In the morning, the afternoon.....

In 2022.....

٨- استخدامات حرف الجر **at** :

At 7:00 o'clock....

At night...

At the weekend....

At the top....

At work, home.....

٩- استخدام حرف الجر **to** و **from** تأتي بين تاريخين او مكانين :

From 2020 **to** 2023.....

From Damascus **to** Homs.....

١٠- استخدام حرف الجر **on** يأتي قبل ايام الاسبوع و بعض الكلمات و قبل اسماء الشهور اذا كان محدد بيوم:

On Monday, Sunday.....

Depend **on** - based **on** – rely **on**.....

On May 8th 2020.....

١١- استخدام حرف الجر **than** خاصة عند المقارنة:

Less **than** – more **than** – bigger **than**

They can earn more money in Britain **than** in their own country.

because **of** -increase **of** - **of** course - at the forefront **of**

Want **to**- able **to** –used **to**

The canal was **being** constructed.

Countries **like** Spain, Greece, France **or** Turkey.

Who are the economic migrants?

1-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.

Greenhouse gases: good or bad?

2-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.

City or Country?

3-I was born in the country, and for the first eighteen years of my life I lived there. My family's farm was in the middle of nowhere, five kilometres from our nearest neighbours and ten from the nearest school, shops and post office. As a child, I enjoyed the open-air life, but when I was eighteen I went to university and couldn't believe how incredible city life was. In comparison with my life on the farm, my new life was exciting, challenging and very varied. I got to know a lot of new people and I went to many places. Of course everything moves much more quickly in the city, and that can sometimes be stressful, but at least you know you're alive. In the country, you sometimes forget! Obviously, city life has its disadvantages, like the noise, the traffic and the crowds of people, but these things don't worry me too much. I don't drive, so traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me. It only takes me ten minutes to get to the supermarket by taxi, whereas in the old days in the country, a shopping trip used to take half a day. Maybe I'll want to go back to the peace and quiet of the country one day, (12) but for now I'm enjoying the hustle and bustle of city life.

Question Making

Yes or No Question

إذا بدأت الجملة ب (yes /no) لا نحتاج اسم استفهام مثل (where- when الخ)

Is /am /are/was/were	الضمير أو الاسم	? بقية السؤال
Can/could/will/would/should/must/may	الضمير أو الاسم	? بقية السؤال
Have /has /had	الضمير أو الاسم	? بقية السؤال
Do /does /did/	الضمير أو الاسم	? بقية السؤال

١-إذا كان لدينا فعل كون أو فعل مساعد نضع فعل الكون والفعل المساعد في أول الجملة

A-**Was** he happy?
B-Yes, he **was** happy.
A- **Can** he come?
B-Yes, he **can** come.

نحول هذه الضمائر في حالة السؤال

I/ we/ us/ me → you
my/ our → your
A-Will **you** go with **your** friend?
B-Yes, I will go with **my** friend.

لكن إذا كان الجواب يبدأ ب **I am \ I was** عندها يجب أن نحول الضمير مع فعل الكون

I am → Are you
I was → Were You
A-**Are** **you** from Syria?
B-Yes, **I am** from Syria.
A-Were you tired ?
B-Yes, I was tired.

٢-أما إذا لم يكن لدينا فعل كون أو فعل مساعد هنا نستخدم **Do-Does- Did** حسب حالة الفعل (زمن الجملة)
إذا كان الفعل تصريف أول مضاف له (s) نضع **does** ونحذف (s)

A-**Does** he write stories?
B-Yes, he **writes** stories.

إذا كان الفعل تصريف أول مجرد نستخدم **Do**

A-**Do** they watch TV?
B-Yes, They **watch** TV.

إذا كان الفعل تصريف ثاني (ماضي بسيط) نستخدم **Did** ونعيد الفعل إلى التصريف الأول.

A-**Did** he **go** to the sea?
B-Yes, he **went** to the sea.

طبعاً بالنفي

Don't → Do
Doesn't → Does
Didn't → Did
A-**Does** he leave early?
B-**No**, he **doesn't** leave early.
A-Did he leave early?
B-**No**, he didn't leave early.

1. Yes, Marwan is the best doctor in town.
2. Yes, They will leave after a few moments.
3. Yes, Nabeel has caught a big fish.
4. Yes, She can type 70 words per a minute.
5. Yes, Mona **works** in a big corporation.
6. Yes, Bilal and Ahmad **play** chess every night.
7. Yes, Sami **cleaned** the car yesterday.
8. Yes, He **knows** Aqaba very well.
9. Yes, They **won** the cup yesterday.

- 23- Yes, He made a copy of the Excel file.
- 24 -Yes, They've offered her the job.
- 25 -Yes, She'll be at the meeting tomorrow.
- 26-No,he didn't go to the cinema.
- 27-No,I don't play football.
- 28-No,she doesn't write to me.
- 29-No,they can't play chess.
- 30-No,they aren't reading.
- 31-No,it can't be true.
- 32-Yes, there are 30 students in my class.

.....?

10. Yes, The girls **walk** to school every day.

.....?

11-Yes,He **loves** this town.

.....?

12- Yes, They **like** soccer.

.....?

13- Yes, She can drive a lorry.

.....?

14- Yes, They are nice.

.....?

