

مصطلحات:

see red	got very angry.	يغضب (التهمني) بالكسل، أخبار (بناء مطار)
put them on the blacklist	tell the public they have done something wrong.	يويخ ، ينقذ
give the green light	They've said yes	يوافق (على بناء مطار)
it's in black and white	it's printed here.	واضح (في الصحف)
red tape	paperwork and administration	روتين ممل، بيروقراطية
out of the blue	unexpectedly	فجأة (رسالة غي متوقعة، أخبار)
go along with	agree with	يوافق (لم يرد بالتمارين)
keep up with	know the latest information about	يوكب (الأخبار)
cut down on	reduce	يقلل (الملح و السكر، النفاية)
come up against	meet / face	يواجه (مشكلة غير متوقعة)
look forward to	wait with pleasure for something to happen	يتطلع (عطلة الصيف)
come up with	invent / discover / find	يكتشف (طرق حفظ الطاقة)
put up with	accept / stand / tolerate	يتحمل (الذهاب للعمل، الضجة)
run out of		ينفذ (مكان للبيوت، لركن السيارة)

الأفعال الشاذة التي وردت في التمارين:

be (am, is, are)	was, were	كانت قلقة	been	كانت قلقة
bear	bore	٨ بيبي ولد	born	أصبح لاجئ، أصبحت معنادة
become	became	أصبح لاجئ، أصبحت معنادة	become	أصبح لاجئ، أصبحت معنادة
break	broke	يخرق القانون	broken	يخرق القانون
build	built	بنت جسر	built	بنت جسر
choose	chose	اختار الهجرة	chosen	اختار الهجرة
come	came	عدنا من اللاتفية	come	عدنا من اللاتفية
dream	dreamt	حلمت بزيارة الصين	dreamt	حلمت بزيارة الصين
drive	drove	قادت ١٠٠٠ كم	driven	قادت ١٠٠٠ كم
fall	fell (asleep)	نام (الورق)	fallen	انخفض سكان العالم
find	found	وجد المكب	found	وجد المكب
fly	flew	ممتلئ	flown	طارت العصفير
get	got (married)	تزوجت	got	تزوجت
go	went	ذهبوا	gone	ذهبوا
have	had	تناول الشراب	had	تناول الشراب
have to	had	كان عليهم الرحيل بسبب الحرب	had	كان عليهم الرحيل بسبب الحرب
hit	hit	زلزال ضرب	hit	زلزال ضرب
learn	learnt	هل تعلمت	learnt	هل تعلمت
leave	left	غادرت انكلترا	left	غادرت انكلترا
make	made (friends)	تصادقت	made	تصادقت
rise	rose	ارتفع سكان العالم	risen	ارتفع سكان العالم
say	said	قلت	said	قلت
see	saw	لم أراه	seen	لم أراه
sleep	slept	نامت في الرحلة	slept	نامت في الرحلة
speak	spoke	أتمنى أن يتكلم ببطء	spoken	أتمنى أن يتكلم ببطء
spend	spent	أمضوا الوقت	spent	أمضوا الوقت
take	took	أخذت الموبايل	taken	أخذت الموبايل
think	thought	فكرت بصديقي	thought	فكرت بصديقي
wake	woke	أفاقوا	woke	أفاقوا
write	wrote	يكتب مقالات	written	يكتب مقالات

القسم الأول

مرادفات:

enforce	to put into practice / carry out	ينفذ (الشرطة و القضاة)
govern	to control	يحكم (الأفراد و المؤسسات في المجتمع)
guilty	responsible for a crime	مذنب (شعر أنه مذنب)
innocent	not responsible for a crime	بريء
jury	a group of people in court who decide whether someone is guilty	هيئة المحلفين (قالوا أنه ليس مذنب)
legal	relating to the law	قانوني (فوضى بدون الأنظمة القانونية)
principle	rule / belief	مبدأ (بريء حتى يثبت أنه مذنب)
prove	to show that something is true	يثبت
law	rules which control society	القانون
criminal law	a type of law deals with murder and theft	قانون الجنايات
Society	club or organisation for people with the same interest	جمعية، نقابة
society	all the people living in a country	المجتمع
ruler	someone in charge of a country, such as a king	حاكم
ruler	straight piece of wood or plastic to help you draw straight lines	مسطرة
property	something valuable which belongs to someone	ملكية
property	land and buildings	عقار
court	area where people play games like tennis and squash	ملعب تنس
court	place where trials take place	محكمة
fine	very good, high quality, good, e.g. weather	رائع (طقس)
fine	money people pay as a punishment for doing something illegal, a typical punishment for a less serious crime	غرامة (للسرقة الزائدة)
type	write using a machine	يطبع على الآلة الكاتبة
type	kind / sort	نوع، نمط
mean	unkind / not generous	بخيل
mean	to signify	يعني
case	the subject of a police investigation	قضية (القاضي المسؤول عن القضية)
case	a container for carrying luggage or papers	حقيبة (جلدية)
spring		الربيع،
spring		ينبوع
fraud	the crime of lying or cheating to get money	احتيال (الجرائم القديمة)
identity theft	the crime of stealing someone's personal details	انتحال شخصية (الجرائم الحديثة)
virus	a bad program which damages computers	فايروس (إرسال)
solve a crime	to discover who commits a crime	يكشف جريمة
international	used by a number of different countries	دولي

prejudice	negative attitude towards people who are different	تحيز (يعالج بدون)
treaty	a formal agreement	معاهدة (كتبت، من يخالف يعاقب)
severely	very harshly	يقسو (يعاقب)
civilians	people not in the army	مدنيين (حماية، مهاجمة)
aid	help	مساعدة (الطبية، تقديم)
temperate	having mild temperatures	معتدل (طقس)
raise	bring up children	يربي (young)
creature	a living thing / animal	مخلوق (بحري)
extensive	very long	هائلة (مسافات)
original	first	أصلي (الموطن)
recurrent	occurring often or repeatedly	متكررة (هجرة)
forge	advance steadily	يتقدم (يفوج الأنهار)
bury	put under the ground	يدفن (النفاية)
waste	unwanted, unusable	نفاية
equipment	tools / machinery, etc.	تجهيزات
car batteries	these provide electricity for motorists	بطاريات
crime	criminal offence	جريمة
household rubbish	waste from people's homes	الفضلات المنزلية
cloth	material or fabric used to make clothes	قمماش (الورق الصبيني)
fibre	a very small piece of paper, wood, cloth, etc	ليف، نسيج
rot	decay	يتعفن (الورق و ينتج الميثان)
sustainable	a practice or product that can be used or re-used without causing damage to the environment	دائم
wood pulp	wood after it has been crushed	عجينة ورقية (من الأشجار لصناعة الورق)

مشتقات:

violence	violent	عنف (أفعال acts، فوضوي)	عنف
chaos	chaotic	وضوح (مشارك)	فوضى
law	legal	قانوني (أنظمة systems)	قانون
innocence	innocent	بريء (رجل حر)	براءة
guilt	guilty	مذنب	ذنب
earn	earnings	دخل (الاسبوعي)	يكسب
destroy	destruction	دمار (أغادير)	يدمر
disaster	disastrous	كارثي (محاصيل البطاطا، تأثير)	كارثة
major	majority	الأكثرية (المهاجرين، الناس)	رئيسي
act	activity	نشاط (بركاتي)	يعمل، يمثل
economy	economic	اقتصادي (النجاح)	اقتصاد
develop	development	تطور (المنطقة region)	يتطور
permanen t	permanently	بشكل دائم	دائم
day	daily	يومي (الصحيفة)	يوم
infect	infection	إصابة، تلوث (ماء غير نظيف)	يلوث، يبعدي

عكوس:

tiny	huge	ضخم	صغير
modern	old-fashion	قديم الطراز	حديث
late	early	مبكر	متأخر
young	elderly	كهل	شاب
rare	frequent	متكرر	نادر

أرقام:

١. الأعمار (كل رقمين) ١٩٦٠ تسعة عشر ستون
٢. وضع هايفن (-) بين الأعداد ٢١ حتى ٩٩
٣. مئة (حرف يو) hundred ، ألف thousand ، مرتين twice ، ربع quarter ، النسبة المئوية percent ، الثلث third ، التاسع times (بدون e) ninth (لم يرد) ، ضرب times
٤. التمرين ١ ص ١٠ النشاط (هام ، أرقام و تكوين سؤال)

How many students are there? There are

قواعد:

الحاضر التام البسيط و الحاضر التام المستمر:

١. تجربة ماضية ٢. إنجاز
٣. حدث لم يتم ٤. عدم ذكر زمن محدد ٤. ذكر عدد المرات ٥. أفعال الحالة (been, seen, had, become)
٦. نفيه يدل على أن الحدث لم يحدث قط ٧. عمل في الماضي له نتائج في الحاضر ٨. أفعال لا تدوم طويلا (broken, passed, started, come)

دلالت و ردت:

So far, ever, never, just, since, all, always, throughout history, this week, recently, in recent decades, how long, because, yet, before, already

Every country has developed its own code of law over thousands of years.
They have broken the law.
Anyone who has committed a crime will have a criminal record.
Ali has studied law and history this year.
Omar has written two essays this morning.
The police sergeant has interviewed two people so far today.
I've played tennis three times.
Where have you been?
I haven't seen you this week.
I haven't had a cold drink since breakfast.
Something has happened to our town during the night.
I've passed my driving test.
Have you ever learnt to play a musical instrument?
I've started learning the mizmar.
Have you had a holiday yet this year?
We've just come back from Lattakia
Since then she has worked as a primary school teacher.
the couple have recently had a baby.
In the seven years Sofia has been in England, she has become so used to the way of life

الحاضر التام المستمر (ماضي الحاضر الذي استمر): ١. حدث لم ينتهي ٢. حدث تكرر طوال فترة من الزمن ٣. الأفعال المطولة ٤. تركيز المتكلم على طول الحدث ٥. نفيه يدل على أن الحدث لم يحدث فقط مؤخرا
دلالت:

For, since, all

أفعال و ردت: و هي أفعال تستغرق وقتا

Living, sleeping, working, waking up, using, writing, revising, spending, cheating, interviewing, doing, fascinating

Hani has been studying law and history for four years.
Hassan has been writing an essay all morning.
The detectives have been interviewing people all week.
I've been reading a book about the history of law-making.
Students who have been cheating will be punished severely.
He's been studying law for three years.
I've been trying to phone you all morning.
I've been sorting out my bedroom cupboards all morning.
What have you been doing? I've been helping my mother.
I've been preparing the food and I've been tidying the house.

I've been playing football all morning.
He's been swimming with his friends.
She's been buying food for her family.
She's been doing research for a school project.
He's been playing football.
They've been celebrating Samer's graduation.
They've been working since 8 o'clock this morning.
What have you been doing since I last saw you?
I've only been playing for a few weeks.
I haven't been sleeping very well recently.
Do you mean you have been waking up very early?
He has been spending all his time with his family.
I've been thinking about taking up tennis.

الماضي التام: (ماضي الماضي)

١. حدثين في الماضي ، السابق ماضي تام و اللاحق ماضي بسيط ٢.
- للتعبير عن خلفية حدث ما
- دلالت و ردت:

By (= before), by the end, when, for, wish, until, before that, already, earlier, never

By the end of 1854, they had left for other parts of the world.
After two years five elderly people had died.
After two years eight babies had been born.
By 1854 they had emigrated abroad.
Irish people emigrated because so many had died of starvation.
When the rescue team arrived, many areas had been destroyed and thousands of families had become refugees.
Later studies showed that the disaster had killed over 10,000 people, and had injured many more.
He'd never flown before.
She'd failed twice.
He hadn't seen him for ten years.
He'd worked late the night before.
She'd passed her exams.
He'd switched his phone off.
during the night their town had turned grey.
The sky had always been blue
the plants and trees were dying and the birds had flown away
Greenchester had turned grey.
Although it had been there , very few members of the public ever went there.
The fumes from the unburied rubbish had poisoned Greenchester
The people thought they had recycled their rubbish, but in fact, the council had buried it in the landfill site.
I loved / had loved my time in Syria. I had learnt so much about an interesting culture and had made so many good friends.
I had felt ill during the night.
I had dreamt of visiting China for many years.
Before that they had lived with.....
He had worked for the same company all his life.
he fell asleep... He had driven nearly 1,000 kilometres
He had looked for work for only two weeks.
I hadn't seen him for several weeks
The person who had bumped into me was my friend

التمني:

فكرة (صحيحة بنسبة ٩٠%) :

١. إذا وجد فعل كون، استخدم ماضي بسيط.
٢. إذا لم يوجد فعل كون و كان الفاعل متكرر و خصوصا (أنا) ، استخدم (could).
٣. إذا لم يوجد فعل كون و كان الفاعل مختلف استخدم (would).

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Wish + past simple	للتعبير عن الأسف من وضع ما (عادة يرد فعل الكون) had, was, were, contain, spoke, didn't lose, didn't have
Wish + could	للتعبير عن الأسف من عدم القدرة على تغيير وضع ما recycle, sleep, read, spend time together, find, speak, sing, remember, go
Wish + would	للتعبير عن انتقاد سلوك معين أفعال و ردت: do that, take the problem, drive slowly, smoke, collect rubbish, come down (decrease), stop, spend many hours on the phone, eat, give me my CD back, turn the music down, get up

Wish + past simple	
I wish going to the theatre weren't so expensive.	be
I wish I were better at maths.	be
I wish I were in charge of our company.	be
I wish I weren't so shy about talking in public.	be
I wish I weren't so tired this morning.	be
I wish I weren't such a slow reader.	be
I wish it (the weather) was / were cooler.	be
I wish it weren't so hot today	be
I wish the city centre weren't so busy this morning.	be
I wish there weren't so many adverts on television.	be
I wish they (the streets) were cleaner.	be
I wish I was 10 cm taller.	be
I wish I was 20 years younger.	be
I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain so many adverts.	contain
I wish every country had a system like that.	have
I wish we didn't have to start work	have
I wish you didn't always lose things.	lose
I wish Hani spoke more slowly.	speak

القدرة على: إيجاد المفاتيح، القراءة، التذكر، الغناء، النوم، التحدث، تدوير البلاستيك بسهولة، قضاء الوقت سويًا (FRS)

He wishes he could find his keys.	find
I wish I could read more quickly.	read
I wish we could recycle plastic more easily.	recycle
I wish I could remember where I left the newspaper.	remember
I wish I could sing better.	sing
I wish I could sleep at night.	sleep
I wish I could speak French.	speak
I wish we could spend much more time together.	spend
I wish I could swim.	swim

Wish + would
السلوك: تبيذير الوقت، إعادة السديبات، التدخين، تحمل المسؤولية، خفض الموسيقى، جمع القمامة، بيع البلاستيك، القيادة، الأكل، تبيذير الورق

I wish they would collect rubbish more often in our city.	collect
I wish they wouldn't do that. (Supermarkets sell things with plastic)	do
I wish they'd drive more slowly.	drive
I wish you wouldn't eat so quickly.	eat
I wish my friend would give me my CD back	give
I wish people in my village would smoke less	smoke
I wish he'd stop smoking.	smoke
I wish my brother wouldn't spend so many hours on the phone.	spend
I wish you'd stop wasting paper	stop
I wish they'd stop making so much noise.	stop
I wish people would take the problem more seriously.	take
I wish she would turn her music down.	turn

Law-making

The first code of laws
(4000 ago)
أول القوانين منذ ٤٠٠٠ سنة

Governments
الحكومات تشرع القوانين

law
(set of rules)
القانون

criminal law
القانون الجنائي

murder
القتل

theft
السرقه

acts of violence
أعمال العنف

civil law
القانون المدني

behaviour
السلوك

arguments
الشجار

family law
قانون الأسرة (الأحوال الشخصية)

adoption
التبني

marriage
الزواج

welfare of children
رفاه الأطفال

big
كبيرة

police and judges
تطبق من قبل الشرطة
و القضاة

less serious
أقل خطورة

prison
سجن

fine
غرامة

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الله

no problem
لا مشكلة

Green waste
(grass, trees, leaves, plants)
النفايات الخضراء (العشب، الأشجار، الأوراق، النباتات)

The problem of waste

The problem of waste
مشكلة النفايات

running out
places to bury
waste
نفاذ الأمكنة لدفن
النفايات

the Earth is
running out of
resources
نفاذ الأرض من
المصادر

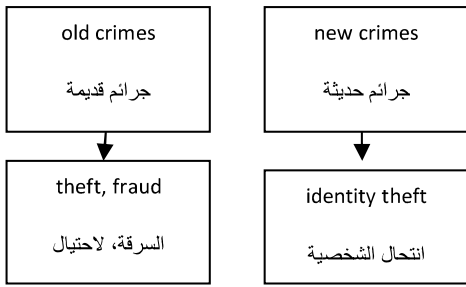
burning
(most
countries)
pollutes the
atmosphere
الحرق (معظم
البلدان) يلوث الجو

Oliver's family
(recycle paper
and old clothes
عائلة أوليفر (تدور
الورق و الملابس
القديمة)

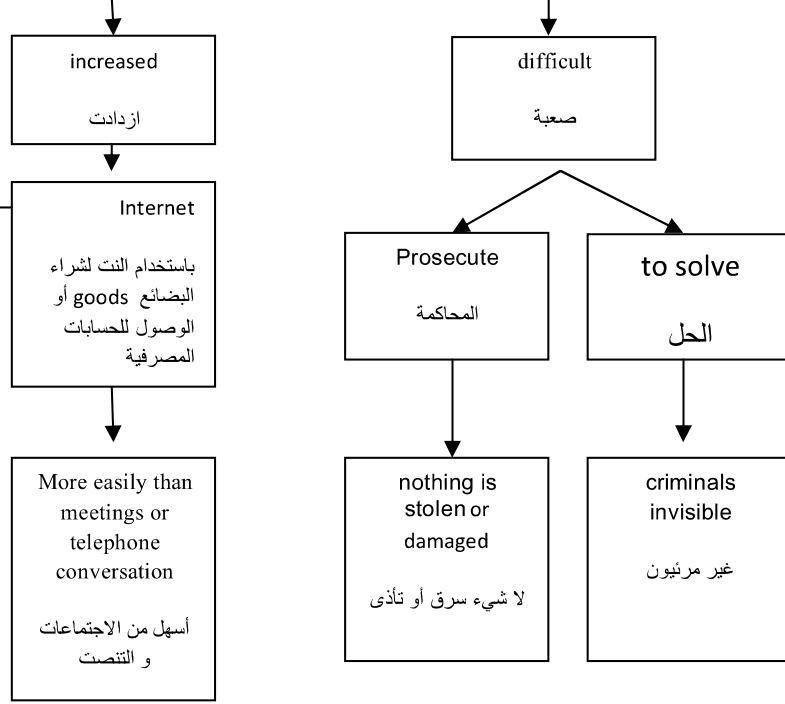
Jim's family
(take waste glass and paper to
special collection points)
عائلة جم (تأخذ فضلات الزجاج و الورق
إلى نقاط تجميع خاصة)

Australia
40%
أستراليا تعيد
تدوير ٤٠%

New crimes

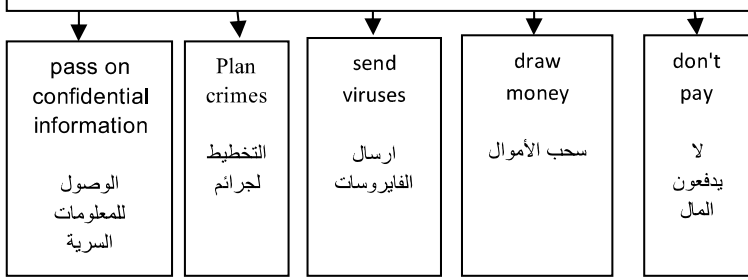


computer crime
جرائم الكمبيوتر



techno-criminals

مجرمو التقنية



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International rules of law



war
في الحرب

The Geneva Convention
معاهدة جنيف
كتبت ١٨٦٤
٢٠٠ دولة
من تخالف تعاقب punished

has nothing to do with
لا علاقة لها بـ

- political view / وجهة النظر السياسية
- religion / الدين
- nationality / الجنسية
- gender / الجنس

