

مساعـد الطالب للصف الرابع الاعدادي اللغة الانكليزية

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قواعد / قطع كتاب / قطعة خارجية

أدب / تنقيط / توصيل / املاء / تعاريف



قراءة الملزمة بفهم ستضمن لك درجة كاملة

Break leg !

الأساسيات في اللغة الانكليزية

الافعال القياسية (**regular verbs**) : ويكون تحويلها للماضي او التصريف الثالث بإضافة (**ed / d**)

الافعال الشاذة (**irregular verbs**) : لا يوجد قاعدة محددة في تحويلها للماضي والتصريف الثالث ويجب على الطالب حفظها كما هي مثل :

المعنى	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	تصريف p.p ثالث	المعنى	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	تصريف p.p ثالث
كن	v.be / am is, are	Was were	been	يصبح	become	became	become
يجلب	bring	brought	brought	يكسر	break	broke	broken
يأتي	come	came	came	ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يسمع	hear	heard	heard	يؤلم	hurt	hurt	hurt
يعرف	know	knew	known	يقرض	lend	lent	lent
يرتفع	rise	rose	risen	يركض	run	ran	run
يقول	say	said	said	يعطي	give	gave	given
يدفع	pay	paid	paid	يسوق	drive	drove	driven
يلتقي	meet	met	met	يأخذ	take	took	taken
يصنع	make	made	made	يكتب	write	wrote	written
يخسر	lose	lost	lost	يطير	fly	flew	flown
يغادر	leave	left	left	يفعل	do	did	done
يملك	have	had	had	يذهب	go	went	gone
يحصل	get	got	got	يرى	see	saw	seen
يجد	find	found	found	يرن	ring	rang	rung
يشعر	feel	felt	felt	يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يبني	build	built	built	يختار	choose	chose	chosen
يرسل	send	sent	sent	يقع	fall	fell	fallen
يقضي	spend	spent	spent	يخفي	hide	hid	hidden
يحفظ	keep	kept	kept	يعض	bite	bit	bitten
ينام	sleep	slept	slept	يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يخبر	tell	told	told	يضر ب	hit	hit	hit
يشترى	buy	bought	bought	يضع	put	put	put
يفوز	win	won	won	يقرا	read	read	read
يعتقد	think	thought	thought	يترك	let	let	let
يمسك	catch	Caught	Caught	يغني	sing	sang	sung
يعلم	teach	taught	taught	يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
يسبح	swim	swam	swum	يرمي	throw	threw	thrown
يحلم	dream	dreamt	dreamt	يتعلم	learn	learnt	learnt
يفسد	spoil	spoilt	spoilt	يبحث	seek	sought	sought
يبقى	keep	kept	kept	ينحب	weep	wept	wept
يرسم	draw	drew	drown	يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يغرق	sink	sank	sunk	يزحف	creep	crept	crept

Unseen Passage القطعة الخارجية

القطعة الخارجية : هي موقف معين او قصة قصيرة تحتوي على مجموعة من الاحداث . هنالك خطوات تساعدك خطوات حل القطعة الخارجية

القراءة الاولى : وتعني قراءة القطعة مرتين لغرض فهم قصة القطعة وما هي احداثها.

القراءة الخاصة : وتعني قراءة القطعة مرة ثالثة لغرض تحديد ومعرفة معاني بعض الكلمات الموجودة في القطعة نضع خط تحتها وتكتب معناها فوقها.
١. سؤال يبدأ بأدوات الاستفهام (Wh - How) نقوم بحذف ادوات الاستفهام ونبحث عن الاجابة من القطعة بحسب معنى اداة الاستفهام.

What معناها (ما هو \ ما هي \ ماذا) تسال عن شيء معين لتعريفه او حادثة معينة لوصفها.

Where معناها (اين) تسال عن اسم المكان.

When معناها (متى) تسال عن فترة زمنية لحدث معين.

How معناها (كيف) وتسال عن الحال.

Why معناها (لماذا) وتسال عن السبب الذي ادى لحدث ما.

Who معناها (من) وتسال عن الفاعل العاقل.

Whose معناها (لمن) وتستخدم للتملك وتسال عن مالك الشيء.

Whom معناها (من) وتسال عن المفعول به العاقل اي تستخدم للأشخاص.

Which معناها (اي) وتستخدم للاختيار.

How often معناها (ما عدد المرات) وتسال عن عدد مرات حدوث الحدث.

How old معناها (كم العمر) وتسال عن العمر.

How many معناها (كم العدد) وتسال عن العدد.

How much معناها (كم الكمية) وتسال عن كمية الشيء.

How long معناها (كم المدة) وتسال عن طول المدة.

How far معناها (كم المسافة او كم البعد) وتسال عن البعد.

٢. اذا بدأ السؤال بأفعال مساعدة (am / is / are / was / were / can / could / will / would)

فاذا كان السؤال مطابق لما في القطعة مطابق نكتب (**Yes** , فاعل + فعل مساعد)

واذا لم يكن السؤال مطابق نكتب (**not** + فعل مساعد + فاعل, **No**)

الحذف : يشمل حذف جميع ادوات الاستفهام مع حذف علامة الاستفهام وحذف بعض العبارات او الافعال المساعدة

اذا وجدنا الفعل المساعد (do) نحذفه وتكون القاعدة كما يلي :

(**تكملة الحل من القطعة + تكملة + فعل مساعد + فاعل**)

How often do you go fishing ?

I go fishing **تكملة الحل من القطعة**

اذا وجدنا الفعل المساعد (does) نحذفه وتكون القاعدة كما يلي :

(**تكملة الحل من القطعة + فعل الجملة يحتوي s + فاعل**)

Where does the manger live ? → The manger lives **تكملة الحل من القطعة**

إذا وجدنا الفعل المساعد (did) نحذفه وتكون القاعدة كما يلي :

(**تكملة الحل من القطعة + تكملة + فعل الجملة ماضي + فاعل**)

When did Sara live ? Sara lived **تكملة الحل من القطعة**

٣. إذا وجدنا كلمة (or) في السؤال ومعناها (أو) فإن الجواب يكون العبارة التي تسبق (or) أو العبارة التي بعدها بحسب ما موجود في القطعة.

Did Ahmed go to Baghdad or Hilla? **Baghdad**

إذا احتوى السؤال على (happened / do) كأفعال رئيسية فأنها تحذف ويكون الجواب مباشرة من القطعة

Why did the woman begin to cry ? **Because the song was sad** **الجواب من القطعة**

سؤال فيه أكمل (complete) تعني اكمل الفراغ نبحت في القطعة ونجد الكلمات المفقودة ونضعها في الفراغ.

سؤال (True / False) نقارن السؤال مع القطعة مطابق نضع (T) صح إذا كان غير مطابق نضع (F) خطأ.

Suffix of (ing)

١. نضيف المقطع (**ing**) الى معظم الافعال الاعتيادية بدون تغيير :

do → **doing** / help → **helping** / eat → **eating** / read → **reading**

٢. نهاية الفعل حرف (**e**) نحذفه ونضيف (**ing**) إذا كانت الكلمة تنتهي ب (**e e**) لا نحذف نضيف فقط مثل :

have → **having** / write → **writing** / take → **taking** / come → **coming** / free → **freeing**
see → **seeing**

be → being / dye → dyeing كلمات شاذة

٣. نهاية الفعل حرف صحيح وقبله حرف عله واحد نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيف (**ing**) مثل :

Stop → **stopping** / swim → **swimming** / sit → **sitting** / plan → **planning**

visit → **visiting** / listen → **listening** / fail → **failing** / open → **opening** كلمات شاذة

الافعال المنتهية ب (**y , x , w**) لا تضاعف

Paly → **playing** / fix → **fixing** / grow → **growing**

٤. نهاية الفعل حرف صحيح وقبله حرفين عله نضيف (**ing**) فقط مثل :

cook → cooking

Lie → lying / die → dying / tie → tying كلمات شاذة

Suffix of (s / es)

هذه الاضافة تضاف الى الافعال في المضارع البسيط وفي حالة المفرد فقط :
١ . اذا انتهى الفعل ب (x , sh , ch , s , ss , z) نضيف له (es) :

box → boxes / dish → dishes / Class → classes / watch → watches / fez → fezzes
quiz → quizzes

٢ . اذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح نقلب الى (i) نضيف له (es) :

fly → flies / city → cities / country → countries / baby → babies / lady → ladies

اذا انتهى الفعل ب (y) وقبله حرف عله نضيف (s) فقط :

day → days / key → keys / boy → boys / play → plays

٣ . اذا انتهى الفعل ب (f / fe) نقلب ال (f) الى (v) ونضيف (es) :

wife → wives / half → halves / knife → knives / leaf → leaves / scarf → scarves

كلمات شاذة

belief → beliefs / chief → chiefs / dwarf → dwarfs / proof → proofs / roof → roofs
safe → safes / gulf → gulfs

٤ . الفعلان (do / go) يأخذان (es) فيصبحان :

do → does / go → goes

٥ . بقية الافعال نضيف لها (s) فقط

book → books / bag → bags / cat → cats

الجمع الشاذ

man → men / woman → women / foot → feet / tooth → teeth / child → children
mouse → mice / ox → oxen / person → people

Suffix of (ed)

١ . الفعل المنتهي ب (e) نضيف (d) فقط

like → liked / live → lived / use → used / move → moved / die → died

٢ . الفعل المنتهي ب (y) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (ed) مثل :

study → studied / carry → carried / cry → cried / try → tried / fry → fried

٣ . الفعل المنتهي ب (y) وقبله حرف عله (a , e , u , i , o) نضيف (ed) فقط مثل :

enjoy → enjoyed / play → played / stay → stayed

٤ . الفعل المنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف عله واحد نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيف (ed) مثل :

dropped → drop / travelled → travel / stop → stopped

Unit one / Present simple المضارع البسيط

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتحدث عن عادة (روتين يومي) او حقيقة علمية ثابتة الظروف المستخدمة مع هذا الزمن تسمى ظروف التكرار ويكون موقعها بعد الفاعل

usually : عادة

always : دائما

often : غالبا

sometimes : دائما

never : ابدا

every : كل / every day , week , month , year

حالة المثبت (Affirmative)

He , She , It + (s / es) تكملة + فعل حالة المفرد
I , We , They , You , + تكملة + فعل مجرد حالة الجمع

1. The shop often open at six o'clock . (present simple)

The shop often opens at six o'clock

2. She usually (clean) the bedroom . (correct)

She usually cleans the bedroom .

اذا وجدنا الفعل (be) نحوله الى (am, is, are) حسب الفاعل بداية الجملة ويكون موقع ظروف التكرار بعد (am, is, are)

He (be) a teacher in my school.

He is a teacher in my school.

في حالة النفي (negative) نضع (not) بعد (am, is, are)

He is a teacher in my school. (negative)

He is not a teacher in my school

١. اذا انتهى الاسم ب (x , sh , ch , s , ss , z) نضيف له (es) :

Box → boxes dish → dishes Class → classes watch → watches

٢. اذا انتهى الاسم بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح نقلب الى (i) نضيف له (es) :

Fly → flies city → cities country → countries baby → babies

٣. اذا انتهى الاسم ب (f / fe) نقلب ال (f) الى (v) ونضيف (es) :

Wife → wives half → halves knife → knives
roof → roofs proof → proofs chief → chiefs شواذ

٤. الفعل (have) يصبح (has) في زمن المضارع البسيط

٥. الفعلان (do / go) يأخذان (es) فيصبحان :

do → **does** go → **goes**

٦. بقية الاسماء نضيف لها (s) فقط .