15- Yes, They **went** to the swimming pool.

.....?

16- Yes, She **wastes** her money on jewelery.

.....?

17- Yes, He **decided** to leave his wife.

.....?

18- Yes, She **wakes** up early.

.....?

19- Yes, They should revise their lessons.

.....?

20-Yes, He was born in this town

.....?

21-Yes,he taught Arabic

.....?

22- Yes, Sonia is arriving on Monday.

.....?

.....?

33-Yes,it was hot.

.....?

34-Yes,he told me about his success.

.....?

35-Yes,I was studying.

.....?

36-Yes,I am reading.

.....?

37-Yes,they have built a house.

.....?

38-Yes, he took the book.

.....?

39-Yes, I met her.

.....?

40-Yes,we were studying.

.....?

41-Yes,I spoke to Sami.

.....?

42-Yes,he helped me.

.....?

Wh/Question

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

اسم الاستفهام

الكلمات التي تدل عليه

How often	Usually-always-sometime-often-never- every+ زمن
why	Because –so that –in order to
where	المكان
when	الزمان –الفصول –الشهور-فترات اليوم-التاريخ After-before-since-during-when-while-as soon as
How long	for
how	By car- by plane-by train-by bus
what	الغير عاقل
who	للعاقل
which	اسم مفرد
How old	I am 18 years old- she is 10 years old
How far	It is 20km far from..

How many How much	اسم جمع معدود اسم جمع غير معدود	Is /am /are/was/were	الضمير أو الاسم	? بقية السؤال
		Can/could/will/would/should/must/may	الضمير أو الاسم	? بقية السؤال
		Have /has /had	الضمير أو الاسم	? بقية السؤال
		Do /does /did/	الضمير أو الاسم	? بقية السؤال

اسم الاستفهام

الكلمات التي تدل عليه

How many How much	A lot of –some-little-few-
----------------------	----------------------------

Who	Cleaned	The rooms	Yesterday	?
What	Did	You	Have yesterday	?
Why	Is	She	Angry	?
Where	Does	He	Live	?
Whom	Will	You	Play with	?
Whose	Car	Is	that	?
Which	Color	Do	You prefer	?
How	Do	You	Go to school	?
How old	Are	You		?
How often	Do	You	Play sport	?
How far	Is	Your school	From your house	?
How many	Friends	Do	You have	?
How much	Milk	Do	You need	?
How long	Have	You	Stayed there	?
How fast	Was	He	Driving	?
What time	Do	You	Get up	?

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

21.Haneen: -----?

Sami : I would prefer to live in the city

22.Haneen: -----?

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

23.Haneen: -----?

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

Haneen: How long have you been in the city?

24. Sami:

21. Aiham -----?

Sami :I love playing football

22. Aiham -----?

Sami :-I usually play with my friend

23.Aiham-----?

Sami :we play on Friday

Aiham. Who is your favourite footballer?

24.Sami:.....

21. Salah: -----?

Sami: I go to the zoo in my free time

22.Salah: -----?

Sami: I go with my friend

23.Salah: -----?

Sami: In China, numbers of the endangered giant panda have begun to increase

Salah: why do you think zoos are important?

24. Sami:

21. Rana:-----?

Maya: My school is near my house

22. Rana:-----?

Aiham: there are twenty five students in my class.

23. Maya: -----?

Aiham: my school was opened 1992

24. Rana: what do you like most about your school?

May.....

21.Sameer : ?

Ahmad : I'm learning French.

22.Sameer : ?

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

23.Sameer : ?

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

24- Sameer : where did you go last summer ?

Ahmad :

21.Haneen: -----?

Sami: The law related to computer crime is changing very quickly nowadays.

22.Haneen: -----?

Sami: Modern criminals are using computers to help them commit crimes

23.Haneen: -----?

Sami: fraud is The crime of lying or cheating to get money

24.Haneen: Do you think computer crimes are dangerous?

Sami:-----

21. Salah: -----?

Sami: Tareq was born in Damascus in 1962

22. Salah: -----?

Sami: Yes, He loved Syrian folk music

23. Salah: -----?

Sami: in his spare time, he made musical instruments

Salah: what would you like to be?

24.Sami: -----

21.Aiham -----?

B- Sami: Bernard Hinault, is a very talented French sportsman

22.Aiham -----?

Sami: he won over 200 races during his exceptional career

23. Aiham -----?

Sami: No, Hinault did not lose any of his dedication to the world of cycling.

Aiham what is your favourite sport?

24. Sami:.....

21. Sami:-----?

Aiham:I have been trying to phone you all morning.

22.Sami:-----?

Aiham: We're having a family celebration at the weekend.

23.Sami: -----?

Aiham: I'll stay there for two days

24.where are you going at the weekend?

.....

21.Haneen: -----?

Sami :I am from Syria.

22.Haneen: -----?

Sami: I have got three brothers

23.Haneen: -----?

Sami :I live in Damascus

Haneen: Where do you go in the summer?

24. Sami:

منصة طريقي التعليمية الافتراضية

المستقبل يبدأ بطريقي..



تطلب هذه النوط عن طريق مركز منصة طريقي التعليمية
أو وكيلنا مكتبة نوح في دمشق ساحة عرنوس.
واتس أب : 0947050592
إمكانية الشحن للمحافظات