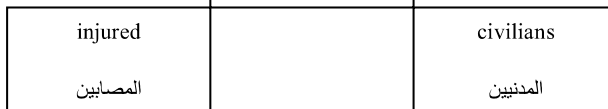
protects / تحمي

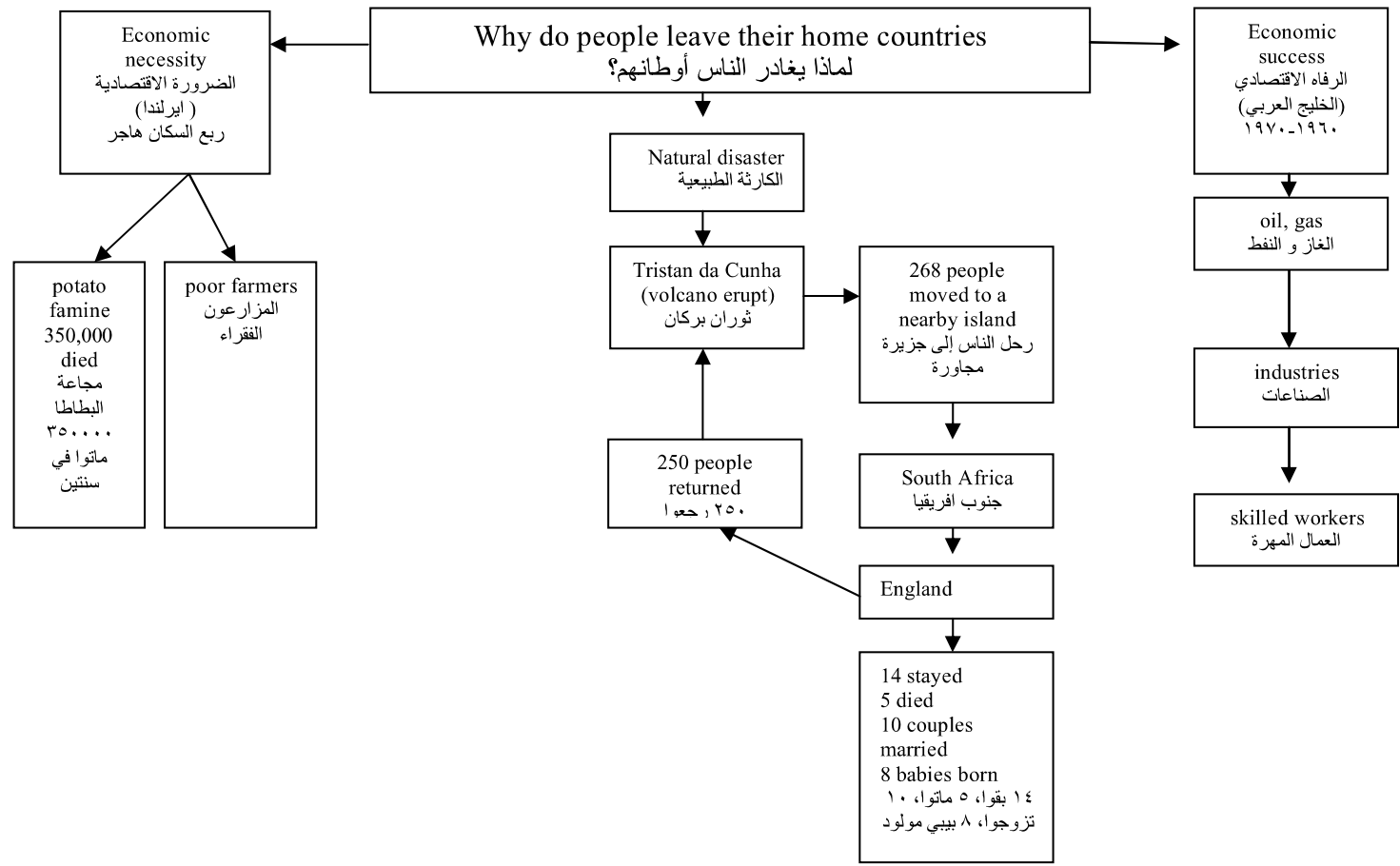
- civilians / المدنيين
- soldiers / الجنود

provides / تقدم

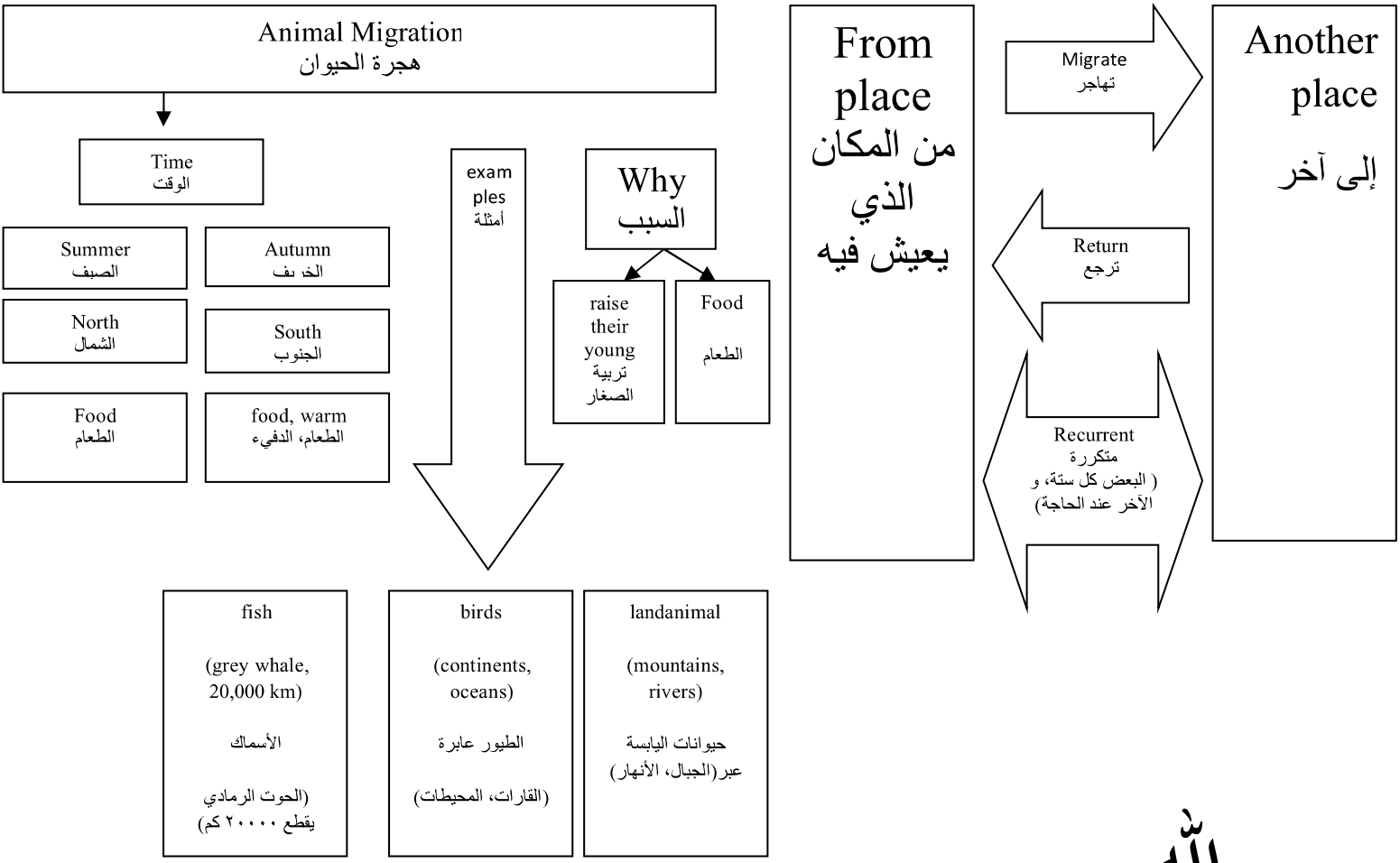
aid (food, medical) / المساعدة الطبية و الطعام

illegal to attack / لا شرعي أن تهاجم

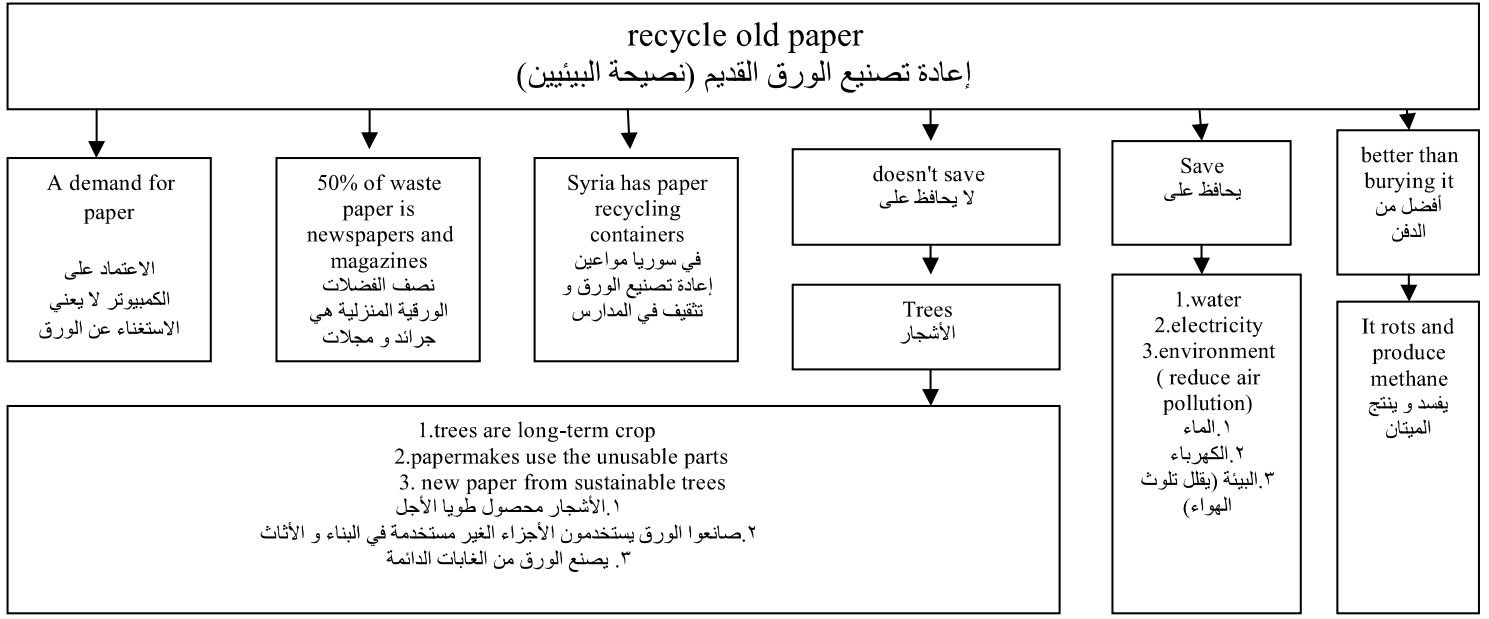
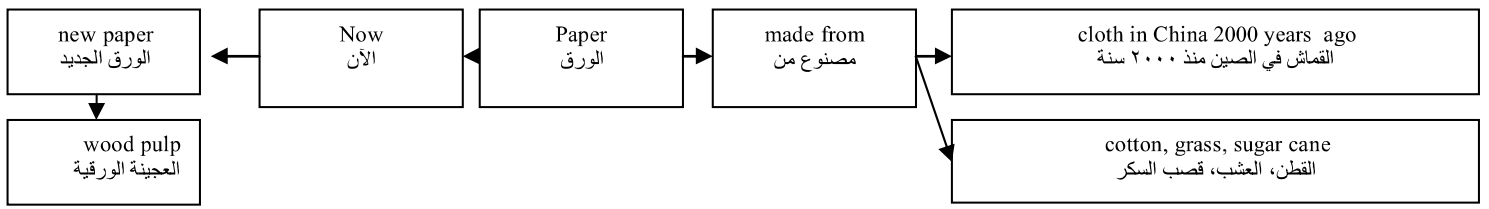




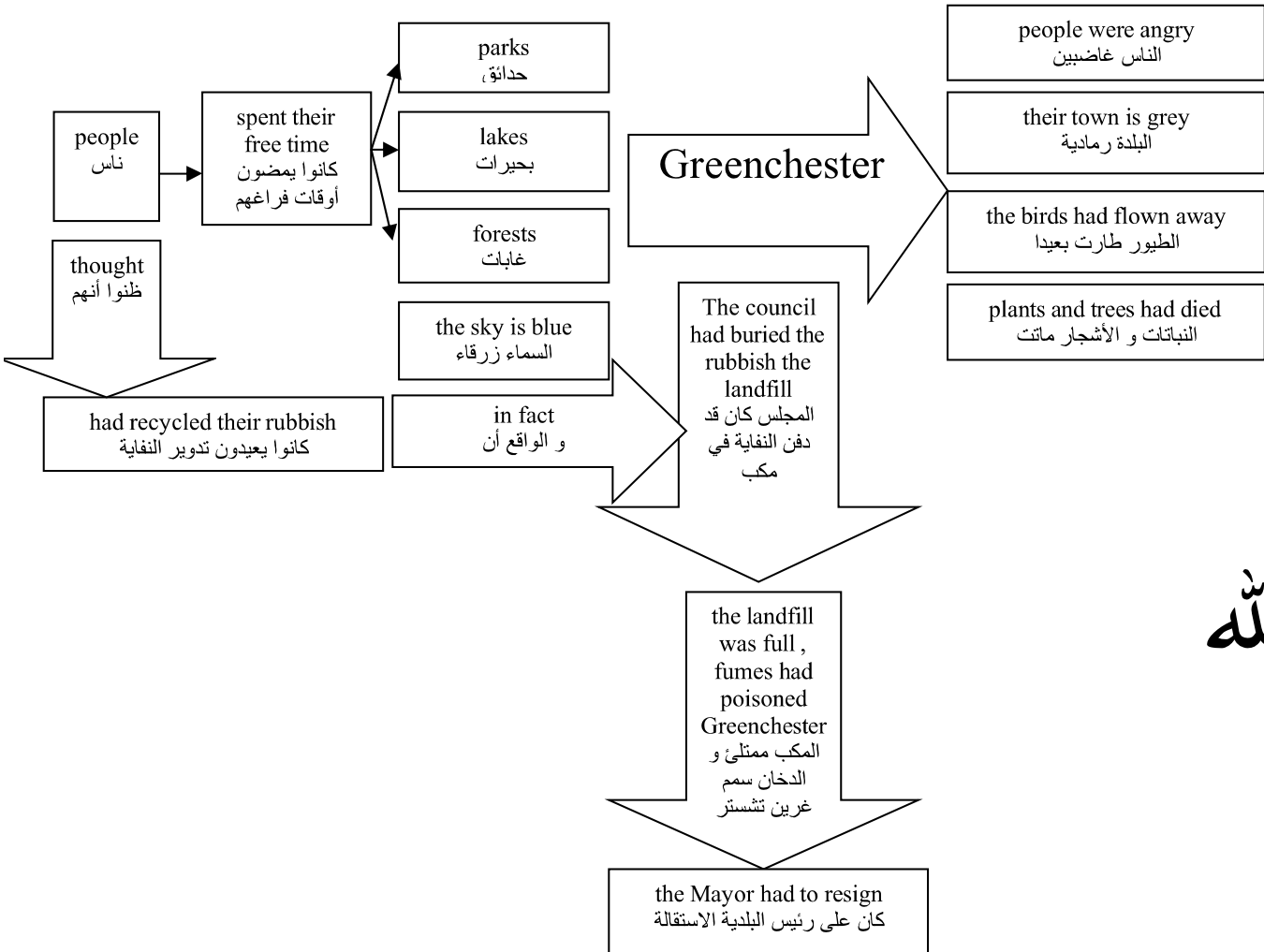
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الله



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القسم الثاني لطلاب الثالث الثانوي /

مرادفات:

climate	weather conditions in an area over a period of time	مناخ (قاسي) (harsh)
cultivate	to use land for growing crops	يحرث (الأرض)
dust	dry powder made of very small pieces of earth	غبار (ينتقل) لمسافات و يؤثر بالصحة)
erode	to destroy slowly	يحت (التربة) (soil)
graze	to put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass	يرعى (العشب)
soil	what plants need to grow in	التربة الزراعية (الطبقة العليا)
survive	to stay alive	ينجو (بالرحيل) للمناطق الخضراء)
wildfire	fire that spreads very quickly	الحريق المنتشر (نتاج عن التصحر)
consumption	the eating or drinking of something	استهلاك (الصويا)
devastating	very destructive	مدمر (إزالة الأشجار)
export	send something for sale in another country	يصدر (زيت الزيتون)
global	affecting the whole world	عالمي (البيئة العالمية)
illegal	against the law	غير شرعي (جفاف و اغبرار الأرض)
tool	a piece of equipment for doing a particular job	أداة (الاعتماد على الغاية من طعام و أدوات)
environmentalist	someone who tries to protect the environment	البيئي (اقتناعا) بتطوير (الورق)
exotic	unusual, foreign	غريب (نباتات)
protect	to stop harm or damage	يحمي (من) (الانقراض)
temperate	not too hot or too cold, having mild temperatures	معتدل (طقس)
waterfall	a flow of water from a river or stream falling from a height	شلال
seed	a small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow	بذرة (عرضة) لهجوم الثدييات، (تحتوي السم)
thorn	a sharp pointed part that grows on a plant, e.g. a rose	شوكة (حاددة) (sharp)
trunk	the main part or	جذع (يحوي)

	large stem of a tree	السهم
congregation	come together, often in a large group	يتجمع (في) قطعان (herds)
extinction	the death of a type of animal	انقراض (غزال) (الزمل)
evade	escape or avoid	يتفادى (المفترسون) (predators)
predator	an animal that kills and eats other animals	مفترس
shallow	without depth	ضحلة (حفر) (pits)
Originally	'at first' or 'in the beginning	أولي
protect	to stop from being damaged or harmed	يحمي
climate	weather conditions that are typical of a country or region.	مناخ
adapt	change to be better suited to a situation	يتكيف (البيئة) خاصة، (للعيش)
hemisphere	one half of the Earth – southern or northern	نصف الكرة الأرضية (الطريق في الجنوبي)
environment	the place or conditions where animals live	بيئة
iceberg	large block of ice that floats in the sea	جبل جليدي (يعيش) بطريق Chinstra (p)
plain	large area of flat land, usually without trees	سهل (تعيش) الكناغر من السهول إلى الغابات و الصحراء (الصخرية)
pouch	bag or pocket of skin	جيب (لحم) (young)
remote	far from civilisation or populated areas	بعيدة
terrain	type of landscape	سهل (عيش) (الحيوانات)
consider	examine and discuss	يعتبر
in favour of	for / on the side of	لصالح، بجانب (حداق) (الحيوان)
observe	see / watch	يراقب (الحيوانات) (في الحديقة)
objection	argument against	اعتراض (على) (الحداق)
keep in captivity	prevent from escaping	يأسر (الحيوان)
located	placed / situated	يتموضع (مكان الحديقة) لا يناسب (الحيوان)
country of origin	place where something (an animal) is from	يلد المنشأ (للحيوان)
permanent	not temporary	دائم (ليس) (مرحلي)

مشترقات:

violence	violent	عنيف (أفعال) 'acts	عنف
chaos	chaotic	فوضوي (وضع) 'situation	فوضى
law	legal	قانوني (انظمة) (systems)	قانون
innocence	innocent	بريء (رجل) (حر)	براءة
guilt	guilty	مذنب	ذنب
earn	earnings	دخل (الأسبوعي)	يكسب
destroy	destruction	دمار (اغادير)	يدمر
disaster	disastrous	كارثي (محاصيل) البطاطا، تأثير)	كارثة
major	majority	الأكثريّة (المهاجرين، الناس)	رئيسي
act	activity	نشاط (بركاني)	يعمل، يمثل
economy	economic	اقتصادي (النجاح)	اقتصاد
develop	development	تطور (المنطقة) (region)	يتطور
permanent	permanently	بشكل دائم	دائم
day	daily	يومي (الصحيفة)	يوم
infect	infection	إصابة، تلوث (ماء غير نظيف)	يلوث، يعدي

حرف جر:

dependent on	معتمد على (التفاح و الموز على البيوت الزجاجية)، (الانسان على النبات)
interested in	مهتم في (تاريخ العائلة)، (البيولوجيا)، (بالنباتات)
keen on	متحمس لـ (المتاحف)، (للحشرات)
different from	يختلف عن (مشروع عدن و المنحف)، (صمغ الشجر و النباتات الأخرى)
full of	ممتلئ بـ (الزوار)، (حقائق عن النباتات)
aware of	مدرك لـ (الفرق بين الخضار و الفاكهة)، (أهمية النباتات)
famous for	مشهور لـ (دمشق لمعلمها التاريخية)، (مشروع عدن بقبته)
satisfied with	راض بـ (زيارتنا)
depend on	يعتمد على (الصبار على الشوك)، (صمغ الشجر على النمل)
built on	مؤسس على (دمشق على موقع حضارات قديمة)

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نباتات:

on a tree	fig, pineapple, banana, dates, olives, lemons	على الشجر (التين، الأناناس، الموز، الزيتون، الليمون)
on a plant or bush,	aubergine, tomato, corn, lentils, tea	على النبتة أو الشجيرة (الباذنجان، البندورة، الذرة، العدس، الشاي)
on the ground:	rice	على الأرض (الأرز)
under the ground:	peanuts, potatoes, carrots, turnips	تحت الأرض (الفاول السوداني، البطاطا، الجزر، اللفت)
sharp	a cactus thorn , a kitchen knife , broken glass , a cat's tooth	حاد (الصبار، السكين، الزجاج، سن القطاة)
sticky	chewing gum, sugary food , wet paint , glue	لزج (العلكة، الطعام السكري، الدهان الرطب، الغراء)
fruit	banana, lemon, orange	فواكه (الموز، الليمون، البرتقال)
part of a plant	leaf, root, shoot	جزء من النبات (الورقة، الجذر، البرعم)

حيوانات:

mammals	feed their young with milk	تدببات (حليب)
reptiles and birds	lay eggs	زواحف و طيور (بيض)
reptiles	dry skin and cold blood	زواحف (الدم البارد)
birds	can fly	الطيور (تطير)
birds and mammals	have warm blood	الطيور و التدببات (الدم الحار)
can fly, have wings	bat eagle owl	لها اجنحة و تطير (الخفاش، العقاب، البومة)
lay eggs	snake parrot turtle	تضع البيض (الأفعى، البيغاء، السلحفاة)
mammals	mouse bat camel	تدببات (الفأر، الخفاش، الجمل)
reptiles	lizard turtle snake	زواحف (السلحفاة، الأفعى)
warm blood	vulture rabbit eagle	الدم الحار (النسر، الأرنب، العقاب)

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التفسيرات و النتائج:

because	لذكر السبب فقط
In order to = to	من أجل = لـ
So that	لذا (عادة ترد , can مع الأمل في التحقيق و النتيجة (قبلها فاصلة)
With the result	

Because

	Because	there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to overcultivate their land.
Forests are being cut down	because	we need more farming land.
Some animals like the sand gazelle are under threat	because	people are destroying their habitat.
Ice in the polar areas is melting	because	climate change is causing global warming.
The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world	because	it covers such a large area.
Fadia didn't go to school yesterday	because	she felt / was feeling ill
Omar's letter was difficult to read	because	he wrote it / had written it very quickly.
In the future, sea levels will rise	because	the polar ice is melting.
Scientists are worried about climate change	because	it is a threat to life on Earth.

In order to

Some people move to greener areas	in order to	survive.
They need extra farming land	in order to	grow food
People are cutting down forests	in order to	have more land for growing food.
Many people recycle their rubbish	in order to	use up the world's resources.
Some people are moving out of their homes on the coast	in order to	escape future floods.
We should stop burning coal and oil	in order to	cause more global warming.

So that

the top layer of soil is destroyed	so that	the land can no longer be used for growing crops.
Farmers need more land	so that	they can grow more soya beans.
Scientists are trying to produce new fuels	so that	people can continue to use their cars without damaging the environment.

with the result that

farmers tend to overcultivate their land,	with the result that	the soil becomes poor
Large areas of forest have been cut down,	with the result that	the soil is now dry and dusty.

to

Trees are usually cut down	to	make more agricultural land
The purpose of places like the Eden Project is	to	show our dependence on plants

The cause of

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

In order / so as / so that / to / because

We need to protect some animals	so that / in order that	they do not become extinct.
People write things in their diaries	because they don't want to / so that they don't / in order not to /	forget important things.
They move away from desert areas	(in order) to	find food and water.
I went to the post office	to / in order to / because I wanted to stamps / so that I could	buy stamps.
The rainforest has been cut down	to / in order to	make more farmland.
Loggers cut down trees	to / in order to	sell the wood.
Ahmad went to the airport	to / in order to / because he had to / so that he could	meet his brother Khaled
	this leads to	even greater pressure on the Earth's most precious resource

إمكانيات الحدوث :

Might + v1 ربما يحدث	Can't + v1 متأكد أنه لا يحدث	Must + v1 متأكد أنه يحدث	حاضر
Might have + v3 ربما حدث	Can't have + v3 متأكد أنه لم يحدث	Must + have + v3 متأكد أنه حدث	ماضي

فكرة (ليست قاعدة)

عندما كانت الجملة السابقة حاضر : استخدمنا (be)
عندما كانت الجملة السابقة ماضي أو حاضر تام :

استخدمنا (have + V3)

دلالت:

must	sure, certain,
can't	impossible, sure (-), certain (-)
might	probable, look like, think, not sure,

Must + be (You feel sure it is)

You're sure it's the postman	It must be the postman
Tareq wants to be a teacher	He must be very interested in education.
I've looked everywhere for the letter	You must be exhausted.