الجمع الشاذ (حفظ)

man → **men** woman → **women** foot → **feet** tooth → **teeth**
child → **children** mouse → **mice** ox → **oxen** person → **people**

في حالة النفي نستخدم (doesn't) اذا كان الفاعل مفرد (he, she, it) ونجرد الفعل من (s) ونستخدم (don't) اذا كان الفاعل جمع (we, you, they, I) كما في الامثلة :

1. They play football every day .(Negative)
They **don't** play football every day .

في حالة الاستفهام (question) نسبق الفاعل المفرد ب (does) ونسبق الفاعل الجمع ب (do) ونضع علامة ونجرد الفعل من (s) ونضع استفهام نهاية الجملة :

1. We have a nice dress.(question)
Do we have a nice dress ?

ملاحظة : اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على اداة سؤال (what, where . when) يكون موقعها قبل ال (do, does)

1. When (you /do) your homework .(present simple)
When do you do your homework ?

AB / B /page : 5 / Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

1. I _____ English at school. (study)
I study English at school.

2. How often _____ to the self-access centre? (you / go)
How often do you go to the self-access centre?

3. How much _____? (that dictionary / cost)
How much does that dictionary cost?

4. Interpreters _____ a difficult job, because they need to speak many languages very well. (have)

Interpreters have a difficult job, because they need to speak many languages very well.

5. He _____ Arabic. (not / speak)
He doesn't speak Arabic.

6. (be) _____ you at home right now ?
Are you at home right now ?

7. I (write) _____ in my diary after every class. (write)
I write in my diary after every class.

8. Where's deema ? she (not / be) _____ in the classroom .
Where's deema ? she isn't in the classroom .

Present continuous tense زمن المضارع المستمر

يستخدم للتعبير عن اشياء تحدث الان (وقت الكلام) او احداث مستقبلية مخطط لها لا يمكن استخدام المضارع المستمر مع افعال الشعور

ظروف الزمن (At this moment , now , today , this day)

حالة المثبت (Affirmative)

تكملة + (فعل ing) + am , is , are + (فاعل) Subject

1. It rain now . (correct)

It **is raining** now .

2. They watch TV at the moment . (present continuous)

They **are watching** TV at the moment.

في حالة النفي (negative) نضع (not) بعد احد الافعال التالية (am , is , are)

It is **not** raining now .

في حالة السؤال (question) نقدم الفعل المساعد (am , is , are) بداية الجملة ونضع علامة الاستفهام

1. The girls are washing the dishes. (question)

Are the girls washing the dishes?

(اضافة ing)

١. نضيف المقطع (ing) الى معظم الافعال الاعتيادية بدون تغيير :

do → **doing** help → **helping**

٢. نهاية الفعل حرف (e) نحذفه ونضيف (ing) اذا كانت الكلمة تنتهي ب (e e) لا تحذف نضيف فقط مثل :

have → **having** write → **writing** free → **freeing** see → **seeing**

be → **being** كلمة شاذة

٣. نهاية الفعل حرف صحيح وقبله حرف عله واحد نضاعف الحرف الاخير و نضيف (ing) مثل :

Stop → **stopping** swim → **swimming**

٤. نهاية الفعل حرف صحيح وقبله حرفين عله نضيف (ing) فقط مثل :

Cook = **cooking** sleep = sleeping

كلمات شاذة مثل :

Lie → **lying** , die → **dying** , tie → **tying** , open → **opening**

AB / 2 / Page: 6 / Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

1. The number of tourists **Is going up** (go up)

2. The number of people who live in London **Is rising** (rise)

3. The number of Europeans who don't speak English **Is falling** (fall)

4. Sales of computers **are rising** (rise)

5. The number of people who don't have a computer **Is going down** (go down)

AB / B / Page: 8 / Match the beginnings and the endings of the sentences.

The Beginnings	The Endings	الحل
1.If you study in a large class	a. are for people who want to practice speaking a language	1= b
2. you can get information	b. you can share your ideas with a lot of people.	2 = f
3. If you choose a programme in the country	c. if you do a specialist language study programme.	3 = d
4. Some study programmes	d. you will be able to do more sports.	4 = a
5. You can improve your English	e. you will get more help from the teacher.	5 = c
6. If you study in a small class	f by e-mailing us at summerprogramme @ summer.edu	6 = e

الصفات المنتهية ب (ed) or (ing) Adjectives ending

الصفات المنتهية ب (ed) تصف شعور الشخص (خائف frightened ، ملل bored ، متحمس excited)

I'm very **interested** in football.

الصفات المنتهية ب (ing) تصف الشيء أو الشخص الذي يمنحنا ذلك الشعور

Football is an **interesting** sport.

١. نختار الصفة المنتهية ب (ed) عندما يكون الفاعل عاقل ويأتي بعد الصفة احد حروف الجر (in , on , at , when, for, above)

٢. نختار الصفة المنتهية ب (ing) عندما يكون الفاعل غير عاقل او عاقل ويأتي بعد الاختيارات اسم او ضمير

1. Are you getting (**excited** / exciting) about holiday ?

2.I screamed when I saw the (**frightening** / frightened) animal .

AB / C / Page: 9 / Complete the sentences with the word from the box.

bored / boring / excited / exciting / tiring / tired

1.I didn't sleep much last night and now I'm **tired**

2.We had a very **tiring** day. We went to two museums in the morning and played tennis in the afternoon

3.I wanted to play football, but it rained all day and I had to stay at home.

I was very **bored**

4.There is no action in that film. It's **boring**

5.She is **excited** because she is going to the UK for the summer, and she will learn a lot of new things .

6.The football match was **exciting**. The score was very close until the last minute.

AB / D / Page: 9 / Complete the sentences with the ed – or ing forms of the verbs in brackets to make adjective.

1. I had an (amaze) amazing summer: I went to a summer camp to improve my English!
2. I felt a bit (embarrass) embarrassed on the first day because I didn't know anyone.
3. The teacher was very (surprise) surprised with my English. He said it was really good!
4. The classes were really (interest) interesting : we talked about lots of topics!
5. Now that I'm back though, I'm really (tire) tired.
6. I need some (relax) relaxing days at home before I start school again!

AB / B / Page: 22 / circle the correct option.

1. I read an (interesting / interested) article yesterday.
2. My sister is very (interesting / interested) in history.
3. They loved the theme park. They thought the roller coaster was very (exciting / excited).
4. I'm going to London for the first time next week and I'm very (exciting / excited).
5. That was the most (boring / bored) film I've ever seen.
6. The flight took eight hours and I had nothing to read. I was very (boring / bored).
7. The children were very (tiring / tired) when they got back from the beach.
8. The walk was (tiring / tired) because it was uphill all the way.

AB / B / Page: 10 / Match each sentence with response.

sentence	response	الحل
1. I'd love to go on a study programme	a. I agree. It might be very different from ours.	1 = c
2. I need to work on my English.	b. So would I. I love art	2 = d
3. I think it's really important to learn about the culture of the country you're in.	c. I wouldn't. I'd rather go on holiday with my family.	3 = a
4. I want to be in the countryside	d. So do I. I failed the exam last week. where there's lots of fresh air.	4 = f
5. I think it's much better to stay with a family.	e. I disagree. I'd rather meet lots of new people.	5 = e
6. I'd like to take drawing classes.	f. I don't. I think it's boring. Cities are much more interesting.	6 = b

AB / C / Page: 12 / Look at Rashid's application form on SB page 10 and choose the best answer

1. Your surname is the same as

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Your first name | b) your middle name |
| c) Your family name | d) your title |

2. DOB means

- a) Born on date b) **date of birth**
c) Today's date d) date of programme

3. Which of these dates would be more correct for the form?

- a) 23rd May 05 b) 05/05/23
c) 23/5/5 d) **23/05/05**

4. What is the country code for Iraq?

- a) 479 b) +
c) 74 d) **964**

انشاء الوحدة الاولى

(Application Form) استمارة او نموذج طلب

Surname : اللقب	Al-amiri
forenames : الاسم الاول	Samir
D.O.B : تاريخ الولادة	3 / 1 / 1992
Address : العنوان	60 Street ,Babil , Iraq
Phone Number : رقم الهاتف	07727223000
Email Address : البريد الالكتروني	sam@yahoo.com

Why are you interested in our school ? لما انت مهتم بمدرستنا
I would like to go on a summer programme to improve my English . I am interested in your school because you offer English classes at many levels .
أود أن أذهب في برنامج صيفي لتحسين لغتي الإنجليزية. أنا مهتم بمدرستكم لأنها تقدم دروساً في اللغة الإنجليزية على عدة مستويات

السؤال الغير مباشر Indirect question

نستخدم السؤال الغير مباشر لكي يكون طلبنا أكثر تأدباً . ولعمل السؤال الغير مباشر نتبع ما يلي :

١ . نستخدم احدى العبارتين (**can you tell me**) (**could you tell me**) بداية السؤال مثل :

Can you tell me if you are open tomorrow ?

Could you tell me if you can speak English?

٢. اذا بدأ السؤال المباشر بإحدى ادوات السؤال (what, where . when) نضعها كما هي ونقدم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد

What is your name? (Indirect question)
Can you tell me what your name is?

٣. اذا بدأت جملة السؤال المباشر ب (do/ does / did) تحذف ونضع (if) ثم الفاعل ونضيف للفعل اما (ed/ es) في حالة المفرد اما اذا بدأت بفعل مساعد (am / is /are) لا يحذف نضع (if) فقط ونقدم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد

1. Is he a student ?
Can you tell me if he is a student ?
2. Does she like playing tennis ?
Can you tell me if she likes playing tennis ?

AB / E / Page: 13 / put the words in brackets in the correct order to make indirect questions.

1. Do you have a football pitch? (if /you/ me/ have /you/ a /football/ Could /tell /pitch /?)
Could you tell me if you have a football pitch ?
2. Where is the café ? (where/ Can/ tell /you/ me /is/Café/ the / ?)
Can you tell me where the café is?
3. How large are the classes? (are /Could/ you/ classes/ me /tell/ how/ the/large/?)
Could you tell me where the classes are ?
4. What extra activities do you offer? (offer /me /you /Can/ what /extra /tell /activities you/?)
Can you tell me what extra activities you offer ?

AB / A / Page: 14 / Complete the phrases for giving directions with words from the box.

Second , left , through , past , right , straight

1. Turn left
2. Turn right
3. Go straight on
4. Go past the school
5. Go through the gate.
6. It's the second house on your left.

AB / C / Page: 17 / Count the number of syllables and write each word in the correct column.

1 Syllables مقطع	2 Syllables مقطعين	3 Syllables ثلاث مقاطع
fine	classes	tomorrow
months	author	enjoining
	museum	
	pleased	
	problem	

AB / A / Page: 18 / match the words with abbreviations from the box . مختصر الكلمة

eg. / esp. / langs / m. / yrs / v.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Years <u>yrs</u> | 2. very <u>v.</u> |
| 3. language <u>langs</u> | 4. for example <u>eg.</u> |
| 5. especially <u>esp.</u> | 6. million <u>m.</u> |

Arabic and English & Official languages العربية والانكليزية & اللغات الرسمية

قطعة حفظ

- What are the official languages of Canada? ما اللغات الرسمية في كندا
English and French. الانكليزية والفرنسية
- What is the capital of Canada? ماهي عاصمة كندا
Ottawa. اوتاوا
- How big is Canada? كم تبلغ مساحة كندا
9,979,619m²
- What natural features does it have ? ماهي اشكال الطبيعة التي تمتلكها كندا
It has rivers, lakes, forests, glaciers and waterfalls
تمتلك انهار، بحيرات، غابات، انهار جليدية وشلالات
- How many people speak English in Canada? عدد الكنديين الذين يتحدثون الانكليزية
About 75% of the population. حوالي ٧٥% من السكان
- What is the population of Canada ? ماهو عدد سكان كندا
About 30.01 million people. حوالي ٣٠,١ مليون نسمة
- people first wrote in English in the 9th century. (T/ **F**) بدأ الناس كتابة الانكليزية في القرن التاسع
- English doesn't have many words with similar meanings. (T/ **F**)
لا تحتوي اللغة الانكليزية على كلمات تحمل معنى مشابه
- The English language has changed a lot over time. (**T**/ F) تغيرت اللغة الانكليزية على مر الزمن
- When the Vikings arrived , people stopped using Anglo-Saxon words. (T/ **F**)
عندما وصل الفايكنك توقف الناس عن استخدام كلمات الانجلو ساكسون
- The Normans invaded Britain in 1066. (**T**/ F) غزا النورمان بريطانيا عام
- The Normans brought German words to English. (T/ **F**)
 جلب النورمان كلمات المانية الى اللغة الإنكليزية
- Most synonyms have the same meaning . (T/ **F**) اغلب المرادفات لديها نفس المعنى بالضبط

AB / C / Page: 18 / Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use words in the box. اكمل الجملة لتعطي معنى مشابه للجملة الاولى

Chair كرسي / sick مريض / close يغلق / replied يجيب / marriage زواج / wish امنيه

1. No one answered my question. No one replied to my question.
2. Their wedding was two years ago. Their marriage was two years ago.
3. Is this seat taken? Can I sit on this chair?
4. Don't forget to shut the door. Please close the door.
5. He didn't come to school because he was ill. He didn't come to school because he was sick.
6. Her greatest desire is to become an artist. Her greatest wish is to become an artist.