Must + have + V3 (You think it was possible in the past)

You feel sure that she has got good grades	She must have got good grades
Faisal's car lights were on all night.	Faisal must have forgotten to switch the lights off
Ahmad's looking at the engine of his car.	His car must have broken down.
Ali has just drunk two litres of water.	He must have been very thirsty.
I've looked everywhere for the letter	you must have posted it.

Can't + V1 (You feel sure it isn't)

you know it isn't your uncle's car	It can't be my uncle's car.
------------------------------------	-----------------------------

Can't have + v3

You are sure she has not forgotten.	She can't have forgotten to phone me.
He said he was going to phone you.	He can't have phoned me this morning.

Might + v1 (You think it is possible in the future)

It's probably your brother.	It might be my brother.
It looks like your friend's father's car.	It might be my friend's father.
You think it is probably a school.	They might be building a new school.
When are you next in town?	I may be coming next month.

Might have + v3 (You think it was possible in the past)

Khaled has a very good English accent.	He might have lived / be living with an English family.
I've tried to contact Alia, but she isn't at home.	she might have forgotten the meeting.

المبني للمجهول:

١. نضع المفعول به بدل الفاعل و ننتبه أن كان مفرد أم جمع ثم نحول الفعل للتصريف الثالث.

٢. حاضر بسيط

S+(am, is, are) + V3

٣. ماضي بسيط

S+(was, were) + V3

٤. مستمر نضيف being بعد فعل الكون

٥. تام نضيف been بعد فعل الملك

٦. وجود فعل مساعد أو will أو going to نستخدم be

He cleans cars	Cars are cleaned	حاضر بسيط
He is cleaning cars	Cars are being cleaned	حاضر مستمر
He has cleaned cars	Cars have been cleaned	حاضر تام
He cleaned cars	Cars were cleaned	ماضي بسيط
He was cleaning cars	Cars were being cleaned	ماضي مستمر
He had cleaned cars	Cars had been cleaned	ماضي تام
He will clean cars	Cars will be cleaned	مستقبل
He is going to clean cars	Cars are going to be cleaned	مستقبل
He can clean cars	Cars can be cleaned	فعل مساعد

Camouflage protects sand gazelles from predators.	Sand gazelles are protected from predators by camouflage.	غزال الرمل
they use their speed and agility to evade	their speed and agility are used to evade	
If enemies are threatening sand gazelles,	If sand gazelles are being threatened,	

environmental organisations have made efforts.	efforts have been made to save endangered species in Syria.	الفيلة
people have hunted elephants for their tusks.	elephants have been hunted	

People have prevented elephants from migrating	Elephants have been prevented	الفيلة
People have turned elephants' natural habitats	Elephants' natural habitats have been turned	

Elephants have changed the natural environment.	The natural environment has been changed by elephants.	الفيلة
Elephants make paths through the areas	Paths are made by elephants	

Al Ain is located 160 km, is linked to Abu Dhabi		العين
Airport was opened in 1994		
Water was directed through man-made tunnels		
Al Ain is covered in trees		
roads are lined with trees		
Everything is watered		
Many salad crops are produced		

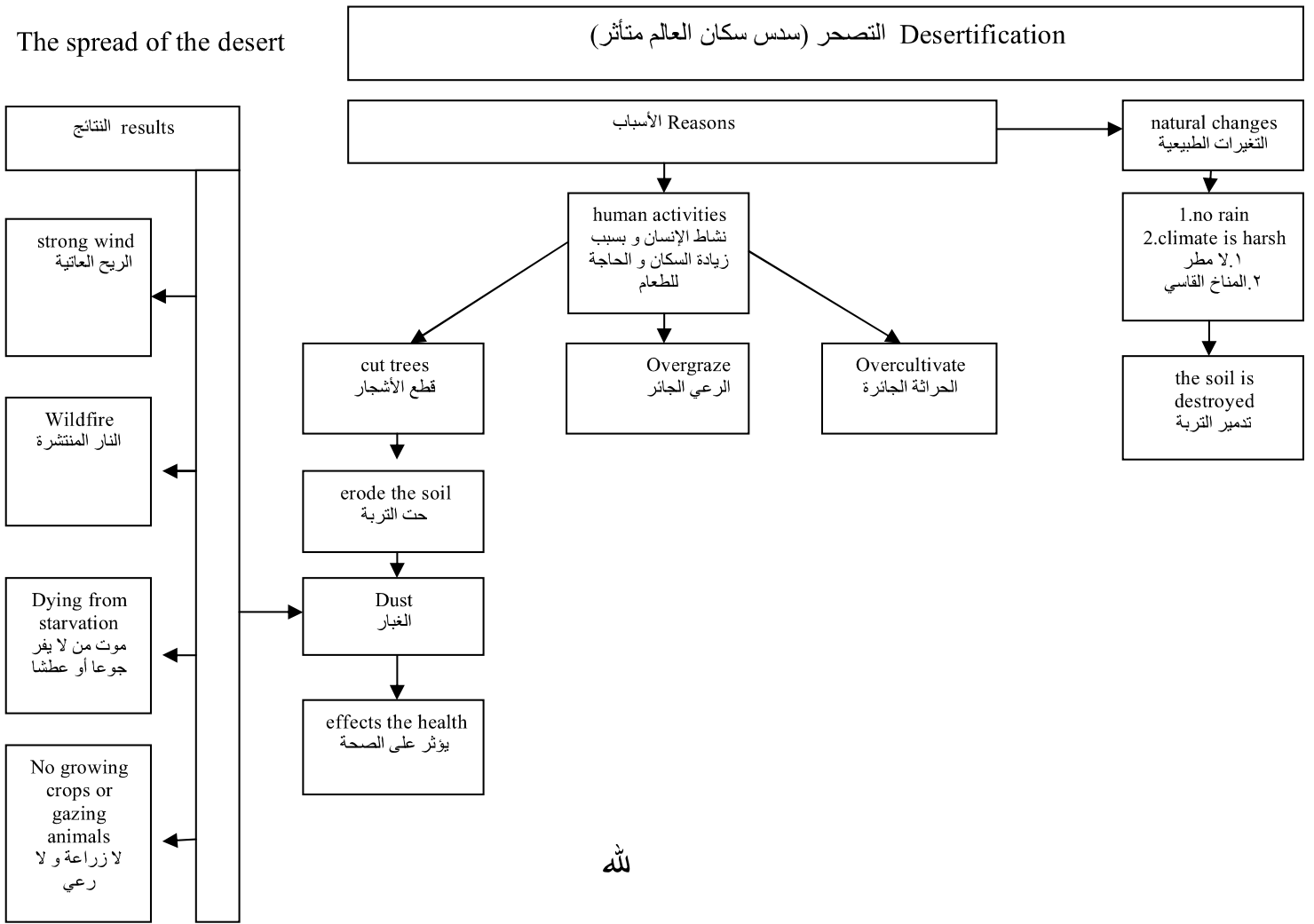
Birds' nests are often built at the top of trees	العش
Many nests are made from grass	
the nests of rare birds are protected by law.	
the nests of rare birds are damaged, or their eggs are stolen	
Tree kangaroos, which are found only in the rainforests	
they are hunted / have been hunted / are being hunted for their meat and fur,	
their natural habitat is being destroyed / has been destroyed by human activities	كنغر الشجرة
special protected wildlife areas (6) have been created by the organisation,	
the people who live here have been taught how to protect tree kangaroos	دمشق
Damascus is located in the south-west of Syria	
It was occupied by many peoples	
A huge variety of items is sold in the souks of Damascus	
many companies have built their offices	

الأفعال الشاذة التي وردت:

make	عملت	made
have	had	had
forget	forgot	(can't have) forgotten لا يمكن أن تنسى
get	got	(must have) got حصلت على علامات
break	broke	(must have) broken تعطلت السيارة
find	found	(are) found يتواجد الكنغر
teach	taught	(have been taught) taught علموا حماية الكنغر
sell	sold	(variety is) sold أشياء متنوعة تباع
build	built	(have) built شركات بنت

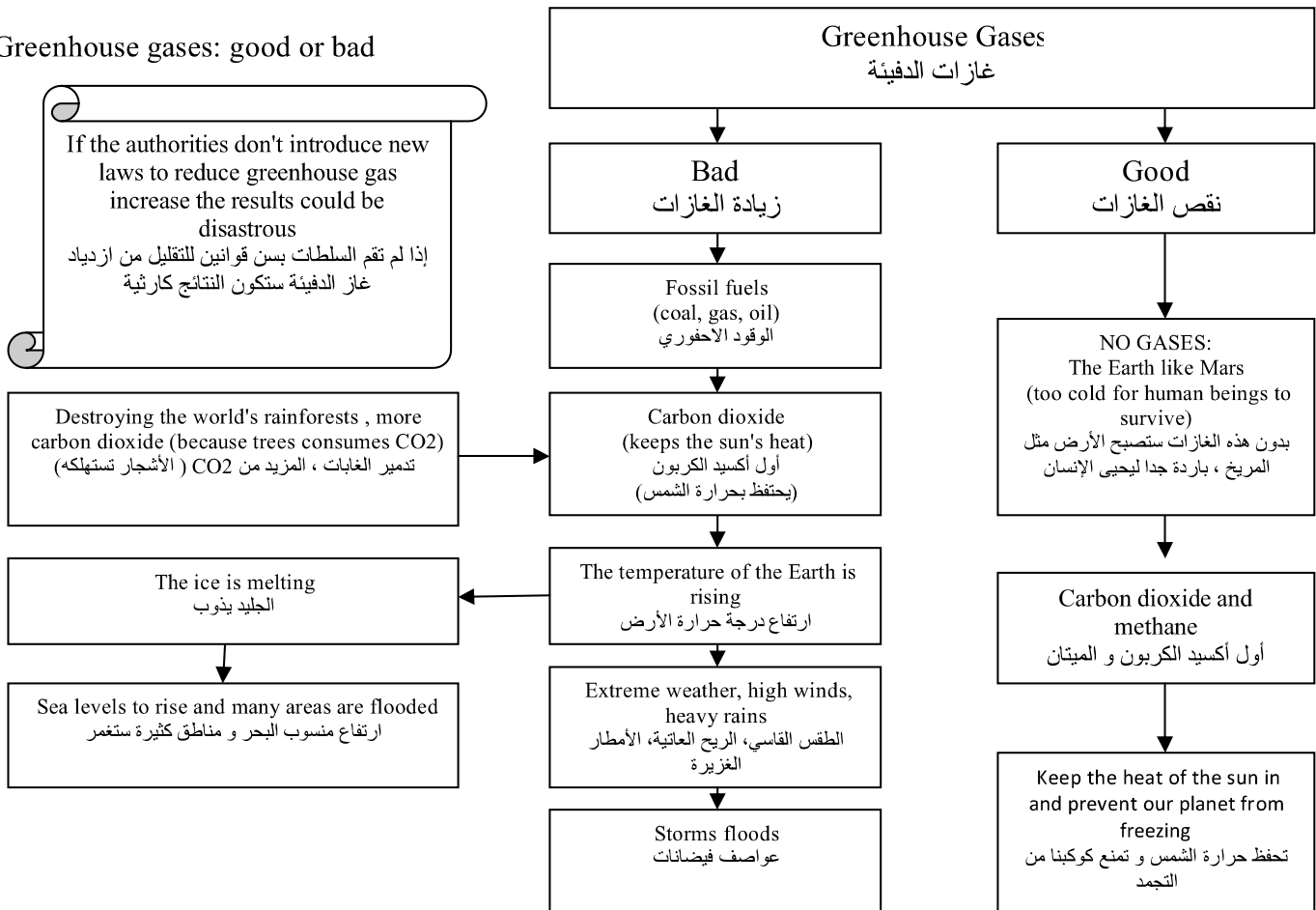
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The spread of the desert

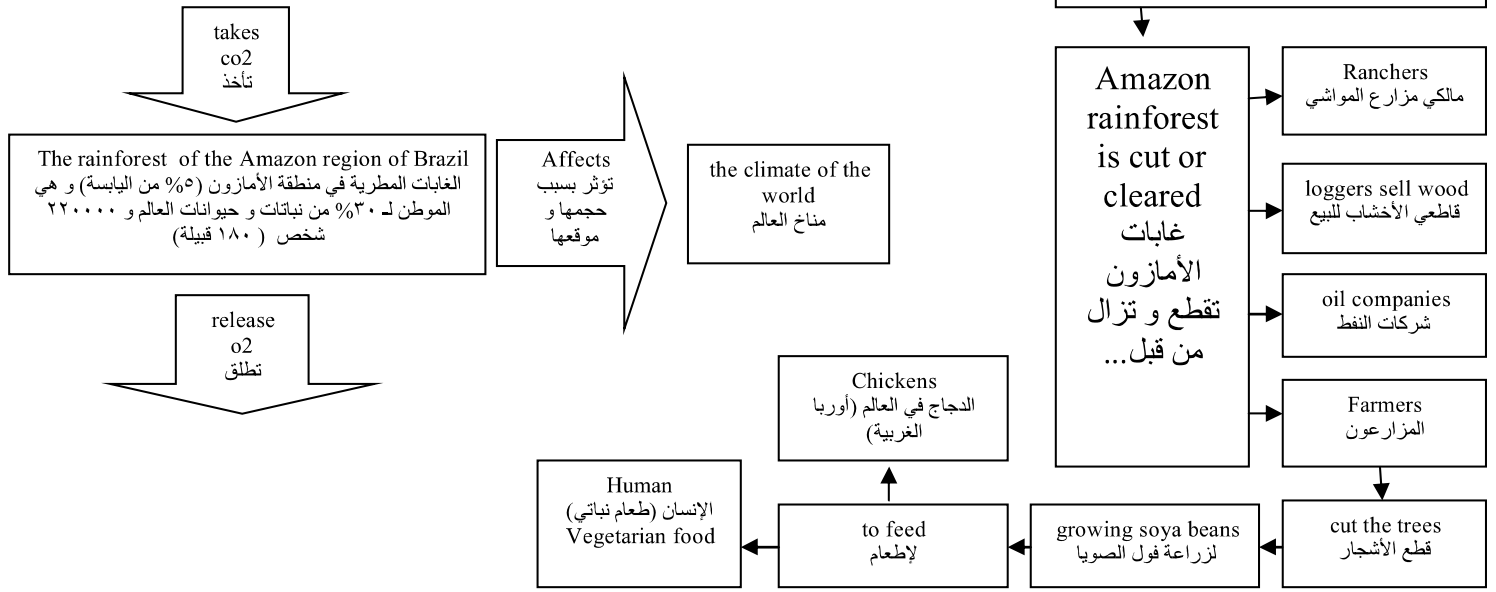


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Greenhouse gases: good or bad

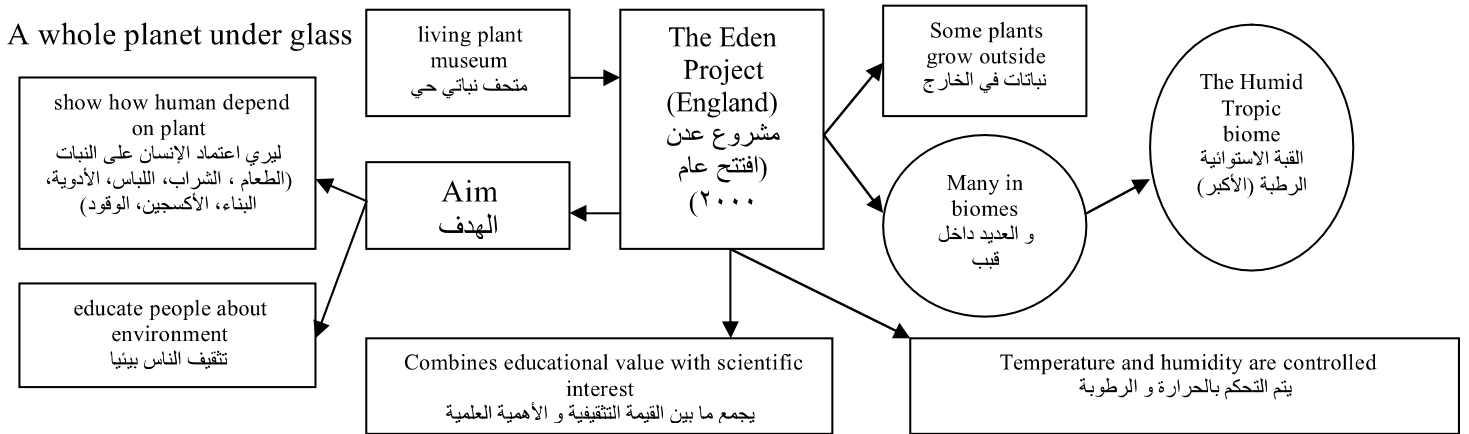


Feeding chickens is destroying the climate

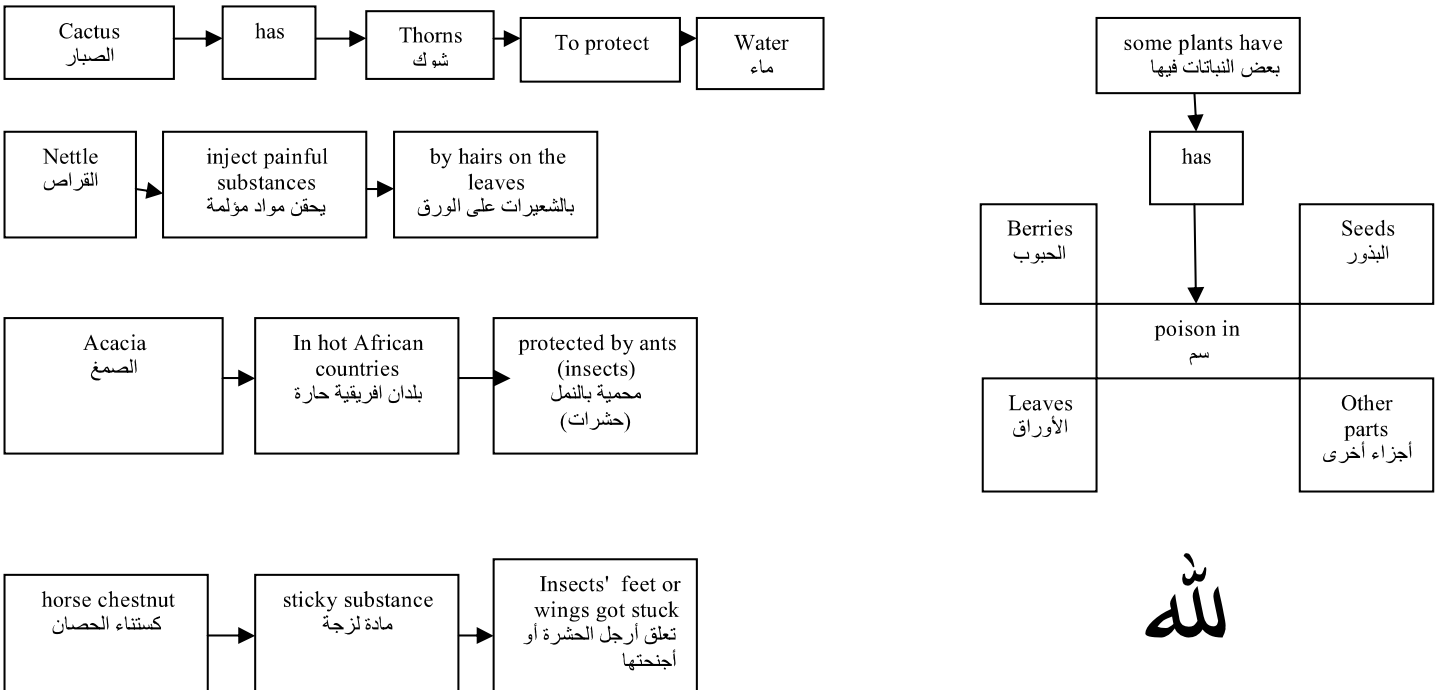


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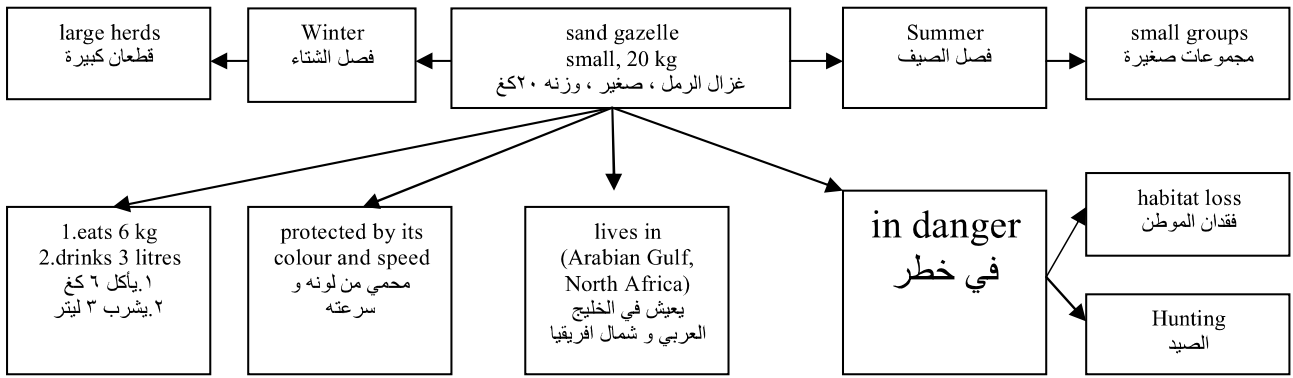
A whole planet under glass



Plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them
النباتات دائما معرضة للخطر من الحيوانات التي تريد التهامها

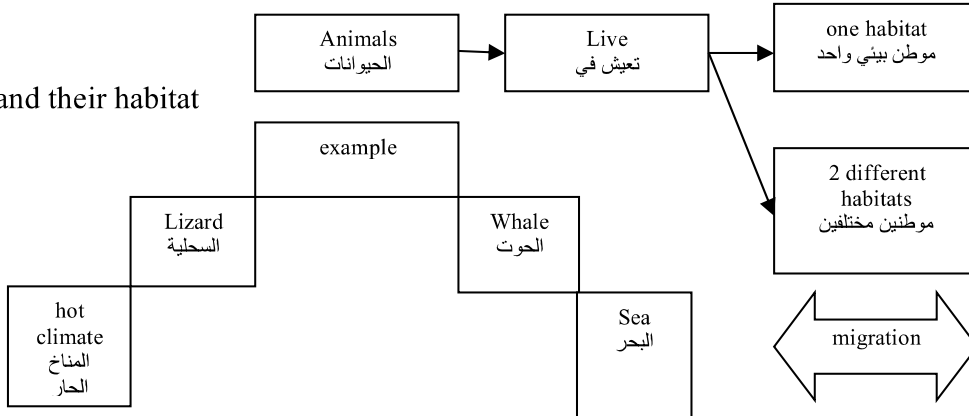


الله

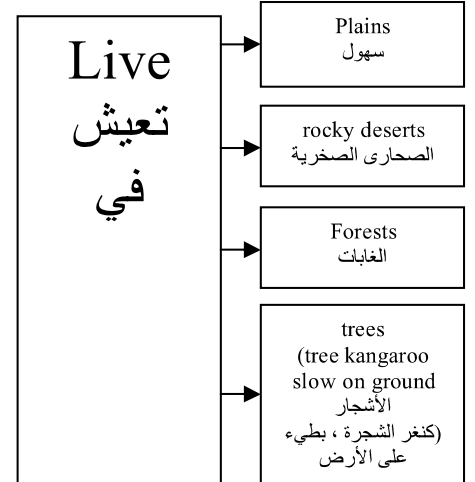
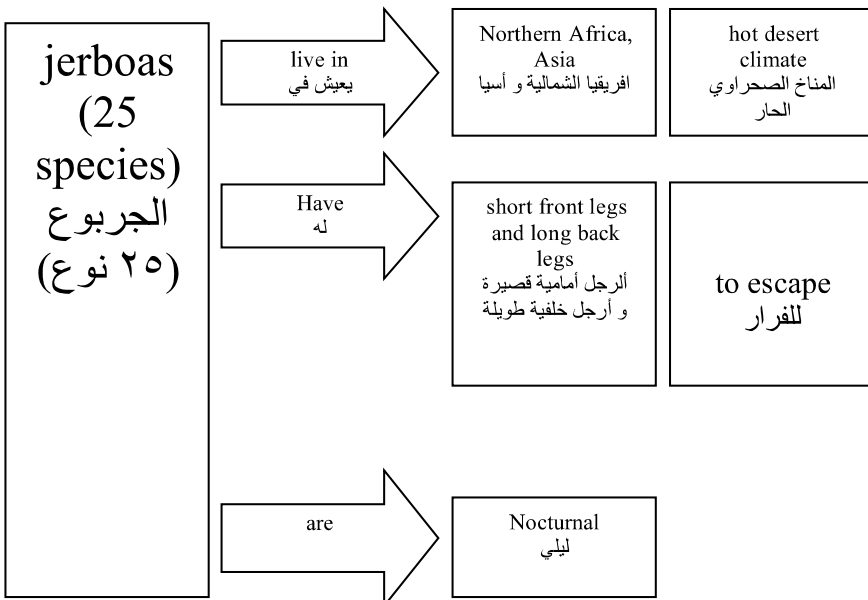
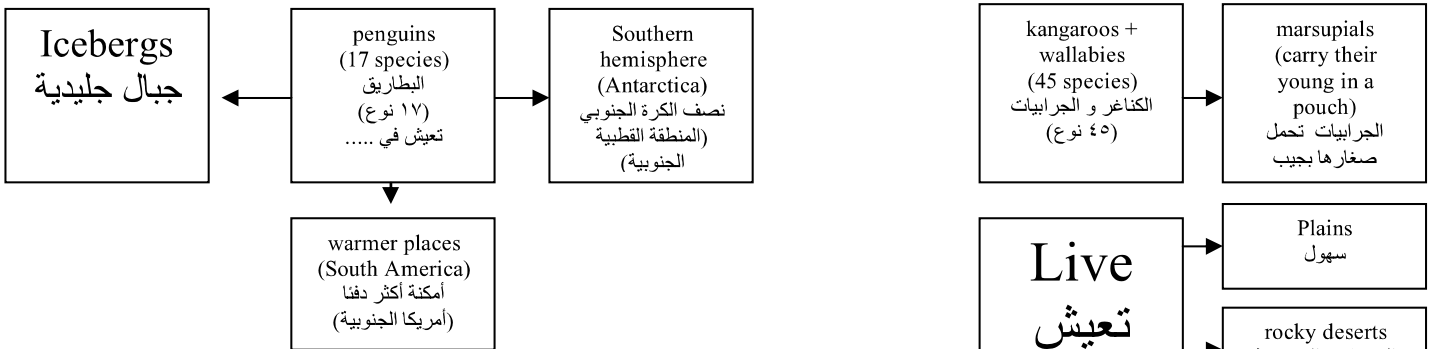


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Animals and their habitat



الله



القسم الثالث:
مرادفات

alert	clear-headed / awake	يقظ (في الصباح)
concentrate	give all your attention to a subject	يركز (على المدرسة و العمل)
(be) deprived of something	not having any or enough of something	محروم (النوم)
irritable	easily annoyed	نزق، سريع الغضب (نقص النوم)
moody	easily feeling gloomy for no good reason	متقلب المزاج (نقص النوم)
recharge	renew	يجدد، يشحن (البطارية الفيزيائية)
shallow	not deep	ضحل، سطحي (نوم)
make up (an excuse)	invent (a story)	يخترق (قصة) عذر
make up for (the time)	replace something lost or missing	يعوض (الوقت)
make of it	think about / understand	يفهم (لم تأخر ابراهيم)
do up my shoes (boots)	fasten / tie	يشد، يربط الحذاء (البوط)
to do without sugar (sleep)	not have something and manage in spite of this	يستغني عن السكر، الملح (النوم)
do the room up	to tidy, redecorate	يرتب، يزين (الأبنية)
do away with	get rid of	يتخلص من (دكان الحارة، البنوك بوجود الننت)
deserted	empty because people have left	مهجور (المزارع)
inhabitant	someone who lives in a place	الساكن
overcrowding	overcrowding	مكتظ (المدينة)
phenomenon	something that happens or exists	ظاهرة (تناقص السكان)
profitable	making money	مربح (الزراعة غير)

public services	transport, education and health	خدمات عامة (لا يوجد في Garrigues)
rural	adjective to describe the countryside (not town)	ريفية
rural depopulation	the movement of people out of country areas	تناقص سكان الأرياف
bang	a door closing very noisily / a hammer hitting something hard	خبطة، طرقة (الباب)
click	a light switch / a car seat belt being fastened	طقة، مفتاح، حزام الأمان مشدود (لم يرد)
drip	a tap that hasn't been turned off	قطر (الحنفية tap)
roar	traffic / plane engine	هدير (الطائرة)
scream	a person who is in pain or very frightened	يصرخ (الرؤية العناكب spiders)
splash	something falling into water	ارتطام بالماء (في) المسبح swimming (pool)
tick	an old-fashioned clock	تكة (الساعات القديمة)
whistle	the wind in the trees / a bird	صفير، طائر (لم ترد)
far and wide	all over the place	من كل مكان (لرؤية جامع أمية، المعرض، سافرت كل مكان، بلدي الأفضل)
pick and choose	select exactly	تختار (مطعم من ٥٠)
hustle and bustle	noise and excitement	صخب (التسوق، المدينة)
odds and ends	different things	اشياء (كهدايا)
nearest and dearest	family and close friends	الأحباب (قضاء الوقت)
embassy	the offices of the representative of a foreign country	سفارة (في العاصمة)

regulate	supervise or control	ينظم (تخطيط برازيليا)
sector	a particular part of an area	قطاع (تقسيم برازيليا إلى قطاعات)
specific	clearly defined	محدد zones
fraction	a small amount of something	قسم (صغير من سكان البرازيل)
institution	an organisation with an important role in the country	مؤسسة، منظمة (في دمشق)
blowing her own trumpet	boast / say good things about oneself	يتباهى (بتباهي ليلي ستحصل على عمل، محمد متواضع، لا أطيع المغرور big-headed (person)
face the music	put up with the consequences of something one has done / accept punishment	يقبل العقاب (عند خرق القانون، الكذب، القيادة بسرعة)
drummed into	teach by frequent repetition	التعليم بالتكرار (قطع الطريق بأمان، الفرق بين الحق و الباطل)
changed his tune	change one's mind	يغير رايه (البورش عالية، الإجازة في اليونان رخيصة)
artefact	an object of cultural or historical interest	أثر فني (النحاسية)
skilled	having a special ability or talent	ماهر (العولمة تهدد الحرفيين المهرة)
artisan	worker in a skilled trade (usually making items by hand)	حرفي
Bronze Age	a period of prehistory when weapons and tools were commonly made of bronze	عصر البرونز
ornate	intricately decorated with complex patterns or constructions	منمق (النحاس)

مشتقات

nature	natural	طبيعي (جمال طبيعي، دير الزور)	طبيعة
threat	threaten	يهدد (الساكنين الطائنين)	تهديد
vary	variety	تنوع (من التسالي)	ينوع
peace	peaceful	هادئ (قرية هادئة)	هدوء ، سلام
remind	reminder	مذكر (لقوى الطبيعة، العاصفة)	يذكر
excite	excitement	إثارة (أول يوم بالمدرسة)	يثير

مصطلحات : (DO) أنت في الكتاب مع (بحث
من تجربة عن ضرر الوظائف و التسوق)

do research	يبحث (عن مقالة، حرمان النوم)
do a lot of damage	يسبب الأذى (العاصفة ، للكثير من الناس)
do experiments	يقوم بتجارب (الذين لا ينامون، لاختبار الأفكار)
do homework	يكتب الوظيفة
do shopping	يتسوق (مع بعض، كل أسبوع بدل أومي)
make a decision	يقرر (بحذر، أن لا يأكل الطعام السريع)
make a mistake	يخطئ (عليك كتابة الوظيفة ثانية)
make a promise	يتعهد (بالنجاح)
make a special effort	يقوم بجهد خاص (لاجتياز الامتحان)
make a success	يحقق نجاح (بالعمل الجديد)
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح (أن نتسوق سويا)
blow saxophones and trumpets	ينفخ (الساكسافون، البوق)
pluck, strum a guitar	يعزف على الغيتار
hit percussion instruments	يضرب الات النقر
peace and quiet	هدوء (الريف)
change your/his tune	يغير الرأي (بأكل الطعام السريع، لمشاهدته المسيح)
the world's oldest married couple	الزوجين الأطول عمرا
a simple way of life	حياة بسيطة
close friends	الأصدقاء المقربون
every single day of his life	استمتع بكل يوم في حياته
The residential area	المنطقة السكنية
Capital cities	المدن العواصم
key government buildings	الابنية الحكومية الرئيسية

administrative buildings	الابنية الإدارية
industrial sector	القطاع الصناعي
financial institutions	المؤسسات المالية
a centre of trade	مركز التجارة
the preservation of traditional crafts	الحفاظ على الحرف التقليدية
Evidence of past civilizations	الأواني الفنية النحاسية (دليل على الحضارات البائدة)
aunt = my mother's sister = my father's sister	خالتي، عمتي
grandfather = my mother's father	جدي

قواعد

الكلام المنقول: ١. تحويل الضمائر ٢. تحويل الظروف
الظروف: ٣. تحويل الزمن للماضي ٤. تحويل
الجملة الاستفهامية إلى اثباتية (حذف إشارة
الاستفهام) ٥. إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد
نستخدم (whether) أو (if)
ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل المساعد (do, does,)
did) تحذف، أما باقي الأفعال المساعدة توضع
قبل الفاعل (جملة إثباتية)
١. تحويل الضمائر: ١. ضمائر الفاعل إلى
(he, she they) ٢. الصفات الملكية إلى
(his, her, their) ٣. ضمائر المفعول به إلى
(him, her, them) ٤. الضمير (it) لا يتغير

القاعدة العامة:

subject		object		possessive adj	
I	he, she	me	him, her	my	his, her
we	they	us	them	our	their
you	he, she, they	you	him, her, them, me	your	his, her, their, my

٢. تحويل الظروف

tomorrow	the following day
last night	the previous night
yesterday	the previous day

القاعدة العامة

this	that
these	those
now	then
here	there
today	that day
ago	before

٣. تحويل الزمن إلى الماضي (البسيط،
المستمر، التام، التام المستمر). ملاحظة: الزمن
الماضي التام و الماضي التام المستمر لا
يتغيران.

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ماضي بسيط → حاضر بسيط

What time do you have to be there?	what time he had to be there.
I have to be there at 4 o'clock.	he had to be there
What's your name?	what his name was.
Where do you live?	where he lived.
Are you married?	if he was married.
What is your job?	what his job was.
Do you work in a college?	if he worked in a college
What subject do you teach?	what subject he taught.
I'm not sure,	he was not sure
Do you enjoy spending time?	if they enjoyed spending time
We don't argue	they didn't argue
When do you start and finish work?	when he started and finished work.
I start at seven and finish....	he started at seven and finished...

ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط

Have you seen my briefcase?	if he had seen his briefcase.
No, I haven't.	he hadn't
I haven't seen it since.	he hadn't seen it since.
Have you got the time?	if I'd got the time.
I have never done work.	she had never done work.
How long have you been married?	how long they had been married.

ماضي مستمر → حاضر مستمر

Where are you going?	Where she was going.
I'm going to visit....	she was going to visit
I'm enjoying my new job.	she was enjoying her new job.
We're taking our grandchildren on holiday.	they were taking their grandchildren on holiday.
Are you enjoying married life?	if they were enjoying married life.
What are you doing?	what he was doing.
I'm working	he was working

فعل مساعد: استخدم **if** أو **whether**

Can you take me to the airport tomorrow?	if he could take him to..the following day.
Can I go out with my friends?	if he could go out with his friends.
Would you like to come (go) swimming with me?	whether Omar wanted to go swimming with him.

ماضي بسيط → ماضي تام

Did you enjoy your holiday?	if she had enjoyed her holiday.
Yes, it was very relaxing.	it had been very relaxing.
When did you get back?	when she had got back.
our plane was delayed.	their plane had been delayed.
When did you last have it?	when he had last had it.
I brought it home from work yesterday	he had brought it home from work the previous day
I slept for ten hours last night.	he'd slept for ten hours the previous night.
Where did you live?	where he had lived
Did you enjoy living there?	if he had enjoyed living there.
My parents spent every day of their lives together	his parents had spent
They always had a good social life and kept in regular touch	they had always had / had kept
They were both involved	they had both been involved
When did you first meet?	when they had first met.
I left my village	he had left his village
I wanted to work	he had wanted to work
Was it easy to find work?	if it had been easy to find work.
it was very easy.	it had been very easy.
I was offered two jobs	He had been offered two jobs

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المقارنة و المغايرة

whereas	بينما، تناقض بين فكرتين، عادة قبلها فاصلة
but	لكن، تناقض بين فكرتين غير متوقع، عادة إحدى الجملتين منفية
on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى، قبلها نقطة و بعدها فاصلة
instead of	بدلاً من، بعدها اسم أو v+ing
in comparison with	بالمقارنة بـ، بعدها اسم أو v+ing

ورد

in comparison with	Seoul, supermarkets,
whereas	Seoul has, some older people,
instead of	French,
but	the pronunciation, small shops, it isn't

الاستخدام السببي لـ **have**

	have/get	something	done
present	have, has	it, them, noun	v3
past	had	it, them, noun	v3
negative	didn't have	it, them, noun	v3
future	going to have will have	it, them, noun	v3
auxiliary	can have	it, them, noun	v3
present obligation	have to have	it, them, noun	v3
past obligation	had to have	it, them, noun	v3

حاضر

My father doesn't clean his car himself.	He has it cleaned.
Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses.	They have them made
People don't service their cars	they have them serviced

ماضي

I didn't repair the car myself.	I had it repaired.
My mother dyed her own dress blue.	She didn't have it dyed
She didn't make the dress herself.	She had it made.
My brother cut	He didn't have it

his own hair.	cut.
My neighbour painted his own house.	He didn't have it painted.
We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves.	We had them cut down.
We didn't build our own house.	We had it built
Did you redecorate the flat yourself?	No, we had it redecorated.
Did you plant the trees in your garden yourself?	No, we had them planted.
Do you like this photograph	We had it taken

مستقبل

He isn't going to take his own photo.	He's going to have it taken.
Are you going to service your own car?	No, I'm going to have it serviced.
Will you be able to test your own eyesight?	No, I'll have to have it tested

فعل مساعد

A dentist	You can have a tooth taken out.
An optician	You can have your eyes tested.
A decorator	You can have your house painted

إجبار حاضر

I've got a bad toothache.	I might have to have a tooth taken out/filled
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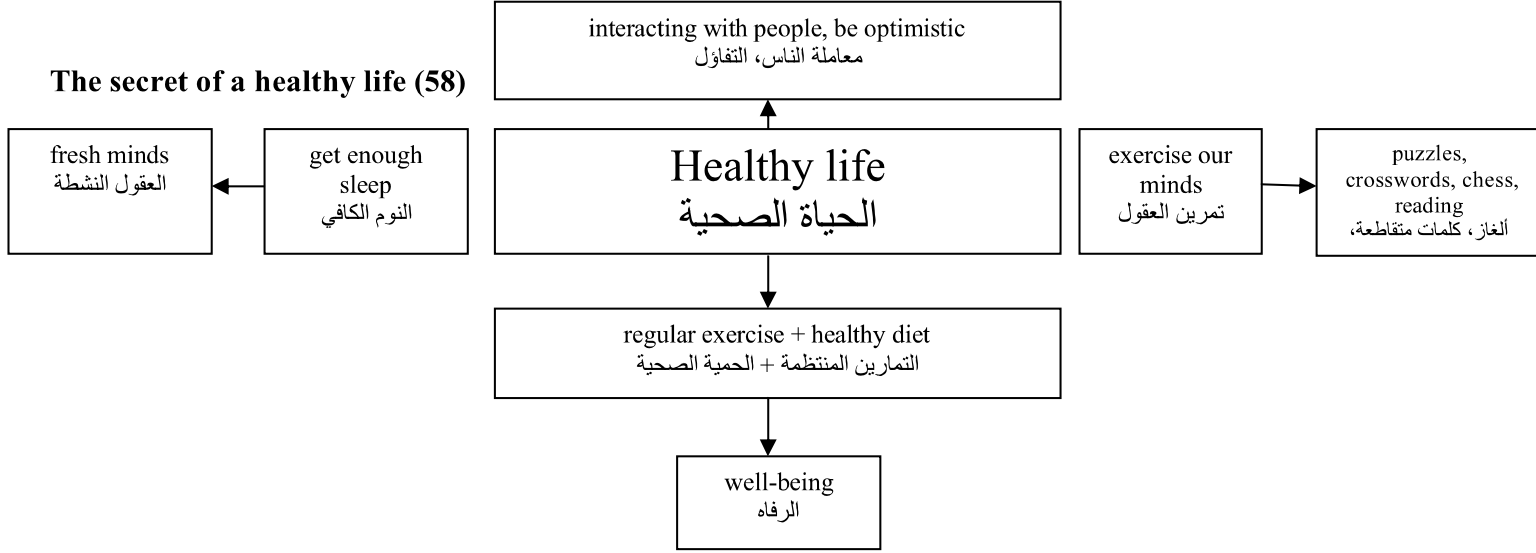
إجبار ماضي

She tried mending her glasses	She had to have them mended
-------------------------------	-----------------------------

الشاذة:

be (am, is, are)	was, were	been
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
get	got	got
have	had	had
leave	left	left
make	made	made
put	put	put
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sleep	slept	slept
take	took	Taken
teach	taught	taught

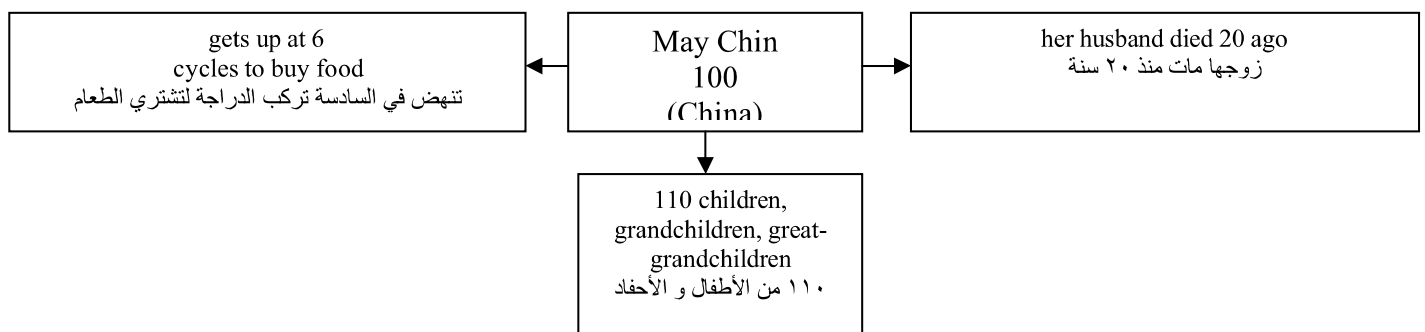
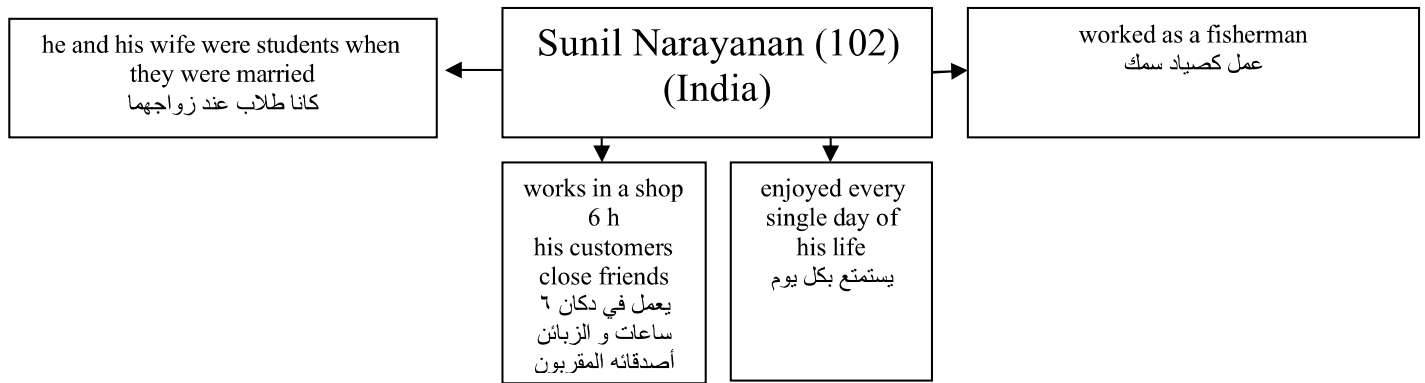
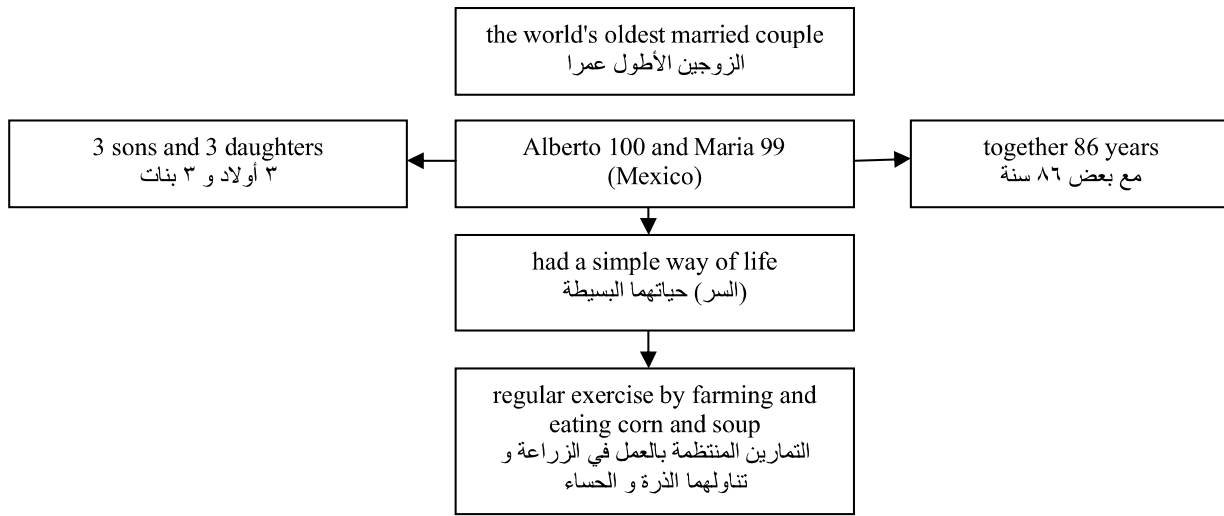
The secret of a healthy life (58)