AB / D / Page: 19 / Match the words with their antonyms. معاكسات

1. dead ميت	X	Alive حي
2. official رسمي	X	Unofficial غير رسمي
3. different مختلف	X	Similar مشابه
4. modern حديث	X	Old قديم
5. pure نقي	X	Impure غير نقي (ملوث)

AB / 1 / Page: 20 / match the countries with their official language. طابق البلدان مع لغاتهم الرسمية

Arabic , English , Greek , Hindi , Italian , Urdu

1. Greece Greek
2. Jordan Arabic
3. Italy Italian
4. India Hindi
5. Kenya English
6. Pakistan Urdu

AB / C / Page: 21 / match the words with their definitions. طابق الكلمات مع تعاريفها

the words	definitions	الحل
1. official رسمي	a. an unspoiled area where no people live.	1 = e
2. border الحدود	b. where something or someone comes from.	2 = f
3. origin الاصل	c. a large area of slowly-moving ice.	3 = b
4. glacier نهر جليدي	d. the exchange of information or ideas between people.	4 =
5. communication الاتصال	e. used by government or any legal authority.	5 = c
6. wilderness البرية	f. the separation between two countries.	6 = a

AB / A / Page: 22 / Complete the sentences with words from the box.

شاشة monitor / يوميات التعلم learning diary / مترجم Interpreter / انقر click / يستعير borrow
 برنامج software / مركز الوصول الذاتي self-access Centre / رمز مرور Password

1. A good way to learn a language is to write in your learning diary every day.
2. My sister is an interpreter and she speaks French and Arabic very well.
3. I use the CDs in the self-access Centre when I want to practice saying words in English.
4. There is a lot of software available to help you learn English on your computer.
5. If you want to borrow a book, you have to fill out a card.
6. Don't tell anybody what your password is. Only you should use it.
7. To use the English language game, click on the icon that says 'game'
8. If the screen is blank, you need to turn on the monitor.

AB / C / Page: 23 / Match the words with their synonyms. مرادفات

words		synonyms	الحل
1. wedding زفاف	=	a. wish امنيه	1 = f
2. seat مقعد	=	b. reply رد	2 = d
3. answer جواب	=	c. close يغلق	3 = b
4. desire رغبة	=	d. chair كرسي	4 = a
5. shut يغلق (بقسوة)	=	e. sick مريض	5 = c
6. ill مريض	=	f. marriage زواج	6 = e

AB / D / Page: 23 / Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Our school (offer) is offering free drawing courses for students this month.
2. Rashid always (go) goes to the self-access centre on Sundays to practise his English.
3. The number of Canadians who speak both English and French (fall) is falling
4. I (learn) am learning Hindi because I will visit India next summer.
5. Arabic (rise) is rising among the spoken languages in the world.
6. Canada (have) has many large cities.

Reading Comprehension**Q1/ A / Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below. (5 only) (10 M)**

General Pershing was a famous American officer. He was in the American army, and fought in Europe in the First World War. After his death, some people in his hometown wanted to remember him, so they put up a big statue of him on a horse. There was a school near the statue, and some of the boys passed it every day on their way to school and again on their way home. After a few months some of them began to say, „Good morning, Pershing“, whenever they passed the statue, and soon all the boys at the school were doing this. One Saturday one of the smallest of these boys was walking to the shops with his mother when he passed the statue. He said, „Good morning, Pershing“ to it, but then he stopped and said to his mother, „I like Pershing very much, Ma, but who’s that funny man on his back?“

1. What did the people do to remember Pershing?
2. Who was General Pershing?
3. What did the school boys use to say to General Pershing’s statue?
4. According to the small boy, Pershing was the name of the horse. (True / False)
5. Where did General Pershing fight?
6. Give the passage a suitable title.

Textbook Passages**Q1/B/ Answer the following questions using information from your textbook. (5 only) (10 M)**

1. What is the capital of Canada ?
2. The English language has changed a lot over time. (True / False)
3. What are the official languages of Canada?
4. What natural features does it have ?
5. How many people speak English in Canada ?
6. people first wrote in English in the 9th century. (True / False)

Grammar and Functions**Q2/ Do as required (5 only) (10 M)**

1. Where is the café ? (where/ Can/ tell /you/ me /is/Café/ the / ?) (Reorder to make an indirect question)
2. She usually (go) to school by bus. (Correct the verb)
3. She is (exciting / excited) because she is going to the UK for the summer holiday.
4. At the moment, we (study / are study / are studying) English.
5. Do you like playing football? (Indirect question)
6. mina speaks French and Italian very well. (Negative)

Vocabulary**Q3/A/ Complete the sentence with words from the box. (5 only) (10 M)**

(desire ,interpreter ,software ,password ,borrow, monitor)

1. There is a lot of _____ available to help you learn English on your computer
2. If the screen is blank, you need to turn on the _____
3. My sister is an _____ and she speaks French and Arabic very well.
4. Her greatest _____ is to become an artist.
5. If you want to _____ a book, you have to fill out a card.
6. Don't tell anybody what your _____ is. Only you should use it.

Q3/B/ Match each sentence with response.**(5 M)**

sentence	response
1. I'd love to go on a study programme	a. I agree. It might be very different from ours.
2. I need to work on my English.	b. So would I. I love art
3. I think it's really important to learn about the culture of the country you're in.	c. I wouldn't. I'd rather go on holiday with my family.
4. I want to be in the countryside	d. So do I. I failed the exam last week. where there's lots of fresh air.
5. I think it's much better to stay with a family.	e. I disagree. I'd rather meet lots of new people.
6. I'd like to take drawing classes.	f. I don't. I think it's boring. Cities are much more interesting.

Q3/C/ Write the missing words: (5 only) (5 M)

1. Answered, replied ; marriage,
2. Dead X alive ; official X
3. Go, going ; sit,
4. Boy, boys ; country ,
5. Software = two syllables ; monitor =
6. Clean, cleans ; have,

Literature Focus**Q4/ Answer of the following questions: (10 M)**

1. Why was Flint considered 'the worst pirate of all ?
2. What did Flint's book have?
3. What do the red crosses on the map represent ?
4. Why can't the squire be trusted?
5. Why must they not speak of the map?

Writing (10 M)

Q5/ Write an application form to this company. Your application form should contain information about the following: (Surname and forename, DOB, address, phone number, email address and the reasons for applying to this school.

Unit Two / what do you do at school ?

AB / B / Page: 26 / Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences. توصيل

Beginnings	Endings	الحل
1. Mahmoud likes seeing ...	a) films	1 = d
2. Mahmoud loves watching...	b) reports	2 = a
3. Mahmoud likes writing....	c) exams	3 = b
4. Mahmoud doesn't like giving...	d) all his friends again	4 = e
5. Mahmoud hates taking...	e) presentations	5 = c

Lend / borrow

Borrow (يستعير) : مثل اخذ الشيء لوقت محدد ثم اعادته وعادة يأتي بعدها اسم غير عاقل او (it)

1. I **borrowed** a shirt from my brother .
2. she **borrow** it until Friday .

Lend (يقرض) : اعطاء الشيء لوقت محدد ثم اعادته وعادة يأتي بعدها اسم عاقل او ضمير مفعول
(me / him / her / them / you / as) اما اذا وجدنا (to + اسم او ضمير) نختار (lend) حتى اذا كان غير عاقل

1. I **lent** Noor my pen .
2. she **lent** suha her book.

AB / Page: 27 / Circle the correct word in each sentence

1. My sister (borrowed / **lent**) me her Walkman for the journey.
2. Can I (**borrow** / lend) your book? I left mine at home.
3. Mahmoud wanted to (**borrow** / lend) a map of Antarctica from the self-access center.
4. Sami (borrowed / **lent**) Mahmoud a magazine about penguins.
5. Think carefully before you (borrow / **lend**) something to a person you don't know well.
6. I had to (**borrow** / lend) a pen from the teacher.

Comparative and superlative Adjectives صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

١. الصفات التي تتكون من مقطع واحد نضيف (er) عند المقارنة و (est) عند التفضيل مثل:
٢. اذا كانت الكلمة تحتوي على حرف علة واحد تعتبر مقطع صوتي واحد اكثر من حرفين علة تعتبر مقطعين او اكثر حروف العلة (a, o, u, i, e) حرف (e) في نهاية الكلمة لا يحسب حرف علة لأنه لا يلفظ
٣. عندما نجد في الصفة حروف علة من اثنان فما فوق واحد جنب الاخر نعتبره مقطع واحد كما في كلمة (beautiful) (eau) نعتبره مقطع واحد .
٤. الصفات التي تتكون من اكثر من مقطعين نضيف (more) عند المقارنة و (most) عند التفضيل

٥. إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف عله واحد نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيف (er) للمقارنة و (est) للتفضيل

٦. إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف (y) يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (er) او (est)

المقطع	الصفات Adjective	مقارنة Comparative	تفضيل Superlative
One syllable مقطع واحد	long , short	longer , shorter	longest , shortest
مقطع منتهي ب (y)	happy , pretty busy , dry	happier , prettier busier , drier	happiest , prettiest busiest , driest
مقطع منتهي بصحيح ومسبوق بـ e	big , hot sad , thin	bigger , hotter sadder , thinner	biggest , hottest saddest , thinnest
اكثر من مقطع	attractive beautiful	more attractive more beautiful	most attractive most beautiful

صفات شاذة : حفظ

الصفة	مقارنة Comparative	تفضيل Superlative
good جيد	better	the best
bad سيء	worse	the worst
far بعيد	farther / further	the farthest / furthest
little قليل	less	the least
much / many كثير	more	the most

التشابه والاختلاف Similarity and difference

للتعبير عن التشابه نستخدم القواعد التالية :
نستخدم (both ... and) للشيء المشترك بين شخصيين او شئيين او مكانين

1. Both + الاسم الاول and الاسم الثاني + فعل جمع + تكملة الجملة

1. Ali works in the hospital. samer works in the hospital . (use : both .. and)

Both Ali and samer work in the hospital.

2. your room is small. my room is small. (use : both .. and)

Both your room and my room are small.

(neither ... nor) للصفة او الشيء المشترك بين الاسمين

2. Neither + الاسم الاول nor الاسم الثاني + فعل مفرد + تكملة الجملة

1. ali is bad . samer is bad . (use : neither .. nor)

Neither ali nor samer is bad .

2. kareem likes football . ahmed likes football

Neither kareem nor ahmed likes football

3. like + الجملة الثانية + , الاسم الاول

يمكن وضع like في الوسط

1. my house is big . Sarah house is big . (Join. Use: like.)

Like my house , Sarah house is big .

4. too تأتي في نهاية الجملة لتبين التشابه بين الاشخاص

Ali lives close to his school and ahmed lives close to his school. (use : too)

Ali lives close to his school ahmed lives close to his school too.

للتعبير عن الاختلاف نستخدم القواعد

1. unlike + الجملة الثانية + , الاسم الاول

يمكن وضع unlike في الوسط

1. Sami is an architect. Suha is a nurse. (Join. Use: unlike)

Unlike Sami, Suha is a nurse.