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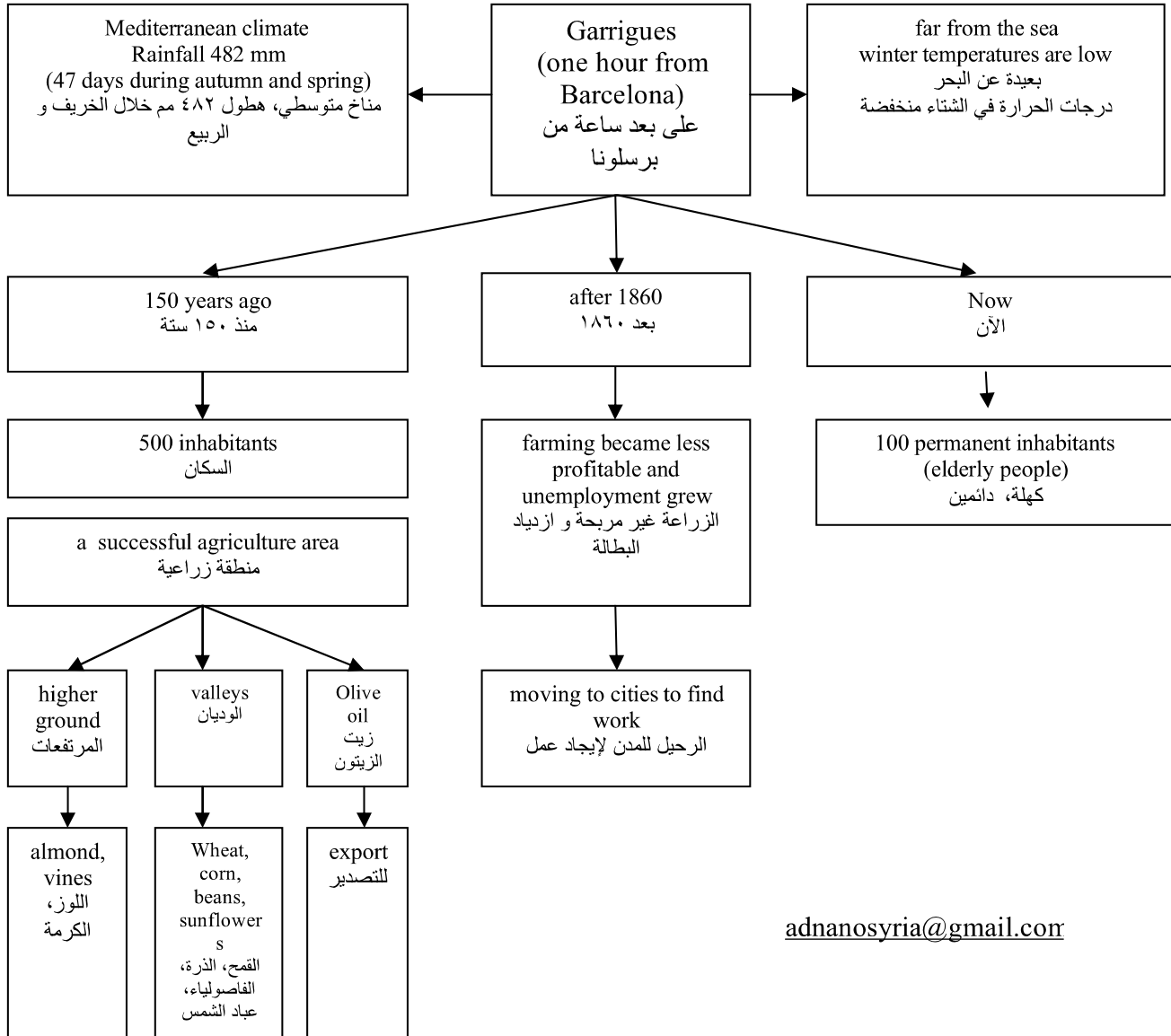
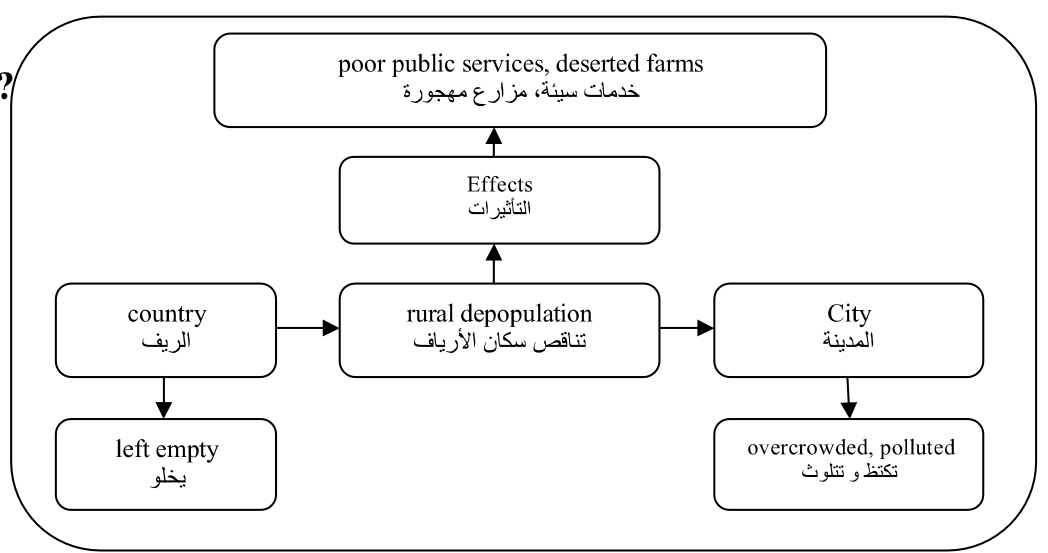
الله

Listening (59) (الأطول عمرا)

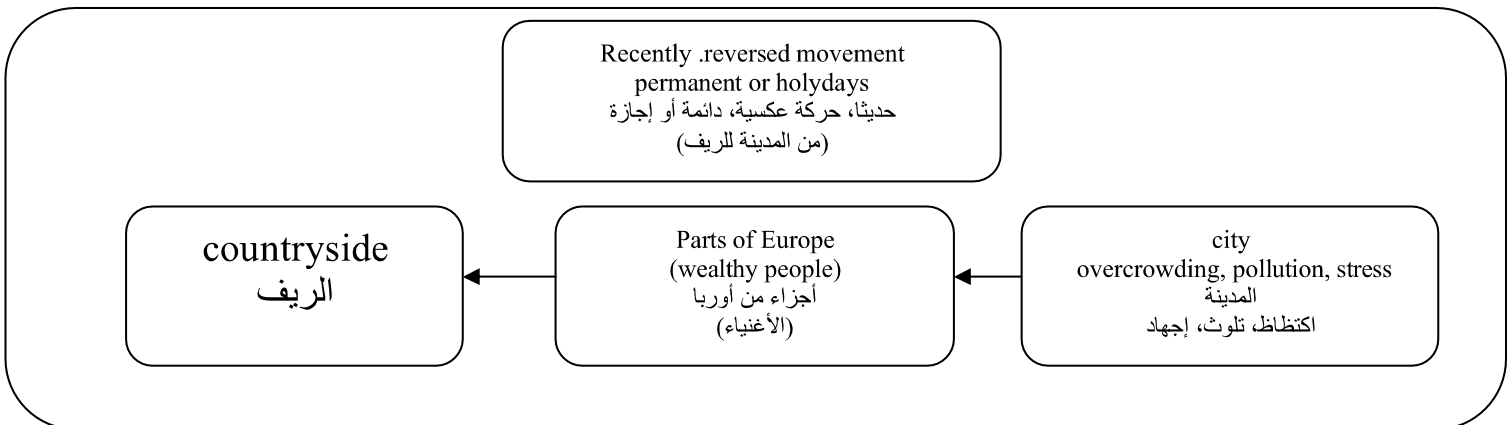


The end of village life?

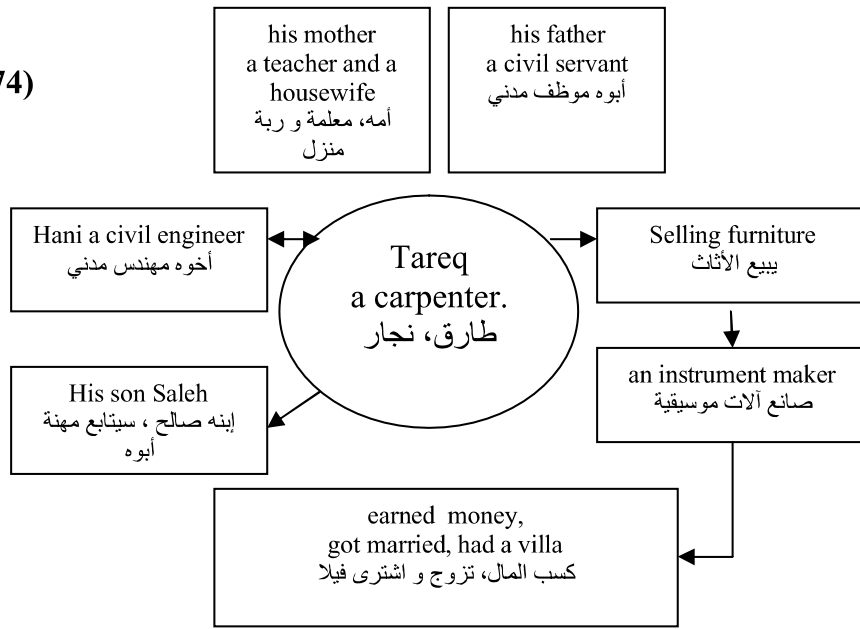
الله



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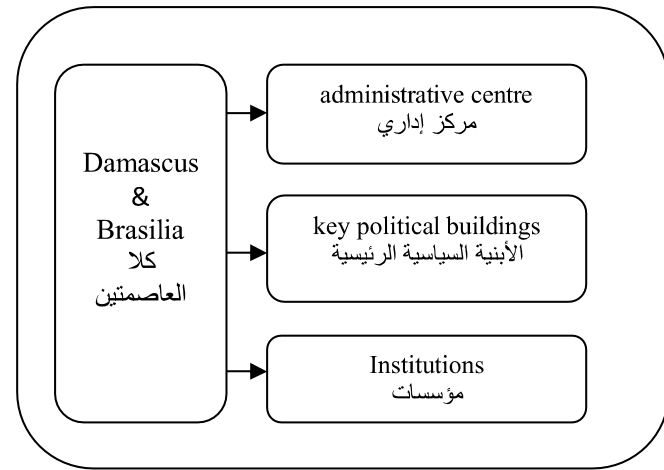
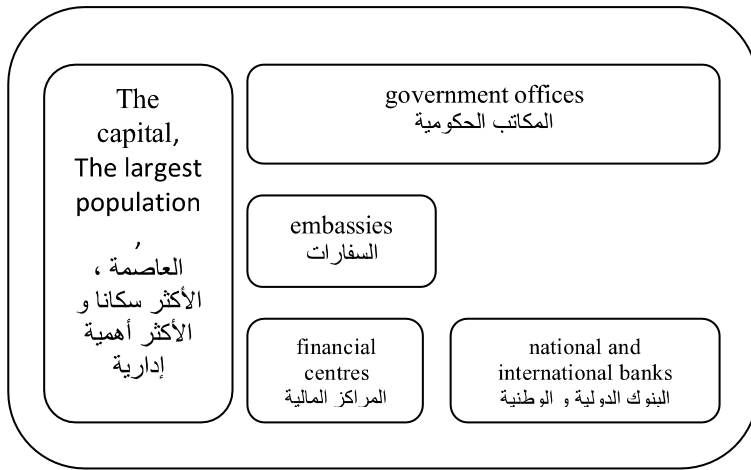


Self-taught success (74)



S L E E P	How much sleep do you need each night? كم تحتاج من النوم في كل ليلة؟	short sleepers 5 hours قصيروا النوم ١... ٥	Adults 8 hours البالغون ٨ سا	long sleepers 9 to 10 hours. النوامون من ٩ إلى ١٠... ١٠	Babies 16 hours الرضع ١٦ سا	Teenagers 9 hours. المراهقون ٩ سا
	lack of sleep نقص النوم	feel drowsy الشعور بالنعاس	cannot concentrate عدم التركيز	difficult to get up صعوبة النهوض	moody or irritable كئيب، نزق	memory problems مشاكل في الذاكرة
	depends on يعتمد على	Age العمر	daily routine الروتين اليومي	quality of our sleep طبيعة نومنا	genetic make-up التكوين الجيني	
	The value of sleep قيمة النوم	to switch off our bodies إطفاء الأبدان	alert and rested يفظ، مرتاح	No traffic accidents لا حوادث مرور	No difficult to perform the simplest activities لا صعوبة في إنجاز الأنشطة الأبسط	
	kinds of sleep أنماط النوم	shallow sleepers, tired ذوو النوم السطحي، يستيقظون متعبون		deep sleepers refreshed ذوو النوم العميق، يستيقظون منتعشون		

Capital Cities



Damascus

the oldest city
المدينة الأقدم

cultural and economic centre
مركز اقتصادي و ثقافي

5 million people
٥ مليون

Brasilia took over from Rio de Janeiro which has a major economic and cultural centre and many millions
برازيليا سادت على السلطة من ريو دي جانيرو التي هي مركز ثقافي و اقتصادي و فيها الملايين