2. Ali is short . his team are tall.

Unlike ali, his team are tall.

Ali unlike his team are tall.

2. الاسم الثاني + as + صفة مصدر as (not) + is , am , are + الاسم الاول

1. my brother isn't short . my sister is short. (use : as ... as)

my brother is not as short as my sister.

AB / D / Page: 29 / Complete these sentences with words from the box.

both ... and / unlike / as big as / neither ... nor

1. both Abdulla and Liam are in year 10.2. neither Abdulla nor Liam walks to school.3. Unlike Abdulla, Liam goes to school on Friday.4. Liam's school is not as big as Abdulla's.

AB / D / Page: 29 / Complete these sentences about sports Abdulla and Liam .

1. both Abdulla and Liam play football at school.2. Unlike Liam, Abdulla plays basketball at school.

AB / B / Page: 30 / Find the words on SB page 20 and write them in the spaces.

1. When people are sick, they need health care. رعاية صحية2. Children need good nutrition to grow strong. تغذية جيدة3. Natural disasters like storms can destroy buildings. الكوارث الطبيعية4. Child labour is when children work and don't have time to go to school. عمالة الاطفال

اليونيسيف UNICEF

1. What does 'F' in UNICEF stand for ? الى ماذا يرمز الحرف (F) في كلمة يونيسيف
It stands for 'Fund' . يرمز الى كلمة تمويل
2. Where does UNICEF work with children now ? أين تنشط منظمة اليونيسيف مع الاطفال الآن
All over the world. جميع انحاء العالم
3. How many children don't study at school today ? كم عدد الاطفال الذين لا يذهبون للمدارس اليوم
121 million. ١٢١ مليون
4. Where do some children in Philippines work ? أين يعمل بعض الاطفال في الفلبين
In factories. في المصانع
5. Where does UNICEF organize emergency classes? اين تقيم منظمة اليونيسيف صفوف طارئة
In tents. في الخيام
6. Who does UNICEF work with to make sure there's no child labour?
من الذي تعمل معه اليونيسيف للتأكد من عدم وجود عمالة للأطفال
With governments. مع الحكومات
7. What does the schools for all organization do ? ما لذي تفعله منظمة (المدارس للجميع)
It helps the poorest children go to school. تساعد الاطفال الاكثر فقرا للالتحاق بالمدارس
8. Where did it build schools last year ? اين قامت منظمة (المدارس للجميع) ببناء المدارس العام الماضي
In Kenya. في كينيا
9. What does the advertisement ask you to do? ماذا يطلب منك الاعلان ان تفعل
Donate money to help them send more children to school.
التبرع بالمال لإرسال اطفال اكثر للمدارس

AB / B / Page: 33 / Complete the sentences with words from the box.

or / and / and / because / or / so

1. It was hard work and I was always tired.
2. I didn't know how to read or write.
3. I earned very little money so I couldn't pay the school fee.
4. Now I can read and write.
5. I'm happy because I can go to university.

AB / C / Page: 33 / Circle the correct word in each sentence.

1. All children should get an education (**and** / because) good nutrition.
2. Some schools are destroyed by natural disasters (or / **so**) children can't go to school.
3. Education is important (**because** / so) it can help you to get a good job.
4. Students who finished secondary school can get a job (**or** / so) go to university.
5. some organization pays for fees and uniform (**so** / because) children can go to school.

صفة مع To

بعض الصفات تحتاج الى مصدر بعدها

مصدر to + صفة + فعل + فاعل

AB / B / Page: 35 / Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

beginnings	endings	الحل
1. The program is difficult	a. to see you again.	1 = b
2. I'm happy	b. to use.	2 = a
3. This book is easy	c. to eat.	3 = d
4. Was the test hard	d. to read.	4 = e
5. These apples aren't good	e. to do?	5 = c

AB / C / Page: 35 / Complete the sentences with adjectives from the box.

dangerous خطر / easy سهل / fun ممتع / hard صعب / heavy ثقيل / interesting ممتع

1. It is **interesting** to learn about different countries.
2. It is **dangerous** to go swimming alone around here.
3. My house is **hard** to find because it is on a very small street.
4. This game is **fun** to play. Let's play again.
5. This machine is **easy** to use if you read the instruction.
6. I'm afraid that suitcase is too **heavy** to take on a plane.

الماضي البسيط Past simple

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث حصل وانتهى في الماضي

ظروف الزمن (**yesterday , last , ago , in the past**)

تكملة + فعل ماضي (شأن / ed) + (فاعل) Subject

حالة المثبت affirmative

1. Wisam work late last night . (past simple)
Wisam worked late last night.

يتم تحويل الافعال الى ماضي بطريقتين :

أما بإضافة (ed / d) الى نهاية الفعل الاعتيادي ويسمى قياسي او بتحويل الفعل الشاذ الى فعل ماضي ومنها

١. الفعل المنتهي ب (e) نضيف (d) فقط :

live → **lived** , like → **liked** , move → **moved** , use → **used**

٢. الفعل المنتهي ب (y) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (ed) مثل :

study → **studied** , carry → **carried** , cry → **cried** , try → **tried**

٣. الفعل المنتهي ب (y) وقبله حرف عله (a, e, u, i, o) نضيف (ed) فقط مثل :

enjoy → **enjoyed** , play → **played** , stay → **stayed**

٤. الفعل المنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف عله واحد نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيف (ed) مثل :

stop → **stopped** , travel → **travelled** , drop → **dropped**

الافعال غير القياسية (الشاذة) وهي الافعال التي تتصرف الى الماضي بدون اضافة (d) او (ed) الى نهايتها مثل :

المضارع Present	الماضي Past	المضارع Present	الماضي Past
go	went	see	saw
write	wrote	take	took
buy	bought	ride	rode
speak	spoke	come	came
get	got	give	gave
say	said	eat	ate

إذا وجدنا الفعل (be) نحوله الى (was , were) حسب الفاعل بداية الجملة .

1. samer (be) in the north of Iraq last month. (Correct the verb)

samer **was** in the north of Iraq last month.

في حالة النفي (negative) نستخدم (did not = didn't) يكون موقعها بعد الفاعل مع ارجاع الفعل الى مجرد وإذا وجدنا (was / were) فقط نضع (not)

1.They played well yesterday . (Negative)

They **didn't** play well yesterday .

2. He was a great painter.

He **wasn't** a great painter.

في حالة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد (did) في بداية الجملة ونجرد الفعل ونضع علامة استفهام في اخر الجملة

1.Noor studied English well last year . (question)

Did Noor study English well last year ?

الماضي المستمر past continuous

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حالة حدثت في الماضي واستمرت لفترة معينة في الماضي وحسب القاعدة التالية :

I, He, she, it, + was + (ing فعل) + تكملة
We, you, they + were

حالة المثبت affirmative

He swim in the river Yesterday . (past continuous)
 He **was swimming** in the river Yesterday.

في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد ال (was / were) كما في الامثلة التالية :

1. I was talking to my brother .(negative)
 I was **not** talking to my brother .

في حالة السؤال نقدم ال (was / were) بداية الجملة ونضع علامة استفهام نهاية الجملة :

1. They were playing tennis last Monday . (question)
Were they playing tennis last Monday ?

الماضي البسيط والمستمر past simple and continuous

الربط بين الماضي البسيط والمستمر نستخدم الأدوات التالية :

(**While, as , when , and**)

ماضي مستمر + **while / as** + ماضي بسيط

ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر + **while / As**

1.While Susan (walk) in the street, she (meet) an old friend. (correct).
 While Susan **was walking** in the street, she **met** an old friend.

2.Samir (knock) the door , I (sleep). (as)
 Samir **knocked** the door as I **was sleeping**

ماضي بسيط + **when / and** + ماضي مستمر

ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط + **When**

and : لا تأتي في بداية الجملة

1.When my brother (call) , I was watching TV. (correct)
 When my brother **called** , I **was watching** TV.

2. I play video games and my father shout .(use : and)
 I **was playing** video games and my father **shouted**.

AB / C / Page: 36 / choose the correct form.

1. I (went / **was going**) to football practice yesterday when it started raining.
2. Rawad (**decided** / was deciding) to order some pizza because he didn't want to cook.
3. While Zeina (did / **was doing**) her homework, her sister was playing video games
4. Mina (**went** / was going) to her friend's house yesterday for a birthday party.
5. Sherif (had / **was having**) a shower when his phone (**rang** / was ringing).

AB / D / Page: 37 / Complete the story with the appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets.

Aisha was very good at piano. She (1) **wanted** to be a famous musician. One day, while she (2) **was reading** a magazine, she (3) **saw** an advertisement for special school for musicians. She (4) **sent** them a letter. A week later, the telephone (5) **rang** while she (6) **was doing** her homework. Amal (7) **answered** the phone, then (8) **ran** into the kitchen, where her mother (9) **was cooking** dinner. "I got in!" she (10) **shouted**.

AB / E / Page: 37 / put the word in the correct order to make question. ترتيب الجمل

1. that / carrying / why / saw / a / rod / fishing / when / was / man / him / I ?
Why was that man carrying a fishing rod when I saw him ?
2. when / you / where / Aisha / going / her / saw / was ?
Where was Aisha going when you saw her ?
3. lost / What / your / you / when / doing / were / wallet / you ?
What were you doing when you lost your wallet?
4. Who / happened / the / accident / driving / when / was ?
Who was driving when the accident happened?
5. came / I / the / was / house / jogging / while / by / who ?
Who came by the house while I was jogging ?

الماضي التام Past perfect

نستخدم الماضي التام للتحدث عن الفعل الذي حدث اولاً وقع قبل حدث اخر في الماضي ونستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن الفعل الذي يليه (الحدث) ويستخدم الماضي التام عادة للأحداث المتغيرة

Subject (فاعل) + had + p.p + com..

affirmative حالة المثبت

We stay at hotel . (past perfect)

We **had stayed** at hotel.

في حالة النفي نضع (not) بعد (had = hadn't) كما في المثال :

1. I (not find) my wallet. (past perfect)

I hadn't found my wallet.

في حالة السؤال نقدم ال (**had**) بداية الجملة ونضع علامة استفهام نهاية الجملة :

1. Sara clean the room ? (past perfect)

Had Sara cleaned the room ?

للربط بين الماضي التام والبسيط نستخدم الأدوات (**because / after / before / when / so**)

ماضي تام (**because / after**) ماضي بسيط

1. She was late for lunch **because** she had missed the bus.
2. **After** we had spoken to the teacher , we left the classroom.

ماضي بسيط (**before / when / so**) ماضي تام

1. **When** I saw my brother again , his hair had gone grey.
2. I had locked the door **before** I left the house.

AB / B / Page: 39 / Circle the correct words.

Yesterday was a pretty good day. I (**was** / had been') nervous when I got to school because I (didn't study / **hadn't studied**) very much, and I thought we had an exam. But we didn't have the exam because the teacher (left / **had left**) her papers at home. She said we would have to do the exam the next day. I (**was** / had been) really pleased.

After school, I started walking to the supermarket because my mother (asked / **had asked**) me to buy some food. Then my mother (**called** / had called) me on my mobile. She said my sister (went / **had gone**) to the supermarket in the morning, so I could come straight home. When I got home, I (**ate** / had eaten) some dates and sweets. My sister (bought / **had bought**) them for me at the supermarket. Then I (**asked** / had asked) her to help me study for my exam. We (**studied** / had studied) for a couple of hours, so now I feel a lot happier about the exam.

AB / B / Page: 39 / Read about Fatima's day. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Closed / **اغلقت** / eaten / **أكلت** / had / **قد** / left / **غادرت** / seen / **رأت** / waiting / **انتظرت** / working / **تعمل**

I didn't have a very good day yesterday. After doing my chores, I phoned my friend Mariam. She didn't want to come to my house for lunch because she had already **eaten** so we decided to go to the cinema later. My bicycle had a puncture, so I had to walk there. It took longer than I thought, but I couldn't phone Mariam because I had **left** my mobile at home. When I got to the cinema, Mariam was angry because she had been for me for 15 minutes. The movie **had** already started, so we went back to Mariam's house. Mariam wanted to watch a video, but I didn't , want to because I had **seen** it before, so I went home.

When I got home my mother was sitting in the living room.

She was tired because he had been working the bakery. It was hot, but I walked to the bakery because I knew my mother was in the garden all afternoon. She asked me to go ed. But when I got there I couldn't buy any bread because the bakery had closed .

الماضي التام المستمر Past perfect continuous

يستخدم للتكلم عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي استمر لفترة زمنية في الماضي وانتهى في الماضي

حالة المثبت (Affirmative)

تكملة + (فعل ing) + been + had + Subject

1. They wait long when the bus arrived . (past perfect continuous)
They **had been waiting** long when the bus arrived .

في حالة النفي (negative) نضع (not) بعد الفعل المساعد (had)

1. Sara (not shop) all the day. (past perfect continuous)
Sara **hadn't been shopping** all the day.

في حالة السؤال (question) نقدم الفعل المساعد (had) بداية الجملة ونضع استفهام في نهاية الجملة :

They (eat) dinner when samer arrived ? (past perfect continuous)
Had they been eating dinner when samer arrived ?

الانشاء / Writing

انشاء الوحدة الثانية

شيء حدث لك في المدرسة Something happened to you at school

Last week, I did an exam in English. I thought I didn't answer well because I had stayed up late the night before and hadn't studied enough.

My father was so angry with me when I told what had happened. However, yesterday when the teacher entered the classroom, he immediately called my name.

I was terrified. Then he looked at me with a smile on his face and said, "you are brilliant, Samir . Your answers were very good. You've got 85.

في الأسبوع الماضي، أجريت امتحاناً باللغة الإنجليزية. اعتقدت أنني لم أحب جيداً لأنني بقيت مستيقظاً في وقت متأخر من الليلة السابقة ولم أدرس بما يكفي. كان والدي غاضباً جداً مني عندما أخبرت ما حدث، لكن بالأمس عندما دخل المعلم الفصل، اتصل باسمي على الفور. كنت مرعوبة. ثم نظر إلي بابتسامة على وجهه وقال، "أنت رائع يا سمير. كانت إجاباتك جيدة جداً. لديك ٨٥."

AB / A / Page: 44 / Match the phrases with their definitions. وصل العبارة مع تعريفها.

phrases	definitions	الحل
1. child labour	a) floods, earthquakes, droughts	1 = c
2. health care	b) describing what you have found out in an essay	2 = d
3. natural disasters	c) when children work and don't go to school	3 = e
4. take an exam	d) being tested on what you have learned	4 = b
5. write a report	e) doctors, medicine and hospitals	5 = a

AB / B / Page: 44 / Complete the sentences with words from the box.

lend يقترض / borrow يستعير / calculators حاسبة / rehearse تدرب / write يكتب / snores يشخر

1. Actors need to rehearse for weeks before they make a film.
2. I can't sleep in the same room as my brother because he snores very loudly.
3. Can you lend me your book when you have finished? I'll give it back to you next week.
4. I'm going to write a report on desert animals for my Science class.
5. Do you want to borrow my umbrella? It's raining.
6. Can we use calculators in this exam or do we have to do the maths in our heads ?

AB / C / Page: 44 / Circle the correct option.

1. (Both / The two) Archie and I are in year 10, but we study in different schools.
2. His school is as (big / bigger) as mine, but the classes there are smaller.
3. (Similar / Like) my school, Archie's school has a sports field.
4. But neither his school(and / nor) mine have a swimming pool.
5. Archie's (not as / as not) good as I am in Physics, but he's better at Maths.
6. (Different/Unlike) Archie, I don't walk to school. I take the bus.

AB / D / Page: 45 / Circle the correct option. ترتيب الجمل

1. History / borrow/ book/ Can/ your/ ?
Can I borrow your History book ?
2. me/lend/you/calculator /your/Could ?
Could you lend me your calculator ?
- 3.the problem / was / a calculator / It / to solve / hard / without./
It was hard to solve the problem without a calculator
4. am / I /to/ your results / very happy / hear / about / .
I am very happy to hear about your results
5. isn't / the school fees / to / easy / pay / It / for / .
It isn't easy to pay for the school fees

AB / E / Page: 45 / Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verb in brackets:
past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple

اكمل الجمل بتصحيح الفعل بزمان الماضي البسيط او المستمر او التام

Last week, I (get) got up late. Even though I (not have) didn't have breakfast, when I got outside, the school bus (leave) had left. So, I (go) went by bike. Fortunately, it (not rain) wasn't raining. When I (arrive) arrived at the classroom, my Biology teacher (explain) was explaining something that I (study) had studied at home the day before. Actually I thought he (not notice) hadn't noticed I was late, but just as we (leave) were leaving the classroom at the end of the lesson, he (call) called me and asked what (happen) had happened.

AB / A / Page: 46 / Read the story, and then answer the questions below.

1. What did the organize last Tuesday?

A birthday party (for their teacher of English).

2. How did the class know the date of the teacher's birthday?

Another teacher had told them.

3. When did Ali go to see the teacher?

Just before the class.

4. Why did he tell the teacher that there was a phone call?

To get him out of the room.

5. What did the class do after the teacher had left the room?

They took the sweets, lemonade and a birthday card out of the cupboard.

6. Why was the teacher surprised?

He didn't know about the party.

AB / B / Page: 46 / Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

ضع الافعال في الماضي البسيط او المستمر

Jasmine (go) went to the book shop yesterday. When she got there she (see) saw her friend Anne. Anne (buy) was buying books for her English class.

Jasmine (point) pointed to a big book Anne (hold) was holding I have that book, she said. You don't have to buy it. I'll lend it to you. Thanks,' said Anne.

Jasmine (start) started looking for the books she wanted. When she (have) had them all, she got in the queue to pay. Anne (wait) was waiting in the queue, too.

She (hold) was holding the big book. Did you decide to buy it? asked Jasmine. Yes, said Anne. 'My teacher (tell) told us it was a really good book.

AB / C / Page: 47 / Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences. توصيل

beginnings	endings	الحل
He was angry because he had	a) been cooking	1 = c
2. The house smelled good because her mother had	b) broken his arm	2 = a
3. He told her to hang up the phone because she had	c) waited all day	3 = d
4. He couldn't write because he had	d) been talking for an hour	4 = b

Reading Comprehension**Q1/ A / Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below. (5 only) (10 M)**

Jack was the owner of a small restaurant in Southampton. Southampton is a big port. Jack had two young waitresses and a cook to help him. One day a sailor came into the restaurant, sat down at one of the tables, ordered what he wanted from the waitress and then got up and left again after a few minutes. The owner of the restaurant was surprised when he saw this, so he called the waitress and asked her why the man left before having his meal. „Well,“ the waitress answered, „he asked for some of our fried rabbit, and when I went out into the kitchen to order it from the cook, the cat was just on the other side of the door and I stepped on its tail by mistake. It made a terrible noise, of course, and then the man got up from his table and went out very quickly.“

1. Why was Jack surprised?
2. What is Southampton?
3. Who help Jack in the restaurant?
4. What did the sailor ordered to eat?
5. The waitress stepped on the cat's tail on purpose. (True / False)
6. give the passage a suitable title.

Textbook Passages**Q1/B/ Answer the following questions using information from your textbook. (5 only) (10 M)**

1. What does the F in UNICEF stand for?
2. Some children can't go to school because they have to work (T/F)
3. Where do some children in the Philippines work?
4. _____ like storms can destroy buildings.
5. Where does UNICEF organize emergency classes?
6. Does UNICEF help children in Europe only or all over the world?

Grammar and Functions**Q2/ Do as required (5 only) (10 M)**

1. Khaled (play) football when he (break) his ankle. (put one verb in past simple and another in past continuous)
2. I had to (borrow / lend) a pen from the teacher. (choose)
3. Liam is in year 10 and Abdullah in year 10. (compare use: Both)
4. It was hard work (because / so) I always tired. (choose)
5. when you Where Amal going her saw was? (put in order)
6. He was angry because he (wait) all day. (correct)

Vocabulary**Q3/A/ Complete the sentence with words from the box. (5 only) (10 M)**

fun interesting rehearse easy dangerous hard

1. It is _____ to learn about different countries.
2. It is _____ to go swimming alone around here.
3. My house is _____ to find because it is on a very small street.
4. This game is _____ to play. Let's play again.
5. This machine is _____ to use if you read the instructions.
6. Actors need to _____ for weeks before they make a film.

(B) Match (5) of the words to make phrases: (5M)

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. child | 2. watch | 3. give | 4. take | 5. write | 6. natural |
| a. disaster | b. labour | c. an exam | d. a film | e. a report | f. a presentation |

Q3 / C/ Write the missing words: (5 only) (5 M)

1. play, played; go _____
3. do, done; see _____
5. Play, playing; beg _____
2. Long, longer; heavy _____
4. True X false; lend X _____
6. box, boxes; man, _____

Literature Focus**Q4/ Answer of the following questions: (10 M)**

1. The wild man asked Jim if he had _____ (complete)
2. who is Ben Gunn is ?
3. why Ben Gunn was left on the island ?
4. The noise at the end of the extract was from a thunderstorm . (true / false)
5. Find synonym word 1. heavy rain = _____ / 2. dirt = _____

Q5 / Writing (10 M)

Write an essay of (100-120) about things happened to you at school. (10M)

Unit three / Places to go أماكن نذهب إليها

1. How did Sandra get to the Hanging Gardens of Babylon? كيف وصلت ساندرا للجنائن المعلقة
She got there on foot. سيرا على الاقدام
2. Why was Sandra cold the night she camped there?
لماذا شعرت ساندرا بالبرد في الليلة التي خيمت فيها
Because she forgot to take a jacket with her. لأنها نسيت أخذ السترة معها
3. When were the first stones put at Stonehenge? متى وضعت اول الاحجار في ستون هينج
They were put around 5,000 years ago. وضعت حوالي قبل خمسة الف سنة
4. Why couldn't Sandra get close to the stones? لماذا لم تستطع ساندرا الاقتراب من الاحجار
Because tourists had damaged the stones. لان السياح ضرروا الاحجار
5. Who was the Great Pyramid built for? لمن بنى الهرم الاعظم
For the Pharaoh "Khufu". للفرعون خوفو
6. Why was Sandra hot when she got to the Great Pyramid?
لماذا شعرت ساندرا بالحر عندما وصلت للهرم العظيم
Because she had been walking all day. لأنها كانت تمشي طول اليوم
7. What does Sandra like to do when she travels? ما لذي تحب ساندرا فعله عند السفر
She likes to visit old buildings. تحب زيارة المباني التاريخية
8. Why did the Parthenon explode ? لماذا انفجر معبد البارثينون
Because people had been keeping gunpowder there. لان الناس كانت تضع فيه البارود

المضارع التام البسيط present perfect simple

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتحدث عن حدث حصل في الماضي واكتمل وما زال تأثيره للوقت الحاضر

حالة المثبت (affirmative)

Subject (فاعل) + has / have + p.p (تصريف ثالث)

تستخدم (**has**) مع الفاعل المفرد و (**have**) مع الفاعل الجمع

1. He paint the walls. (Present perfect)
He **has painted** the walls.
2. We (marry) for ten years. (present perfect)
We **have married** for ten years.

في حالة النفي (**negative**) نضع (**not**) بعد الفعل المساعد (**has / have**) (**haven't / hasn't**)

1. He paint the walls. (Present perfect / Negative)
He **hasn't painted** the walls.

في حالة السؤال (**question**) نقدم الفعل المساعد بداية الجملة ونضع استفهام في نهاية الجملة :

Has he painted the walls ?

الظروف المستخدمة مع زمن المضارع التام البسيط :

١. (**ever**) تستخدم مع الجمل الاستفهامية فقط وموقعها بعد الفاعل

1. Have you (**ever** / never) been to Spain ?

٢. (**never**) مع الجمل المثبتة و تعبر عن النفي وتستخدم بعد الفعل المساعد

I have (**ever** / **never**) been to Italy.

٣. (**Just**) موقعها بعد الفعل المساعد مع الجمل المثبتة والاستفهامية

I have **just** eaten a sandwich .

٤. (**already**) تتوقعه وموقعها بعد الفعل المساعد او نهاية الجملة وتأتي مع الجمل المثبتة

We have **already** finished our exam .

٥. (**yet**) تستخدم مع الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية للتعبير عن شيء كنا نتوقع حدوثه ولم يحدث ويكون موقعها نهاية الجملة .

1. I haven't done my work **yet** .

٦. (**since / for**) :

(**since**) معناها (منذ) : تأتي بعدها فترة زمنية محددة البداية (بداية الفترة الزمنية)

Since 1998 / last week (year / month) / October / Sunday / this morning / yesterday
lunch / 5 o'clock / I was a child.

(**for**) معناها (لمدة) : تأتي بعدها فترة زمنية غير محددة (طول الفترة الزمنية)

for a day (week / moth / year) / an hour / ages / a long time / 3 days / week / month...

إذا جاء بعد الاختيار (**a / an**) او كلمة تحتوي على (**s**) نختار (**for**) ما عداها (**since**)

1. He has been working (**since** / for) 8 o'clock.

2. I have worked (**since** / **for**) an hour.

3. She has been in England (**since** / **for**) three days.

4. She has lived here (**since** / for) 2003.

AB / B / Page: 50 / Write questions with **ever** .

be / to Europe

1. swim / in the Red Sea

2. take / an aeroplane

3. go / camping

4. see / an oryx

5. eat / Chinese food

Have you ever been to Europe ?

Have you ever swum in the Red Sea?

Have you ever taken an aeroplane?

Have you ever gone camping?

Have you ever seen n oryx?

Have you ever eaten Chinese food?

AB / D / Page: 51 / Complete the sentences.

1. Tariq has been to Egypt. He has never been to England. (never / be)
2. Rashid has driven a car. He has never driven a jeep. (never / drive)
3. Noor has visited Baghdad lots of time. She has never visited London. (never / visit)
4. John has studied Arabic for three years. He has never studied French. (never / study)
5. Fareeda has played tennis since she was seven.
She has never played squash. (never / play).

AB / E / Page: 51 / Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences. توصيل

the beginnings	Endings	الحل
1. He had already decided	a) his suitcase yet	1 = d
2. He has already spoken	b) his passport yet	2 = e
3. He hasn't called	c) the hotel yet	3 = c
4. He has already bought	d) where to go	4 = f
5. He hasn't packed	e) to the travel agent	5 = a
6. He hasn't found	f) some sun-cream	6 = b

أدوات النكرة والتعريف Articles / the / a / an /

١. أدوات التنكير (*indefinite*) وهما (*a / an*) للتكلم عن شيء لأول مرة ويستخدم حسب صوت الكلمة الذي يأتي بعدها

a + اسم مفرد نكرة يبدأ بحرف صحيح
an + اسم مفرد يبدأ بحرف علة أو صوت علة

مثل :

a pen / *a* man / *a* teacher / *a* few / *a* special friend / *an* interpreter / *an* hour / *an* apple

نستخدم (*a / an*) بعد حروف الجر مع وجود صفة

She lives in *an* old house / *a* big / *a* beautiful

٢. أداة التعريف (*definite*) وهي (*the*) تستخدم عندما نتحدث عن شيء محدد أو شيء تكلمنا عنه من قبل:

I have a watch, *the* watch is blue.

نستخدم (*The*) مع الأشياء التي يوجد منها واحد فقط نوع واحد مثلاً :

The world / *The* moon / *The* sun / *The* sky / *The* wind / *The* west / *The* floor

يمكن استخدام (*the*) مع الدول التي تحتوي على أكثر من إمارة أو ولاية (المختصرة) مثلاً

The UK / *The* USA / *The* UAE / *The* Republic of Yemen. *The* State of Qatar.

نستخدم (the) مع اسماء البحار والمحيطات ومجاميع الجزر والصحارى والفنادق والمتاحف

The Nile / The Alps / The red sea / The Hilton / The national museum

لا نستخدم هذه الأدوات (a , an , the) قبل اسماء المواد الدراسية وقبل ايام الاسبوع واشهر السنة وقبل اسماء الدول والعواصم والمدن و بعد كلمة (I hate / I don't like/ like / which/ love)

AB / A / Page: 52 / Read the article on SB page 30 and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F)

Sentences	Answer
1. Snowboarding is almost like skiing. التزلج على الجليد يشبه التزلج تقريباً.	True
2. You can rent a snowboard in Chamonix. يمكنك استئجار لوح تزلج في شامونيكس	True
3. Whitewater rafting is something you do in the sea. التجديف في المياه السريعة هو شيء تفعله في البحر.	False
4. You need to go whitewater rafting with an expert. انت بحاجة لخبير عند الذهاب للتجديف في المياه السريعة (مياه متدفقة)	True
5. You have to be good at quad biking to do the tour in Saudi Arabia. يجب أن تكون جيداً في ركوب الدراجات الرباعية للقيام بالجولة في المملكة العربية السعودية	False
6. You can ride a quad bike at any age. يمكنك ركوب دراجة رباعية في أي عمر	False.

AB / B / Page: 52 / Read the sentences and add (the) where necessary.

- Indian Ocean is a good place for scuba diving.
The Indian Ocean is a good place for scuba diving
- Mount Everest is in Himalayas.
Mount Everest is in the Himalayas
- Stonehenge is in United Kingdom.
Stonehenge is in the United Kingdom.
- Oman is on Arabian Sea.
Oman is on the Arabian Sea.
- We went for a boat ride on Nile.
We went for a boat ride on the Nile.
- Pyrenees Mountains are between France and Spain.
The Pyrenees Mountains are between France and Spain.

AB / C / Page: 57 / Listen and repeat. Then write each word in the right column. كتابة الكلمة مع صوتها

rain bag platform plane pack play late travel

/æ/	/eI/
bag	rain
platform	plane
pack	play
travel	late

AB / C / Page: 52 / Read the paragraph. Delete the if it is not necessary.

احذف الاداة the اذا كانت غير ضرورية

I went to the Australia last year for my holidays. First I went to the Brisbane, a city with a very warm climate and a beautiful botanic garden. Then I went surfing in the Pacific Ocean. It was very exciting because the waves were huge. After that, I went to another big city called the Sydney. I visited the Olympic Park and did a lot of shopping. I also went to the Blue Mountains, which are only a two-hour drive from the Sydney. I spent the last part of my holiday in the Tasmania, which is an island south of the Australia. This was my favourite part of the holiday, because I went whitewater rafting on the Franklin River.

AB / D / Page: 53 / Read about an activity. Complete the text with the when necessary.

اكمل النص بالأداة the عند الضرورة

My favourite holiday activity is in _____ caving. It's a sport where you walk and climb In _____ caves. You need a helmet with a headlamp, gloves and _____ suitable clothes to do caving. I live in the UK, so I usually go to places like the peak District to do caving. Some of the caves are really big, but others are really tight, and you can't walk in them. Last year, I went to _____ Iraq and visited a cave in the city of Duhok called Einchi Cave. Inside the cave, there's a lovely, small waterfall and a nice restaurant. It was the most amazing cave I've ever visited!

Present Simple to talk about timetables

استخدام المضارع البسيط مع جداول زمنية ثابتة

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن أحداث مستقبلية مبنية على جدول زمني ثابت مثل الرحلات الجوية مواعيد القطارات البرامج التلفزيونية المباريات الامتحانات السنوية .

1. The match **begins** at 9:45 p.m.
2. The Final examinations **start** on 20th of June.
3. The first study **ends** at 9:00.
4. My train **arrives** at 4pm afternoon.

AB / D / Page: 57 / Complete the sentences with the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

اكمل الجمل بالمضارع البسيط

1. Our flight (arrive) **arrives** in Cairo at 9:00.
2. The museum (not open) **doesn't open** tomorrow. It's Monday.
3. On day 6, we (visit) **visit** the pyramids.
4. Excuse me. What time **does** the gallery (close) **close** today?
5. Hurry up! The bus to the airport (leave) **leaves** in ten minutes.
6. **Do** the fireworks (begin) **begin** at 8:00 or 8:30?

Making Polite Requests عمل الطلبات المؤدبة

لعمل طلب مهذب نستخدم الصيغ التالية

Can I

Could I

Can you + please ? + تكملة + فعل مجرد +

Could you

Would you

نستخدم الضمير (you) للطلب من الآخرين القيام بعمل معين اما اذا كان الشخص يطلب الرخصة لنفسه فنستخدم الضمير (I) . اذا لم نجد (me) بعد الفعل (your) في السؤال فيفضل استخدام (can I) او (could I)

1. Get me an orange soda. (Make polite request)

Can you Get me an orange soda, please ?

2. see your ticket .

May I see your ticket, please ?

3. Show me your passport. (Make polite request).

Can you show me your passport, please?

4. Get me a glass of water. (Polite request. Use: would)

Would you get me a glass of water, please?

للموافقة على الطلب المهذب (agree / accept) نستخدم احدى العبارات

1. Of course. بالطبع

2. Certainly. بالطبع

1. Can you show me your password, please. (agree)

Of course.

لرفض الطلب المهذب (disagree / refuse) نستخدم

1. I'm afraid + اي عذر معين

2. I'm sorry, but + عذر معين

Could you explain the movie, please? (disagree)

I'm afraid I don't have a time.

AB / D / Page: 63 / Find a word in the text on Student's Book page 37 that means. مرادفات

1. a building, statue, etc., that reminds people of an important person

or event = monument نصب تذكاري

2. very beautiful and impressive = magnificent مذهل

3. a structure in which water is sent up in the air = fountain نافورة

4. flat areas outside buildings where you can sit = terraces درجات

5. very old, from a period thousands of years in the past = ancient قديم

6. a type of hard stone = marble رخام

7. a building used for religious purposes = temple معبد

8. the parts of a building that are left after it has been destroyed = ruins انقاض

حروف الجر Prepositions

(at) : تستخدم مع الوقت و بعض العبارات والكلمات مثل

at 11:00 / at school / at work / at the moment / at the weekend / at night

(on) : تستخدم مع ايام الاسبوع والتواريخ حين يأتي كاملا يوم وشهر وسنة مثل

on Sunday / on Friday / on 18/01/1994

(in) : تستخدم مع الشهور والفصول والسنين

in May / in winter / in 2018

in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening

in hospital / in the office / in the restaurant

مع اجزاء اليوم

مع بعض العبارات الثابتة

1. she was born _____ December. (in / on / at)
2. I have an exam _____ Thursday . (in / on / at)
3. my father is _____ work . (in / on / at)
4. I have work _____ the morning. (in / on / at)

المضارع التام المستمر Present perfect continuous

يستخدم الزمن للتعبير عن فترة بين الماضي حتى الحاضر مع التركيز على مدة واستمرارية الحدث
يمكن استخدام (since / for) مع هذا الزمن ايضا

حالة المثبت (affirmative)

تكملة + (فعل ing) + has / have + been + (فاعل Subject)

1. She wait for you . (Present perfect continuous)

She **has been waiting** for you .

2. They study for two hours. (Present perfect continuous)

They **have been studying** for two hours.

3. They are playing football. They started an hour ago. (P. P. continuous use since/for)

They **have been playing** football **for** an hour.

في حالة النفي (negative) نضع (not) بعد الفعل المساعد (has / have)

1. She (not / watch) films for a long time. (Present perfect continuous)

She **hasn't been watching** films for a long time.

في حالة السؤال (question) نقدم الفعل المساعد بداية الجملة ونضع استفهام في نهاية الجملة :

1. They learn Germany since 2017? (Present perfect continuous)

Have they been learning Germany since 2017?

نستخدم اداة السؤال (how long) مع هذا الزمن عند السؤال ب (how long) نحذف الجواب

1. I have been (wait) for 2 hours. (present perfect continuous use : how long)

How long have been waiting ?

AB / A / Page: 64 / Write sentences about what Hamid has already done and what he hasn't done yet.

1. ask his parents for permission.

I have already ask his parents for permission .

2. choose a place to dive.

He hasn't chosen a place to dive yet .

3. rent the breathing equipment.

He hasn't rented the breathing equipment yet.

4. find a diving teacher.

He has already found a diving teacher.

AB / B / Page: 64 / Make sentences about what the people have been doing. مضارع تام مستمر

1. they / write / postcards .

They have been writing postcards

2. They / wait / for an hour.

They have been waiting for an hour.

3. He / paint.

He has been painting.

4. They / play / in the sand.

They have been playing in the sand.

AB / C / Page: 67 / match the words with the detentions . تعاريف

1. The place where people get on and off a train platform رصيف

2. Total number of bags the woman can take on the plane. Two-bag limit حقيبتان حد اقصى

3. When the plane stops for one hour in between two places. one-hour stopover توقف ساعة

4. A journey that takes five hours. Five- hour journey رحلة امتدت خمس ساعات

5. The place where passengers get on a plane. gate بوابة

6. A ticket to go to a place and come back. return ticket تذكرة ذهاب وعودة

AB / A / Page: 68 / Use the words in the box to complete the direction

Just past فقط تخطى / around the corner عند الزاوية / near قرب / five minutes away مدة ٥ دقائق

Excuse me. Is the river far from here?

No. You can walk to the river. It's only five minutes away

Can you tell me where the book shop is?

Of course. It's around the corner on Al Risafi street

Is there a post office near here?

Yes, there is. It's on Al Rasheed Street, Just past the cinema

Do you know where the police station is?

Yes, it's over there, near the bank

AB / C / Page: 69 / Read the letter and circle the correct form of the verbs in bold.

Dear Nazar,

I have been in Egypt for a week now. I'm really enjoying my holiday. I (**have been seeing** / see / have seen) a lot of new things. Yesterday we went to Giza and (have seen / **saw** / will see) the Great Pyramid. We are going back tonight for a sound and light show. The show (**starts** / has started / start) at 10:30 so I am resting in my hotel this afternoon. Tomorrow we can go for a camel ride. I (**have never been** / was never / has never been) on a camel before, and I haven't decided whether to go or not. I (swam / was swimming / **have been swimming**) every day in the hotel pool and I (had already got / **have already got** / am already got) a tan. It's very hot in Egypt I'm coming home next week. Could you pick me up at the airport? My plane (**leaves** / left / has been leaving) Cairo at 10:00 and (has been arriving / **arrives** / arrive) at 3:00.

See you soon.

Your friend,

Hayder

انشاء الوحدة الثالثة

an email to your friend about your holiday ايميل لصديقك حول عطلتك

Dear Rami

I visited the Italy last month. The weather was nice. The country is so amazing and it has many beautiful places to see. I visited Roma and took pictures . I also visited Milan , where we attended some of the best musical concerts and plays. Everything was just perfect and I really enjoyed my time there. I hope that someday I could visit it again.

See you soon.

Your friend,

Samer

عزيزي رامي

لقد زرت إيطاليا الشهر الماضي. كان الطقس لطيفاً. البلد مذهل للغاية ولديه العديد من الأماكن الجميلة لرؤيتها. زرت روما والنقطت الصور. كما زرت ميلانو، حيث حضرنا بعضاً من أفضل الحفلات الموسيقية والمسرحيات. كان كل شيء على ما يرام وقد استمتعت حقاً بوقتي هناك. أمل أن أتمكن يوماً ما من زيارتها مرة أخرى.

اراك قريباً

صديقك

سامر

Reading Comprehension**Q1/ A / Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below. (5 only) (10 M)**

Mr. Jones bought some things from a big shop last month, and when he got the bill a few days ago, he thought that there was a mistake in it, so he telephoned the shop and asked to speak to the Accounts Department. "Who do you want to speak to in the Accounts Department?" the telephone operator asked. "It doesn't matter to me," Mr. Jones answered. He didn't know the names of any of the people who worked there. He heard nothing for a few seconds and then the operator said, "Hello, you wanted to speak to someone in the Accounts Department, didn't you?" "Yes, that's right," Mr. Jones answered. "Would you like to speak to Mr. Hank?" the operator said. "Yes, that will be all right," Mr. Jones answered patiently. "It doesn't matter who I speak to." "I'm sorry, but Mr. Hank isn't in today." said the operator.

1. What did Mr. Jones buy?
2. Why did Mr. Jones telephone the shop?
3. How was the shop?
4. Mr. Jones knew Mr. Hank in the Account Department. (True / False)
5. Who answered Mr. Jones on the phone?
6. Give a suitable title to the passage.

Textbook Passages**Q1/B/ Answer the following questions using information from your textbook. (5 only) (10 M)**

1. How did Sandra get to the Hanging Gardens of Babylon?
2. Why couldn't Sandra get close to the stones?
3. the Great Pyramid built for For the Pharaoh "Khufu". (true / false)
4. Why was Sandra hot when she got to the Great Pyramid?
5. What does Sandra like to do when she travels?
6. Why did the Parthenon explode ?

Grammar and Functions**Q2/ Do as required (5 only) (10 M)**

1. go / camping ? (Write question with „ever“)
2. Hurry up! The bus to the airport (leave) in ten minutes. (correct)
3. Stonehenge is in United Kingdom. (a / the / an)
4. Show me your passport. (Make polite request).
5. I have worked here (since / for) my graduation .
6. They are playing football. They started an hour ago. (P. P. continuous use since/for)

Vocabulary**Q3/A/ match the words with the detentions . (10 M)**

1. The place where people get on and off a train _____
2. Total number of bags the woman can take on the plane. _____
3. When the plane stops for one hour in between two places. _____
4. A journey that takes five hours. _____
5. The place where passengers get on a plane. _____

(B) Match (5) of the beginnings and endings of the sentences. (5 M)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. He had already decided | a) his suitcase yet |
| 2. He has already spoken | b) his passport yet |
| 3. He hasn't called | c) the hotel yet |
| 4. He has already bought | d) where to go |
| 5. He hasn't packed | e) to the travel agent |
| 6. He hasn't found | f) some sun-cream |

Q3 / C/ Write the missing words: (5 M)

- 1.do, does; arrive _____
- 2.see, seen; do _____
3. Play, playing; go _____
4. Tooth, teeth ; knife _____
5. Cut, cutting ; die, _____

Literature Focus**Q4/ Answer of the following questions: (10 M)**

1. Gunn had found the treasure and taken it to his cave. (True / False)
2. The doctor, Gray, and Ben Gunn killed all the enemy pirates. (True / False)and why ?
3. Tom Morgan tried to shoot Silver without success. (True / False)
4. Silver had taken all of Flint's treasure for himself.
5. Find opposite word Backward X The same X

Q5 / Writing (10 M)

Write an an email to your friend about your holiday .

Unit four / The Gap year عام الاستراحة

1. What kinds of things do young people do during a gap year ?

ما لأشياء التي يقوم بها الشباب خلال سنة التفرغ

يعملون مع منظمات خيرية، يتعلموا رياضة، يسافروا. **Work with charity, learn a new sports or travel.**

2. What do you need to do before you take a gap year? ما الذي تحتاج فعله قبل أخذ عام الاستراحة

التخطيط جيدا للسنة **Plan the year well.**

3. What are the advantages of taking a gap year? ماهي مميزات اخذ استراحة سنوية

It helps you to discover what you like and what you are good at, You can learn new things, meet people and see the world.

يساعدك على اكتشاف ما تحب وما تجيده، يمكنك تعلم أشياء جديدة ومقابلة الناس ورؤية العالم.

AB / C / Page: 70 / complete the sentence with the present continuous of the verbs in brackets .

1. Your English (get) **is getting** better and better every day!

2. More and more people (study) **are studying** abroad as part of their university degree.

3. The temperatures around the world (rise) **are rising** because of greenhouse gases.

4. Even with the medicine, her health (not improve) **isn't improving** much.

5. People (eat) **are eating** less and less meat these days.

6. is price of fuel (go up) **going up** in your country, too?

AB / C / Page: 70 / write affirmative or negative sentence using have to.

1. English teachers / speak the language very well.

English teachers **have to** speak the language very well.

2. You /go to university to be a doctor.

You **have to** go to university to be a doctor.

3. In the UK, teachers to / go to work at weekends.

In the UK, teachers **don't have to** go to work at weekends.

4. Football players / stay healthy.

Football players **have to** stay healthy.

انشاء الوحدة الرابعة

An event you have seen in person or on Television حدث شاهدته شخصيا او في التلفاز

Three months ago, I went to stay with my friend Ali , in Baghdad to celebrate his birthday . we started our preparations . We began by buying presents , decorating the house and making new customs . The most exciting thing for all was birthday cake Many people danced, had special food, drank and lit fireworks . I saw that all Ali's friends were in the party. They wore their colourful clothes. I also heard some great songs and beautiful music. We enjoyed the celebration.

قبل ثلاثة أشهر، ذهبت للبقاء مع صديقي فؤاد في بغداد للاحتفال بعيد ميلاده. بدأنا استعداداتنا. بدأنا بشراء الهدايا وتزيين المنزل وصنع عادات جديدة. الشيء الأكثر إثارة على الإطلاق هو كعكة عيد الميلاد رقص الكثير من الناس، وتناولوا طعاماً خاصاً، وشربوا وأشعلوا الألعاب النارية. رأيت أن جميع أصدقاء فؤاد كانوا في الحفلة. كانوا يرتدون ملابسهم الملونة. سمعت أيضاً بعض الأغاني الرائعة والموسيقى الجميلة. لقد استمتعنا بالاحتفال.

AB / A / Page: 74 / Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or continuous of the verbs in brackets. اكمل الجمل باستخدام المضارع التام او التام المستمر

1. I (wait) have been waiting for this bus for 20 minutes.
2. We (bring) have brought too much luggage on this trip.
3. I (stay) have been staying in a very nice hotel. I don't want to go home.
4. We (see) have seen three museums in three days.
5. He (walk) have been walking in the park since twelve o'clock
6. I (miss) have missed my plane home.

AB / B / Page: 74 / correct the sentences.

1. Both whitewater rafting and quad biking ~~is~~ **are** dangerous.
2. Skiing is not as easy ~~than~~ **as** cycling.
3. ~~Liking~~ **like** diving, quad biking is a sport that you need to learn from a teacher.
4. Neither Ali ~~and~~ **nor** Mohammed plays tennis at school.

AB / C / Page: 75 / complete the sentences with words from the box.

almost / غالبا / around / حول / borrowed / استعار / form / استمارة / porter / بواب / receipt / استلام
return / يعيد / stopover / وقوف مؤقت

1. When I travel for work, I always ask for a receipt so my company pays me back.
2. I borrowed some travel guides from the self-access center to prepare for my trip.
3. The porter at the hotel gave us directions to the museum.
4. I filled out an application form for a summer course in Oxford.
5. Do you want a single or a return ticket?
6. There is a two-hour stopover in Kuwait City, but we can't get off the plane.
7. She slept late and almost missed her train.
8. The library isn't far away. It's around the corner.

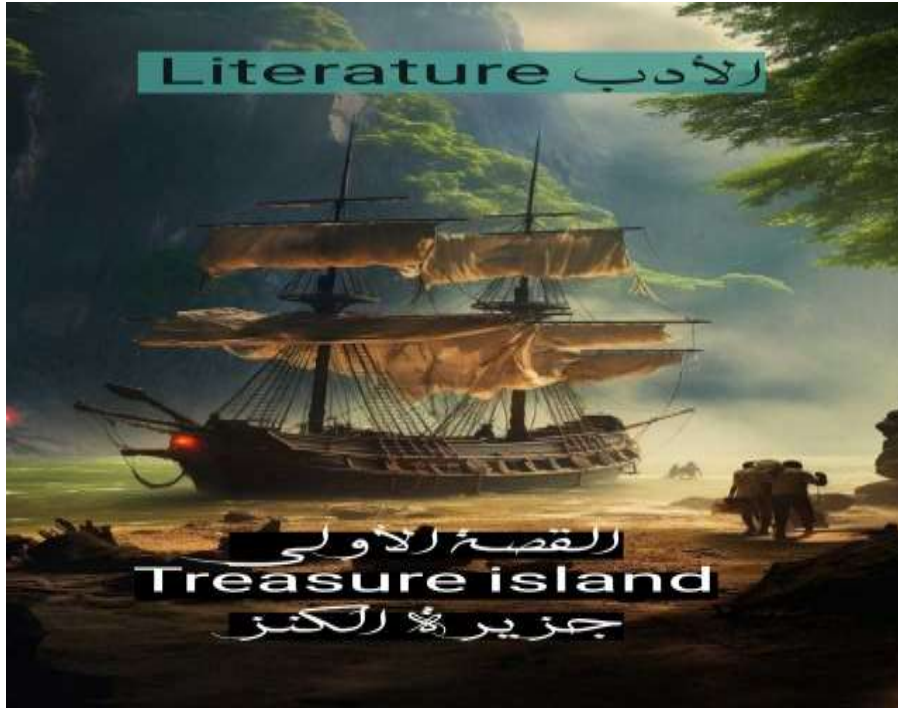
AB / D / Page: 75 / Read the sentences and choose the correct verb.

1. I (went / was going) to the Babylon Festival last year.
2. When we arrived at the mall, people (watched / were watching) a parade.
3. We (saw / were seeing) dancers from many countries.
4. I (won / was winning) the game, but we stopped playing before the end of the match.
5. We (ate / were eating) very good Lebanese food last night.
6. I (looked / was looking) at pictures when my father said it was time to leave.

AB / D / Page: 75 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

bored / ممل / boring / مممل / difficult / صعب / easy / سهل / excited / متحمس / important / مهم

1. I don't like reading history books. They're boring.
2. The computer is easy to use. Just type your password and click on the icon.
3. Chemistry is an important subject to study.
4. My little brother is too young to go to museums. He gets bored.
5. Can you lend me your dictionary? The words in this book are difficult to understand.
6. I'm going on holiday to Cyprus next week. I'm really excited.



القسم الاول Section 1

1. Why was Flint considered 'the worst pirate of all' ? لماذا اعتبر فلنت أسوأ قرصان ؟
Because he stole from and killed people all across the Caribbean .
لأنه سرق وقتل الناس في جميع أنحاء منطقة البحر الكاريبي
2. What did Flint's book have? ماذا كان يحتوي كتاب فلنت ؟
Names , dates , and numbers of all the money he stole. ارقام وتواريخ واسماء كل الاموال التي سرقها
لأنه يتكلم كثيرا .
3. What do the red crosses on the map represent ? ماذا تمثل الاسهم الحمراء على الخريطة ؟
Places where the treasure is scattered. الاماكن التي يوجد فيها الكنز
4. Why can't the squire be trusted? لما لا يمكن الوثوق بقاضي الصلح او مالك الارض ؟
Because he talks too much . لأنه يتكلم كثيرا
5. Why must they not speak of the map? لماذا يجب ان لا يتحدثوا عن الخريطة ؟
Because Flint's old crewmates watching them. لان طاقم فلنت القدامى يشاهدوهم

C/ Find a word or phrase in the text that means . مرادفات

1. seamen = sailors بحار
2. where ships anchor = harbours مرافئ
3. died = passed away توفي
4. a wooden house = log cabin كوخ خشبي
5. precious stones = jewels مجوهرات

القسم الثاني Section 2

A / Read the extract from treasure island on student Book page 105 and circle the correct answers. اختر الاجابة الصحيحة.

1. The wild man asked Jim if he had _____ الرجل البدائي سأل جم اذا كان لديه

- a. cheese. جبن
- b. a boat. قارب
- c. fruit. فاكهة

2 Ben Gunn is _____ بن غن هو

- a. one of Flint's former Crewmates. أحد طاقم فلنت القدامى
- b. a fisherman. صياد سمك
- c. one of the six men Flint tried to kill. واحد من الرجال الذي حاول فلنت قتلهم

3. Ben Gunn was left on the island _____ بن غن ترك على الجزيرة

- a. to guard Flint's treasure under his orders. لحراسة كنز فلنت بموجب اوامره
- b. because he wanted to stay behind. لأنه اراد البقاء خلفهم
- c. because his fellow Crewmates were angry at him. لان زملائه في الطاقم كانوا غاضبين منه

4 The noise at the end of the extract was _____ الصوت في نهاية الخلاصة كان

- a. from a thunderstorm. من العاصفة الرعدية
- b. from the ship. من السفينة
- c. from Ben's stomach. من معدة بن

B / Find a word in the text that means مرادفات

- 1. a piece of fabric on a ship's mast = sails أشرعة
- 2. heavy rain = storm عاصفة
- 3. abandoned ashore = marooned تقطعت بهم السبل / معزول
- 4. a big gun on a ship = cannon مدفع
- 5. hidden under sand / dirt = buried أخفى / دفن

C / Now use the words from activity B to complete the summary of the extract.

استخدم الكلمات من تمرين b لإكمال الملخص

Jim meets Ben Gunn, a wild man dressed in old sails who had been marooned on Treasure Island for three years . Jim asks if his boat had sunk during a storm but Ben Gunn says he was left there by his former Crewmates from Captain Flint's ship, The Walrus, after they searched for Flint's buried treasure without success. Jim mentions that a few of Flint's men were aboard the Hispaniola. which scared Ben. But before they can speak more of it , they hear the sound of a cannon which meant the men were fighting.

جيم التقى بن غن ، وهو رجل بري يرتدي أشرعة قديمة تقطعت به السيل في جزيرة الكنز لمدة ثلاث سنوات . يسأل جيم عما إذا كان قاربه قد غرق أثناء عاصفة، لكن بن غن يقول إن زملائه السابقين في الطاقم من سفينة الكابتن فلينت، (حصان البحر) تركه هناك بعد أن بحثوا عن كنز فلينت المدفون دون جدوى. يذكر جيم أن عددًا قليلاً من رجال فلينت كانوا على متن هيسبانيولا. الذي أخاف بن. لكن قبل أن يتمكنوا من التحدث أكثر عن ذلك، يسمعون صوت مدفع مما يعني أن الرجال كانوا يقاتلون.

القسم الثالث Section 3

A / Read the extract from treasure island on Student's Book page 107. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

اقرأ الملخص من جزيرة الكنز في صفحة كتاب الطالب ١٠٧. ضع صح على الجمل الصحيحة (T) أو الخطأ (F)

1. The pirates tried to run back to the boat. (True / False) حاول القراصنة الهرب للقارب
They ran the other way, to the middle of the island.

2. Gunn had found the treasure and taken it to his Cave. (True / False) وجد غن الكنز وحاول اخذه الى كهفه

3. The doctor, Gray and Ben Gunn killed all he enemy pirates. (True / False) قام الطبيب غراي وبين غن بقتل جميع القراصنة الاعداء
They left them on the island with food and guns.

4. Tom Morgan tried to shoot Silver without success. (True / False) حاول توم مورغان اطلاق النار على سيلفر ولم ينجح

5. Silver had taken all of Flint's treasure for himself. (True / False) قام سيلفر بأخذ كل كنز فلنت لنفسه

He had taken a bag with three or four hundred coins for himself.

C/ Find a word in the text that means the opposite of ... معاكسات

full ممتلئ	X	empty فارغ
the same نفس الشيء	X	opposite على العكس
backward الى الخلف	X	Forward الى الامام
quickly بسرعة	X	slowly ببطء
furthest الأبعد	X	nearest الأقرب

Unseen Passage**Q1/A/ Read the following passage carefully and answer (Five) of the questions below: (10 M)**

The college had a very good football team, and its best player was a student who always had trouble in school. Then, one year the dean of the college said that the player would have to leave because he had cheated on an exam. The football coach immediately went to the dean to try to persuade him to let the student stay in school. The dean showed him two answer papers. This one is Susan's paper. She is the best student in the class, he said. And this one is your football player's. They are exactly the same. The football player sat the next desk, and just copied from her. But maybe she copied from him, the coach said. You can't prove it was the other way. Look at this, the dean said. Susan didn't know the answer to this question, so she wrote, I don't know. And your football player wrote, Neither do I.

1. What did the dean show the coach?
2. How was the college football team?
3. Why does the dean want the football player to leave college?
4. Where was the footballer sitting while having an exam?
5. Who is Susan?
6. Does the coach approve the dean's decision?

Textbook Passages**Q1/B/Answer (5) of the questions below using information from your textbook (10 M)**

1. What is the capital of Canada?
2. How many children don't study at school today?
3. Why are the bride's hands often decorated with henna?
4. Why does the bride wear a white dress in Iraq?
5. What can happen if you don't get enough sleep?
6. World Cup matches have happened in 17 different countries. (True/ False)

Grammar and Functions**Q2/A/ Do as required (5 only) (5 M)**

1. Mohammed (give) a lecture to his students tomorrow morning. (Future continuous)
2. I asked the mechanic to repair my car. (Use the correct form of 'have')
3. He (have) a shower when Ali (knock) at the door. (Correct the verbs: past simple and past continuous)
4. Can I have another cup of coffee? (Agree to his request)
5. If Huda (watch) more English movies, she (be) more fluent in English. (First conditional)
6. Kadhim sang some of the best songs last night. (Passive)

Q2/ B/ Choose the correct choice: (5 only) (5 M)

1. Meera studied hard for the exam. (however / as a result / while) she got good marks.
2. Don't phone me after 11 p.m. tomorrow. I will (having / be having / am having) a test.
3. She has forgotten (set / sat / to set) the alarm.

4. _____ you a glass of water. (will I get / Do I get / Shall I get)
5. There are _____ calories in sweets, soft drinks and cakes. (too much / too many / both)
6. The room (is being cleaned / has been cleaned / was cleaned) now.

Vocabulary**Q3/A/ Complete (5) of the following sentences with suitable words from the box: (10M)**

Lively, diet, thrilled, muscles, bones, space

1. I was _____ to hear that you have passed the tests
2. You look very _____ in those clothes.
3. There are a lot of _____ in your hands and feet.
4. _____ means the food people regularly eat.
5. The _____ in your body are what make you able to move.
6. Rockets are used to launch satellites into _____

Q3/B/ Choose the best alternative: (5 only) (5M)

1. I didn't sleep much last night and now I'm (excited / tired)
2. My sister is an (interpreter / architect). She speaks French and Arabic very well.
3. I can't sleep in the same room as my brother because he (snores / dreams) very loudly.
4. If you want to (lend / borrow) a book, you have to fill out a card
5. Petroleum is sent to a (derrick / refinery) to be changed into different petroleum products.
6. Her greatest desire is to become a (poet / poem)

Q3/ C/Fill in the blanks with the missing words: (5 only) (5 M)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. long, longest ; | thin, _____ |
| 2. Do not, don't ; | will not, _____ |
| 3. Very bad = terrible | very surprising = _____ |
| 4. Go, went ; | throw, _____ |
| 5. True X False ; | modern X _____ |
| 6. Women, woman ; | feet, _____ |

Literature (10M)**Q4/ Answer or complete the following questions about the stories: (5 only)**

1. What was the condition on which Fogg agreed to make the trip?
2. Is the Daily Telegraph 100% certain about its calculations?
3. Did Falletin believe Fogg and Stuart were being serious?
4. who is fix ?
5. Fogg and Passepartout arrived in England ten minutes early. (True/ False)
6. Fogg had travelled the world for Aouda. (True /False)

Writing**Q5/ Answer either A or B: (10 M)**

A / write paragraph about "Application form "

B /Write a short article about " wedding customs in Iraq "