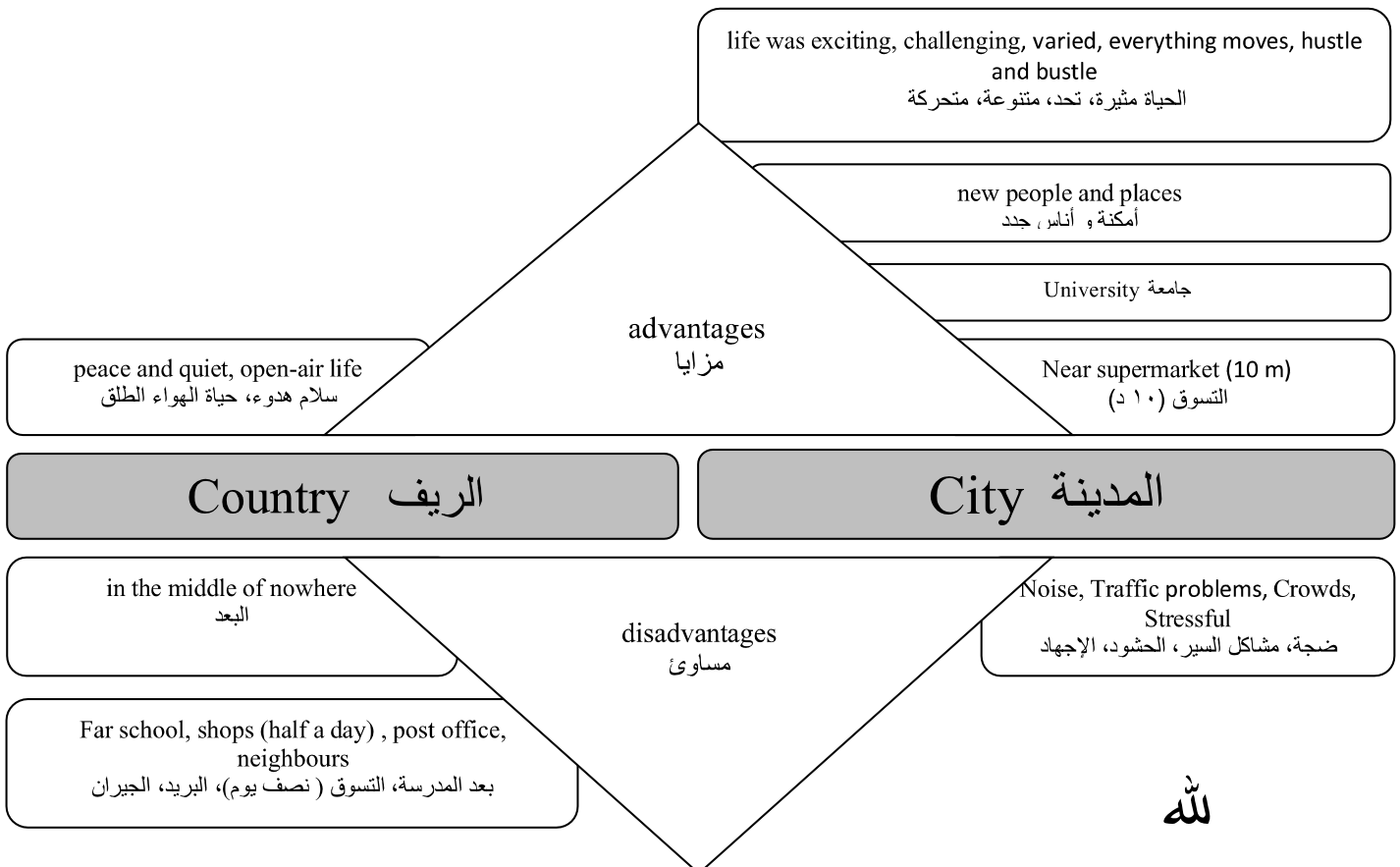
Brasilia

modern city 1950s
حديثة

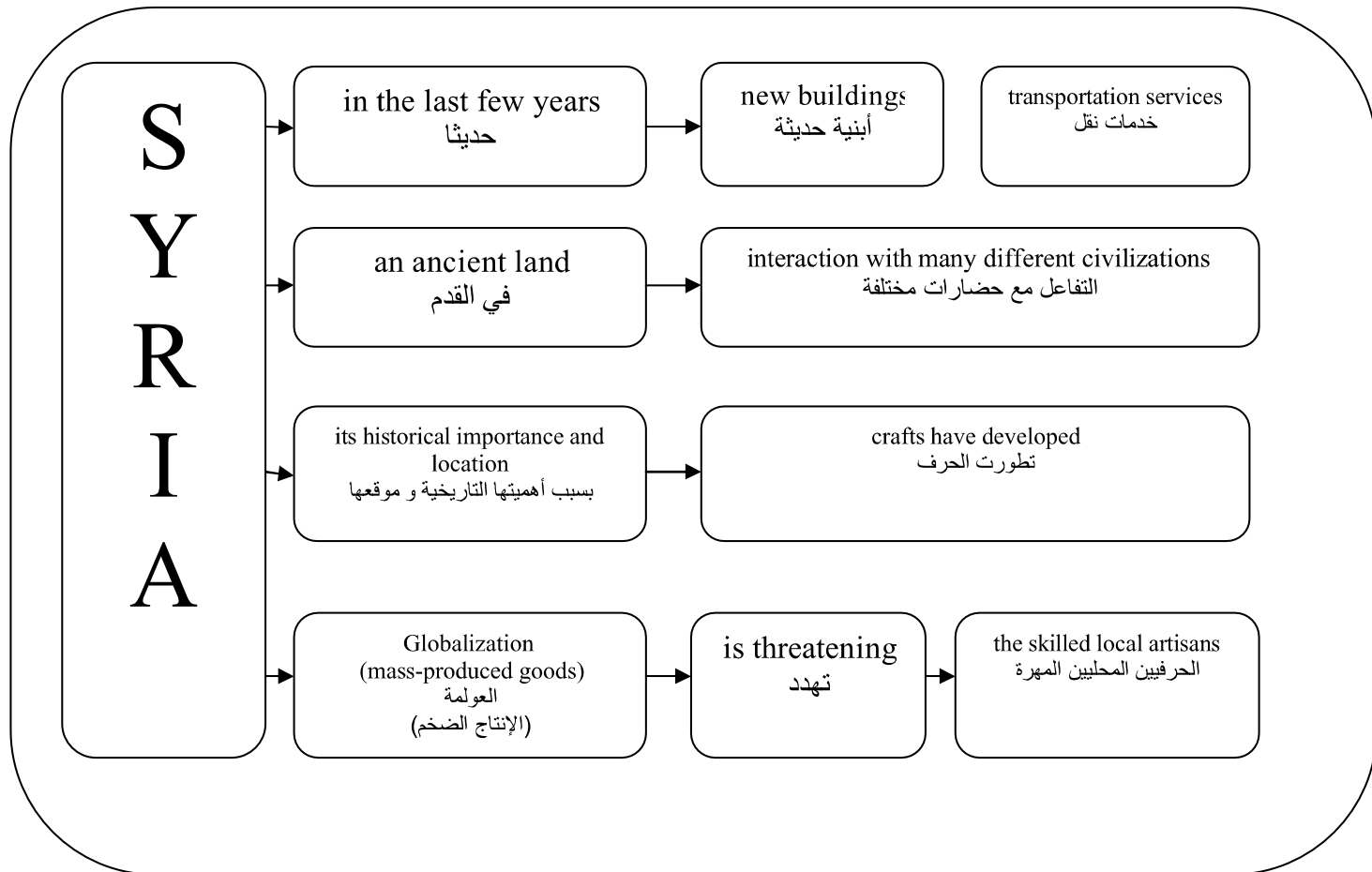
Not cultural or economic centre
ليست

2.5 million people
٢.٥ مليون

City or Country? adnanosyria@gmail.com

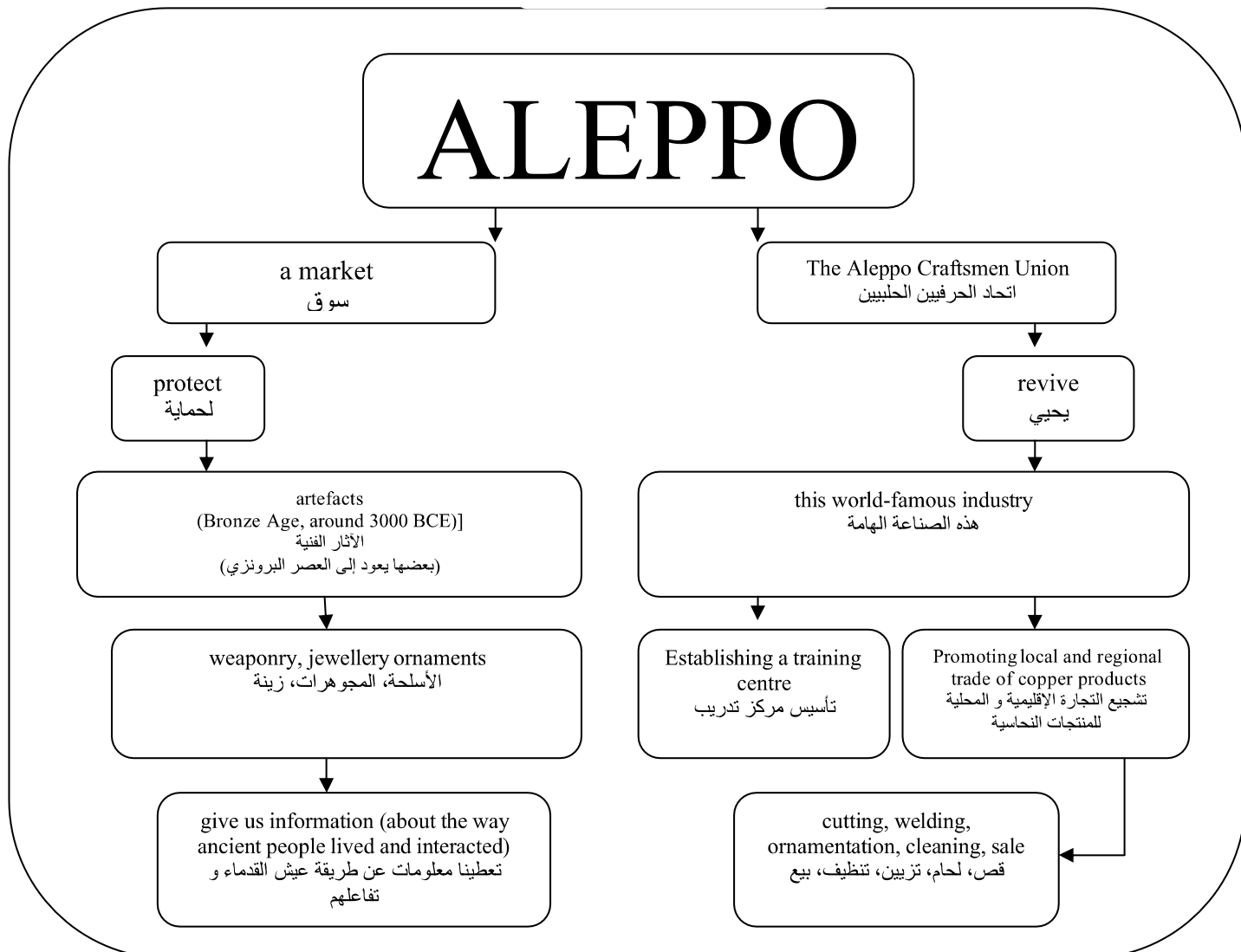


Traditional crafts in Aleppo



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الله



مرادفات:

elite	group containing the best / most skilled / most experienced	ماهر (راكب دراجة)
rival	a direct opponent in a particular field	المنافس
eventual	occurring at the end of a series of events	النهائي (الفائز)
spectacle	a public display	عرض (لم تزد)
aspiring	hoping or aiming for a certain thing	الطامحين (راكبي الدراجات)
dedication	showing commitment to a cause	تكريس (لحلم ركوب الدراجات)
altitude	height	ارتفاع (قليل من الاكسجين)
extreme	very great or severe	الشديد (البرد، الطقس)
oxygen	the gas we need to breathe	اكسجين
constant	staying the same / not changing	المتواصل (خطر التجمد، الهجوم المتواصل للتدبيبات)
frostbite	injury caused to the body by very cold temperatures	التجمد
Sherpa	Himalayan people famous for their skill as mountaineers	ناس الهمالايا
group of two	pairs	تسلفوا اثنان اثنان
first in a series	first of many	البداية في سلسلة من الانجازات
international recognition	fame	شهرة
construction	the building process, usually of a large structure	بناء (السد، المصانع) عمال البناء
disrupt	to upset / disturb / interrupt in a negative way	معكروة حياة العمال
divert	to change the route of a road or river	حوّل (مجرى النهر)
forcibly	by force, against one's will	بالقوة (رُحّل الناس)
lock	a short section of a river or canal with gates which allow ships to move to a higher or a lower level	هوس : لرفع أو خفض مستوى النهر
reservoir	a large natural or man-made lake for collecting and keeping water	بحيرة
incredible	unbelievable	لا يصدق (انجازات هندسية، المنظر في قمة القلعة ، تدمر)، (حياة المدينة)

reduced	cut down, shortened	قلل (زمن الرحلة، معدل الحوادث)
freight traffic	lorries and vans carrying things, not people	الشحن (باستخدام الأنفاق زادت الحوادث)
view	what you can see from a place	المنظر (لا يتغير فينام السائقين)
keep (someone) awake	stop (someone) from going to sleep	يقظ (لا يوجد شيء يجعلهم يقطن)، (التهدوية تجعلهم)
champion	a person who wins a sporting competition	بطل اولمبيات
demonstrate	to show or prove (something)	يظهر (الأطفال يظهرون مواهبهم)
digit	a number – 1, 2, 3, etc.	خانة (هندي يحسب الجذر التربيعي لرقم من 6 خانات)
outstanding	excellent / unusually good	رائع (موهبة، طالب)
talent	the natural ability to do something well	موهبة (رائعة، رياضيات، موسيقا)
theory	a system of ideas to explain something	العلم النظري (للموسيقا، نظرية)
title	name showing a person's status	لقب (في الشطرنج)، عنوان
authority	a book or person that has reliable knowledge or information	مرجع (كتب إسلامية)
concise	short and clear	موجز (شرح موجز للرياضيات)
comprehensible	possible to understand	مفهوم (للناس)
differen tiate	to show the differences between	للتفريق (بين العشرات و المئات)
solution	the answer to a (mathematical) problem	حل (للمعادلات)

مصطلحات:

come out: appear	تظهر (الشمس)، يخرج (من البحر، المكتبة)
come across: find by chance	يصادف (نظاراتي، مخيم، ساعتی، سيارة محروقة)
come over: visit	طل (وشوفنا، في المرة التالية، بعد المدرسة)
came round: recover after being unconscious	تعافت بعد إن سقطت، تعافى أخي بعد العملية
come up : (become available) a job has come up	اصبح العمل متاحا في مركز البحث القطبي
came up:(was mentioned) your name came up	ذُكر اسمك
come down: fall, decrease	ينخفض (سعر النفط، الموبابلات، مشغلات الفيديو)

construct	construction	إنشاء (السد، نظام دفاع للفيضانات)	ينشئ
destroy	destruction	تدمير (العديد من الأبنية، ارتفاع مستوى البحر)	يدمر
history	historic	تاريخي (أبنية، مواقع، أهمية)	تاريخ
complete	completion	إكمال (السد، بناءون)	يكمل يبني
build	builders	(عملوا ببطء فازدادت تكلفة السد)	
build	buildings	مياني (تضررت)	
inefficient	inefficiency	عدم الكفاءة (فازدادت تكلفة السد)	غير كفؤ
ability	able	قادر (طالب)، غير قادرة (على الرسم)	قدرة (في عملية الضرب)
amazing	to my amazement	ذهول (حصلت 90% في الامتحان،)	مذهل
amaze	she has been amazing	رائعة	يذهل
appeal	appealing	جذابة (الحيوانات الصغيرة)	يجذب
astonished	in astonishment	دهشة (نظرنا بدهشة)	مندهبش
astonish	was astonished	مندهبش (العائلة مندهبشة لأن ربح)	يدهش
musical	music	موسيقا (استمع لكل أنواع الموسيقا)	موسيقاي (قدرة موسيقية)
popular	popularity	شعبية (الرياضة، قلت شعبية الموسيقا التقليدية)	شعبي
skill	skilful	ماهر (بالتدريب، معلم ماهر، سائق)	مهارة
mathematics	mathematical	رياضياتي (عبقري)	رياضيات (لست جيدا)
talent	talented	موهوب (بالجاز)	موهبة
archaeology	archaeologist	عالم اثار (عندما أنهى الجامعة)	علم الاثار

أحرف جر:

وصل جمل (ing clauses): حذف الفاعل ، تبديل النقطة إلى فاصلة، تحويل الفعل إلى التصرف الأول و إضافة ing

WHO

He received coaching from Kasparov WHO is one of the greatest chess players and geniuses of all time.
Child prodigies are children who demonstrate talents (I) at a very young age.
Dr Droubi is an incredibly gifted dentist and academic, who gives lectures to audiences all over the world.
Hani is a postgraduate student at the University of Damascus who is studying law.
The specialists are a diver who is also a marine engineer
Musa al-Khwarizmi from Khawarizm, who lived from 780 to 850 CE,
Omar Khayyam was an astronomer and mathematician who wrote an excellent book on algebra
Judges and the law punish people who have done something wrong.
Anyone who is caught hunting is severely punished
The people who were moved must be given compensation.

WHICH

At the age of nineteen he was ranked number one in the world WHICH ... c ... made him the youngest player to be awarded this title.
She could beat adults in memory games WHICH involved numbers.
. a newspaper began printing stories which accused Amar of spending too much money
The Channel Tunnel, which links Britain and France, is over 50 kilometres long
Burj Al-Arab, which is one of the most expensive hotels in the world, stands in the sea off the coast of Dubai.
The Panama Canal, which (I) joins..... (join) the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, opened to shipping in 1914.
Fractions was one idea which Al-Nasawi explained in Al-Mughni Fil Hissab Al-Hindi
I've broken my leg – which means I can't go skiing this year.

WHERE

He is now a PhD student in India WHERE he is doing high level research
He is now a PHD student in Bangalore WHERE he is doing high-level research.

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in Bangalore where he is doing	in Bangalore, doing
Kasparov who is one of the greatest chess players	Kasparov, one of the greatest chess players
in the world which made him the youngest player	in the world, becoming the youngest player
at the age of five. Immediately, he was recognised for his immense talent.	at the age of five and was immediately recognised for his immense talent
Amar played football for a local club. When he did this, he became the youngest	for a local club, becoming the youngest
he was the highest paid player in the team. He was earning as much as six players	player in the team, earning
a newspaper began printing stories which accused Amar of spending too much money	stories accusing Amar
He took three hours to complete the race. When he finished the race, he broke his own previous record	to complete the race, breaking his own
Hani is a postgraduate student at the University of Damascus who is studying law.	University of Damascus, studying law.
a young British man broke the record. To do this he used skills	using skills
carrying 62 books. The books weighed 98.4 kg.	in carrying 62 books, weighing 98.4 kg.

ضمائر الوصل:

who	للأشخاص (قبلها اسم شخص و بعدها فعل*)
which	للأشياء أو المفاهيم أو الحيوانات أو مجموعة من الناس (قبلها شيء و بعدها فعل*)
where	للمكان (قبلها اسم مكان و بعدها فاعل)

at a very young age	في عمر مبكر (الطفل الأعجوبة)
in their heads	في رؤوسهم
in just a few seconds	في بضع ثوان
at random	بشكل عشوائي (اختيار الأرقام)
on a variety of instruments	على آلات متنوعة (العزف)
in 1791	في عام
the cause of his death	سبب موته
good at maths	جيد في الرياضيات
from 1048 to 1133	من إلى
on the piano	يعزف على البيانو

succeeded in	نجح في
the first by a woman	أول تسلك لامرأة
oxygen to help	الأكسجين ليساعد في الصعود
the highest mountain in the world	الجبل الأعلى في العالم
at the top	في القمة
longer than normal	أطول من المعتاد
on May 8th	في الثامن من أيار

قواعد:

الماضي التام المستمر
دلالة التي وردت في الكتاب (لم يرد منغيا)

for, since, every, throughout

الصفات التي تبدأ بـ a
لا يوجد بعدها اسم

afraid	خائف
alike	متشابه
alight	مشتعل
alive	حي

صفات أخرى

a burning car	محترق
a sleeping baby	نائم
frightened	خائف
similar	متشابه

الكلمات الرسمية و غير الرسمية:

(كما ورد في كتابك)، اختر الكلمات غير الرسمية إذا وجد في الجملة فاصلة علوية (اختصار) أو الضمير أنا (I)، الكلمات التي استخدمت في التمرين مكتوبة بالأحرف الكبيرة:

formal رسمي	informal غير رسمي	
complete	FINISH	ينتهي
construct	BUILD	يبني
entire	WHOLE	كل
progress	move forward	يتقدم
EXTEND	stretch	يوسع
INCEPTION	beginning	البداية
OPERATIONAL	ready to use	جاهز
SITE	place	موقع

المبني للمجهول

الأفعال الشاذة التي وردت في التمارين:

S	am, is, are		حاضر بسيط	V3
	was, were		ماضي بسيط	
	am, is, are, was, were	being	مستمر	
	have, has, had	been	تام	
	can, could, may, might, must, should	be	فعل مساعد	

ships had to go round the bottom of South America

This was one of the greatest and most difficult engineering jobs that had ever been attempted

the canal was being constructed

It could not be finished.

قناة بنما بين المحيط الأطلسي و الهندي

The original Mont Blanc Tunnel was completed in 1965

The tunnel was designed to carry 450,000 vehicles a year

By 1997 it was being used by over a million.

Thirty-nine people were killed

نفق مونت بلانك بين فرنسا و إيطاليا

fire which was started when a lorry caught fire.

The driver stopped after smoke had been seen coming out of the lorry's engine.

the fire was put out by fire fighters.

when tunnels were built in the future, much more attention should be paid to safety.

Laerdal Tunnel was being planned

It would be divided into four sections

if large halls could be constructed

motorists' journeys would be made more interesting

The halls were made wider

they were fitted with special lights

if the tunnel could be better ventilated

fewer accidents would be caused

نفق لايردال النرويجي

How is your car? It will have to be repainted. / It has to be repainted.

What about the other car? It couldn't be repaired.

Have you filled in the application form for that job yet? It has to be posted / It will have to be posted before next Tuesday.

Photos should always be taken with the sun behind you

It (the letter) could have been sent to the wrong address

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break	broke	broken
build	built	built
give	gave	given
have	had	had
make	made	made
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
see	saw	seen
send	sent	sent
take	took	taken
think	thought	thought

كلمات من الذاكرة : هي كلمات قواعديّة. كلمات وردت في الأعوام السابقة:

and, are, at, but, have, her, in, is, of, one, out, than, the, they, was, when, where, whereas, while, who, whom, whose, will

كلمات يمكن أن ترد

Prepositions	Pronouns
About, across against, along around, at, behind beside, besides by, despite, down during, for, from	I, you, he, me, her him, it, we, they us, them, my/mine her/hers, his, our/ours, their/theirs Myself, himself herself, itself ourselves, themselves Anything, everything anyone, everyone something nothing, someone ones, such
In, inside, into, near of, off, on, onto over, through to, toward, with within, without	

أفعال المودالز (الأفعال المزاجية، حسب مزاج المتكلم: الـ modals تستخدم للتعبير عن (استحالة، إمكانية، ضرورة، تحريم حدث ما في زمن ما) وهي can, could, may, might, must, should

could be	يمكن أن
couldn't be	استحالة أن يتم
must be	ضرورة أن يتم
mustn't be	غير مسموح أن يتم
might not be	ربما لا يتم
had to	وجب أن

مع المبني للمجهول:

S	modal	be	V3	حاضر أو مستقبل
S	modal	have + been	V3	ماضي

في الماضي وردت جملة واحدة في التمارين (النشاط ٧٧) It (the letter) could have been sent to the wrong address.

Large areas of land had to be flooded	سد المضائق الثلاثة
Work on the dam could not be started until the Yangtze had been diverted.	
The locks were built so that the Yangtze could still be used by ships.	
many of the historical sites could not be saved	
people must be given new homes and compensation.	
The Channel Tunnel was completed in 1994	نفق المانش بين فرنسا و بريطانيا
Previous plans to build a tunnel had been rejected	
a third tunnel had to be built an escape tunnel	
Before Burj Al-Arab could be built	برج العرب
engineers had to make an artificial island	
Land had to be reclaimed from the sea	

Determiners	Conjunctions
the, some, this that, every, all both, one, first other, next many, much more, most several, no, a/an any, each, no half, twice, two second, another last, few, little less, least, own	And, but, after when, as, because if, what, where which, how than, or, so before, since while, although though, who whose
Auxiliary Verbs	Adverbs
Be (am, is, are) do (does, did) have (has, had) Can, may, will shall, could Might, would should, must	Here, there today, tomorrow now, then always, never sometimes usually, often therefore, however besides, moreover though, otherwise else, instead anyway, incidentally meanwhile

Triumph in the Tour de France

a very talented French sportsman
رياضي فرنسي موهوب

he had worn the prestigious 'Yellow Jersey' over 50 days and gained the nickname 'the badger'
ارتدى القميص الأصفر لأكثر من ٥٠ يوم و نال لقب الغرير

Bernard Hinault

he won over 200 races and 28 individual stages in Tour de France
ربح أكثر من ٢٠٠ سباق و ٢٨ مرحلة في سباق فرنسا

Greg Lamond beat him in 1986 and Bernard was the second
غريغ غلبه ١٩٨٦ و كان بيرنارد الثاني

his retirement 1986
تقاعدته ١٩٦٨

encouraged to write books with advice for aspiring professional cyclists
شجع لكتابة كتاب ناصحا راكبي الدراجات الطموحين

لله

has written several books about : his success, the difficulties (the crashes, injuries, problems),
كتب عدة كتب عن نجاحه، الصعوبات (تصادمات، إصابات، مشاكل)

Climbing Everest: (8.848 m)

(the 9th British expedition)
350 people, 11 climbers in total
البعثة البريطانية التاسعة، ٣٥٠ شخص، ١١ متسلق

Difficulties
الصعوبات

extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights, low levels of oxygen, frostbite, simple equipment
البرد، الريح، دوار المرتفعات، قلة الاكسجين، التجمد، التجهيزات البسيطة

scaled several other peaks in the Himalatas,
تسلق العديد في الهمالايا

Edmund Hillary

a modest man, attributed his success to whole team
رجل متواضع، عزا نجاحه لكل الفريق

established the Himalayan Trust to help Sherpa (Himalayan people)
أسس منتمة الهمالايا لمساعدة شربيا
adnanosyria@gmail.com

Everest was the first in a series of achievements. He led an expedition to the South Pole,
ايفيرست الأولى من سلسلة انجازات، قاد حملة للقطب الجنوبي

was the first to reach the summit with Tenzing Norgay (they took a photograph)
(29/5/1953)
وصل ادموند هيلاري و تنزينغ القمة (التقطوا صورة)

before the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II
(2/6/1953)
قبل تتويج الملكة اليزابيث الثانية

Built for safety

Main factors causing accidents
العوامل الرئيسية في الحوادث

Tiredness. Claustrophobia, falling asleep the view never changes.
Monotonous
التعب، فوبيا الأماكن المغلقة، النعاس فالمنظر لا يتغير، الملل

Experts and psychologists made the journey less monotonous
الخبراء و علماء النفس قللوا من رتابة الرحلة

Road tunnels
(through mountains or under river and seas) to make car journeys shorter and faster
أنفاق الطرق (خلال الجبال و تحت الأنهار و البحار) تجعل الرحلات أقصر و أسرع

Mont Blanc Tunnel (1965)
France and Italy
(11-kilometre-long)
نفق ماونت بلانك (١٩٦٥) بطول ١١ كم
adnanosyria@gmail.com

Norway Laerdal Tunnel (24.5 km), has ventilation system and air pollution is monitored
نفق لايردال النرويجي فيه نظام تهوية و التلوث مراقب

Laerdal

Drivers can return if there is an accident, and there are lay-bys where they stop and rest
يرجع السائقون إذا وجدوا حادث، و يوجد أرصفة للاستراحة

have special lighting similar to sunrise
إضاءة خاصة مشابهة لشرق الشمس

Wider and higher than the mani tunnel
أعرض و أعلى من النفق

Tunnel

HALLS
صالات

Geniuses

الطفل الأعجوبة A child prodigy

Tathagat Avatar Tusi (India)
توسي

His mathematical talent was noticed by his parents (6)
لوحظت موهبته بالرياضيات من قبل والديه

High school (9)
الثانوية العامة

BSc (10)
بكلوريوس علوم (شهادة جامعية)

MSc (12)
ماجستير علوم

Now PhD student (18)
Now doing research
طالب دكتورا الآن يقوم ببحث

Magnus Carlsen (Norway)
كارلسن

Played chess with his father (5)
لعب الشطرنج مع والده

His first tournament (8)
أول مباراة

Grandmaster (13)
نال لقب غراند ماستر

Received coaching from Kasparov
تلقى تدريب من كاسباروف

Number one in the world (18)
الترتيب الأول في العالم

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (Austria)
موزارت

Began writing music before he was (4)
بدأ بكتابة الموسيقى

Toured Europe, playing his compositions
جال أوروبا عازفا لحانه

Lost some of his appeal (adult)
فقد بعض من جاذبيته عند البلوغ

Died poor (35)
مات فقيرا

Mathematical geniuses

ARITHMETIC الحساب

Musa al-Khawarizmi
موسى الخوارزمي

He made Greek and Hindu mathematical knowledge comprehensible to people
جعل المعرفة الرياضياتية الهندية و اليونانية مفهومة للناس

Kitabul Jama wat Tafriq.
كتاب الجمع و التفريق

Al-Nasawi
النواسي

Al-Mughni Fil Hissab Al-Hindi
المغني في الحساب الهندي

He explained fractions and decimal system
شرح النظام العشري و الكسري

Nasir-ud-din Toosi
نصر الدين الطوسي

Al-mutawassat
المتوسط

adnanosyria@gmail.com

Arabic numerals
الأرقام العربية

the greatest contribution made by Arab thinkers to mathematics
الإسهام الأكبر للمفكرين العرب في الرياضيات

zero used in the Arab world at least 250 years before it was known in the West.
استخدم الصفر لدى العرب ٢٥٠ سنة قبل أن يعرفه الغرب

ALGEBRA الجبر

comes from the Arabic Al-Jabr عربي أصلها

Omar Khayyam
عمر الخيام

an astronomer , mathematician, poet, philosopher
فلكي و رياضياتي و شاعر و فيلسوف

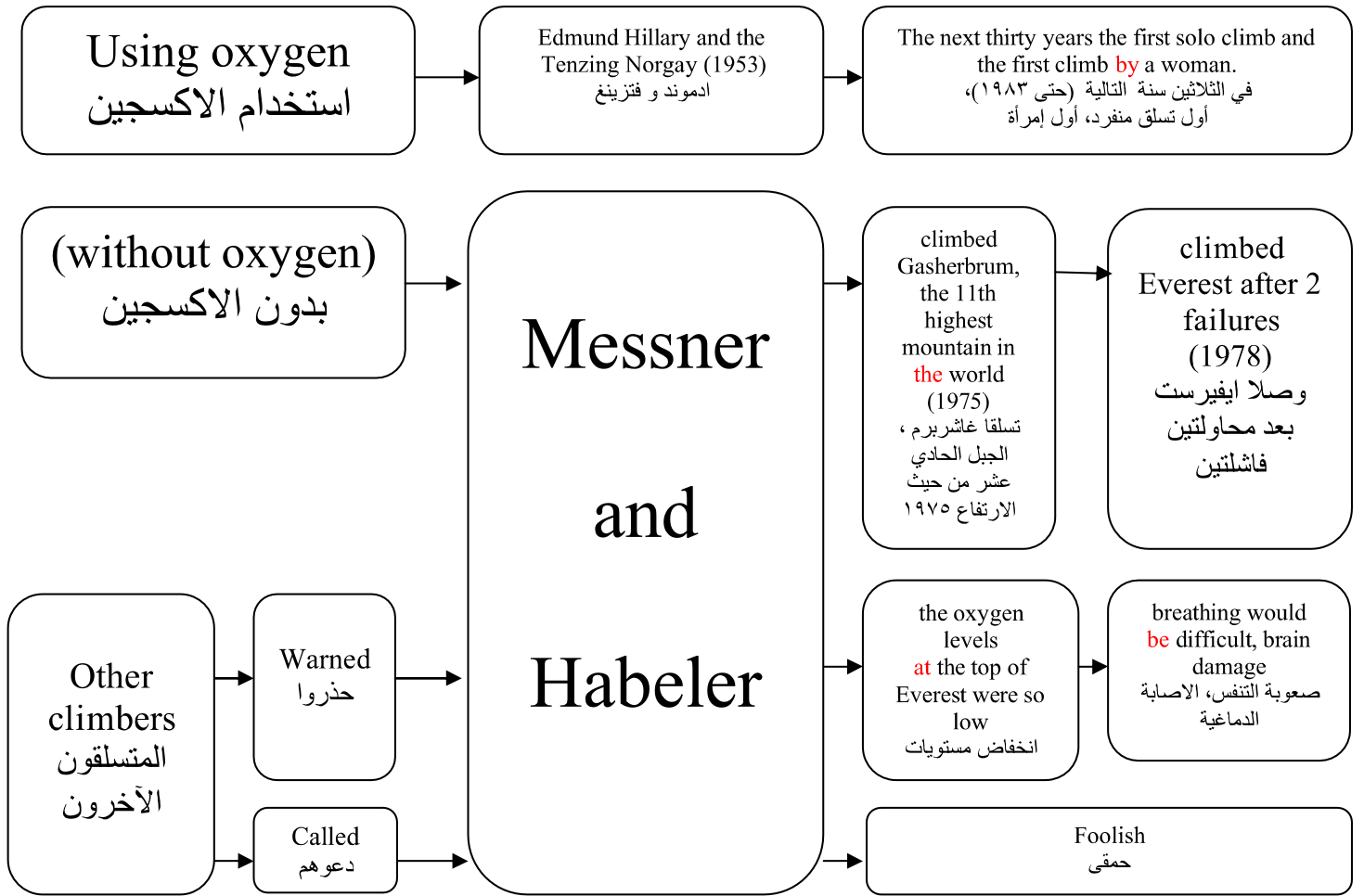
wrote an excellent book on algebra.
geometric and algebraic solutions to equations.
له كتاب عن الجبر، الحلول الجبرية و الهندسية للمعادلات

Al-Khawarizmi
الخوارزمي

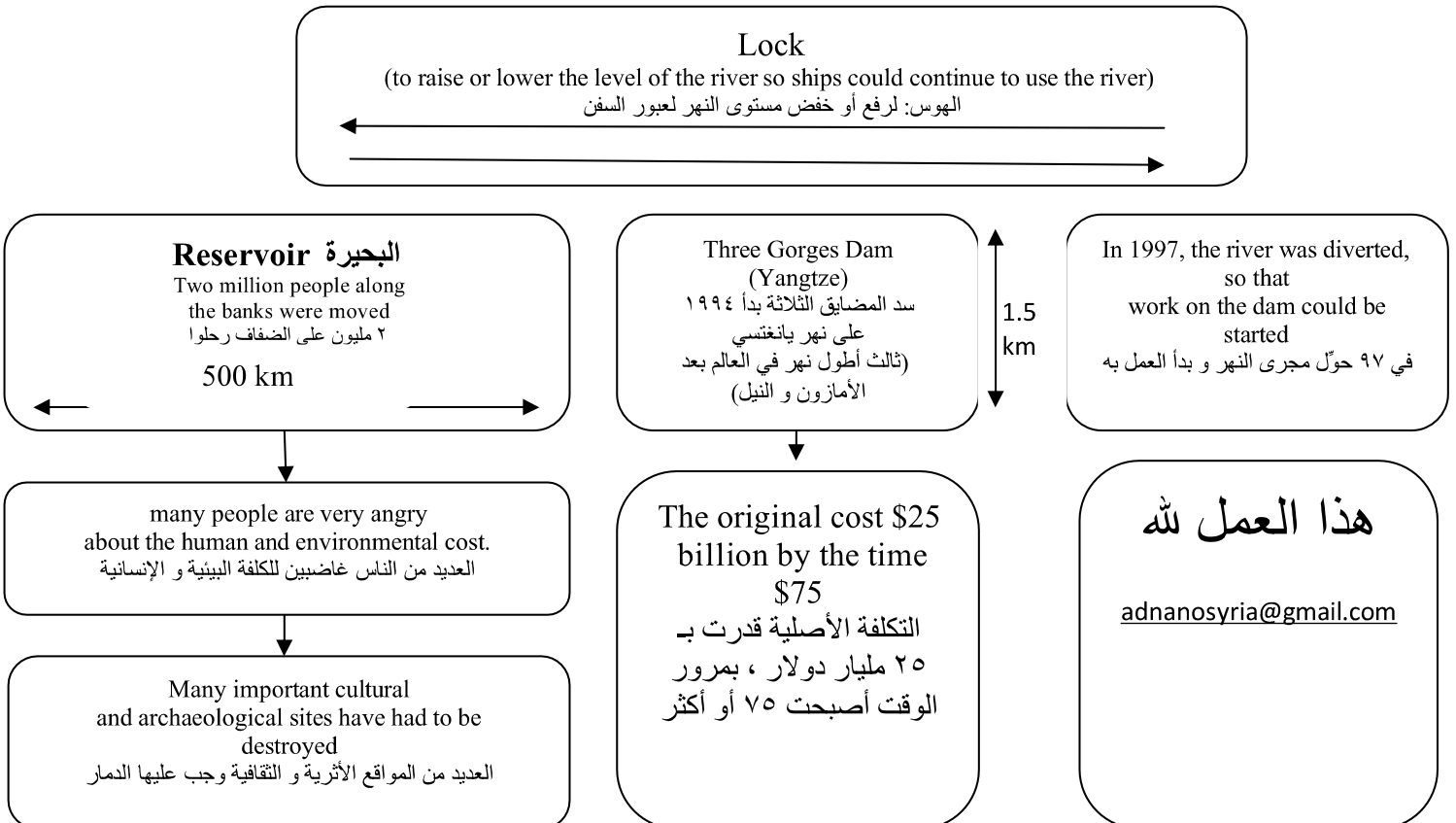
Hisab Al-Jabr Wal Muqabala,
حساب الجبر و المقابلة

analytical solutions to linear and quadratic equations, translated into Latin in 1145, introduced algebra into Europe
حلول تحليلية للمعادلات التربيعية و الخطية، ترجم لاتينية عام ١١٤٥ و قدم الجبر لأوروبا

Everest: The final challenge



Three Gorges Dam سد المضايق الثلاثة adnanosyria@gmail.com



تكوين السؤال: القاعدة العامة

Question word	Helping verb	subject	Maim verb	Rest
أداة السؤال	الفعل المساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الأساسي	بقية الجملة

١-الأفعال المساعدة: am, is are, have, has, had, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must

الإ إذا كان زمن الجملة

نستخدم do أو does إذا كان الفاعل مفرد غائب (لا تنس حذف s الفعل)

حاضر بسيط

نستخدم did و تحول الفعل للتصريف الأول

ماضي بسيط

٢- عند السؤال عن الفاعل لا نغير في الجملة شيء فقط نحذف الفاعل و نضع بدله أداة السؤال.

٣- إذا كان الجواب يبدأ بـ YES or NO نحذف أداة السؤال.

٤- حول الضمائر (I, we, me, us) إلى (you) و (my, our) إلى (your)

أمثلة للتدريب:

who	من (للعائل)
What	ماذا (لغير العائل) أو (للاختيار من أشياء غير محددة)
Which	أي (للاختيار من أشياء محددة)
Whose	لمن (للسؤال عن الملكية)
Where	أين (للسؤال عن المكان)
When	متى (للسؤال عن الزمن)
Why	لماذا (للسؤال عن السبب)
How	كيف (للسؤال عن حال الفعل)
How long	كم يستغرق
How old	كم عمر
How much	كم لغير المعدود
How many	كم للمعدود
How far	كم يبعد
How deep? How thick? How high? How tall? How wide?.....	كم
Are you a teacher?	Yes, I am. No, I am not.
Can you speak English?	Yes, I can speak English.
How are you?	I'm fine.
How did you come to school? What did you come to school by?	I came to school by bus.
How do you do?	How do you do?
How do you feel?	I feel great.
How does he drive?	He drives carefully.
How far is Aleppo from Damascus? What's the distance between Aleppo and Damascus? How far is it from Aleppo to Damascus? How many kilometers are there between Aleppo and Damascus? How many kilometers is it from Aleppo to Damascus?	Aleppo is about 300 km from Damascus. adnanosyria@gmail.com
How long / How much time / How many hours did it take them to arrive in Homs?	It took them 2 hours to arrive in Homs.
How long has he been here?	He has been here for 2 hours.
How long have you been living here?	I have been living here for 3 years.
How many brothers and sisters have you (got)?	I have got one brother and one sister.
How many children do they have? How many children have they (got)? What's the number of the children (that) they have? What is the number of their children?	They have 4 children.
How much does it cost? How much is the cost?	It costs about \$100.
How much is this T-shirt?	It's \$50.
How often do you go shopping? How many times (a week) do you go shopping?	I go shopping twice a week.
How old is your father? What age is your father? What's the age of your father? What's your father's age?	My father is 50 years old.

How tall is he?	He is 1 metre tall.
How was the film? What was the film like?	The film was bad.
What (kind of) music do you like? Which music do you like?	I like classical music.
What / which colour is Salma's dress? What is the colour of Salma's dress? What colour dress is Salma's dress?	Salma's dress is pink.
What / Which sport is your favorite? What is / are your favorite sport(s)?	My favorite sport is basketball.
What are you going to be?	I am going to be a teacher.
What color pen do you want? Which pen / one do you want? What is the color of the pen (that) you want?	I want the blue pen?
What colour are Dana's eyes? What is the colour of Dana's eyes?	Dana's eyes are blue.
What did he buy? How much (meat) did he buy? How many kilos of meat did he buy?	He bought two kilos of meat?
What did you have for breakfast? What did you have for breakfast?	I had an egg and some toast. I had an egg for breakfast.
What does deceitful mean? What is the meaning of deceitful?	"deceitful" means dishonest.
What does my (your) brother have? What has your little brother (got)?	My little brother has a ball.
What does your brother look like?	He's taller than me.
What is your brother like?	My brother is much quieter than I am .
What is your teacher like?	Our teacher is kind.
What made you angry.	Her rudeness made me angry.
What nationality are you?	I am Syrian.
What time does the play start? When does the play start? What starts at eight o'clock?	The play starts at eight o'clock.
What time is it ?	It is 2 o'clock.
What's the weather like? How is the weather ? How about the weather? What about the weather?	The weather is hot.
When did your parents get married? In which year did your parents get married?	My parents got married in 1990.
When does the school year start?	It starts in September.
Where are you from?	I am from Syria.
Where do you go on holiday?	I usually go to the seaside.
Where do you live?	I live in al-Thawra city.
Where was Ali born? What town / What city / Which town (city) was Ali born in?	Ali was born in Aleppo.
Where were you?	I was in Syria.
Which (What) class (grade) are you in? In which class are you? In what class are you?	I'm in the ninth (9 th) class.
Which is bigger, Syria or Lebanon?	Syria is bigger than Lebanon.
Who did he meet?	He met an old man.
Who did you use to play with?	I used to play with Ali.
Who is coming to dinner?	My uncle is coming to dinner.
Who is that?	It's my brother.
Who made this cake?	Mary made the cake.
Who was with you?	Ali was with me.
Whom (Who) are you waiting for? For whom are?	I'm waiting for Samer.
Whose (book) is that? Whose is that (book)?	That book is the teacher's.
Whose (books) are these?	These are Sam's books.
Why aren't you going out tonight?	I'm not going out tonight because I'm busy.
Why did he leave early? For what reason did he leave early?	He left early because he was ill.
Why did you arrive late?	I arrived late because of the heavy traffic.
Why did you have to study?	I had to study because I have an exam.
Why didn't you answer the phone?	I didn't answer the phone because I didn't hear it.
Why does she have to study?	She has to study because she has an exam.

I- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

When we talk about animal migration we mean the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are recurrent events which happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young. Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or forge through rivers, while birds and insects travel extensive distances, sometimes across continents and oceans.

Many animals migrate to northern regions during the northern summer because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food. In the autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather

Answer the following questions: (6 marks)

- 1- What is the definition of migration?
.....
- 2- Why do animals migrate??
.....
- 3- Why do some animals migrate northwards in summer?
.....

Find words in the text which mean the following: (6 m)

- 4- advance steadily.....
- 5- occurring often or repeatedly.....
- 6- bring up children.....

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information: (4 marks)

- 7- Most migrating animals follow different routes every year
.....
- 8- Animals travel across continents and oceans.
.....

II-Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Ptahhotep was the name of a 24th Century (BCE) vizier and philosopher. He was a vizier to an Egyptian king in the fifth dynasty of Egypt. His items of wisdom are written as a father's advice to his son and cover many areas.. The Egyptians wrote various forms of poems, satires, and what are called Instructions in Wisdom. These were sets of maxims directed to the living, and they illustrate some of the humanistic values of ancient Egyptian society. The maxims were formed into a connected sequence by inserting them into a letter from a father to his son. This format lasted for millennia . One of his maxims about conduct: "Don't be proud of your knowledge. Consult the ignorant and wise. The limits of art are not reached, No artist's skills are perfect. Good speech is more hidden than greenstone. Yet may be found among the maids at the grindstones."

Choose the correct answer a , b or c : (4 marks)

- 9- Ptahhotep was a..... in Egypt.
a. minister b. philosopher c. both a and b
- 10- Ptahhotep advises people
a. to be proud b. to be ignorant
c. to ask for the opinions of different people.

Match three of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (6 marks)

- 11- a well-known phrases or sayings.....
- 12 .to ask for information or advice from someone

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (6 marks)

13. Ptahhotep's items of wisdom were written in the form of
.....
14. The Egyptians' instructions of wisdom explained some
.....

III- Complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps: (8 marks)

I was walking 15..... town the other day, when suddenly I thought 16..... my friend Tareq. I hadn't seen 17..... for several weeks and I wondered what 18..... was doing

IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once only: (10 marks)

price - war - workers - improve - spring - work

Winter came and went and 19.....arrived. Napoleon's success in France and the 20.....went on. As a result trade didn't improve. Thousands of people were without 21..... and many employers had to close their businesses. Men like Moore wanted peace at almost any 22..... Then their businesses would 23.....

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question: (12 marks)

- 24- A :?
B : There are twenty-five students in my class.
- 25- A :?
B: My school is big and new.
- 26- A :?
B: I've been studying there for five years.
A: Where is your school located ?
- 27- B :

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (12 marks)

28- You waste too much paper.(stop wasting paper)

.....
(Express a wish)

29- I'm a very slow reader. (not such a slow reader)

.....
(Express a wish)

30- He's lost his keys. (find his keys)

.....
(Express a wish)

31- 379 people

.....
(write the numbers)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (6 marks)

32- He looks very tired because

33- They emigrated because.....

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (8 m)

34- (Violent, Violence) acts aren't acceptable.

35- They gave the (blue – green) light to the project.

36- The (majority, major) of people never commit a crime.

37- I can't (come, put) up with the noise.

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (8 marks)

38- He (study) law for three years.

39- By 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland

..... (emigrate) abroad.

40- My father(retire) last year.

41- I(not have) a cold drink since breakfast.

X- Translation: (6 marks)

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:

42- Homes produce more rubbish than big companies do.

.....

Translate the following sentence into English:

43. لقد خرقوا القانون، يجب أن يعاقبوا

.....

XI- Composition: (20 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic

Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving?

نموذج القسم الثاني

I- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

The rainforest of the Amazon is an important environment but, because of its size and location, it also plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate. It does this by taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. Recently, however, large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down to make more land for farmers. Farmers use most of the new land to grow soya beans, which they export to other parts of the world to be used as animal food. Increasingly, some soya beans are also being turned into food for human consumption; many vegetarian foods are based on soya beans. Other areas of the rainforest are cleared by ranchers, loggers or oil companies. These activities are helpful but at the expense of the future of the global environment.

Answer the following questions: (6 marks)

1- What is the influence of the rainforest of the Amazon?

2- What does the word (its) refer to?

3- How does the rainforest affect the world's climate?

Find words in the text which mean the following: (6 marks)

4- the eating or drinking of something.

5- affecting the whole world

6- send something for sale in another country.

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information: (4 marks)

7- loggers grow soya beans.

8- Only vegetarians consume soya beans.

II- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

The sick died here because they can't sleep, Though most people complain about the food Rotting undigested in their burning guts. For when does sleep come in rented rooms? It costs a lot merely to sleep in this city! That's why everyone is sick : carts clattering Through the winding streets, curses hurled At some herd standing still in the middle of the road Could rob Claudius or a seal of their sleep! when duty demands it crowds fall back to allow The wealthy to pass, who sail past the coast In a mighty Liburnian ship, while on the way They read or write or even take a nap, For the litter and its shut windows bring on sleep.

Choose the correct answer a, b or c : (4 marks)

9- The sick died here because of a. sleepless b. sleep c. food

10- The wealthy read or write or a. sleep b. fall back c. complain.

Match three of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (4 marks)

11- who suffering from a disease or illness.

12- who having money or possessions of value

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (6 marks)

13- It is easy to sleep in the litter because.

14- curses hurled at some herd could

III- Complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps: (8 marks)

Ahmad 15..... I have just got home from a two-day visit 16..... Apamea. It was only a short visit but I will remember 17.....forever. Apamea is an ancient site on the bank 18.....the Orontes River.

IV- Fill in with words from the list. Use each word once only: (10 marks)

machine - rose - prevented - angered - close - result

There was a war in Europe, and taxes 19-.....in order to provide for the war. The British government 20-..... outside countries trading with the rest of Europe. The American government was 21-.....by this and refused to buy wool and cloth from Britain. As a 22-....., cloth piled up in the mills, workers lost their jobs and many mills were forced to 23-.....

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question: (12 marks)

24- A:?

B: The sand gazelle weighs 20 kilogrammes.

25- A:?

B: It is 200 km per hour.

26- A:?

B: It has a white head and a sand-coloured body.

27- A: Which animal do you prefer? Why?

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (12 marks)

28- Ali has a very good English accent. (live / English family)

(Use a modal verb)

29- They should pay much more attention to safety.

(Change into the passive voice)

30- Why didn't Maha go to school yesterday? (feel ill).

(Use because)

31- Sand gazelles are protected from predators by camouflage.

(Change into active)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (6 marks)

32- Because there are more people to feed, we ...

33- I went to the post office so that

VIII-Choose the correct words in brackets: (8 marks)

34- You can see the giant panda in its natural (display, habitat).

35- I am very interested (in, on) English.

36- Tea grows on (trees, bushes).

37- I'm sorry, I (misheard, misused) you, I thought you'd prefer tea.

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (8 marks)

38- Al-Ain (locate) 160 km east of Abu Dhabi.

39- This airport (have) one million passengers each year.

39- Everything (water) by a mixture of recycled waste water.

41- Many nests (make) from grass.

X- Translation: (6 marks)

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:

42- Desertification is a serious problem in over a hundred countries of the world

Translate the following sentence into English:

43- دمشق مشهورة لمعاملها التاريخية

XI- Composition: (20 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic

Write about an account of a visit you made.

I- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Syria has undergone a period of modernisation in the last few years, with new buildings and improved transportation services in its cities. Yet it remains an ancient land that has enjoyed involvement and interaction with many different civilisations over the last ten thousand years. Syria's historical importance and its crucial location at the crossroads of several ancient trading routes mean that a wide variety of crafts have developed. However, the fast pace of globalisation is threatening the skilled local artisans who strive to preserve these wonderful traditions. As cheaper, mass-produced goods are imported from abroad, it is important that people are made aware of these traditional crafts and those who practise them. In the city of Aleppo there is a market dedicated to protecting hand-made copper goods, to ensure that this ancient craft does not vanish. Copper artefacts have been discovered all over the region. Some of these artefacts date to the Bronze Age, around 3000 BCE. Historians have identified a number of uses for the material including weaponry, jewellery and ornaments. These items give us information about the way ancient peoples lived and interacted. Currently, only a small handful of artisans continue to practise this craft.

Answer the following questions: (6 marks)

- 1- Why is there such a variety of historical crafts in Syria?
.....
- 2- How are these traditional crafts being threatened?
.....
- 3- What does the word "it" refer to?
.....

Find words in the text which mean the following: (6 marks)

- 4- having a special ability or talent.
- 5- a worker in a skilled trade making items by hand.
- 6- objects of cultural or historical interest

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information: (4 marks)

- 7- Nothing is being done to encourage traditional Syrian craftsmanship.
.....
- 8- Items such as weaponry, jewellery and ornaments are useless.
.....

II- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

The Romantic poets brought in a vivid new era of poetry. Their work was characterised by flowing and colorful language, with fresh ideas and expression. Romantic poetry was often about nature. The Romantics praised imagination as a way of understanding things. They felt that using reason and logic alone was not enough. The specific use of the term " Romantic poetry" varies, but the most common definition is a movement in poetry seeking to avoid strict form and use the emotions as much as possible. The Romantic poets often used ancient tales and folk stories as inspiration for their poetry. While most of the great poets of the 18th century were highly respected members of society, and like most of the rest of society were mildly conservative ,the Romantic poets were seen as a little strange. The poets themselves were either colorful and extrovert characters or they were strange and reclusive people. They also travelled a lot and wrote much of their poetry abroad. wrote about themselves and their friends rather than the powerful and important people in society

Choose the correct answer a , b or c : (4 marks)

- 9- To understand things, The Romantics depended on ...
a. reality . b. sky c. thoughts
- 10- Romantic poets talked about
a. rich people b. important people c. simple ordinary people.

Match three of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (4 marks)

- 11- a period of time in history.....
- 12- unusual or surprising

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (6 marks)

- 13- According to the romantics using logic and reason
.....
- 14- Ancient tales and folk stories were used as ...
.....

III-Complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps:

- (8 marks)
When 15..... parents get old, my sister and I will help look after
16..... Traditional values teach sons 17..... daughters
18..... honour their fathers and mothers .

IV- Fill in with words from the list. Use each word once only:

- (10 marks)
began, result, modern, money, peace, treated
Robert 19..... his workers with respect. In return the workers
20..... to understand their master and to give their best. As a
21.....there was money. There was 22..... in Robert 's hands .
There was money in the workers' hands too. There was also
23..... in the air as never before.

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:

- (12 marks)
24- A :?
B : No, I'm from Syria.
25- A:?
B: No, I'm studying physics.
26- A:?
B: I was studying when I heard the news.
A:?
27- B: My parents are OK.

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets:

- (12 marks)
28- Deema: Where are you going?
Deema asked Ruba
(Change into the reported speech)
29- Ali said he'd slept for 10 hours.
.....
(What were Ali's actual words)
30- Did Rana take those photos herself ?
No,
(Use causative have)
31- I don't cut my own hair.
.....
(Use causative have)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (6 marks)

- 32- If you make a mistake, you
.....
- 33- I've travelled far and wide, but
.....

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (8 marks)

- 34- You should think carefully before you (make- do) your decision.
- 35- Everyone heard the (whistle - splash) when he jumped into the swimming pool.
- 36- My mother's sister is my (aunt, niece)
- 37- I've decided to learn Chinese (but, instead of) French.

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (8 marks)

- 38- Alberto and Maria (eat) soup and corn for every meal.
- 39- Last night's storm (do) a lot of damage .
- 40- He is modest. He never (blow) his own trumpet.
- 41- I have my eyes (test) .

X- Translation: (6 marks)

- Translate the following sentence into Arabic:**
42- If you break the law, you have to face the music.
.....

Translate the following sentence into English:

- 43- دير الزور منطقة ذات جمال طبيعي عظيم
.....

XI- Composition: (20 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic
Write a short biography of someone you know .

I- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Hillary and Norgay left the camp to climb to the summit of Mount Everest on May 28th. they had to overcome extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of oxygen. Temperatures were below freezing point and they were at constant risk of getting frostbite. **They** made it to the top where they took the photograph that proved they had reached the highest point on earth. Hillary was a modest man and attributed his success to the whole team who supported him throughout the attempt. News reached the United Kingdom just before the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and the team of climbers received special medals and international recognition. Hillary was a born explorer and conquering Everest was the first in a series of achievements. He led an expedition to the South Pole and scaled several other peaks in the Himalayas. He later established the Himalayan Trust, an organisation committed to helping the Nepalese Sherpa communities. The trust has helped to build hospitals and schools and has improved communication and transport links to the area.

Answer the following questions: (6 marks)

1- What did Hillary and Norgay do at the top?
.....

2- What does the word "they" refer to?
.....

3- To Whom did Hillary attribute his success ?
.....

Find words in the text which mean the following: (6 marks)

4- very great or severe.....

5- the gas we need to breathe

6- staying the same.....

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information: (4 marks)

7- Hillary retired from mountain climbing after conquering Everest
.....

8- The climbers attended the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.
.....

II- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

One day Horace meets his friend, Catius, on the street. His friend is in a hurry because he has just come out of a public Lecture and wants to go home to 'jot down these new philosophical rules which are going to eclipse ... Plato's genius . Catius has remembered every word of it and is rushing home to write it all down. We expect a description of a philosophy

When serving eggs remember to **choose** the long variety, for they are superior in flavour to the round and their whites are whiter;

If a visitor suddenly **descends** on you late in the day, and you want to save his jaw from having to struggle with a tough fowl you'd be well advised to plunge it alive in Falernian juice. that will make it tender. The best quality mushrooms

come from the **meadows**; the others are risky, you will get through the summer

without sickness if you finish your lunch with black mulberries picked from the tree before the sun is unpleasantly hot.

Choose the correct answer a , b or c : (4 marks)

9- Catius wants to new philosophical rules.

a- write b- listen to c-teach

10- Falernian juice will make the fowl easy to..

a- eat b- drink c-both

Match three of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (4 marks)

11- fields with wild grass and flowers.....

12- .moves from a higher level to a lower one

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (6 marks)

13- long eggs are better than

14- these new philosophical rules will

III-Complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps: (8 marks)

Burj Al-Arab, 15.....is one of the most expensive hotels

16.....the world, stands in the sea off the coast 17..... Dubai.

Before it could be built, engineers 18..... to make an artificial island. In order to do this, land had to be reclaimed from the sea.

IV- Fill in with words from the list. Use each word once only: (10 marks)

content, garden, flowers, French, dinner

Caroline followed Robert into the 19.....

'You must stay to 20.....this evening,' he told her

Then he picked some 21.....and give them to her.

That morning Caroline was very 22..... She liked

learning 23.....and she liked her teacher.

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question: (12 marks)

24- A :

B : They had been climbing for many years.

25- A:

B: Yes, they reached the summit.

26- A: What was the weather like?

B:

A: How did they feel ?

27- B:

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (12 marks)

28- He was careful about his diet, and ate only healthy food.

.....
(Use ing- clause)

29- They transport goods hundreds of kilometers inside China.

.....
(Use passive modal verb "can")

30- He lives in Syria. He studies English in Syria.

.....
(Use a relative pronoun)

31- By 1997 the tunnel was being used by over a million people.

.....
(Change into active)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (6 marks)

32- When my brother came round after his operation, he.....

.....
33- Before 1953, people

VIII-Choose the correct words in brackets: (8 marks)

34- The diver's lucky to be (live, alive)

35- Are you good (at, for) maths.

36- I've lost my glasses—let me know if you come (across, over) them.

37- The date for the (completion, complete) of the date project is 2009.

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (8 marks)

38- He passed all his exams. He (revise) for a month.

39- I went to see him in hospital. He (break) his leg.

39- Thirty-nine people (kill) in the tunnel.

41- He become fitter, (lose) 10 kg while he was training.

X- Translation: (6 marks)

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:

42- Traditional music has lost some of its popularity among young people.

.....
Translate the following sentence into English:

43- بدأ الحريق عندما كان كل شخص في البيت نائما

.....
XI- Composition: (20 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic

Write a report making recommendations which will improve road safety in your town or city.

I- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Desertification is the process in which productive land changes into desert. One billion people, out of a total world population of six billion, suffer from its effects. Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh. In these places, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals. This means that people who depend on the land for food have to move to 'greener' areas in order to survive. A proportion of the population may survive by moving, but others may die because of shortages of food and water. Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification. Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to overcultivate their land, with the result that the soil becomes poor and unproductive. Other farmers overgraze their land and this permanently kills off grass and other plants. In addition to the effects of farming, deforestation – the cutting down of trees – also erodes the soil. Trees are usually cut down to make more agricultural land, but once there are no longer trees and plants on an area of land, there is nothing to stop the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil. The dust which this produces can travel long distances and affect the health of people living in cities thousands of kilometres away.

Answer the following questions: (6 marks)

- 1- Where does desertification occur?
.....
- 2- Why do farmers tend to overcultivate their land?
.....
- 3- What does the word "its" mean ?
.....

Find words in the text which mean the following: (6 marks)

- 4- dry powder made of very small pieces of earth
- 5- what plants need to grow in
- 6- to stay alive

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information: (4 marks)

- 7- A sixth of the world's population is affected by the problem of deforestation.
.....
- 8- the activities of human have no effects on desertification.
.....

II- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Virginia Woolf was one of the most ambitious and important writers of the 20th century. In her book "To the Lighthouse" small events occur on every page and each digression is important. James Ramsay, who is six years old, longs to visit a nearby lighthouse, and his mother assures him they will go the next day. However Mr Ramsay says that they won't go because the weather will not be suitable. Optimism and pessimism are useful to us because they are clear-cut. Human feelings however are rarely so clearly defined, and are often too complex for such obvious labels. Mrs Ramsay's optimism about the visit to the lighthouse is actually unrealistic. Her positive attitude is an effort to compensate for the world's disappointments. They were happier now than they would ever be again. A tenpenny tea set made Cam happy for days. She heard them stamping and crowing on the floor above her head the moment they woke.. and so she went down and said to her husband "Why must they grow up and lose it all?" Never will they be so happy again. And he was angry. Why take such a gloomy view of life? He said it is not sensible.

Choose the correct answer a , b or c : (4 marks)

- 9- Human feelings are often
a- complicated b- simple c- defined
- 10- James wants to visit the lighthouse, butdoesn't agree.
a- his father b- his mother c- both

Match three of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (4 marks)

- 11- easy to understand
- 12- to replace the effect of something bad

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (6 marks)

- 13- Cam is happy because
- 14- Mr Ramsay says it is not sensible to

III- Complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps: (8 marks)

As we get older, it 15.....even more important that we keep busy, interacting 16.....people of all ages and socialising. We should make plans 17.....the future, keep a positive outlook on life and enjoy the support 18.....the family environment.

IV- Fill in with words from the list. Use each word once only: (10 marks)

decided , rabies , during, ill, truth
Some days later 19..... a lesson Henry told his tutor some bad news. Shirley was very 20..... She might even die. This was hard to believe. Louis, however, 21..... to speak to Shirley and discover the 22..... for himself. Shirley told the tutor that she was bitten on the arm by a dog. which had 23.....

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question: (12 marks)

- 24- A :?
B : I've played tennis three times this week.
- 25- A :?
B : I've been playing tennis since I was 13.
- 26- A : Who plays with you?
B :
A:Where did you play yesterday ?
- 27- B :

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (12 marks)

- 28- What subjects do you teach?
I asked him.....
(Use reported speech)
- 29- I'm not old enough to go to university
.....
(Use wish)
- 30- His house was built by a local builder.
.....
(Use causative)
- 31- Elephants have changed the natural environment.
.....
(Use passive)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (6 marks)

- 32- While I was on holiday I
- 33- This is the man who.....

VIII-Choose the correct words in brackets: (8 marks)

- 34- I'll ring you back, I'm (completing, finishing) my lunch
- 35- He learnt to play complicated music (at , on) the piano
- 36- Every week I (do, make) the shopping for my mother
- 37- Potatoes grow (on, under) the ground
- 38- Where (you be) since I saw you?
- 39- My car (steal) by a thief yesterday.
- 40- Later studies showed that the disaster (kill) one million.
- 41- You look tired. What (you do) ?

X- Translation: (6 marks)

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:
42- Traditional music has lost some of its popularity among young people
.....

Translate the following sentence into English:

43- الهلال الأحمر منظمة تقدم المساعدة في أوقات الحرب
.....

XI- Composition: (20 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic
Write an essay about the arguments for and against zoos.

I- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

The sand gazelle is a horned animal that lives across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa. In the summer months, sand gazelles live in small family groups of around ten individuals. During the winter, they congregate in larger herds. They are ideally suited to the desert environment with their white heads and sand-coloured bodies. This allows them to blend into the desert, camouflaging them from predators. Sand gazelles are small mammals, weighing only 20 kg. However, they are very quick and have been known to reach speeds of almost 100 km per hour. They are excellent jumpers and use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators. Sand gazelles eat around 6 kg of plants per day. The sand gazelle is in danger of extinction, mainly due to habitat loss and hunting.

Answer the following questions: (6 marks)

- 1- Where does the sand gazelle live?
.....
- 2- How does the body of a sand gazelle protect it from harm in the desert?
.....
- 3- What does the word "they" mean ?
.....

Find words in the text which mean the following: (6 marks)

- 4- come together, often in a large group.....
- 5- escape or avoid.....
- 6- animals that kill and eat other animals.....

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information: (4 marks)

- 7- Sand gazelle always live in small groups.
.....
- 8- Sand gazelle are in danger due to lack of food.
.....

II- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

They of the town were entered into their houses, and cast down into the street stones, timber and iron, and slew and hurt more than five hundred Englishmen, wherewith the king was sore displeased. At night when he heard thereof he commanded that the next day all should be put to the sword and the town burnt; but then Sir Godfrey of Harcourt said " Dear sir, for God's sake assuage somewhat your courage, and let it suffice you that ye have done " Then the king said " Sir Godfrey, you are our marshal ordain everything as ye will " Then Sir Godfrey with his banner rode from street to street, and commanded in the king's name none to be so hardy to put to fire in any house nor to slay any person. when they of the town heard that cry, they received the Englishmen into their houses and made them good cheer....

Choose the correct answer a , b or c : (4 marks)

9. the king wanted to
a- kill people b- burn the town c-both a and b
10. The king was
a- friendly b- unhappy c-jealous

Match three of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (4 marks)

- 11- to make an pleasant feeling less painful.....
- 12- a weapon with a long pointed blade and a handle.....

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (6 marks)

- 13- Five hundred Englishmen were
.....
- 14- Sir Godfrey commanded
.....

III- Complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps: (8 marks)

When Messner and Habeler started planning 15..... climb Everest without oxygen, other climbers called 16..... foolish. They warned them that the oxygen levels 17..... the top of Everest were so low that breathing would 18..... difficult,

IV- Fill in with words from the list. Use each word once only: (10 marks)

advantages, way, interested, possible, proposed,
Moore was on his 19..... home when he met, by chance, Hiram Yorke. On the road, the two men talked about a 20..... marriage between Shirley and Mr. Nunnely. Robert told Yorke that he 21..... to Shirley only because he knew that she was 22..... in his money. After all, marriage to a rich landlord had its 23.....

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question: (12 marks)

- 24- A :?
B : I am a teacher.
- 25- A:?
B: I have been teaching for 10 years.
- 26- A: What do you teach?
B:
A: Have you ever been abroad?

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (12 marks)

- 28- What is your name?
I asked him.....
(Use reported speech)
- 29- I'm not very good at maths.
.....
(Use wish)
- 30- The tunnel is 50 km long. It links Britain and France.
.....
(Use which)
- 31- They made the halls wider.
.....
(Use passive)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (6 marks)

- 32- She didn't do to school because
- 33- We need to protect some animals so that

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (8 marks)

- 34- Human beings are dependent (on, at) plants.
- 35- I'm so busy I find it very hard to keep up (with, to) the news.
- 36- The more you practise, the more (skilful, skill) you will become.
- 37- That was a terrible accident. The driver 's lucky to be (alive, live)

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (8 marks)

- 38- He (born) in 1935
- 39- I (visit) three nature history museum so far.
- 40- While I was studying, my friend (visit) me.
- 41- I wish I (can) speak English.

X- Translation: (6 marks)

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:
42- The law related to computer crime is changing very quickly.
.....

Translate the following sentence into English:

43- أغلب الحيوانات المهاجرة تتبع نفس الطريق كل سنة من جبل إلى جبل
.....

XI- Composition: (20 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic
What do you do to keep healthy?

نموذج القسم الأول

1. the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return
2. to find food or to raise their young.
3. because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food.
4. forge
5. recurrent
6. raise
7. the same
8. birds
- 9.c
- 10.c
11. **maxims**
12. Consult
13. as a father's advice to his son
14. some of the humanistic values
- 15.through
16. about
- 17.him
- 18.he
- 19.spring
- 20.war
- 21.work
- 22.price
- 23.improve
24. How many students are there in your class?
25. What does your school look like?
26. How long have you been studying there?
27. It is located in the city centre.
28. I wish you'd stop wasting paper.
- 29.I wish I weren't such a slow reader.
- 30.He wishes he could find his keys.
- 31.three hundred and seventy-nine
- 32.present perfect or present perfect continuous
- 33.past
- 34.violent
- 35.green
- 36.majority
- 37.put
- 38.has studied, has been studying
- 39.had emigrated
- 40.retired
- 41.haven't had
42. المنازل تنتج نفاية أكثر من الشركات الكبرى
- 43.They have broken the law – they should be punished.

حل نموذج القسم الثاني

1. it also plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate.
2. rainforest
3. It does this by taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
4. consumption
5. global
6. export
- 7.farmers
- 8.and animals
- 9.sleepless
- 10.sleep
- 11.the sick
12. the wealthy
13. it is closed (shut)
14. Could rob Claudius or a seal of their sleep
- 15.and
- 16.to
- 17.it
- 18.of
- 19.rose
- 20.prevented
- 21.angred
- 22.result
- 23.close
24. How much does the sand gazelle weigh?
25. How fast is it?
26. What does it look like?
27. I prefer the sand gazelle because it is a beautiful animal.
- 28.He might have lived / be living with an English family.
29. Much more attention should be paid to safety.
- 30.because she felt ill / was feeling ill.
- 31.Camouflage protects sand gazelles from predators.
- 32.we need to produce more food.
- 33.I could buy stamps.
- 34.habitat
- 35.in
- 36.bushes
- 37.misheard
- 38.is located
- 39.has
- 40.is watered
- 41.are made
42. التصحر مشكلة خطيرة في أكثر من مئة بلد في العالم
- 43.Dmascus is famous for its historical monuments.

حل نموذج القسم الثالث

1. Because of its long history of interaction with different civilisations; because of its location at the crossroads of several ancient trading routes.
2. By globalisation; by cheaper, mass produced goods from abroad.
3. Syria
4. skilled
5. artisan
6. artefacts
7. In the city of Aleppo there is a market dedicated to protecting hand-made copper goods,
8. These items give us information
9. c , thoughts
10. c, simple ordinary people.
11. era
12. strange
13. was not enough
14. inspiration for their poetry
15. my
16. them
17. and
18. to
19. treated
20. began
21. result
22. money
23. peace
24. Are you from?
25. Are you studying.....?
26. What were you doing when you heard the news?
27. How are your parents?
28. Where she was going.
29. I slept for 10 hours.
30. she had them taken.
31. I have my hair cut.
32. present
33. present
34. make
35. splash
36. aunt
37. instead of
38. eat
39. did
40. blows
41. tested
42. إذا تخرق القانون ، عليك مواجهة العواقب.
43. Deir ez-Zour is an area of great natural beauty.

حل نموذج القسم الرابع

1. they took the photograph
2. Hillary and Norgay
3. He attributed his success to the whole team
4. extreme
5. oxygen
6. constant
7. Everest was the first in a series of achievements
8. news of their success reached the United Kingdom just before the coronation
9. write
10. eat
11. meadows
12. descends
13. the round
14. eclipse ... Plato's genius
15. which
16. in
17. of
18. had
19. garden
20. dinner
21. flowers
22. content
23. French
24. How long had they been climbing ?
25. Did they reach the summit?
26. The weather was
27. They felt
28. He was careful about his diet, eating only healthy food
29. Goods can be transported
30. He lives in Syria where he studies.....
31. Over a million people were using the tunnel.
32. past
33. past
34. alive
35. at
36. across
37. completion
38. had been revising
39. had broken
40. were killed
41. losing
42. فقدت الموسيقى التقليدية بعض من شعبيتها لدى الشبان.
43. The fire had started when everyone in the house was asleep

نموذج ٥

1. in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh
2. Because there are growing numbers of people to feed
3. Desertification
4. dust
5. soil
6. survive
7. problem of desertification
8. the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification
9. complicated
10. his father
11. clear-cut
12. compensate
13. A tenpeny tea set made Cam happy
14. take such a gloomy view of life
15. is
16. with
17. for
18. of
19. during
20. ill
21. decided
22. truth
23. rabies
24. How many times have you played tennis this week?
25. How long have you been playing
26. (A name) plays with me.
27. I played yesterday in
28. what subject he taught.
29. I wish I were older.
30. He had his house built by a local builder.
31. The natural environment has been changed by elephants.
32. past
33. I like/ drives a car
34. finishing
35. on
36. do
37. under
38. Where have you been?
39. was stolen
40. had killed
41. What have you been doing?
42. الموسيقى التقليدية فقدت بعض من شعبيتها ضمن الشباب
43. The Red Crescent is one of the organisations that provides aid during times of war.

نموذج ٦

1. across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa.
2. small mammals, weighing only 20 kg. However, they are very quick
3. sand gazelles
4. congregate
5. evade
6. predators
7. i summer small groups and in winter large groups.
8. to habitat loss and hunting
9. c
10. unhappy
11. **assuage**
12. **sword**
13. hurt and slew
14. none to be so hardy to put to fire in any house nor to slay any person.
15. to
16. them
17. at
18. be
19. way
20. possible
21. proposed
22. interested
23. **advantages**
24. who are you?
25. how long have you been teaching?
26. I teach.....
27. No. I haven't. Yes, I have
28. what his name was
29. i wish I were better at maths.
30. The tunnel , which links Britain and France, is 50 km long.
31. The halls were made wider.
32. past
33. they do not become extinct.
34. on
35. with
36. skilful
37. alive
38. he was born
39. have visited
40. visited
41. could
42. القانون المتعلق بجريمة الكمبيوتر يتغير بسرعة
43. most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation