

ملزمة
اللغة
الإنكليزية



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Describing places

وصف الاماكن

(There is / there are)

There is

حالة الاثبتات

There isn't.....

حالة النفي

Is there ?

حالة الاستفهام

There are

حالة الاثبتات

There aren't

حالة النفي

Are there ?

حالة الاستفهام

Examples :-

1-There is a pharmacy near my house.

2-There are lots of cars in the street.

3-Is there a supermarket in this city ?

4-Are there lots of people in the party ?

؟ : ملاحظات مهمة

● عند وجود (a / an) بعد القوس يجب أن نختار (there is) لأنهما يشيران إلى المفرد .

● عند وجود اسم به (s) الجمع أو (some / lots of / many) بعد القوس نختار (there are) .

● عندما تكون الجملة مثبتة نختار (some / lots of / many) .

● عندما تكون الجملة في حالة النفي او الاستفهام نختار (any) .

● عندما نريد أن ننفي جملة تحتوي على (some) يجب أن نحول هذه الكلمة إلى any .

● عندما نريد أن نصنع سؤال يجب أن نحول (some) الى (any) .

طريقة السؤال في الامتحان الوزاري

1-There is an information desk . (Negative)

There is not an information desk.

2-There are trees in the garden . (Negative)

there aren't trees in the garden .

3-There are some apples in the kitchen . (Negative)

There are not any apples in the kitchen.

4-There are some clouds in the sky . (Question)

Are there any clouds in the sky ?

5-(**There is / there are**) a swimming pool near my house .

6- (**There is / there are**) an information desk .

7-There are (**some / any**) cars in the street .

8-There aren't (**some / any**) supermarkets in the town.

9- Are there (**some / any**) books on the table ?

10- (**There / their**) is a supermarket in the city .

11- There are (**any cars / lots of plants**) . 2025

12- There aren't (**any cars / many cars**).

13-There are (**any supermarkets / lots of supermarkets**)

Describing places

وصف الاماكن

طريقة **It has**

تكميلة + اسم مفرد + **It has + a / an**

حالة الاثبتات

تكميلة + اسم مفرد + **It doesn't have +**

حالة النفي

? تكميلة + اسم مفرد + **Does it have +**

حالة الاستفهام

Examples :-

1-**It has a swimming pool . (Negative)**

It doesn't have a swimming pool.

2-**It has a supermarket . (Question)**

Does it have a supermarket ?

طريقة السؤال في الوزاري :-

1-**It has a supermarket . (Negative)**

It doesn't have a supermarket.

3-**It doesn't have (a swimming pool / any bakeries)**

4-**The mall ----- a swimming pool . (having – doesn't have – have)**

What do they look like

كيف يبدو الآخرين – وصف الناس

أولاً : طريقة وصف ملابس الآخرين مثل (بنطال **trousers** / سترة **Jumper** / فستان **dress** / حجاب **headscarf**

قطعة الملابس + is / are wearing + a + لون + فاعل

Examples :-

1-She is wearing a pink jumper.

2-He is wearing black trousers .

طريقة السؤال في الوزاري :-

● Noor is wearing (a pink jumper / jumper a pink) .

● He is wearing (grey trousers / trousers grey)

ثانياً : طريقة وصف الأشياء التي يحملها الآخرين مثل (الشنطة **bag**) و (**skateboard**)

قطعة الأشياء + has + a + لون + bag .

Examples :-

1-She has a pink bag .

طريقة السؤال في الوزاري :-

● She has (a pink bag / bag a pink) ٢٠٢٤ وزاري

● He has (a black skateboard /skateboard a black) .

ثالثاً :- طريقة وصف الشعر فيما إذا كان (مجعد curly / سرح straight)

لون + صفة الشعر + has + فاعل hair

Examples :-

1-She has curly black hair .

2-She has straight brown hair .

طريقة السؤال في الوزاري :-

● She has (straight black hair / black straight hair).

رابعاً :- طريقة وصف عيون الناس فيما إذا كانت (خضراء green / زرقاء blue / صفراء yellow) / بنية (brown)

لون + has + فاعل + Eyes .

Examples :-

1-She has black eyes .

2-She has brown eyes .

طريقة السؤال في الوزاري :-

● She has (brown eyes / eyes brown)

خامساً :- طريقة وصف الناس فيما إذا كانوا (طوال القامة tall) أو (قصار القامة short) .

لون + is / are + quite + Tall / short .

Examples :-

1-He is quite tall .

2-She is quite short.

سادسا :- طريقة طريقة وصف الناس فيما إذا كانوا (نحاف thin) أو (سمان fat) .

فاعل + is / are + a bit + fat / thin

Examples :-

1-He is a bit fat .

2-She is a bit thin .

- She is (quite / a bit) thin .
- He is (quite / a bit) tall .

طريقة السؤال في الوزاري :-

سابعا :- طريقة وصف الوجه فيما إذا كان (مدور round) أو (ريان chubby) أو (طويل long)

فاعل + has + a + صفة الوجه + face .

Examples :-

1-He has a chubby face .

2-She has a round face .

3-He has a long face .

طريقة السؤال في الوزاري :-

- He has (a round face / face a round)
- She has (face a chubby / a chubby face)

Telling the time

الإخبار عن الوقت

It is + الدقائق + الساعة .

عندما تكون الساعة ومعها الدقائق نستخدم القاعدة

It is + الساعة + o'clock .

عندما تكون الساعة ضبط

عندما تكون الساعة أكثر من 12 نطرح الساعة من 12 وتبقي الدقائق على حالها

- 9:30 → It is nine thirty .
- 5:10 → It is five ten .
- 7: 00 → It is seven o'clock .
- 4:15 → It is four fifteen .
- 20:10 → It is eight ten
- 14:00 → It is two o'clock *
- 15:00 → It is three o'clock *
- 16:15 → It is four fifteen *
- 17:10 → It is five ten .
- 15: 10 . It is (**three ten** / ten three)



Present continuous

المضارع المستمر

كلمة + فعل به (ing) .

القاعدة

كلمة + فعل به (ing) .

Negative

? كلمة + فعل به (ing) .

Question

Now -- at the moment

ظروف المضارع المستمر

Examples :-

1-They are watching a film right now.

2-I am doing my homework at the moment.

أسئلة وزارية :

1-He (read) a book at the moment . (Correct) وزاري

He is reading a book at the moment.

2-We are (study) English now . (Correct the verb)

We are studying English now.

3-What (are you doing / do you do) now ? وزاري

4-They -- a story at the moment . (Were reading / **are reading** / reading) وزاري

5-She (read) a story now . (Present continuous) وزاري

She is reading a story now.

6-Huda is watching a film now . (Negative)

Huda isn't watching a film now.

7-They are waiting in a long queue. (Question)

Are they waiting in a long queue ?

Past continuous

الماضي المستمر

ـ تكملة + فعل به (ing) .

القاعدة

ـ تكملة + فعل به (ing) .

Negative

Was / were + فعل به (ing) ?

Question

Examples :-

He was doing his homework.

They were preparing for the party.

اسئلة وزارية :-

1-The children's mother (wait) at the information desk. (Past continuous)

The children's mother was waiting at the information desk.

2-Salwa (wait) in a queue . (Past continuous)

Salwa was waiting in a queue.

3- Jassim (eat) a burger . (Past continuous)

Jassim was eating a burger .

4- Fahad (drink) a cola . (Past continuous)

Fahad was drinking a cola .

5-Ibrahim (come) down the lift . (Past continuous)

Ibrahim was coming down the lift .

6-Hasan was coming down the stairs . (Negative)

Hasan wasn't coming down the stairs .

7-He was swimming in the pool . (Question)

Was he swimming in the pool ?

استخدامات Really & quite

تستخدم (**really**) بمعنى جداً وتوضع قبل الصفة .

تستخدم (**quite**) بمعنى إلى حد ما وتوضع قبل الصفة .

طريقة الاختيار :-

● عند وجود (a) قبل الفراغ نختار كلمة (**really**) .

● عند وجود كلمة (**Panther**) سيارة السنّة نستخدم كلمة (**really**) .

● عند وجود كلمة (**Safety**) ألامان نستخدم كلمة (**really**) .

● مع بقية الحالات الأخرى نستخدم كلمة (**quite**) .

Examples :-

1- The panther is **really** fast . You have to be careful.

2- It has a **really** beautiful shape . You'll love it .

3- I think this Is **quite** a cheap bike . What do you think ?

4- The exam was **quite** difficult , but not like the one last year.

5- I think safety is **really** important . It's the only thing I look for.

6- I bought my phone three years ago , so It's **quite** old now.



Giving Reason

إعطاء الأسباب

القاعدة الأولى

Cars have + to help you + الجملة الأولى .

Cars have + so you can / so you can't + الجملة الأولى .

القاعدة الثانية

It is + so you will (won't) + الجملة الأولى .

ملاحظة :- عند وجود (GPS) و (tinted windows) يجب أن نستخدم (So you can) . أما باقي الحالات نستخدم (So you can't) .

Examples :-

1-Disc brakes (stop quickly) . (Use " to help you ")

Cars have disc brakes to help you stop quickly.

2-Air bags (be safe in a crash) (Use : So you can)

Cars have airbags so you can be safe in crash .

ملاحظة :- نستخدم طريقة (It is) عندما تبدأ الجملة الأولى بصفة مثل (easy) .

3-Easy to put up . (Waste time) . (Use so you won't)

It is easy to put up so you won't waste time.

(عند وجود (can) و جميع الحالات الأخرى نختار (can't) (Tinted windows (GPS)

1-Sunroofs (let light in) . (Give reason : use " so you can ")

Cars have sunroofs so you can let light in.

2-Tinted windows . (See into the car easily) (Use : so you can)

Cars have tinted windows so you can't see into the car easily .

3-Air bags (be safe in a crash) . (Give reason: use " So you can ")

Cars have airbags so you can be safe in a crash .

4-Bluetooth connection . (Listen to music) . (Join , use : So you can)

Cars have Bluetooth connection so you can listen to music.

5-Cars have air conditioning (so / to / from) help you keep cool.

6-Cars have GPS so you (can / can't) get lost .

7-Cars have tinted windows so you (can/ can't) see into the car easily.

8-Cars have GPs (because / so that) you can't get lost .

9-It is easy to put up so you (will / won't) waste time.

10-Cars have air conditioning to help you keep (cool / hot).

Polite description

الوصف المؤدب

عندما تكون الجملة الأولى مثبتة والجملة الثانية مثبتة نستخدم الطريقة التالية :

نفس الصفة الموجودة في الجملة الأولى + **abit**

1-He is lazy , he is ----- (make this sentence more politely)

He is a bit lazy .

2-She is fat . she is----- (make this sentence more politely)

She is a bit fat .

عندما تكون الجملة الأولى مثبتة وتكون الجملة الثانية منفية نستخدم الطريقة التالية :

عكس الصفة الموجودة في الجملة الأولى + **very**

1-She is ugly , she isn't -----.

She isn't very beautiful.

2-He is weak , he isn't -----.

He isn't very strong.

3-He is bad at English , he isn't -----

He isn't very good at English .

4-He is unfriendly , he isn't -----

He isn't very friendly.

5-He is stupid , he isn't -----

He isn't very clever.

ثالثا :- عند وجود (can) في إحدى الجملتين نستخدم الطريقة التالية:-

very good at + ing فعل به

Examples :-

1-He can't sing , he isn't ----- (make this sentence more politely)

He isn't very good at singing.

2-He can't play football , he isn't----- (more politely)

He isn't very good at playing football.

رابعا :- عند وجود (can) في كلتا الجملتين نستخدم الطريقة التالية : - نكتب الجملة الأولى كاملة ثم نكتب عبارة (very well) .

Examples :-

1-She can't sing , she can't ----- (More politely)

She can't sing very well.

2-He can't play football , he can't ----- (More politely)

He can't play football very well.

ملاحظة مهمة :- هناك جملة واحدة تعتبر شاذة و يجب أن تحفظ :-

3-Luma is boring . (Make this sentence more politely)

Luma isn't much fun .

Order of adjectives

ترتيب الصفات

| صفة الرأي | حجم | عمر | شكل | لون | جنسية | مادة | اسم |
|------------|--------|-----|----------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| Beautiful | | | | Pink | | | |
| Strong | Big | Old | Curly | White | French | Fabric | Hair |
| Ugly | Small | New | Straight | Black | Iraqi | Cotton | Table |
| Nice | Large | | | Green | Italian | Plastic | Dog |
| Unfriendly | Little | | | Brown | Turkish | Wooden | Bag |
| Friendly | | | | Yellow | | | |

Examples:-

1-She has Hair. (Re-arrange the adjectives: black, beautiful)

She has beautiful black hair.

2-Nada has..... hair.

(beautiful curly black)(black beautiful curly)(curly black beautiful).

3-Ali has got a ----- hair .

(brown beautiful curly)(beautiful brown curly)(beautiful curly brown) .

4-She has (**curly brown hair**) (**brown curly hair**) (**hair brown curly**) .

5-My niece is a ----- .

(friendly, little girl) (little, friendly girl)(girl, little friendly)

6-She has -----.

(beautiful black curly hair) (curly beautiful black hair)(beautiful curly black hair)

7-She has an -----.

(ugly old little dog) (old ugly little dog) (ugly little old dog)

8-Her bag is made from -----.

(pink strong fabric) (strong pink fabric)(fabric pink strong)

9-Nada bought a ----- dress .

(nice green French) (green nice French) (nice French green)

Put in order to make a question

رتب الكلمات لتكون سؤال

1-His colour what ? is hair

What is his hair colour ?

2-He does ? Where live

Where does he live ?

3-does wear what he ?

What does he wear

4-Football play well he can ?

Can he play football well ?

5-He ? is science good at maths and

Is he good at science and maths ?

التعاريف

A. It makes cars, boats and planes move . An engine.

يجعل السيارات والقوارب والطائرات تتحرك المحرك .

b. words and pictures to help sell things. Adverts.

كلمات وصور تساعدك في بيع الاشياء اعلانات .

c. A person who helps others is . Helpful.

الشخص الي يساعد الآخرين تعاون .

d. You can monitor your health with this device. Smart watch.

يمكنك مراقبة صحتك بهذا الجهاز الساعة الذكية .

e. three or more people waiting in line . A queue.

ثلاثة اشخاص او أربعة ينتظرون بخط طابور .

معاكسات الوحدة الأولى

| الكلمة | معناها | المعاكس | المعنى |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| Dangerous | خطر | Safe | امن |
| Awful | مرعب | Nice | لطيف |
| Expensive | غالي | Cheap | رخيص |
| Old | كبير السن | Young | شاب |
| Unhappy | حزين | Happy | سعيد |
| Uncomfortable | غير مريح | Comfortable | مرريح |
| Ugly | قبيح | Beautiful | جميل |
| Terrible | فضيع | Fantastic | رائع |
| Boring | ممل | Fun | ممتع |
| Unimportant | غير مهم | Important | مهم |

الاسقاطات والتوصيات

يقف في طابور - طابور - queue - in - لا - no - في - doing - يعمل

1-What are you **doing** ?

ماذا تفعل أو تعمل

2-See you **in** a minute .

اراك في خضون دقيقة.

3-I am waiting in a **queue** .

انتظر في طابور.

4-What are you **queuing** for ?

ما سبب وقوفك في الطابور

5-There is **no** time for that .Come back right now.

ليس هناك وقت لذلك عد الان .

توصيات

| Sweet | Shop | محل حلويات |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| Car | Park | موقف سيارات |
| Information | Desk | مكتب معلومات |
| Disc | Brakes | مكابح قرصية |
| Insect | Proof | مضاد للحشرات |
| Air | Bag | وسادة هوائية |
| Swimming | Pool | سبح. |
| Video | Games | ألعاب الفيديو |
| Sun | Roof | فتحة هوائية |
| Litter | Bin | سلة مهملات |
| Shop | Assistant | مساعد في محل |

There is an

escalator

There isn't

an information desk

There are

lots of plants

There aren't

any cars

It

has a supermarket

توصيلات الوحدة الاولى

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Five colours | خمسة الوان | To fit in with your room design | لتناسب مع تصميم غرفتك |
| Slim design | تصميم صغير | So it can fit in a small room | لتناسب مع الغرف الصغيرة |
| Recycled materials | مواد مدورة | So you won't harm the planet | لكي لا تضر بالبيئة |
| Super soft cushions | وسائد ناعمة | To help you relax | لتساعدك على الاسترخاء |
| Legs with wheels | ارجل بعجلات | So you can move it easily | لكي تتمكن من تحريكها بسهولة |
| Removable covers | اغطية قابلة للإزالة | So you can wash them | لكي تستطيع غسلها |

اجعل هدفك واضح واصرارك
لا يتزعزع - النجاح حليفك

Cevahir Mall

مول الجواهر

1-Where is Cevahir mall located ?

أين يقع مول الجواهر .

In Istanbul , Turkey.

في اسطنبول تركيا.

2-When did Cevahir mall open ?

متى افتتح .

It opened in 2005.

افتتح عام 2005

3-How many floors does it have ?

على كم طابق يحتوي المول .

It has six floors

ستة طوابق.

4-Can you pray at the mall ?

هل يمكنك أن تصلي في المول .

Yes , you can .

نعم يمكنك .

5-Can I contact the office at 9 a .m ?

هل يمكنني أن اتواصل مع المكتب في الساعة التاسعة صباحا.

No , you can't .

كلا لا يمكنك .

Car of the year / سيارة السنة

1-What is the name of the car of the year ?

ما هو اسم سيارة السنة .

The Panther 3 . OD

بانثر .

2-How many seats are there in the panther ?

على كم مقعد تحتوي سيارة البانثر .

8 seats .

ثمان مقاعد .

3-Does the panther 3.OD look very expensive or quite cheap ?

هل تبدو سيارة البانثر غالية جداً أم رخيصة إلى حد ما .

It looks quite cheap.

تبدو رخيصة إلى حد ما .

4-What are the safety features of the panther 3. OD ?

ما هي مواصفات السلامة في سيارة البانثر .

Airbags for the driver and the passengers .

هناك وسائد هوائية للسائق والركاب

5-What are the standard features of the panther ?

ما هي المواصفات القياسية لسيارة البانثر .

Gps , sunroof , tinted windows and CD player .

محمد الواقع العالمي ، فتحة هوائية ، نوافذ مظللة ومشغل سي دي .

6-Is Panther 3 .OD a dangerous or safe car ?

هل تعتبر سيارة البانثر خطيرة أم هي سيارة آمنة .

A safe car .

سيارة آمنة .

7-The panther 3.OD has a warranty for --- years (two – three – **four**)

تحتوي سيارة البانثر على ضمان لمدة أربعة سنوات .

8-The panther has a warranty for **four years** .

تحتوي البانثر على ضمان لمدة أربعة سنوات .

9-The panther 3 . OD is actually **quite cheap**.

أن سيارة البانثر هي فعلاً رخيصة إلى حد ما .

10-Panther 3.OD has no standard features . (True / **False**)

للا تملأ سيارة البانثر مواصفات قياسية .

11-The panther 3.OD is really a safe car . (**True** / False)

أن سيارة البانثر هي حقاً سيارة آمنة .

12-There are loads of space inside panther 3.OD. (**True / False**)
هناك مجال واسع داخل سيارة البانثر.

13-The panther doesn't have a CD player . (**True / False**)
لا تملك سيارة البانثر مشغل سي دي .

14-The panther 3.OD does 12 kilometer to the litter . (**True/ False**)
تقطع سيارة البانثر 12 كيلومتر للتر الواحد .

15-The panther 3.OD is a very cheap car . (**True / False**) .
أن سيارة البانثر هي حقا سيارة رخيصة.

16-The panther 3.OD has seats for eight people. (**True / False**)
تحتوي سيارة البانثر على مقاعد لثمانية أشخاص.

17- The panther 3.OD is really a very expensive car . (**True / False**)
تعتبر سيارة البانثر سيارة غالية جدا .

18-In panther 3.OD there are airbags for the driver and the passengers. (**T / F**) .
في سيارة البانثر هناك وسائد هوائية للسائق والركاب.

19-The other standard features of the new panther 3.OD. is GPS . (**T / F**)
من الموصفات القياسية الأخرى لسيارة البانثر هي احتوائها على محدد الموضع العالمي.

19-Some young men are more interested in the engine of the panther. (**T / F**)
الشباب الصغار مهتمين بمحرك البانثر .

20-The panther 3.OD takes care of your pocket and planet.(**True/ False**)
تهتم سيارة البانثر بجيبك وبالبيئة أيضا .

21- Not all the passengers can feel safe inside the panther . (**true / false**)
ليس كل الركاب يشعرون بالامان داخل البانثر .

22-You don't need to think about charging points when you own a panther . (**T / F**)
لا تحتاج ان تفكّر حول اماكن الشحن عندما تملك البانثر .

23-Only the front of the car has electric seats and windows . (**True / False**)
فقط الجهة الامامية تحتوي على مقاعد ونوافذ كهربائية .

24-The panther 3.OD takes care of your pocket and planet.(**True/ False**)
تهتم سيارة البانثر بجيبك وبالبيئة أيضا .

The lucky customer

الزبون المحظوظ / Story time

STORYTime

1-Where does the story take place ?

اين حذلت القصة .

In Al – Mutanbbi street .

في شارع المتبي .

2-Why was Kareem sad when he arrived the bookshop ?

لماذا كان كريم حزين عندما وصل إلى المكتبة .

Because there is a long queue forming outside .

لأنه كان طابور طويلا يتشكل في الخارج .

3-What was Kareem's dream ?

ماذا كان حلم كريم

To be a famous poet .

أن يكون شاعرا مشهورا

4-Why did the shop owner give Kareem a prize ?

لماذا أعطى صاحب المحل لكريم جائزة .

Because he was the 50th customer.

لأنه كان الزبون رقم 50

5-Why was Kareem so happy with the prize ?

لما كان كريم سعيدا بالجائزة .

Because his patience was being rewarded.

لأن صبره قد تمت مكافنته .

6-Who is going to read Kareem's poems and give him advice ?

من سوف يقرأ قصائد كريم ويعطيه نصائح .

Al-Nawab .

النواب .

اكتب عن إعلان . Write about an advert .

Slimline 40

A new smart watch Slimline 40 is a wearable computer in the form of a watch. It is easy to set up and use . Functions include step counter and heart rate monitor. It is waterproof. It comes in six colours . Battery life : 6 hours . It costs 250 , 000 IQD . It is less expensive than the other watches. Let's buy It.

الساعة الذكية سلم لاين هي عبارة عن كومبيوتر يلبس في اليد . أنها سهلة التوقيت والاستخدام. تؤدي الكثير من الوظائف منها عدد لحساب الخطوات وعدد ضربات القلب. أنها ضد الماء وتأتي بستة الوان . عمر البطارية ٦ ساعات . تكلف فقط ٢٥٠ دينار عراقي. أنها ليست غالية دعنا نشتريها !

Galaxy Buds 3

Our wireless headphones have clear sound and a long battery life. They connect easily with Bluetooth and block noise, so you can enjoy music anywhere. Perfect for work, travel, or relaxing. Get yours today for just 10 \$!

العلم يبني بيوتا لا عماد لها
- والجهل يهدم بيت العز



- 1-There is an escalator in that building . (Negative)
- 2-There are lots of shops in our city . (Negative)
- 3-There is a swimming pool . (Question)
- 4-There are some new shops in our town . (Question)
- 5-There are some new malls in our city . (Negative)
- 6-It has a car park . (Negative)
- 7-It has got a new pharmacy . (Negative)
- 8-It has a swimming pool . (Question)
- 9-It doesn't have (a / an / any) kindergarten .
- 10-(There / their) are loads of space inside the panther .
- 11-(There is / there are) a swimming pool .(
- 12-Is there (a / an / any) Pharmacy here ?
- 13-She is lazy , he is --- (make this sentence more politely)
- 14-He is fat , he's ---- (make this sentence more politely)
- 15-She is ugly , she isn't ----- (make this sentence more politely)
- 16-He is weak , he isn't ---- (make this sentence more politely)
- 17-He is bad at English , he isn't - (make this sentence more politely)
- 18-He can paint , he isn't ----- (make this sentence more politely)
- 19-He can't sing , he can't --- (make this sentence more politely)
- 20-The car has a CD player , (listen to music) . (Use : so you can)
- 21-Bluetooth connection , (listen to music) . (Use : to help you)
- 22-Easy to put up , (waste time) .(Giving Reason)
- 23-GPS , (get lost) . (Use : so you can't)
- 24-There are disc brakes (so / to / from) help you stop quickly.
- 25-Cars have tinted windows so you (can /can't) see into the car easily.
- 26-Cars have Gps so you (can / can't) get lost .
- 27-Her bag was made from (a pink strong / a strong pink) fabric.
- 28-Noor is wearing (a pink jumper / jumper a pink).
- 29-He is (quite / a bit) tall .
- 30-She is (a bit / quite) thin .
- 31-He has (a round face / face a round)
- 32-Nada has (beautiful curly black hair)(beautiful black curly hair)

Unit two

Expressing Like and Dislike

التعبير عن الحب والكرابية

I + like / love + (فعل به ing أو اسم) .

للتعبير عن الحب

I + hate / dislike + فعل به (ing) أو (اسم) .

للتعبير عن الكرايبة

I + don't like + فعل به (ing) أو (اسم) .

ملاحظة :- يقع الفعل الذي به (ing) أو (الاسم) بعد الكلمة (concerning) في السؤال .

Examples :

1-Express your like concerning films .

I like films .

2-Express your dislike concerning flies .

I dislike flies .

3-Express your dislike concerning flies . (Use : hate)

I hate flies .

4-Express your dislike concerning getting up early.

I dislike getting up early.

5-I like (swim) . (Correct)

I like swimming.

6-He hates (swim / **swimming**)

7-She enjoys (stand / **standing**) at the back .

Preference

الفضيل

طرق التعبير عن التفضيلات

I 'd love to + فعل مصدر مجرد .

I 'd like to + فعل مصدر مجرد .

I 'd rather + فعل مصدر مجرد .

ملاحظة :- يوجد الفعل المصدر والتكميلة في السؤال بعد كلمة (concerning) (ing) بعد حذف ال من الفعل .

Examples :-

1-Express your preference concerning watching films .

I 'd love to watch films .

2-Express your preference concerning playing video games. (Use : I 'd love to)

I 'd love to play video games .

3-Use (I 'd love)to express your preference concerning going to the beach.

I 'd love to go to the beach .

ملاحظة :- هناك طريقة أخرى للسؤال عن التفضيلات وهي (**what is your favorite**) يكون جوابها باستخدام (مابين القوسين + **I like**) .

Examples :-

1-What is your favorite colour ? (Use : green)

I like green .

2-What is your favorite subject ? (Use : English)

I like English .

ملاحظة : هناك طريقة أخرى للسؤال عن التفضيلات وتسمى طريقة (**prefer**) يكون الجواب كالتالي نضع في الفراغ الاول كلمة (**don't**) وفي الفراغ الثاني نضع (مابين القوسين) .

Examples :-

1-I like playing football . Do you ? I **don't** . I prefer **tennis** (Use: tennis)

والكافمين الغيض والعافين عن
الناس

Agree to preferences

الموافقة على التفضيلات

للموافقة على التفضيلات نستخدم

Yes , I ' d love to .

Yes , I agree .

ملاحظة :- عندما تكون الطريقة المستخدمة في التفضيل هي طريقة (My favorite) يجب أن نوافق باستخدام طريقة (yes , I agree) .

Examples :-

1-I would love to go abroad . (Agree to this preference)

Yes , I ' d love to .

2-My favorite game is football . (Agree to this preference)

Yes , I agree .

3-I ' d rather go to the beach . (Agree to this preference)

Yes , I ' d love to .

Making suggestions

الاقتراحات

للتعبير عن الاقتراحات نستخدم

Let's + فعل مصدر مجرد .

Why not + فعل مصدر مجرد ؟

How about + (ing) ؟

Would you like to + فعل مصدر + ؟

Examples :-

1-Make a suggestion for your little brother about where to spend the holiday .

Let's go to the beach .

2-Make a suggestion for your brother who has a toothache. (Use : see a dentist)

Why not see a dentist ?

سينطوي تعاب الایام كأنه
لم يكن

1-Suggest a place to go with your friends .

Let's go to the beach .

2-Make a suggestion with (Let's) . (Use : go to the mall)

Let's go to the mall .

3-How about (go) to the mall ? (Correct)

How about going to the mall ?

4-How about (go / **going** / to go) to the mall ?

5-Why not (**go** / going / to go) to the mall ?

6-Would you like to (**go** / going / to go) to the cinema ?

7- let's (**go** / going) to the park .

الموافقة على الاقتراحات (agree / accept)

نستخدم الطرق التالية

Yes , Let's.

Yes , why not .

Yes , that's a good idea.

Examples :-

1-Let's go to the cinema . (Accept)

Yes , let's .

2-Why not go to the gym . (Accept)

Yes , why not .

3-Agree to your friend's suggestion going to the museum .

Yes , let's .

4-Would you like to go to the gym . (Agree to this suggestion)

Yes , that's a good idea .

الدعوة invitation

يدعو invite

Would you like to + فعل مصدر مجرد ؟ تكملة + فعل مصدر مجرد

Would you be free + فعل مصدر مجرد ؟ تكملة + فعل مصدر مجرد

Are you free on + ظرف زمان ؟ ظرف زمان + فعل مصدر مجرد

ملاحظة :- يقع الفعل المصدر والتكميلة بعد (to) في السؤال وعند عدم وجود الفعل المصدر يجب أن نجلبه من أفكارنا .

Examples :-

1-Invite your friend to come to the graduation party .

Would you like to come to the graduation party ?

2-Invite your friend to have dinner with you .

Would you like to have dinner with me ?

3-Invite your friend to have a cup of tea with you .

Would you like to have a cup of tea with me ?

5-Invite your brother to the graduation party .

Would you like to come to the graduation party ?

6- (**Would** / **need** / **prefer**) you like to come to graduation party?

7-Are you free on Friday ? (Free – need – is)

Present simple

المضارع البسيط

تكميلة + فعل به (s / es) الشخص الثالث + فاعل مفرد

تكميلة + فعل مصدر مجرد + فاعل جمع

القواعد

تكميلة + فعل مصدر مجرد (doesn't) + فاعل مفرد

تكميلة + فعل مصدر مجرد (don't) + فاعل جمع

حالة النفي Negative

? تكميلة + فعل مصدر مجرد + فاعل مفرد + Does

? تكميلة + فعل مصدر مجرد + فاعل جمع + Do

حالة السؤال Question

ملاحظة : هناك ظروف تدل على المضارع البسيط وهي (usually , always , sometimes , often)

Examples :-

1-Nadia often (help) her mother . (Present simple)

Nadia often helps her mother .

2-Mazin visits his uncle every week . (Negative)

Mazin doesn't visit his uncle every week .

3-Sara enjoys playing with her friends . (Question)

Does Sara enjoy playing with her friends ?

4-He (not drive) his car carefully . (Present simple)

He doesn't drive his car carefully.

Past simple

الماضي البسيط

. تكملة + فعل في حالة الماضي (شاذ / ed + فاعل)

القاعدة

. تكملة + فعل مصدر مجرد + didn't + فاعل

حالة النفي Negative

Did + فعل مصدر مجرد + فاعل + ؟

الاستفهام Question

ملاحظة : الظروف التي تدل على الماضي البسيط هي (yesterday – last – ago)

Examples :

1-I (see) him one year ago . (Past simple)
I saw him one year ago.

2-Sara enjoyed standing at the back . (Negative)
Sara did not enjoy standing at the back .

3-Farouq (be) in the north of Iraq last month . (Correct)
Farouq was in the north of Iraq last month.

4-The audience stayed very quiet. (Negative)
The audience didn't stay very quiet .

5-He (arrive) home yesterday . (Past simple)
He arrived home yesterday .

6-He (speak) to the public . (Past simple)
He spoke to the public.

Put in order

رتب الكلمات لتكون سؤال

? New / what / you / comedy / In / play / this / character / TV / do

What character do you play in this TV comedy ?

? Happy / got / you / were / the / when / part / you

Were you happy when you got the part ?

? hear / the / how / news / did / you

How did you hear the news ?

? Play / the / how / school / did / about / you / find out

How did you find out about the school play ?

الأخلاق كالأرزاق بين الناس ، فيها
الغني وفيها الفقر .

1-Someone who works in an office **clerk**.

شخص يعمل في مكتب **كاتب**.

2-Well-known = **famous** .

مشهور

3-To exhibit or display **show** .

يعرض أو يظهر شيء ما **يعرض**

4-A business's money after expenses **profit** .

واردات اي مشروع تجاري بعد طرح النفقات تسمى **ربح**

5-An assessment of something **opinion**.

تقييم شيء ما **يعطي رأيه**

1-A scary book , film or play **horror**. كتاب مخيف ، فيلم أو مسرحية تسمى **رعب**

2-Your opinion and facts about a book , film or play **review**.

رأيك والحقائق حول كتاب ، فيلم ، أو مسرحية تسمى **مراجعة**.

3-Activities like running, jumping and swimming **sports** .

الفعاليات مثل الركض والقفز والسباحة تسمى **رياضة**.

4-Aways having silly accidents **clumsy**.

دائماً يقوم بأرتكاب حوادث غبية **أخرى**.

5-A person in a book , film or play **character** .

شخص في كتاب أو فيلم أو في مسرحية يسمى **شخصية**.

توصيات الوحدة الثانية

| | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|
| Have | A picnic | يقوم بسفرة |
| Have | A rest | يأخذ قسط من الراحة |
| Go | Shopping | يذهب للتسوق |
| Go | Fishing | يذهب إلى الصيد |
| Go | To the cinema | يذهب إلى السينما |
| Kick | A ball | يركل الكرة |
| Read | A story | يقرأ قصة |
| Score | A goal | يسجل هدف |
| Score | A point | يسجل نقطة |
| Spend | Some time | يقضى بعض الأوقات |
| Spend | The morning | يقضى وقت الصباح |
| Spend | The afternoon | يقضى وقت الظهيرة |
| Watch | Tv | يشاهد التلفاز |
| Watch | A football match | يشاهد مباراة كرة قدم |
| Win | A game | يربح لعبة |

اسئلات الوحدة الثانية

Better – cost – free - need – prefer – shall – starts – would

- 1-**Would** you like to come to the graduation party with me?
- 2-Are you **free** on Tuesday ?
- 3-Is Friday **better** for you ?
- 4-Tell me if you **prefer** Thursday to Friday .
- 5-We don't **need** to get tickets in advance .
- 6-It **starts** at 8:00.
- 7-The seats **cost** 15.000 IQD .
- 8-**Shall** I get the cheapest ?

A Tv comedy

قطعة / Lucy

1-How old is Lucy ?

كم هو عمر لوسي.

Sixteen.

ستة عشر

2-Who is Samara ?

من هي سمارة

She is a character in a Tv. Comedy

هي شخصية في البرنامج الفكاهي.

3-What is the name of the girl Lucy plays ?

ما هو اسم الفتاة التي قامت لوسي بأدائه.

Samara

سمارة

4-What is Samara's brother Like?

كيف يبدو اخو سماره

He is very clumsy and is always having silly accidents

آخر ودائما يرتكب حوادث غبية.

5-What was in the mother's tea ?

ما كان في شاي الام .

Salt

ملح

6-What does Lucy say about filming the latest episode?

ماذا قالت لوسي عن تصوير الحلقة الاخيرة .

She enjoyed it because they go away as a family on a holiday.

استمتعت كثيرا لأنهم كانوا كعائلة واحدة في العطلة .

7-How did Samara's brother get so wet ?

كيف تبلل اخو سماره

He fell in the pool with all his clothes on

سقط في البركة بكمال ملابسه .

8-What did Samara's brother spill at lunch?

ماذا سكب اخو سماره على الغداء .

His drink

سكب شرابه .

9-Samara's brother is very clumsy

كان اخو سماره أخرق.

1-Lucy's brother is clumsy. (F)

اخو لوسى هو شخص أخرق .

2-Samara is the name of the girl Lucy plays. (T)

سمارة هو اسم الفتاه التي لعبته لوسى .

3-Samara's brother Is older than her. (F)

اخو سماره هو أكبر منها عمرا .

4-Samara's mother liked her tea. (F)

أحبت والدة سمارة شايها كثيرا .

6- Lucy's character fell In the pool. (F)

سقطت شخصية لوسى في البركة .

7-The brother got very wet (T)

تبلي الاخ كثيرا.



STORYTime

1-Karam helped his brothers with their (**homework** / house work).

ساعد كرم اخوانه ب (واجباتهم المدرسية / الأعمال المنزلية)

2-Karam ran into the road to save (his mother. his brother. **a little girl**).

ركض كرم إلى الطريق لكي ينقذ (والدته - اخوه - فتاة صغيره).

3-Why was Karam lucky after his accident ?

لما يعتبر كرم محظوظا بعد الحادث .

Because he has a loving and supportive family.

لأنه يملك عائلة محبة وداعمة له .

4-Karam didn't do well academically when he returned to school (**True** / **False**)
لم يفلح كرم دراسيا بعد عودته إلى المدرسة.

5-Write four things Karam missed about playing basketball .

اكتب أربعة أشياء افتقدها كرم في لعبة كرة السلة .

Physical activity - the speed - the teamwork and the competition of his favorite sport.

النشاط البدني - السرعة - روح الفريق الواحد وروح المنافسة لرياضته المفضلة

6-Who helped Karam to playing basketball?

من ساعد كرم في الرجوع لعب كرة السلة .

His PE teacher.

معلم الرياضة .

إنشاء الوحدة الأولى

دعوة صديق

Write an e-mail to invite your friend to a birthday party

اكتب إيميل تدعوه فيه صديقك إلى حفلة عيد ميلاد.

From : Ali

To : Hussam

Subject : A birthday party

Hi Hussam ,

Are you free on Sunday ? I am going to have a party . It starts at 8 pm at my home. You must come because the party will be amazing. You will enjoy your time. You will meet old friends . Don't forget to come in the right time .

See you soon

Ali

Write a fact file about a real film .

اكتب ملف حقيقي عن فلم .

🎬 X-Large 🎬

Title: X-Large

Released: 2011

Genre: Comedy

Director: Sharifa Arafaa

Script writer: Ayman Bahjat

Stars: Ahmed Helmy, Dina Samir

Main characters: Ibrahim Nasr, Edward

The story: a very fat man who has a lot of girlfriends but none love him.

Interesting facts: It is very funny. It made 30,000,000 Egyptian pounds.

My opinion: I love this film a lot and I can't stop laughing.

العنوان : اكس لارج .

انطلاق الفلم : 2011

النوع : كوميدي .

المخرج : شريفة عرفة .

كاتب النص : ايمان بهجت .

النجوم : احمد حلمي و دينا سمير .

الشخصيات الرئيسية : ابراهيم نصر و ادورد .

القصة : رجل سمين جدا لديه الكثير من الصديقات ولكن لم تحبه اي واحدة من تلك الصديقات .

الحقيقة المثيرة : انه فلم مضحك جدا وحقق مبيعات تصل الى 30 جنيه مصرى.

رأيي : احب هذا الفلم كثيرا ولا استطيع ان اتمالك نفسي من الضحك .

- 1-Express your dislikes concerning flies . (Use " hate)
- 2-Express your likes concerning watching films.
- 3-I like (walk) at night . (Correct)
- 4-Invite your friend to the graduation party.
- 5-Invite your little brother to come to the graduation party.
- 6-Invite your friend to have dinner with you .
- 7-Express your preference concerning watching films.
- 8-Use (I'd love) to express your preference concerning playing chess.
- 9-What is your favorite colour ? (Use : green)
- 10-Do you play football ? No , ----- I prefer ----- . (Use : tennis).
- 11-I would rather go to the beach. (Agree to this preference).
- 12-Make a suggestion to your brother about where to spend the holiday.
- 13-Go to the mall . (Use " would you like)
- 14-Make a suggestion for your brother who has a toothache. (Use: see a dentist) .
- 15-Let's play tennis. (Accept).
- 16-Why not see a doctor . (Accept)
- 17-Agree to your friend's suggestion going to the mall.
- 18-How about (go) to the mall ? (Correct)
- 19-How about (go – to go – going) abroad ?
- 20-Farooq (be) in the north of Iraq last month. (Past simple)
- 21-We (arrive) home late yesterday . (Past simple)
- 22-The audience stayed very quiet. (Negative)
- 23-I saw him yesterday. (Negative)
- 24-Mazin visits his uncle every week. (Negative)
- 25-She enjoys standing at the back. (Question)
- 26-Are you ----- on Sunday ? (Free – need – better)
- 27-Is Friday ----- for you ? (Free – better – prefer)
- 28-(Would – need – prefer) to come to the graduation party)

Unit three

المقارنة باستخدام **as ---- as / than**

الاسم الاول + صفة في حالة المقارنة + **is / are** + الاسم الثاني

طريقة **than**

الاسم الاول + صفة اصلية **as / isn't / aren't** + الاسم الثاني

طريقة **as ---as**

ملاحظة : اذا طلب في الامتحان طريقي **(as --- as / than)** فيجب علينا قلب الاسماء.

Examples :-

1-An elephant is bigger than a giraffe . (Use " as ---- as)

A giraffe is not as big as an elephant .

2-A bear is not as fast as a lion . (Use " than ")

A lion is faster than a bear.

3-In the desert, a camel is more useful than a horse. (Use " as --- as)

In the desert , a horse is not as useful as a camel.

4-Cows are bigger than goats . (Use " as --- as)

Goats are not as big as cows.

طريقة (Than) مع صفة مغایرة

يقوم بأعطاء صفة مغایرة داخل القوس فيجب أن نستبدلها بالصفة الموجودة في الجملة مع قلب الأسماء فقط كما في الأمثلة التالية :-

1-Cows are bigger than goats .(Re-write the sentence using "small")
Goats are smaller than cows .

2-Gold is more expensive than silver. (Rewrite the sentence using " cheap ")
Silver is cheaper than gold .

3-Phones are less expensive than tablets . (More expensive)
Tablets are more expensive than phones.

فرص النجاح تزداد بالاحتكاك
بالمتميزين

Success ☐

كيفية الاختيار بين طريقة as---as / than

ملاحظة :- عند وجود (than) يجب أن نختار صفة مقارنة تنتهي ب (er) أو (less) أو (more) .

1-Cows are (big / **bigger**) than goats.

2-Small cars are---- than big cars. (expensive / **less expensive**)

3-Camels are ----- than horses. (useful / **more useful**)

4-A wolf is (small / **smaller** / smallest) than cows

ملاحظة :- اذا كانت الجملة منفية (not) نختار طريقة (as -as) . واذا كانت مثبتة نختار طريقة (than) .

1-Cows are (as big as / **bigger than**) goats.

2-A giraffe isn't (**as big as** / bigger than) an elephant.

3-Camels are ---- than horses. (as useful as / **more useful**).

4- A mouse isn't as (**big** / bigger) as a rat .

5-Cows aren't as (**big as** / bigger than) goats .

كيفية اختيار صفة تفضيل

ملاحظة :- عند وجود (the) قبل الفراغ يجب أن نختار صفة تفضيل (est / most)

Which is the ----- living thing ? (fast / faster / **fastest**)

What is the ----- animal in the desert ? (More useful / **most useful**)

ملاحظة :- عند وجود صفة تفضيل بعد الفراغ يجب أن نختار (the) .

Falcons are ----- fastest living thing ? (**The** / a / more)

ذو العقل يشقى في النعيم يعقله --
وأخوه الجهالة في الشقاوة ينعم

استخدامات So / neither

إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة وتحتوي على أفعال الكينونة (am – is – are – was – were)

نستخدم :-

So am I

Examples :-

I am afraid of dogs . (**So am I** / so do I / neither am I)

He is afraid of snakes . (**So am I** – so do I – neither am I)

إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ولا تحتوي على اي فعل مساعد.

So do I

Examples :-

I love chocolate . (**So do I** - so am I – neither am I)

I like spiders . (So am I – **so do I** – neither do I)

اذا كانت الجملة منافية لكونه :- (amn't – isn't – aren't – wasn't -weren't)

نستخدم :-

Neither am I

Examples :-

I am not afraid of dogs . (So do I – **neither am I** – neither do I)

He isn't afraid of snakes. (**Neither am I** – so do I – neither do I)

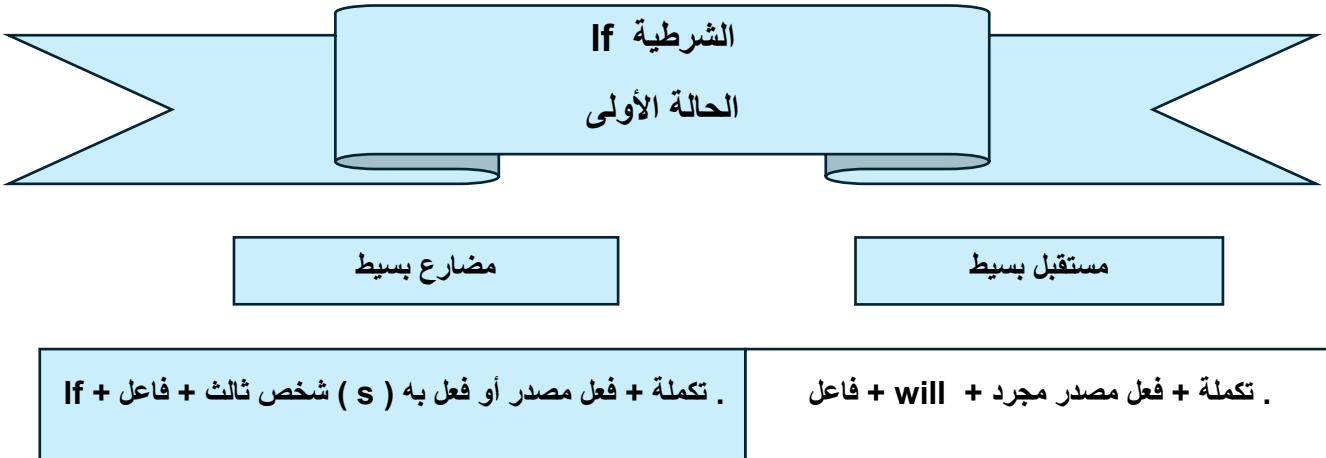
اذا كانت الجملة منافية لـ (don't) نستخدم :-

Neither do I

Examples :-

I don't like chocolate . (So do I – **neither do I** – neither am I)

I don't mind spiders . (So do I – neither am I – **neither do I**)



Examples :-

1-If you ----- too many sweets, you will feel ill. (eat / will eat)

2-You --on your test if you don't study. (won't do well / don't do well)

3-If I bake a cake, ----- have some ? (do you / will you)

4-Your sister will miss the bus If she --- get up soon. (won't / doesn't)

5- people grow a lot taller , we (need) bigger houses . (correct)

Will need

6-If people live longer, we(need) better health services.(correct the verb)

Will need

7-If the population keeps increasing ,we (need) more food to feed everybody. (correct)

Will need

وزاريات الحالة الأولى

1-What will happen If the change ...? (continued -Continues -will continue)

2-Sameer (comes / came / **will come**) to the party if he has spare time.

3-You ' ll miss the bus If you..... get up soon. (won't -**don't** - didn't)

4-You... the exam If you don't study hard. (would fail - **will fail**- Failed)

5-If I have a spare time, I .. my father. (would help/would have helped /**will help**)

6-What will happen If people...to grow taller? (**continue**- continued - continues)

7-I the doctor If I am bitten by animal. (would see - **will see**-would have seen)

اصنُع جميلاً وارمه في البحر
فإن تجاهله الناس، فإن الله يعلمه



1-If there were no spiders in the world, Kareem (**would be** / **wouldn't be**) happy.

2-If there were no spiders, (**there would be fewer mosquitoes / there would be more mosquitoes**)

3-If there were no mosquitoes in the world, (**more people would get ill / fewer people would get ill**)

4-If fewer people get ill , (**There would be fewer diseases in the world / more people would go to hospital**)

5-If there were fewer diseases In the world , (**people would need more hospitals / People would live longer and healthier lives**)

1-If I (have) lots of money, I (buy) a new computer.

If I had lots of money , I would buy a new computer.

2-If I (see) a bear, I (stand) still and not make It angry.

If I saw a bear , I would stand still and not make it angry.

3-If we (be) quicker, we (win) the running race.

If we were quicker , we would win the running race.

4-If I (not play) football, I (play) basketball

If I did not play football , I would play basketball.

5-If I (grow) wings, I (fly) around the world.

If I grew wings , I would fly around the world.

6-If I (not use) my phone every day, I (get) bored very quickly .

If I did not use my phone every day , I would get bored very quickly.

7-If I (buy) a new video game, I (let) my brother play it.

If I bought a new video game , I would let my brother play it.

المبني للمجهول passive voice

تكميلة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + can be + مفعول به .

Examples :-

1-Hedgehogs can ----- (eat) by foxes. (Passive voice)

Hedgehogs can be eaten by foxes.

2-Gazelles can ----- (hunt) by lions . (passive voice)

Gazelles can be hunted by lions .

3-Lions can't (find) In Iraq . (passive voice)

Lions can't be found in Iraq.

4-A camel can't ----- (race) without a rider. (passive voice)

A camel can't be raced without a rider.

5-Bats can (see) in the desert . (passive voice)

Bats can be seen in the desert.

6-A goat can ----- (attack) by an eagle. (passive voice)

A goat can be attacked by an eagle .

7-Where can people find 40 species of birds ? (Passive voice)

Where can 40 species of birds be found ?

رتب الكلمات التالية للحصول على جمل في المبني
للمجهول

1-Be / Iraq / jackals / found / in / can

Jackals can be found in Iraq.

2-In / can't / found / Iraq / be / monkeys

Monkeys can't be found in Iraq.

3-The / can / marshlands / seen / storks / be /in

Storks can be seen in the marshlands.

4-in / wild / be / can / mountains / the / goats / see

Wild goats can be seen in the mountains.

على قدر اهل العزم تأتي
العزائم - وتأتي على قدر
الكرام المكارم

Passive voice

المبني للمجهول في حالة الماضي البسيط

. تكملة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + **was / were** + مفعول به

كيف نعرف أن الجملة ماضي بسيط ؟ نعرف من خلال الظروف (**yesterday – last – ago**) أو من خلال الفعل الرئيسي أما به (**ed**) أو يكون شاذًا مثل (**found – took -stole – broke – bought**) .

Examples :-

1-Rawan found the hedgehog. (passive voice) ٢٠٢٤ وزاري

The hedgehog was found.

2-She took it to the vet . (passive voice)

It was taken to the vet.

3-The vet released it when it got strong . (passive voice) ٢٠٢٥ وزاري

It was released when it got strong.

وزاريات المبني للمجهول في حالة
الماضي البسيط

1-My wallet lost in the mall. My wallet -----in the mall.
(was losing / **was lost** / lost)

2-My watch----- in the market last week.
(stolen / **was stolen** / is stolen)

3-My mother's wallet ----- at the mall yesterday.
(**was stolen** stole/ was stealing)

4-He broke his leg playing football. His leg-----in the football match .
(was breaking / broke / **was broken**)

5-Her father bought Layla a new camera last week. (Complete the sentence in passive)

Layla was bought a new camera last week

Passive voice in present simple

المبني للمجهول في حالة المضارع البسيط

. تكملة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + is / are + مفعول به .

نستدل على أن الجملة في المضارع البسيط من خلال الظروف (often – sometimes – never – every) أو من خلال الفعل باحتواه على (s) الشخص الثالث أو يكون مصدر مجرد . (day – usually)

1-Cotton and sugar ----- in Sudan. (is grown / **are grown** / grown).

2-Crops such as rice, barley and wheat ----- (grown /**are grown** / is grown) by the marsh Arabs.

3-Traditional boats ----- as transport (used / **are used** / is used).

4-Chairs and tables --- of wood. (is making /**are made** /are making).

اذا المرء لا يأتيك الا تكفا -
قد عده ولا تكثر عليه التأسفا

Passive voice in present perfect

المبني للمجهول في المضارع التام

. تكملة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + have/ has + been + مفعول به

نستدل على الجملة أنها مضارع تام من خلال وجود (have / has) في الجملة.

ملاحظة :- لا نحتاج إلى تصريف ثالث للفعل في هذا الموضوع لأنه موجود بعد (have / has) .

Examples :-

1-A car has hit a hedgehog . (Passive voice)

A hedgehog has been hit .

2-The vet has thanked Rawan for helping the animal

Rawan has been thanked for helping the animal.

3-My tools (stole / stolen / **have been stolen**)

اذا انت اكرمت الكرييم ملكته
وان اكرمت اللئيم تمردا

المبني للمجهول في حالات أخرى

تكميلة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + **might be** + مفعول به .

Example :-

1-In falconry sport , too many rare birds (killed-might killed - **might be killed**)

التعريف

1-The opposite of dangerous = **safe** .

عكس كلمة خطير = آمن

2-Sit and travel on a horse or camel = **ride** .

يجلس ويسافر على بعير أو حصان = نزهة

3-The fastest bird in the world = **falcon**.

اسرع طائر في العالم = صقر

4-Rice and wheat , for example = **crops**

رز وحنطة على سبيل المثال هي = محاصيل

توصيات الوحدة الثالثة

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Bats | Can be seen at night . |
| A new species | Has been discovered . |
| Snakes | Can be found in deserts. |
| You | Can be killed if you are bitten by a snake. |
| Where | Can they be found ? |
| A lot of animals | Can be frightened of humans. |

ضمير الفاعل وصفة التملك وضمير المفعول به

| ضمير الفاعل | صفة التملك | ضمير المفعول به | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|--|
| He | His | Him | |
| She | Her | Her | |
| I | My | Me | |
| They | Their | Them | |
| We | Our | Us | |
| I | My | Me | |
| You | Your | You | |
| It | Its | It | |

1-Eating too much is very bad for (our- ours - us) health.

عند وجود (for) قبل الاختيارات يجب أن نختار صفة تملك .

2-Many animals are useful to (our -ours - us).

عند وجود (to) قبل الفراغ يجب أن نختار ضمير مفعول به .

3-Salman fell down and broke ---his--- leg. (Use a proper pronoun)

4-The Bedouin used..... Falcons to catch birds for food. (their / there / them)

5-Dania studied really hard and ... hard work was rewarded. (hers / she/ her)

6-Jassim broke his leg andcould not walk. (he / him / his)

7- Ahmed gave his mother and father a present. He gave it to (they / them) .

1-Which is ----- most living thing ? (More – **the** – the most)

2-The Bedouin used ---- falcons to catch food . (There – **their** – they)

3-What will happen if this change--- (continue – **continues**- continued)

4-If there was a spider in the room , I -----it outside. (will put – **would put** – have put)

5-What would happen if ----fewer snakes ? (There are – will be – **there were**)

6-Hilla is greener than ----- be . (It used – used to-**it used to**)

7-Many animals are useful to ----- . (Our – ours – **us**)

ومن يتق الله يجعل له مخرجا و
يرزقه من حيث لا يحتسب .

The fastest living thing

اسرع المخلوقات الحية

1-Which animal is faster than other living thing ?

اي حيوان هو اسرع المخلوقات الحية .

The Falcon.

الصقور .

2-When did the Bedouin learn to catch falcons ?

متى تعلمو البدو أن يمسكوا صقورهم .

More than a thousand years ago .

قبل اكثرن من الف سنة .

3-What did the Bedouin live on before falconry ?

على ماذما كان يعيش البدو قبل الصيد بواسطة الصقور.

They lived on dates , milk and bread.

على التمر واللحليب والخبز .

4- What was the favorite bird for the Bedouin to catch ?

ما هو الطائر الذي يفضل البدو اصطياده .

The large long-legged houbara .

طائر الحباري .

5-Why haven't too many birds been killed ?

لماذا هنالك طيور كثيرة لا يمكن قتلها .

Because the government has set up protected areas for birds.

لان الحكومة أنشأت محميات للطيور .

وزاريات

1-Before the falconry, the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat. (True / False)

قبل رياضة الصيد بواسطة الصقور كان البدو معتادين على أكل لحوم كثيرة .

2-How fast can some falcons dive ?

كم السرعة التي تستطيع الصقور الغوص بها .

240 kph .

3-There could soon be no rare birds because of falconry. (True / False)

قريبا سوف لن يكون هناك طيور نادرة بسبب رياضة الصيد بواسطة الصقور.

4-How did the Bedouin use to hunt on ?

على اي شيء اعتاد البدو أن يصطادو

On camels .

على الجمال .

5-Who are the Bedouin?

من هم البدو

People from the deserts of Arabia.

ناس من جزيرة العرب.

6-What are the fastest things in the natural world ?

ما هو اسرع الاشياء في عالمنا الطبيعي

The Falcons.

الصقور

7-One disadvantage of the falconry sport is **that too many rare birds might be killed .**

واحدة من مساوى رياضه الصيد بالصقور هي الكثير من الحيوانات النادرة سوف تقتل.

8-What are the disadvantages of falconry sport ?

ما هي مساوى رياضه الصيد بالصقور.

Too many rare birds might be killed.

الكثير من الحيوانات النادرة سوف تقتل .

9- Bedouins are from **the deserts of Arabia**

البدو هم ناس من جزيرة العرب.

How to fill a space

كيف تملئ الفراغ

STORYTime

1-Where did the merchant live ?

أين يعيش التاجر.

He lived in a large , strong house with a beautiful garden.

يعيش في بيت كبير وقوى وبه حديقة جميلة.

2-Why did the merchant give his riches to his sons ?

لماذا أعطى التاجر ثروته إلى أبنائه؟

He wanted to spend more time relaxing in his garden .

أراد أن يقضي مزيد من الوقت مسترخيا في حديقته .

3-What did Majid buy ?

ماذا اشتري ماجد .

Straw .

قش .

4-What did Ali buy ?

ماذا اشتري علي .

Features.

ريش

5-What did Hamad buy ?

ماذا اشتري حمد .

A candle.

شمعة

6-Were Majid and Ali happy when Hamad got the house ?

هل كانوا علي و Mageed سعداء عندما حصل حمد على المنزل .

Yes , they were .

نعم كانوا سعداء .

7-Who was the merchant's cleverest son ?

من كان أذكي اولاد التاجر.

Hamad .

حمد

اكتب ملف عن الحياة البرية في العراق .

The wildlife in Iraq is very natural . Marsh Arabs raise sheep , cows and goats . They grow rice , barely and wheat . They live in arched houses built from reeds . They use boats for transport . They use wood for cooking . They live on fishing . The marshes are a habit for many birds Such as herons and flamingos .

الحياة البرية في العراق هي طبيعية . ان عرب الاهوار يقومون بتربية الاغنام والابقار وكذلك الماعز . يقومون ايضا بزراعة الرز والشعير والحنطة . يعيشون في بيوت مقوسة مصنوعة من القصب . يستخدمون للقوارب للنقل . يستخدمون الخشب للطبخ . وهم يعيشون على صيد الاسماك . ان الاهور هي موطن للكثير من الطيور مثل مالك الحزين والبصروس .



1-If people live longer , people (need) more health services (Correct)

2-If we didn't have any spiders , we (have) more mosquitoes.

3-If we were quicker , we (win) the running race .

4-If I bake a cake , ----- have some ? (Will you / do you)

5-If I (see / saw) a bear , I would stand still and not make it angry.

6-If I had lots of money , I (buy) a new computer .

7-If I didn't play football , I (play) basketball .

8- If I grew wings , I (fly) around the world.

9-If I bought a new video game , I (let) my brother play it .

10-Eating too much Is very bad for (our, ours, us) health .

11-Hilla is greener than ----- be . (It used – used to-it used to)

12-Many animals are useful to ----- . (Our – ours – us)

13-The Bedouin used ---- falcons to catch food . (There . their . they)

14-Hedgehogs can ----- (eat) by foxes. (Passive voice)

15-Gazelles can ----- (hunt) by lions . (passive voice)

16-Lions can't (find) In Iraq . (passive voice)

17-A camel can't ----- (race) without a rider. (passive voice)

18-Bats can (see) In the desert . (passive voice)

19-An elephant is bigger than a giraffe. (Use : as ---- as)

20-A bear is not as fast as a lion .(Rewrite the sentence using as -- as)

21-In the desert, a camel is more useful than a horse. (as As)

22-Cows are (as big as / bigger than / the biggest) goats.

23-A giraffe isn't (as big as / bigger than / the biggest) an elephant.

24-Camels are ---- than horses. (useful / as useful as / more useful)

25-A car has hit a hedgehog . (Passive voice)

26-The vet has thanked Rawan for helping the animal.

27-My tools (stole / stolen / have been stolen)

28-Cotton and sugar in Sudan. (is grown / are grown / grown).

29-Crops such as rice, barley and wheat ---(grown /are grown/ is grown) by the marsh Arabs.

30-Traditional boats as transport (used / are used / is used).

31-Chairs and tables.... of wood. (are making /are made /are making).

32- I am afraid of dogs . (So am I / so do I / neither am I)

33-I love chocolate . (So am I / so do I / neither do I)

اذا لم تجد من يصحبك في
الطريق الخير فكن انت لنفسك
صاحبها

Unit Four

معاكسات الوحدة الرابعة مع تصارييف الأفعال

| الكلمة | معناها | عكسها | معناها |
|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| Fast | سريع | Slow | بطيء |
| Fantastic | رائع | Terrible | مرعب |
| Dangerous | خطير | Safe | امن |
| Ugly | قبيح | Beautiful | جميل |
| Noisy | مزتعج | Quiet | هدئ |
| Sad | حزين | Happy | سعيد |
| Young | شاب | Old | كبير السن |
| Lazy | كسل | Hardworking | مجتهد |
| Bright | مشرق | Dark | ظلم |

| ال فعل | حالة الماضي |
|---------|-------------|
| Am / is | Was |
| Are | Were |
| Fly | Flew |
| Say | Said |
| Lose | Lost |
| Spend | spent |
| Get | Got |
| Put | Put |
| Set | Set |
| Land | Landed |
| Arrive | Arrived |
| Laugh | Laughed |

لا تحسين المجد تمرا انت اكله

لن تبلغ المجد حتى تلعق الصبر

رتب الكلمات التالية للحصول لتكوين سؤال

1-His – colour – what - ? – is hair

What colour is his hair ?

2-He – does - ? – where – live

Where does he live ?

3-Does – wear – what - he – ?

What does he wear ?

5- ?- football – play – well - he – can

Can he play football well ?

5-He – ? – is – science – good – at – and - maths

Is he good at science and maths ?

كل شيء اذا كثر رخص

الا ادب اذا كثر غلا

ضع ضمير مفعول به أو صفة تملك أو ضمير فاعل
مناسب للجمل التالية

1-That red bag isn't mine . **My** bag is blue.

2-Salman fell down the stairs and broke **his** leg .

3-You need to tidy **your** room – it's a mess.

4-Please come to the park for a picnic with **us** .

5-Dania has passed the exam . **She** studied really hard and **her** hard work was rewarded.

الشرطية **If**

1-If you (**eat** / will eat) too many sweet , you will feel ill . وزاري

2-You (**won't do well** / don't do well) on your test If you don't study.

3-If I bake a cake, (**will you** / do you) have some ?

4-Your sister will miss the bus If she (**won't** / **doesn't**) get up soon.

Ibrahim's life story

قصة حياة إبراهيم

1-Ibrahim was not interested in animals until he went to school. (F)

لم يكن ابراهيم مهتما بالحيوانات حتى ذهب إلى المدرسة.

2-He found out about animals from television. (F)

اكتشف الكثير عن الحيوانات من خلال التلفاز.

3-He moved to Baghdad when he was 17 (F)

انتقل إلى بغداد عندما كان عمره ١٧.

4-Pierre helped Ibrahim learn French. (T)

ساعد بيير ابراهيم في تعلم اللغة الفرنسية.

5-Ibrahim wrote a book at university. (F)

كتب ابراهيم كتابا في الجامعة.

الصبر صبران صبر على ما
تكره وصبر على ما تحب

وزاريات حياة إبراهيم

1-From an early age , Ibrahim was interested in animals.

منذ مرحلة مبكرة ، كان إبراهيم مهتما بالحيوانات.

2-Ibrahim lived in south of Iraq when he was a child.

عاش إبراهيم في شمال العراق عندما كان طفلا.

3-Pierre helped Ibrahim to learn French.

ساعد بيير إبراهيم على تعلم اللغة الفرنسية.

4-Ibrahim moved to Baghdad when he is 16 years old.

انتقل إبراهيم إلى بغداد عندما كان في السادسة عشر من عمره .

5-Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad ?

لماذا انتقل إبراهيم إلى بغداد .

Because his father got a new job.

لأن والده حصل على وظيفة جديدة.

6-What did Ibrahim look after for his father ?

بماذا اعنى إبراهيم لوالده .

Goats and chickens.

الماعز والدجاج.

Too few leopards

أعداد قليلة جداً من الفهود

1-Why was there a big decrease in numbers ?

لماذا هناك تناقص كبير في إعداد الفهود

Because of the loss of habitat , hunting and war .

بسبب فقدان الموطن و الصيد والحروب

2-Why do the brothers want to save the leopards ?

لماذا أراد الإخوان إنقاذ الفهود

Because they are an important part of Iraqi culture and identity.

لأنها تعتبر جزء من الثقافة العراقية وهويتها .

3-Why can't people hunt leopards ?

لماذا لا يستطيع الناس اصطياد الفهود

Because they are endangered and it is against the law to hunt them.

لأنها مهددة بالانقراض و تعتبر مخالفة يحاسب عليها القانون

4-Why is Bamo mountain the perfect place for leopards ?

لماذا يعتبر جبل بامو هو المكان الأمثل للفهود

Because it is remote.

لأنه بعيد .

إنشاء الوحدة الرابعة

اكتب عن حياتك Write about your life:

I am Hussam . I am 15 years old . I was born in Basra but I live in Mosul . I am a student. I am in 3rd intermediate class. I live with my family . My father is a teacher and my mother is a house wife . My favorite subject at school is English. I like speaking English with friends on line. When I grow up, I want to be an officer.

اسمي حسام وعمرني خمسة عشر سنة ولدت في البصرة واعيش في الموصل انا طالب في الصف الثالث المتوسط . اعيش مع عائلتي . مادتي المفضلة هي اللغة الانكليزية واحب ان اتكلم بها مع اصدقائي عبر الانترنت . عندما اكبر اود ان اكون ضابطا .

الجاهل يعرف بكلامه والحكيم
يعرف بصمته

الوحدة الخامسة

التعريف يأتي على شكل توصيات

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Home news | أخبار داخلية | News from your own country | أخبار من بلدك |
| International news | أخبار دولية | News from other countries | أخبار من بلدان أخرى |
| Arts | فن | News about art , plays , paintings ,etc. | أخبار عن الفن والمسرحيات والرسم |
| Sport | رياضة | News about football , tennis , etc. | أخبار عن كرة القدم والتنس الخ |
| Business | تجارة | News about companies , money , etc. | أخبار عن الشركات والمال الخ |
| Fashion | ازياء | News about clothes | أخبار عن الملابس |
| Leisure | وقت فراغ | Things to do in your spare time | الأشياء التي تقوم بها وقت الفراغ |
| Home and garden | البيت و الحديقة | Information about furniture , flowers , etc. | معلومات عن الاثاث والزهور |
| Advertisements | اعلانات | Advertisements for jobs , things for sale. | اعلانات عن الوظائف والأشياء التي للبيع |
| Television | تلفزيون | Programmes this evening | البرامج هذه الليلة |
| Letters | رسائل | Articles sent to the paper from readers | مقالات ترسل الى الجريدة من القراء |
| Opinion | رأي | The ideas of the editor about recent news items | أفكار المحرر حول اخر الاخبار |
| Cartoons | كارتون | Funny pictures | صور مضحكة |

توصيات الوحدة الخامسة

| Score | يسجل | Goal | هدف |
|-------|-------|------------|---------------|
| Win | يربح | medal | ميدالية |
| Play | يلعب | tennis | تنس |
| Run | يركض | race | سباق |
| Do | يمارس | gymnastics | الألعاب القوى |

إذا تم العقل نقص الكلام

Past continuous

الماضي المستمر

. تكملة + فعل به **was / were + ing** .

القاعدة

. تكملة + فعل به **wasn't / weren't + ing** .

حالة النفي (Negative)

Was / Were + فعل به + ing ?

حالة السؤال (Question)

Examples :

1-The mother (wait) at the information desk. (past continuous)

The mother was waiting at the information desk.

2-They (watch) a film. (past continuous)

They were watching a film .

3-Nadia was cooking the dinner. (Negative)

Nadia was not cooking the dinner.

4-He was reading a book . (Question)

Was he reading a book ?

Past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

. تكملة + فعل في حالة الماضي (شاذ / ed / + فاعل)

القاعدة

. تكملة + فعل مصدر مجرد + didn't + فاعل

النفي

? تكملة + فعل مصدر مجرد + Did + فاعل

الاستفهام

Examples :-

1-I (see) a film yesterday. (past simple)

I saw a film yesterday.

2-I (be) in the north of Iraq last month. (past simple)

I was in the north of Iraq last month .

3-She enjoyed standing at the back . (Negative)

She didn't enjoy standing at the back .

4-The audience stayed very quiet . (Negative)

The audience didn't stay very quiet.

5-He drove quickly to his meeting . (Negative)

He didn't drive quickly to his meeting.

Past simple and past continuous

الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر

يشترك الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر في جملة واحدة باستخدام أدوات ربط خاصة :-

ماضي بسيط When and ماضي مستمر

ماضي بسيط - ماضي مستمر While / As

Examples :-

1-The president (read) his emails when he got the invitation to visit Iraq . وزاري .

The president was reading his emails when he got the invitation to visit Iraq.

2-Many people (were waiting / waited) when the Minister arrived a 10 a m. وزاري .

3- They (watch) a football match when the president (get) an important phone call .

They were watching a football match when the president got an important phone call .

4- while I (watch) Tv at home , my father (call) .

While I was watching Tv at home , my father called .

الرفيق قبل الطريق

الاختيار مابين الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر

1-What was Selma (do / **doing**) before the dog ran at her ?

بسبب وجود (was) في الجملة التي يجب أن تتبع ب فعل به (ing) .

2-She (played / **was playing**) in the park.

الحدث كان مستمرا .

3-John (**saw** / was seeing) the dog and Salma.

الفعل (see) من الأفعال التي لا تقبل (ing) .

4-John (**acted** / was acting) quickly and saved Selma .

نختار acted لأن لحظة الحدث انية وليس مستمرة .

5-Many people (**were waiting** / waited) when the Minister arrived a 10 a.m.

بسبب وجود (when) التي تتبع ب الماضي بسيط و تسبق ب الماضي مستمر .

6-He (**spoke** / was speaking) to the public before leaving at 2 p.m .

نختار (spoke) بسبب وجود (before) التي تسبق ب الماضي بسيط .

لا تجادل الاحمق فقد يخطأ
الناس في التفريق بينكما

1-The hall was empty .

The hall wasn't empty.

2-The students were wearing school uniform .

The students weren't wearing school uniform.

3- The arts team were performing very well.

The arts team weren't performing very well.

4- Sara enjoyed standing at the back.

Sara didn't enjoy standing at the back .

5-People were shouting at the arts team .

People weren't shouting at the arts team.

6-The audience stayed very quiet.

The audience didn't stay very quiet.

7- Sara was sure the performance was good. وزاري ٢٠٢٥

Sara wasn't sure the performance was good.

المستقبل البسيط - Future simple

كلمة + فعل مصدر مجرد + will + فاعل .

القاعدة

كلمة + فعل مصدر مجرد + will not + فاعل .

Negative

? كلمة + فعل مصدر مجرد + فاعل + will + فاعل .

Question

هناك ظروف تدل على زمن المستقبل وهي : soon – next – tomorrow

Examples :

1- She (visit) her grandmother next weekend . (Future simple)

She will visit her grandmother next weekend .

2- I am hungry , I (make) a sandwich . (Future simple)

I am hungry , I will make a sandwich .

3- He will prepare for the exam . (negative)

He will not prepare for the exam .

4-Huda will meet her old friend soon . (Question)

Will Huda meet her old friend soon ?

5- Huda (travel) to London next week . (Correct)

Huda will travel to London next week .

اكتب اسئلة باستخدام المستقبل البسيط

1-When / English / start ? (Future simple)

When will English start ?

2-When / Art / finish ? (Future simple)

When will Art finish ?

3-How long / science / last ? (Future simple)

How long will science last ?

4-When / sport / finish ? (Future simple)

When will sport finish ?

5-When / charity activities / start ? (Future simple)

When will charity activities start ?

اخوك من صدقك النصيحة

صفات تنتهي ب ed / ing

- الصفات التي تنتهي ب (ed) هي الصفات التي تصف شعور الفاعل مباشرة .
- الصفات التي تنتهي ب (ing) هي الصفات التي تصف الشيئ الذي يسبب الشعور للفاعل .
- اذا كان فاعل الجملة عاقل نختار صفة (ed) و اذا كان الفاعل غير عاقل نختار صفة (ing)

Ex :

- 1-I sometimes get very (**excited** / exciting)
- 2-The match I watched was very (excited / **exciting**)

تعريف الوحدة الخامسة

1-It tells a funny story. **Comedy.**

أنها تخبر عن قصة مضحكة **كوميديا** .

2-Information about sun , rain and temperature. **Weather.**

معلومات عن الشمس والمطر ودرجات الحرارة **النشرة الجوية** .

3-A question and answer programme . **Quiz show.**

برنامج ع شكل سؤال وجواب يسمى **برنامج مسابقات** .

4-Conversation between famous people. **Talk show.**

محادثة بين ناس مشهورين يسمى **برنامج حواري** .

5-It gives information about one subject. **Documentary** .

تعطي معلومات عن موضوع واحد **وثائقي**

اسقطات الوحدة الخامسة

- **wise** - حكيم - reporter - صحفي - كرسي متحرك - wheel chair - ضعيف - weak - يثنى عليه . spectacles . مناظر

1-A **reporter** writes about events for a newspaper.

الصحفي هو الذي يكتب عن الأحداث لجريدة .

2 -I need **spectacles** to see clearly when I am reading.

احتاج الى **نظارات** لكي ارى بوضوح عندما اقرأ .

3- I am too **weak** to carry that heavy box . Can you help me ?

اني **ضعيف** جدا لكي احمل ذلك الصندوق الثقيل .

4-Young people should be **praised** when they help the old generation.

الشباب يجب أن **يمدحون** عندما يساعدون كبار السن.

5-If someone is unable to walk easily , they may need a **wheelchair**.

اذا شخص ما عاجز عن الحركة بسهولة فلربما يحتاج الى **كرسي متحرك**.

6-The **wise** man said “ you left a lesson for every son and hope for every father

قال الرجل **الحكيم** انك تركت درسا عظيما لكل ولد واملا لكل اب .

Nawal Ramzi was born in Baghdad . (F)

ولدت نوال رمزي في بغداد .

The tooth Nawal pulled out was not healthy . (T)

السن الذي قلعته نوال كان غير سليم .

Nawal participated in workshops about toothbrushes . (F)

شاركت نوال في ورش حول فرش الاسنان .

Nawal likes helping people have healthy teeth . (T)

تحب نوال مساعدة الناس الذين يملكون اسنان صحية .

Poor people have to pay lots to see Nawal Ramzi . (F)

يتوجب على الفقراء دفع الكثير من المال لرؤية نوال .

الذى لا يريد ان يجازف مطلقا لا
يجب عليه ان يأمل في شيء

STORYTime

1-Which newspaper ran the competition?

اي جريدة تدير المنافسة .

Al Sabah newspaper.

جريدة الصباح.

2- Where did Salam write his first report?

اين كتب سالم اول تقاريره .

At a big new restaurant.

في مطعم كبير وجديد .

3- What two things did Salam take with him?

م هما الشيئان الذي اخذهما سالم معه .

Notebook and camera.

دفتر ملاحظات وكاميرا .

4-Why were the customers disgusted with the old man?

لماذا كانوا الزبائن مقرفين من الرجل المسن .

Because he dropped food on his shirt and trousers.

لأنه أسقط الطعام على قميصه وبنطاله .

5- After the meal, what did the boy do?

ماذا فعل الصبي بعد وجبة الطعام .

He took his father to the washroom and patiently wiped the food from his clothes, combed his hair and straightened his spectacles.

أخذ أباه إلى غرفة الغسيل ومسح الطعام من على ملابس أبيه وسرح شعره وعدل نظاراته .

6- What did the boy leave behind in the restaurant?

ماذا خلف الفتى خلفه من عبر في المطعم .

A lesson for every son and hope for every father .

درس لكل ابن وامل لكل اب

وزاريات

1-What was the special thing attracted Salam's attention ?

ما هو الشيء المميز الذي جذب انتباه سالم .

A young boy was taking his old father, who was in a wheelchair, to the restaurant for a treat.

فتى شاب أخذ والده العجوز إلى المطعم وكان هذا الرجل العجوز يجلس على كرسي متحرك.

2. On Tuesday, Salam took his notebook and camera.

في يوم الثلاثاء ، أخذ سالم دفتر ملاحظاته والكاميرا .

3- Salam took his notebook and a camera with him and went to the restaurant on Tuesday. (True / False)

أخذ سالم دفتر ملاحظاته والكاميرا معه وذهب إلى المطعم في يوم الثلاثاء.

4-What did Salam take with him on Tuesday?

ماذا أخذ سالم معه في يوم الثلاثاء.

His notebook and camera.

دفتر ملاحظاته والكاميرا.

5. Al-Sabah Newspaper makes a special offer to five young students from local schools. (True / False)

تقدم جريدة الصباح عرض مميز لخمس طلاب شباب من المدارس المحلية .

6- Who was the lucky boy last summer ?

من هو الزيتون المحظوظ.

Salam Ahmed.

سالم احمد .

7- How old was the lucky boy Salam ?

كم عمر الفتى المحظوظ سالم .

He was 15 years old.

خمسة عشر عاماً.

8. The son looked at his father in disgust. (True / False)

نظر الفتى إلى أبيه بقرف .

9- What did the editor say to the reporters?

ماذا قال المحرر إلى الصحفيين.

He said he needed someone to write a good report about a big new restaurant which was opening in Baghdad.

قال بأنه يحتاج إلى شخص ما لكي يكتب تقرير جيد عن حفل افتتاح مطعم الذي افتتح في بغداد.

10- The boy bought his father some food.

اشترى الفتى لوالده بعض الطعام.

11-What did the son buy his father ?

ماذا اشتري الفتى لوالده .

Some food.

بعض الطعام.

12- The son looked at his father with love and respect. (True / False)

نظر الابن إلى أبيه باحترام وحب كبير .

13-What did Salam Ahmed want to be?

ماذا اراد سالم أن يكون.

A reporter .

صحفي .

14-Did the customers watch the old man with love and respect?

هل شاهد الزبائن الرجل العجوز بحب واحترام .

No, they didn't.

كلا .

15-Salam's first report was about the touching story of the boy and his father. (True / False)

اول تقرير لسالم كان عن قصة مؤثرة عن الفتى و والده .

16- Because the father was very old and weak, he was dropping the food on his shirt and trousers . (True / False)

لان الاب كان كبيراً في السن وضعيف البنية كان يسكب الطعام على قميصه وبنطاله .

17- The father was dropping food on his shirt and trousers because he was very old and weak .

كان الاب يسقط الطعام على قميصه وبنطاله لانه كان كبيراً وضعيف البنية.

18-Why did the father drop food on his shirt and trousers?

لماذا سكب الاب الطعام على قميصه وبنطاله.

Because he was very old and weak.

لأنه كبير في السن وضعيف البنية.

19- What was the special offer of Al Sabah newspaper ?

ماذا كان العرض المميز الذي تقدمه جريدة الصباح.

Two young students can work as reporters on the paper in the summer holidays.

طلابان اثنان يقومان بعمل تقرير في الجريدة في العطلة الصيفية.

20-Every year, Al Sabah newspaper makes a special offer to two young students.

كل سنة تقوم جريدة الصباح بعرض مميز إلى طالبين.

1-Where did the Iraqi minister of education arrive ?

اين وصل الوزير العراقي.

He arrived in London.

وصل الى لندن .

2-The sport's city took (one / two / three) years to

المدينة الرياضية استغرق بنائها (سنة – سنتان – **ثلاث سنوات**)

3-How long did the sport's city take?

كم استغرق بناء المدينة الرياضية .

Three years.

ثلاث سنوات .

4-The sport's minister opened a new sports city in Baghdad. (True / False)

افتتح وزير الرياضة مدينة رياضية جديدة في بغداد .

5-The boy from UK was called a hero because he saved a child

الفتى من بريطانيا كان يسمى بطلا لانه انقذ الطفل .

6-What did the sport minister open in Basra ?

ماذا افتتح الوزير في مدينة البصرة .

A new sports city .

مدينة رياضية جديدة .

7-what was the minister's suggestion ?

ماذا كان اقتراح الوزير .

Opening English schools in Iraq.

فتح مدارس انگلية في العراق .

8-How much did the sport city cost ?

كم تكلفة المدينة الرياضية

1 billion IQD

واحد تريليون دينار عراقي .

9-What was Salma doing at the start of the story ?

ماذا كانت سلمى تفعل

She was playing with a ball.

كانت تلعب بالكرة .

انشاء الوحدة الخامسة

اكتب حول برنامج تلفزيوني Write about a TV programme.

I watched a good programme with my family last night. It was a really interesting programme about Elephants. It was also funny. There were some elephants by a pool and they were very thirsty. There was a cameraman filming and a reporter talking to the camera. One of the elephants blew water into the air. The cameraman and the reporter got wet. We laughed a lot.

شاهدت برنامج رائع مع عائلتي الليلة الماضية. كان فعلاً ببرنامجاً ممتعاً. كان البرنامج عن الفيلة وكان مضحكاً جداً. كان هناك فيلة في بركة ما وكانت تلك الفيلة عطشة جداً. وكان هناك مصور ومراسل صحفي يصور أمام البركة. قام أحد الفيلة بنفخ الماء إلى الهواء مما سبب في تبليغ المراسل بالماء. ضحكنا كثيراً بسبب ذلك الموقف !

نموذج رقم 2

The chef

One of my favorite Tv programmes is the chef . It is a cooking show where chefs try to make the best food . The judges taste the food and choose the winner . I like this programme because it shows how to cook yummy meals . It gives me ideas to try cooking at home .

واحد من أفضل البرامج هو برنامج الطباخ . انه برنامج للطبخ حيث ان الطباخين يحاولون تقديم أفضل الوجبات ويقوم المحكمين بتدوّق الطعام ويخترعون الأفضل . احب هذا البرنامج لأنّه يعلمنا كيفية الطبخ ويعطينا افكار كي نجرب الطبخ في البيت .

1-He (spoke / was speaking) to the public before leaving at p.m .

2-Sara enjoyed standing at the back. (Negative)

3-The audience stayed very quiet. (Negative)

4-He drove quickly to his meeting . (Negative)

5-Many people (were waiting/waited) when the Minister arrived at 10 a.m.

6- I (see) a film yesterday. (past simple)

7- I (be) in the north of Iraq last month. (past simple)

8- The mother (wait) at the information desk . (past continuous)

9- the president (read) his emails when he got the invitation to visit Iraq . (correct)

10-John (saw / was seeing) the dog and Salma.

11- John (acted / was acting) quickly and saved Selma

12-The hall was empty . (Negative)

13-The students were wearing school uniform . (Negative)

14-The arts team were performing very well.(Negative)

15-He was reading a book . (Question)

Unit six

Definitions

التعريف

. مابين القوسين + الاسم + is someone who +

القاعدة

1. Define a pilot . (Use : flies planes)

A pilot is someone who flies planes.

2. Define a mechanic. (Use: repairs cars)

A mechanic is someone who repairs cars.

3. Define a mechanic. (fixes cars in the garage)

A mechanic is someone who fixes cars in the garage.

4. Define a doctor. (treats sick people)

A doctor is someone who treats sick people.

5- Define a vet . (looks after sick animals)

A vet is someone who looks after sick animals

Future going to المستقبل بطريقة going to

تكميلة + فعل مصدر مجرد + going to + فاعل .

القاعدة

تكميلة + am / is / are not + going to + فعل مصدر مجرد + فاعل .

النفي

? تكميلة + فعل مصدر مجرد + going to + فاعل + فاعل .

السؤال

Examples :-

1. The match... start at 7 o'clock. (**is going to** /will /are going to)

2. I'm --- leave school as soon as I'm 16. (**will** /go / **going to**)

3. I am (**will** / **going to** / going) see a football match tomorrow with my friends.

4. The match is (**will** / **going to**) start at 7 o'clock .

5- They (see) a football match tomorrow morning.(Future" going to)

They are going to see a football match tomorrow morning.

الفرق بين طريقي (going to / will) .

أن طريقة (going to) تستخدم للتخطيط (plans) اي انك تخطط لعمل شيء ما في المستقبل .

أن طريقة (will) تفيد التنبؤ أو التوقع اي انك تتوقع حدوث شيء ما في المستقبل .

Examples :-

1-I am going to leave school as soon as I am 16.

سوف اغادر المدرسة حالما اكون في السادسة عشر من عمري . (تخطيط)

2-I think cities will be crowded in ten years.

اعتقد ان المدن سوف تكون مزدحمة في غضون عشر سنوات . (توقع)

| عبارات تأتي مع will | المعنى | عبارات تأتي مع going to | المعنى |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Be hungry | يكون جائع | Start | يبدأ |
| Be there. | يكون هناك | See | يرى |
| Be angry | يكون غاضب | Leave | يغادر |
| Be cold | يكون الجو بارد | University | جامعة |
| Exam | امتحان | Restaurant | مطعم |
| Work with animals | يعمل مع الحيوانات | Holiday | عطلة |

- 1-Dinaa ----- take her **exam** when she is 16 . (**will** / **is going to**)
- 2-When she 18 , she ----- apply to **university** . (**will** / **is going to**)
- 3-Dinaa ----- get a **holiday** job in a vet clinic . (**will** / **is going to**)
- 4-She ----- work with animals in her job . (**will** / **is going to**)
- 5-She ----- go to **university**. (**will** / **is going to**)

- 1-I ----- **see** a football match tomorrow morning.
- 2-It is an Important match and lots of people ----- **be** there.
- 3-I ----- wear a coat because It ----- **be** cold in the evening.
- 4-After the match , we ----- eat in a **restaurant** because we
----- **be** hungry.
- 5-I have to be home at 10 o'clock or my father ---- **be** angry.

الأجوبة :-

- 1-Am going to / 2- will / 3- am going to / will / 4- are going to / will 5- will .

Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل

تستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط جملتين وهناك أنواع من ضمائر الوصل وهي :-

اولا :- (which / that)

طريقة الاختيار

١- اذا كان هناك فارزة بين الجملتين نختار (which) واذا لم يوجد فارزة نختار (that)

ثانيا :- (which / who)

طريقة الاختيار

١- نعتمد على الفاعل العاقل وغير العاقل فإن كان الفاعل عاقل نختار (who) وان كان غير عاقل نختار (which)

الفاعل العاقل مثل (معلمون - أي احد teachers - الرجل the man - طبيب بيطري vet - مهندس everyone - كل واحد engineer - فتاة girl)

ثالثا :- (who / whose)

طريقة الاختيار

١- نعتمد على ما بعد الاختيارات اذا كان اسم نختار (whose) واذا كان فعل نختار (who)

رابعا :- (Where / which)

طريقة الاختيار

١- عند وجود اسم مكان في الجملة نختار (where) وعند عدم وجود اسم مكان نختار (which)

1-Students (which/who) want to study History can visit the museum.

2-Everyone (who/which) has a computer will be able to learn at home.

3-School buildings, (which/that) will be bigger, will have lots of new facilities.

4-Every family will have access to the internet, (who/which) will be fast and cheap.

5-Lessons, (that/which) can be arranged at any time, will be designed for individual learners.

6-The teachers, (which/who) could be anywhere In the world, will be experts.

7-Students can access learning on any device (that/who) can connect to the internet.

8-When students are studying, anyone (who/which) is in the house can watch the lesson.

1-That is the man ... Was stopped by the police. (who / where / which)

2-A vet is someone .. takes care of sick animals (which/where / who)

3-That is the girl won the top prize. (Which /whose / who)

4-We like students study hard. (where / which / who)

5-I saw the man.... house was sold yesterday. (who / which / whose)

6-Mazin bought the house Garden is very beautiful. (who/whose / which)

7-My family decided to buy the house... has a big garden. (which/ where / who)

8- That's the engineer (who / which / where) designed the house.

9-The story ... I borrowed from Mona was Interesting. (who /where /which)

10-Do you know the name of the town he was born ? (which /who /where)

11-They thanked the man saved the boy. (which /whose /who)

12-The thief..... Stole the bike was put In prison. (which/ who / whose)

13-He was one of the most eminent physics.... ever lived. (who, which)

Definite and indefinite articles

ادوات التكير والتعريف

اولا : استخدامات (The)

1-تستخدم مع الاسماء التي توجد مرة واحدة في الحياة مثل :

(The sun , the moon , the earth, the internet, the pyramids)

2-تستخدم مع الاسماء التي تم ذكرها مسبقا في الجملة اي ذكرت مرتين.

3-اذا وقع قبل الفراغ حرف جر مثل (on)

4-مع مختصرات اسماء الدول مثل (The USA , The UK)

5-بعد كلمة like عندما يحدد اسم المكان في الجملة.

ثانيا : استخدامات (a / an)

1-نستخدم (a) مع الاسماء المعدودة المفردة التي تبدأ بصوت صحيح مثل اسماء المهن وغيرها .

a teacher, an engineer, A book , a bag , a story ,

2-نستخدم (an) مع الاسماء المعدودة المفردة التي تبدأ بصوت علة .

an English book, An apple , an egg

أمثلة وزارية :-

1-----internet connects millions of computers . (The / a / an)

2-There were no chairs so we had to sit on ----- floor. (The / a / an)

3-I bought a car . ----- car was expensive. (the / a / an)

4-Can I have ----- apple , please ? (The / a / an)

5-Have you read ----- English book ? (a / an / the)

6-I want to be ----- teacher. (a / an / the)

7-I like ----- apples that grow in our garden. (a / an / the)

Asking about directions

السؤال عن الاتجاهات

اولا :- السؤال عن الطريق (Ask about the way)

Can you tell me how to get to the + الاسم ?

Examples :-

What do you say when you ask someone to show the way to the hospital ?

Can you tell me how to get to the hospital ?

ثانيا :- السؤال عن المسافة (Distance)

How far is the + اسم المكان ?

Examples :-

Ask someone about the distance to the mall ?

How far is the mall ?

وزاري ٤٢ (is it / will it take) ?

ثالثا :- للسؤال عن طول الفترة الزمنية (Time)

How long will it take to get to the + اسم المكان ?

Examples :-

Ask someone about the time to get to the beach .

How long will it take to get to the beach ?

وزاري ٢٠ (is it / will it take) ?

توصيات الوحدة السادسة

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|---|
| Regulate | ينظم | To control or keep something working |
| Propose | يقترح | To add or give something extra |
| Impractical | غير عملي | Not easy or sensible to do |
| Optics | علم البصريات | The science of light and how it moves |
| Explanation | شرح | A statement that makes something easy to understand |
| Contribute | يساهم | To suggest something for people to decide on |

| الكلمة | المعنى | الكلمة | المعنى |
|---------|--------|-------------|----------|
| Cut | يقص | hair | شعر |
| Design | يصمم | clothes | ملابس |
| Give | يقوم | tours | جولات |
| Help | يساعد | Sick people | ناس مرضى |
| Make | يصنع | Software | برامج |
| Put out | يحمد | fire | نار |
| Repair | يصلاح | cars | سيارات |
| Send | يرسل | post | بالبريد |

المعذر من غير ذنب يجب
على نفسه ذنبنا

A famous career

مهنة رجل مشهور / ابن الهيثم

1-When was Ibn al-Haitham born ?

متى ولد ابن الهيثم.

965

Where was Ibn Al- Haitham born ?

أين ولد ابن الهيثم.

Basra, Iraq .

البصرة.

2-Who asked him to regulate the River Nile ?

من طلب منه أن ينظم نهر النيل .

The Caliph

ال الخليفة .

3-Which scientific explanation did he give ?

ما هو التفسير العلمي الذي قدمه ابن الهيثم.

He gave a scientific explanation of the parts of the eye and the process of vision.

قدم تفسيراً علمياً لأجزاء العين وعملية الرؤية.

4-How many of his works have survived ?

كم خلّد خلفه من كتب .

More than 50 .

أكثر من 50 كتابا .

5-bn – Al – Haitham was born in Basra in 965 .

ولد ابن الهيثم في البصرة عام 965

وزاريات ابن الهيثم

1-Ibn Al Haitham's famous book was called **kitaab Al Manazir (Book of Optics)**
سمى الكتاب المشهور لأبن الهيثم بكتاب المناظر .

2-**Al Manazir (Book of Optics)** was the name of Ibn Al Haitham's famous book.
المناظر كان اسم الكتاب للعالم المشهور ابن الهيثم .

3-What was Ibn Al Haitham's famous book called ?

ما كان اسم الكتاب المشهور لأبن الهيثم .

Kitaab Al Manazir (Book of Optics)

كتاب المناظر .

5-Was Ibn Al- Haitham born in (**Baghdad / Basra**) .

هل ولد ابن الهيثم في (**بغداد / البصرة**) .

6- Ibn Al – Haitham received his education In **Basra** and **Baghdad**

تلقى ابن الهيثم تعليمه في البصرة وبغداد .

7-Ibn Al – Haitham became famous because he **made great contributions in the fields of optics, mathematic and astronomy.**

أصبح ابن الهيثم مشهوراً لانه قدم مساهمة كبيرة في مجال البصريات والرياضيات والفلك .

8- In Europe, Ibn Al Haitham was called **the physicist** .

في أوربا ، سمي ابن الهيثم ب الفيزيائي .

Hard work pays

ثمرة العمل الجاد

STORYTime

1-Who did Dalia live with?

مع من تعيش داليا

With her old grandparents

مع جديها

2-Huda and Mariam studied hard at school . (True / **False**)

درست مريم وهدى بجد في المدرسة

3-What decisions did Dalia make about the farm ?

ما هي القرارات التي اتخذتها داليا بشأن الحقل .

She bought new, disease-resistant seeds, modernized the farm's systems and marketed the farm's products to customers at the local market.

اشترت بذور جديدة ضد الأمراض وعدلت نظام الحقل وقامت بتسويق منتجات الحقل إلى الزبائن والأسواق المحلية.

4-The farmer (**paid Dalia a good salary** / started a new business) when the farm started to turn a profit.

الفلاح **دفع داليا راتباً جيداً** عندما أتى الحقل أرباحاً كثيرة .

5-What did Dalia's new business do ?

To give management advice to other farms .

لأعطاء نصائح إدارية إلى الحقول الأخرى .

6-Huda and Mariam were (happy / **surprised** / angry) about Dalia's success.

كانت هدى و مريم **مندهشات** حول نجاح داليا

1-Schools in the future will have more technology. (**True** / False)

المدارس في المستقبل سوف تملك تقنيات كثيرة

2-There won't be any school buildings. (**True** / **False**)

سوف لن يكون هناك أي بناء مدرسي في المستقبل.

3-Students will need access to the internet. (**True** / **False**)

سوف يحتاج الطلبة إلى الدخول إلى الإنترنت.

4-Lessons times will be arranged to suit different students. (**True** / **false**)

سوف يتم ترتيب وقت الدروس بما يناسب ظروف الطلبة المختلفة.

5-Schools in the future will be smaller. (**True** / **false**)

سوف تكون المدارس صغيرة جدا في المستقبل.

6-All students will study Sport, music and Science. (**True** / **false**)

جميع الطلبة سوف يدرسون الرياضة والموسيقى والعلوم .

7-Students will learn with other students all around the world (**True** / **false**)

سوف يتعلم الطلبة مع الطلبة الآخرين في مختلف بقاع الأرض.

8-How will the teaching and learning take place In future?

كيف سيكون شكل التدريس والتعليم في المستقبل.

Over computers .

بواسطة الحواسيب .

9-How will the students communicate and discuss with other students ?

By the Internet.

بواسطة الانترنت .

ملف مهنة رجل حقيقي : A career of a real person :

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Name | Ahmed Ali | |
| Present job | English teacher | |
| Duties | Teaches students at School. | |
| Career history | After school , university of Mosul , Studied English 4 years. | |
| Advantages of the job | Enjoys working with young people. | |
| Disadvantages | The classes are too hot. | |
| Plans for the future | Go for another country. | |

1-School buildings, (which /that) will be bigger, will have lots of new facilities.

2-Every family will have access to the Internet, (who/which) will be fast and cheap.

3-Lessons, (that/which) can be arranged at any time, will be designed for individual learners.

4-The teachers, (which/who) could be anywhere in the world, will be experts.

5-Define a pilot . (Use : flies planes)

6-Define a mechanic. (Use: repairs cars)

7-I----- see a football match tomorrow morning. (Will / am going to)

8-I like ----- apples that grow In our garden. (a / an / the)

9-What do you say when someone to show the way to the hospital ?

10-How far (will it take / is it) ?

11-I want to be (a / an) teacher .

12-How long (will it take / is it) to get to the hotel ?

13- Can I have (a / an) apple , please ?

14- It is an Important match and lots of people --- be there. (Will / are going to)

15-They thanked the man saved the boy. (Which /whose /who)

16-The thief—Stole the bike was put in prison. (which/ who / whose)

Unit Seven

Adverbs

ظروف الحال والزمان والمكان

زمان + مكان + حال

يكون ترتيب الظروف كالتالي :

| ظروف الحال | المعنى |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Fast | بشكل سريع |
| Hard | بجد |
| Late | متاخر |
| Well | بشكل جيد |
| On foot | على الأقدام |
| By car | بواسطة السيارة |
| By bus | بواسطة الحافلة |
| In a friendly way | بطريقة لطيفة |
| ly وكل كلمة تنتهي بـ | |

| ظروف المكان | المعنى |
|---------------|-------------|
| At home | في البيت |
| In the garden | في الحديقة |
| In the race | في السباق |
| In the trip | في السفرة |
| In the city | في المدينة |
| In the exam | في الامتحان |
| In Baghdad | في بغداد |

| ظروف الزمان | المعنى |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Yesterday | البارحة |
| Last night | الليلة الماضية |
| Two days ago | قبل يومين |
| In the morning | في الصباح |
| In the afternoon | في الظهر |
| In the evening | في المساء |
| After school | بعد وقت المدرسة |
| All day | طيلة اليوم |

ملاحظات عامة

يكون السؤال على شكل اختيارات ويجب أن نختار الترتيب الصحيح وهو (ظرف حال + ظرف مكان + ظرف زمان) كما في الأمثلة التالية :-

Mazin drove -----

A-carefully yesterday in the trip.

B- yesterday carefully in the trip.

C- Carefully in the trip yesterday.

Ali drove his car -----

A-fast yesterday in the city.

B- fast in the city yesterday.

C- in the city fast yesterday.

ملاحظة : نختار ظرف منتهي ب ly لأن الظرف يعرف الفعل .

1-You should always **drive (**careful** / **carefully**) in the crowded streets.**

2-TV presenters have to **speak (**clearly** /**clear**) so that people can understand them.**

1-Sami played..... (well last week in the race) (**well in the race last week**)
(in the race last week well) .

2-You should always drive (careful / **carefully**) In the crowded streets.

3-Zahra did... (well yesterday in the exam) (In the exam well yesterday (**well**
In the exam yesterday) .

4-Ali ran (In the race fast yesterday / **fast In the race yesterday** / fast yesterday
in the race)

5- It rained (last night heavily in Baghdad) (**heavily In Baghdad last**
night) (in Baghdad heavily last night)

6- Tv presenters have to speak (**carefully** / careful) .

7- Mazin drove (carefully yesterday In the trip) (yesterday carefully in the
trip) (**carefully In the trip yesterday**)

8-Jamal drove his car-----.

(**Carefully in the city yesterday**) (in the city carefully yesterday (carefully
yesterday in the city)

9- Ali drove his car.... (fast yesterday in the city)(**fast in the city yesterday**)(
in the city fast yesterday)

10 My friend sang -----

(**very well at the concert last night**) (last night at the concert very well (very well
last night at the concert)

11- The / children / happily / played / in the garden / all day. (Put In order to
make sentence)

The children played happily in the garden all day.

12-TV presenters have to speak (**clearly** /clear) so that people can understand
them.

ترتيب الظروف التالية

1-The children/ happily /played/ in the garden /all day.

The children played happily in the garden all day.

2- our house / read / usually / after dinner / We / quietly .

We usually read quietly in our house after dinner .

3- I / to the Emirates / travelled / in the holidays / by bus

I travelled by bus to the Emirates in the holidays .

4-Hisham / patiently / had to wait /for a long time / at the hospital.

Hisham had to wait patiently at the hospital for a long time .

5-People / usually / In London / to work / travel / by underground / who live .

People who live In London usually travel to work by underground.

6-Carefully / homework / his / after supper / does / Manaf .

Manaf does his homework carefully after supper.

7-last night / played music / My brother / very loudly / shouted / and my father / angrily at him .

My brother played music very loudly last night and my father shouted angrily at him .

8-starts / and / usually / eight o'clock / finishes / Jood / school / at / at / three o'clock

Jood usually starts school at eight o'clock and finishes at three o'clock.

Apologizing

الاعتذار

هناك خمسة أنواع من الاعتذار :-

اولا :- الاعتذار بسبب التأخير وعند وجود عبارة (for being late) يكون الجواب :-

I am sorry for being late .

Ex :-

1- Apologize to your teacher for being late .

I am sorry for being late .

ثانيا :- الاعتذار بسبب المرض وعند وجود الكلمات التالية (صداع headache / ألم / sore / مريض stomach / معدة sick) يكون الجواب :-

I am sorry

Ex :-

1-My stomach feels sore . (Apologize)

I am sorry .

ثالثا :- الاعتذار لعدم جلب الطلب الذي طلبه احد الاشخاص منك وعند وجود عبارة (I asked for) يكون الجواب :-

Oh ' I am sorry

Ex :-

1-Did you bring the book I asked for ? (Apologize)

Oh ' I am sorry .

رابعاً :- الاعتذار عن عدم سماع شيئاً وعند وجود العبارة التالية (I said) يكون الجواب :-

Pardon

Ex :-

1-Would you like some tea ? I said , Would you like some tea ?

Pardon .

خامساً :- الاعتذار بسبب ارتكاب خطأ مثل (knocked my bag) يكون الجواب :-

I am sorry

Ex :-

1-Hey , you have just knocked my bag on the floor . (Apologize)

I am sorry .

الرد على الاعتذار

Respond to apology

الاعتذار

الرد على الاعتذار

| I am sorry | That's ok | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| I am so sorry | Don't mention it | |
| Oh , I am sorry | That's ok . Thanks | |
| Pardon | That's ok | |

1-Hey, you just knocked my bag on the floor. { **I am sorry**/ that's ok }

2-I am so sorry for forgetting your birthday.{ **pardon** / **don't mention it** }

3-My stomach feels sore . { that's ok / **I am sorry** }

4-Would you like some tea ? I said , Would you like some tea ?
{ **pardon** / **Don't mention it** }

5-Did you bring the book I asked for ? (**oh , I am sorry** / that's ok/ I forgot)

6- Pardon? I am afraid I didn't hear you the first time.

{ **Don't mention it** / **that's ok** / I 'll say it again }

Present perfect

المضارع التام

. تكملة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + فاعل + **have / has**

القاعدة

. تكملة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + فاعل + **have not / has not**

Negative

? تكملة + تصريف ثالث للفعل + فاعل + **Have / has**

Question

الظروف التي تدل على المضارع التام البسيط هي (**since / for / ever / never**)

1-**My brother (be) in Egypt for two years. (present perfect)**

My brother has been in Egypt for two years.

2-**I (see) never.....a crocodile. (Present perfect)** وزارة ٢٠٢٥

I have never seen a crocodile.

3-**They (live) in Baghdad for ten years. (correct)**

They have lived In Baghdad for ten years.

4-**He has gone to France . (Negative)**

He has not gone to France.

ملاحظة : كيف نختار بين (ever / never)

نستخدم (ever) مع الجمل الاستفهامية اي التي تنتهي بعلامة استفهام .

نستخدم (never) مع الجمل الاعتيادية التي تنتهي بنقطة .

أمثلة :-

1- Have you (ever / never) seen a giraffe ?

2- I have (ever / never) eaten caviar .

ملاحظة : كيف نختار بين (Since / For)

عند وجود { a / an } { بعد الفراغ نختار . for }

عند وجود (s) في نهاية الكلمة التي تقع قبل النقطة نختار . for

أمثلة :-

1- I have never met him (for / since) a long period of time .

2- I have lived in Iraq (for / since) ten years .

عند عدم وجود { a / an } أو اسم ينتهي ب (s) نختار . since

مثال :

1- I have lived in this village (since / for) I was a child .

وزاریات

My brother has **been** in Egypt for two years. (be)

When did you **go** to Kenya? (go)

Has your pen friend ever **visited** you? (Visit)

Where did you **leave** your car last night ? (leave)

I have never **seen** a crocodile. (see)

وزاریات

1-My uncle (**has been** / will be / have been) in Lebanon for two years.

2- I have lived In this village I was three years old. (**since** /for /from) .

3- I have lived In this house (**since** / **for** / **ago**) ten years .

4- I have never a crocodile. (**seen** , saw, see)

5- Hamid has been waiting for me..... 8 o'clock. (**since** /for) .

6-My brother has been in Egypt two years. (**since, from, for**) .

7-My brother (**be**) in Egypt for two years. (Correct the verb)

My brother has been in Egypt for two years

8- I (**see** / **never**) a crocodile.

I have never seen a crocodile.

حول الصفات داخل الصندوق إلى ظروف وضعها في
المكان المناسب تمريرن ٣ كتاب النشاط ص ١١٨

هادئ - خطر - clear - واضح - dangerous

1-Tv presenters have to be speak **clearly** .

2-When I speak **quietly** , my teacher says " speak up ".

3- you should always drive **carefully**.

4- If you drive **dangerously** . You might have an accident.

تعاريف الوحدة السابعة

| الكلمة | المرادفة | معناها | معناها |
|---|---|----------|----------|
| Opposite of wide. | عكس كلمة عريض | Narrow | ضيق |
| Cows | ابقار | Cattle | قطيع |
| Very old | قديم جدا | Ancient | قديم جدا |
| Without mountains | من دون جبال | Flat | مسطح |
| Things that farmers grow | الأشياء التي يزرعها الفلاحين | Crops | محاصيل |
| A factory that changing sugar or oil from natural state | مصنع لتغير السكر او النفط من حالته الطبيعية | Refinery | تكرير |
| A kind of glue | نوع من الصمغ | Gum | صمغ |

The Asian games

الألعاب الآسيوية

1-How often do the Games take place?

كم مرة تقام الألعاب الآسيوية

Every four years.

كل اربع سنوات

2- when did they begin ?

متى بدأت

1951

3-Whose idea was it to hold the Game?

من اين اتت فكرة إقامة الألعاب الآسيوية

The idea came from India .

اتت الفكرة من الهند

4-Where were the first Games held ?

اين اقيمت اول العاب آسيوية

New Delhi.

نيودلهي

5-Where and when were the last Games held ?

اين اقيمت اخر ألعاب آسيوية

Doha (2006) , China (2010) South Korea (2014)

الدوحة (٢٠٠٦) – الصين ٢٠١٠ – كوريا الجنوبية (٢٠١٤)

6-Has Iraq won any medals in the games ?

هل ربح العراق ميداليات في الألعاب الآسيوية

Yes , it has 7 gold , 17 silver and 23 bronze medals.

نعم . ٧ ميداليات ذهبية و ١٧ فضية و ٢٣ برونزية

1-Where were the first Asian Games held ?

India.

2-The first Asian Games were held in (Iraq / **India** / Qatar)

3- The first Asian Games were held in **India** .

4-How often do the Asian Games take place ?

Every four years .

5-Has Iraq won any medals in the Asian Games ?

Yes.

6-When did the Asian Games begin ?

1951

7-What was the Idea behind the Asian games ?

To build International friendship through sport.

8-Whose idea was it to hold the Asian games ?

India .

Libya and Sudan

ليبيا و السودان

Libya

1-Libya is mostly desert. (**True**)

أغلب اراضي ليبيا هي صحراء

2-It's always very hot there. (**False**)

دائماً ما يكون الجو حار جداً في ليبيا

3-There is no agriculture. (**False**)

لا يوجد زراعة في ليبيا

4-It produces oil. (**True**)

ليبيا بلد منتج للنفط

5- Leptis Magna Is a modern city. (**False**)

مدينة لبدة الكبرى هي مدينة حديثة

Sudan

1-Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean. (**False**)

تملك السودان شاطئ على البحر الأبيض المتوسط

2-The capital is Khartoum. (**True**)

عاصمة السودان هي الخرطوم

3-It gets most of its water from the blue Nile. (**False**)

تحصل السودان على المياه من نهر النيل الأزرق

4-It produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic. (**True**)

تنتج السودان القطن والسكر والصمغ العربي

وزاريات

1-The capital of Sudan Is Khartoum. (True / False) .

عاصمة السودان هو الخرطوم .

2-Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. (True / False) .

يملك السودان خط ساحلي على البحر الأبيض المتوسط.

3- Libya is mostly desert and always very hot. (True / false)

أغلب اراضي ليبيا هي صحاري ودائما الجو حار جدا .

4- What is Libya's main product ?

ما هو المنتج الرئيسي في ليبيا

Oil

النفط

5-Tripoli is the capital of (Sudan / Egypt/ Libya)

طرابلس هي عاصمة (السودان - مصر - ليبيا) .

6-Teptis Magna Is a modern city. (True / False)

مدينة لبدة الكبرى هي مدينة حديثة .

7-Sudan produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic.

ينتج السودان القطن والصمغ العربي .

8-The capital of Sudan is..... (Tripoli, Khartoum, Benghazi)

عاصمة السودان هي (طرابلس - الخرطوم - بنغازي)

9-The highest temperature in the world, 58 degrees centigrade, was recorded in Libya In 1972.

سجلت أعلى درجة حرارة في العالم وبمعدل 58 درجة في ليبيا عام 1972

STORYTime

1-Ammar saw..... when he walked past the school.

رأى عمار -----عندما مر بمدرسته

Messy school grounds / teachers eating lunch / students cutting grass.

(طلاب يقطعون العشب - يأكل المعلمين وجبة الغداء - ساحات مدرسة في حالة فوضى)

2-Ammar couldn't tidy the school grounds alone. (**True / False**)

لم يستطع عمار أن يرتب ساحات المدرسة بمفرده

3-Who brought the lawn mower ?

من جلب جزارة العشب

Fahad's brother.

4- (**Ayaa / Ayaa's sister**) knew someone who could bring new plants.

عرفت (أية / اخت أية) شخص ما الذي يستطيع جلب نباتات جديدة

5-The teachers and parents were **impressed** with the students' hard work.

اظهر المعلمون والاباء ----- بالعمل الشاق الذي أبداه الطلاب

6-That happened to the students when the term began ?

ماذا حصل للطلاب عندما بدأ الفصل الدراسي

They got certificates and became Environment Ambassadors for the school.

حصلوا على شهادات وأصبحوا سفراء البيئة لمدرستهم

مرادفات الوحدة السابعة

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Happily | بسعادة | Unhappily | بحزن |
| Slowly | ببطء | Quickly | بسرعة |
| Badly | بشكل سيئ | Well | بشكل جيد |
| Comfortably | بشكل مريح | Uncomfortably | بشكل غير مريح |
| In a friendly way | بطريقة ودودة | In an unfriendly way | بطريقة غير ودودة |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------|
| Exhausted | منهاك | Tired | متعب |
| Unexpected | غير متوقع | Surprising | مفاجئ |
| Views | مناظر | Sights | مشاهد |
| Rescue | إنقاذ | Recovery | تخيص |

إنشاء الوحدة السابعة

Write about a country

اكتب عن بلد .

Iraq is a big country in Western Asia . The capital of Iraq is Baghdad and over 43 million people live there . Iraq grows dates and vegetables. The top export of Iraq is oil . Iraq has a rich history with ancient places like Ur city. Many visitors travel to Iraq to explore its historical sites .

العراق بلد كبير يقع غرب آسيا . عاصمة العراق هي بغداد . النسبة السكانية هي ٤٣ مليون .
يزرع العراق الرز والتمور والخضروات . تتضمن صادرات العراق النفط وهو بلد غني تارياً
حيث توجد به مدن تاريجية مثل مدينة اور . ويزور العراق الكثير من السواح لاكتشاف مواقعه
الاثرية .

الله اكابر

- 1-Apologize to your teacher for being late .
- 2-My stomach feels sore . (That's ok / I am sorry)
- 3-Did you bring the book I asked for ? (Apologize)
- 4-Tv presenters have to speak (clearly / clear) so that people can understand them .
- 5-I (see / never) a crocodile . (Correct the verb)
- 6-Have you (ever / never) seen a crocodile ?
- 7-I have lived here (for / since) a long time.
- 8-Have you read ----- English book ? (a / an / the)
- 9-Sami played..... (well last week In the race) (well in the race last week) (in the race last week well)
- 10-You should always drive (careful / carefully) In the crowded streets.
- 11-Zahra did... (well yesterday in the exam) (In the exam well yesterday (well) In the exam yesterday)
- 12- I have never a crocodile. (seen , saw, see)
- 13-Hamid has been waiting for me..... 8 o'clock. (since /for)
- 14-My brother has been In Egypt two years. (since, from, for)
- 15-My brother (be) in Egypt for two years. (Correct the verb)
- 16-Hey, you just knocked my bag on the floor.(I am sorry/ that's ok }
- 17-The children/ happily /played/ in the garden /all day. (Put in order)

Unit eight

اختر ضمير فاعل او صفة تملك او ضمير مفعول به
 المناسب - مهم وزاري

1-Jassim broke his leg and couldn't walk. (he / him)

2-Ahmed gave his mother and father a present. He gave it to ... yesterday. (they / them)

3- I often go to the beach with my sister, said Noor. like the sea. (We / Us)

4-Mrs Fatima asked Mariam a question. Mariam gave a good answer. (she / her)

5-Jassim and Hamid were late for school. Can you take in the car ? Jassim asked his father . (We / us)

وزع الكلمات على الجدول ورد وزاري 2025

| Travel | المعنى | Geography | المعنى | Buildings | المعنى | Agriculture | المعنى |
|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| passenger | راكب | Desert | صحراء | Refinery | مصفى | Vegetables | خضروات |
| Journey | رحلة | Forest | غابة | Mosque | جامع | Farming | زراعة |
| horseback | ركوب خيل | Mountain | جبل | Pyramid | اهرام | Fertile | خصب |
| | | Grassland | مرج | Museum | متحف | | |
| | | | | Port | ميناء | | |

فرصة opportunity - صعب difficult - تسهيلات facilities - يكسب earn - أجور wages - يتذمر definitely - ضابط officer - بالتأكيد complain

1-School is a good **opportunity** to prepare for a university education.

المدرسة هي -----جيدة للتحضير للتعليم الجامعي.

2-At university, some courses are quite easy and others are very **difficult**.

في الجامعة ، بعض الدروس سهلة جدا وبعض الدروس هي ----- جدا .

3-Modern universities have good sports **facilities** .

الجامعات الحديثة تقدم ----- رياضية ممتازة .

4-If you get a better job, you can **earn** more money .

اذا اردت الحصول على وظيفة جيدة ، يمكنك ----- نقود كثيرة.

5- The **wages** In some jobs are not very high .

ال ----- بعض الوظائف ليست عالية جدا.

6- Some people **complain** that they don't have enough money .

بعض الناس ----- بأنهم ليس لديهم نقود كافية .

7-You can get advice on a good job from a careers **officer** .

يمكنك الحصول على نصيحة لوظيفة جيدة من خلال ----- التوجيه.

8-It is **definitely** a good idea to study hard for the future .

أنها ب ----- فكرة حسنة أن تدرس بجد للمستقبل

Ali's career

مهنة علي

1-Ali read a lot of books with his teachers at primary school. (True / False)

قرأ علي الكثير من الكتب مع معلميه في المرحلة الابتدائية.

2-He found the work difficult In his second year at secondary school. (True/ F)

وجد علي أن العمل صعبا في السنة الثانية في دراسته الثانوية.

3-Ali wanted to stay at school at 16 and stay with his friends. (True / False)

أراد علي أن يبقى في المدرسة في السادسة عشر من عمره وأن يبقى مع اصدقائه كذلك.

4-Ali helped the vet with the animals on the farm. (True / False)

ساعد علي الطبيب البيطري بالحيوانات في الحقل .

5-Ali's parents decided to come back to the farm every Summer. (True/ False)

قرر والدا علي أن يعودا إلى الحقل كل فصل صيف .

6-Ali continued to struggle at school after working on the farm . (True / False)

استمر علي بكافحه في المدرسة بعد العمل في الحقل .

سؤال وجواب حول قطعة مهنة علي

1-Why did Ali want to leave secondary school ?

لماذا أراد علي أن يترك المدرسة الثانوية.

Because he made new friends who didn't like school.

الآن صادق اصدقاء جدد ولا يحبون المدرسة

2-Why did Ali's parents want him to go to university ?

لماذا أراد أبوا علي أن يذهب إلى الجامعة

Because they wanted him to get a good job.

لأنهم أرادوه أن يحصل على وظيفه جيدة.

3-Why did a vet come to the farm ?

لماذا أتى الطبيب البيطري إلى الحقل

Because one of the cows got very sick.

لأن واحده من الأبقار كانت مريضة جدا

أنشاء الوحدة الثامنة

A simple event happened to you. حدث بسيط حدث معك

When I was sixteen years old. I went to the restaurant with my little brother for new year celebration. We sat on a table near the window. Suddenly , the window fell over the table. I tried to push my brother to avoid the glass but he got injured. We didn't eat anything and we went to the hospital to get treatment.

عندما كنت في السادسة عشر من عمري ذهبت مع أخي إلى المطعم من أجل الاحتفال برأس السنة. جلسنا على طاولة قرب النافذة . فجأة سقطت النافذة على الطاولة. حاولت أن أدفع أخي لتجنب وقوع الزجاج عليه ولكنه قد جرح لم نأكل اي شيء وذهبنا إلى المشفى لطلب العلاج .

An imaginary story. قصة خيالية

The little mouse

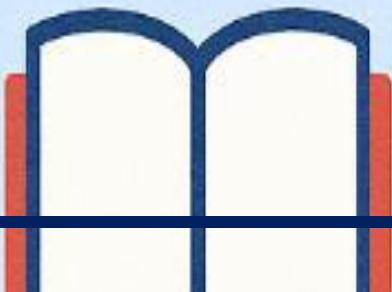
There was a little mouse who lived in a small house. One night the mouse went outside to see his friend the monkey. While he was walking , he saw a big piece of cheese high in the sky . It looked very delicious .when the mouse arrived he told the monkey : “ come with me “ I saw a big piece of cheese in the sky let's go to catch it . The “ monkey laughed and said : “ It is the moon my friend.

كان هناك فأر يعيش في بيت صغير . وفي إحدى الليالي خرج الفأر ليり صديقه القرد . وبينما كان يسير رأي قطعة كبيرة من الجبن في السماء وتبعد شهية جدا . قام الفأر وأخبر صديقه القرد بالقصة وقال له دعنا نسرع للحصول على هذه القطعة الشهية ولكن القرد انجر ضاحكا وقال لل فأر أنه القمر ياصديقي العزيز .



Spelling & punctuation Marks

الإِمْلَاءُ وَالتَّنْقِيْطُ



تتضمن فقرة الاملاء مواضيع عديدة منها :-

أولاً : إضافة (ing) لل فعل

● إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) يحذف ثم نضيف (ing) لل فعل .

Make – making

● إذا انتهى الفعل بالحروف (ee) نضيف (ing) مباشرة لل فعل .

Agree – agreeing

● إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف (y) نضيف (ing) مباشرة لل فعل .

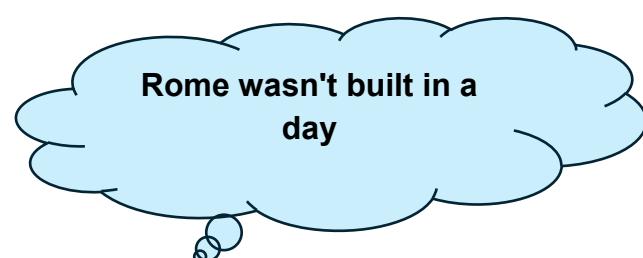
Study – studying

● إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد تضاعف الحرف الصحيح ثم نضيف (ing) .

Sit - sitting.

● اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح وقبله حرفين علة. نضيف (ing) مباشرة .

Clean – cleaning



ثانياً : تحويل الأفعال إلى الماضي والتصرف الثالث

أ: الأفعال المشادة

| ال فعل | الماضي | التصريف |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Fly | Flew | Flown |
| Grow | Grew | Grown |
| Take | Took | Taken |
| Lose | Lost | Lost |
| Get | Got | Got |
| Spend | Spent | Spent |
| Send | Sent | Sent |
| Buy | Bought | Bought |
| Say | Said | Said |
| Put | Put | Put |
| Set | Set | Set |
| Make | Made | Made |

ب - الأفعال القياسية : إضافة (ed) لل فعل .

- أ - اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) نضيف لها حرف (d) فقط .
- ب - اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح نقلب حرف (y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (ed) .
- ج - اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وقبله حرف علة نضيف له (ed) مباشرة .
- د - بقية الحالات نضيف لها (ed) مباشرة .

| الأفعال القياسية | الماضي | التصريف الثالث |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Arrive | Arrived | Arrived |
| Study | Studied | Studied |
| Stay | Stayed | Stayed |
| Land | Landed | Landed |

ثالثاً : صفات التملك وضمائر المفعول به .

| ضمير الفاعل | صفة التملك | ضمير المفعول به |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| I | My | Me |
| He | His | Him |
| She | Her | Her |
| We | Our | Us |
| They | Their | Them |
| You | Your | Your |
| It | Its. | It |

رابعاً : جمع الكلمات

● الكلمات التي تنتهي بالحروف (S-SS-Ch -Sh -X-O) تجمع بأضافة (es).

Box – boxes

Watch – watches

● الكلمات التي تنتهي بالحروف (f -fe) تقلب هذه الحروف إلى (v) وتجمع بأضافة (es).

Half – halves

Wife -wives

● الكلمات التي تنتهي بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب حرف (y) إلى حرف (i) ثم تجمع بأضافة (es).

Story -stories

● الكلمات التي تنتهي بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف علة لا يحدث أي تغير على الكلمة وتجمع بأضافة (s) فقط.

Boy – boys

● بقية الكلمات تجمع بأضافة (s) فقط.

Book – books

● الجمع الشاذ : يجب أن يحفظ .

| Foot | Feet |
|---------------|---------------|
| Tooth | Teeth |
| Mouse | Mice |
| Person | People |
| Man | Men |
| Woman | Women |

خامساً : المقارنة والتفضيل :

الصفات ذات المقطع الواحد :

١- الصفات التي تنتهي بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب حرف (y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (er) عند المقارنة و (est) عند التفضيل .

Easy -easier -easiest

Funny -funnier -funniest

Heavy – heavier - heaviest

٢- الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة يضاعف الحرف الصحيح ثم نضيف (er) في حالة المقارنة و (est) في حالة التفضيل .

Wet – wetter – wettest

Fat – fatter – fattest

Thin – thinner – thinnest

Sad – sadder – saddest

٣- الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله علتين لا يحدث أي تغير على الصفة .

Near – nearer – nearest

٤- الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف صحيح لا يحدث أي تغير على الصفة .

Long -longer -longest

Small – smaller -smallest

صفات ذات المقطعين :

١- عند المقارنة نضع كلمة (More) قبل الصفة .

٢- عند التفضيل نضع كلمة (most) قبل الصفة .

Beautiful -more beautiful -most beautiful

Interesting – more interesting -most interesting

ملاحظة :- هناك صفات شاذة يجب أن تحفظ :-

| الصفة | مقارنة | فضيل |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Good | Better | Best |
| Bad | Worse | Worst |
| Far | Farther | Farthest |
| Little | Less | Least |
| Much / many | More | Most |

سادسا : المعاكسات :-

| الكلمة | معناها | المعاكس | معناه |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|
| Friendly | ودود | Unfriendly | غير ودود |
| Helpful | متعاون | Unhelpful | غير متعاون |
| Important | مهم | Unimportant | غير مهم |
| Comfortably | بشكل مريح | Uncomfortably | بشكل غير مريح |
| Fantastic | رائع | Terrible | مرعب |
| Dangerous | خطير | Safe | آمن |
| Hardworking | مجد | Lazy | كسول |
| Old. | كبير السن | Young | شاب |
| Noisy | مزعج | Quiet | هادئ |
| Slowly | ببطء | Quickly | بسرعة |
| Old fashioned | قديم | Modern | حديث |
| Badly | بشكل سيئ | Well | بشكل جيد |
| Difficult | صعب | Easy | سهل |
| Wide | عريض | Narrow | ضيق |
| Ugly | قبيح | Beautiful | جميل |
| Fast | سريع | Slow | بطيء |
| Boring | ممل | Fun | ممتع |
| Dark | اظلم | Light | مضيء |

سابعاً : - القوميات.

الدول التي تحول بأضافة (i) :-

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Oman | Omani |
| Qatar | Qatari |
| Bahrain | Bahraini |
| Iraq | Iraqi |

الدول التي تحول بأضافة (ese)

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Sudan | Sudanese |
| Japan | Japanese |
| Lebanon | Lebanese |

الدول التي تحول بأضافة (n) :-

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| India | Indian |
| Russia | Russian |
| Australia | Australian |
| Syria | Syrian |
| America | American |

الدول التي تحول بأضافة (ish)

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Spain | Spanish |
| Turkey | Turkish |
| England | English |

دول تحول بطرق مختلفة

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| France | French |
| The United States | American |
| Egypt | Egyptian |

Punctuation – التنقيط

متى نبدأ الجملة بحرف كبير :

١- بداية الجملة تكتب بحرف كبير .

٢- أسماء الأشخاص – أسماء الدول – أسماء المدن – أشهر السنة – أيام الأسبوع - أسماء القارات – اللغات تكتب بحرف كبير اينما جاءت – أسماء اللغات .

٣- ضمير الفاعل (i) يكتب بحرف كبير (I) اينما جاء .

اسماء وردت في الوزاري

Munner – Ali – Ahmed – Nadia – Nawal – Batool

اسماء مدن وردت وزاريا

Erbil – Kut – Baghdad – Basra – Hilla – Najaf – Nasiriya – Karbala
Mousl

اسماء الأشهر

April – May – June - July – August – October

ايماء الأسبوع

Sunday – Monday – Wednesday – Thursday- Friday- Saturday
Tuesday.

اسماء الدول

France – Italy – England – Japan – Germany

Arabic , English , French

اللغات

متى نضع (') الفاصلة العليا :-

١- نضع الفاصلة العليا عندما نختصر كلمة (not) حيث تكتب (n't)

.... Don't - won't - Wouldn't – haven't

٢- مع اختصار الأفعال المساعدة :-

He is – he's / we are – we 're / I am – I'm / I have – I ' ve

متى نضع (.) أو (?) في نهاية الجملة .

١- اذا بدأت الجملة بفعل مساعد مثل (do – does – did – have – has – had – will – would) نضع علامة استفهام في النهاية .

٢- اذا بدأت الجملة بأداة استفهام مثل (when -where – why – who – How – Would -How many – How much – what) نضع علامة استفهام في النهاية .

٣- اذا لم تبدأ الجملة بفعل مساعد ولا اداة استفهام نضع نقطة في النهاية .

{ وقفه وزاريه مهمه جدا }

ملاحظة مهمة جدا : - عند وجود الكلمة (yes / no) في وسط الجملة يجب أن نضع قبلها علامة استفهام ونكتبها بحرف كبير ونضع بعدهما فارزة وفي النهاية يجب أن نضع نقطة .

مثال /

are you happy no i am not

Are you happy ? No , I am not .

ملاحظة مهمة جدا: عند وجود (So / Neither) في وسط الجملة فيجب أن نضع قبلها نقطة ونكتبها بحرف كبير وفي النهاية نضع نقطة .

مثال /

i am afraid of dogs so am i

I am afraid of dogs. So am I .

they re not afraid of spiders neither am i

They 're not afraid of spiders. Neither am I .

1-ali cannt travel to basra next friday

Ali can't travel to Basra next Friday.

2- batool cant meet all her friends in mosul next friday

Batool can't meet all her friends in Mosul next Friday.

3- sara didnt decide to buy the japanese mobile from baghdad

Sara didn't decide to buy the Japanese mobile from Baghdad.

4- are you a movie fan no I m not

Are you a movie fan ? No , I 'm not .

5-have you ever been in europe yes I have

Have you ever been in Europe ? Yes , I have.

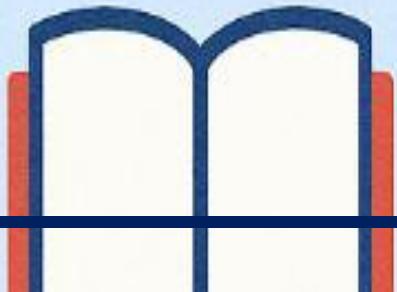
6- i don't like horror stories neither do i

I don't like horror stories . Neither do I .



Vocabulary

الاسقاطات



1-My brother is very **hardworking** He does extra homework .

أخي مجتهد جداً فهو يقوم بواجبات إضافية .

2-Hassan was so pleased when he won the first **prize** In the poetry .

كان حسان راضياً عندما ربح الجائزة الأولى في الشعر .

3-It is important to be **imaginative** when you are writing poems.

إنه أمر مهم أن تكون خيالياً عندما تكتب القصائد .

4-The **queue** was so long it came out of the door .

كان الطابور طويلاً جداً لدرجة أنه خرج من الباب

5- I have a lot of **patience** with young children .

أملك الكثير من الصبر مع الأطفال الصغار .

6- His dream was to be a famous **poet** .

كان حلمه أن يكون شاعراً مشهوراً .

1-**Would** you like to come to the graduation party with me ?

هل ترغب أن تأتي إلى حفلة التخرج معي .

2-Are you **free** on Thursday ?

هل أنت متفرغ يوم الخميس

3- Is Friday **better** for you ?

هل يوم الجمعة مناسب لك

4-Tell me If you **prefer** Thursday or Friday .

أخبرني إذا تفضل الخميس أو الجمعة

5-We don't **need** to get tickets in advance .

لا تحتاج أن تحصل على التذاكر مسبقاً

6-The seats **cost** 15,000 IQD.

تكلفة المقاعد خمسة عشر ألف دينار عراقي .

7-**Shall** I get the cheapest ?

هل يمكنني الحصول على الأرخص ؟

رائع **exquisite** - يتذوق **savour** - يركز **concentrating** - شكاوى **complains** - خريجين **alumni**

1- The material used to make that jacket is **exquisite**.

المادة المستخدمة في صنع تلك السترة رائعة للغاية

2- Try and **savour** the taste of the meal.

حاول أن تذوق طعم الوجبة و تستمتع به.

3- Leena is **concentrating** very hard on her maths homework.

لينا تركز بشدة على واجبها المنزلي في الرياضيات.

4- There were lots of **complains** about the lack of food at the party .

كان هناك الكثير من الشكاوى بشأن نقص الطعام في الحفلة .

5- The **alumni** met every year at the college.

كان الخريجون يجتمعون كل عام في الكلية .

فرصة **opportunity** - صعب **difficult** - تسهيلات **facilities** - يكسب **earn** - يتذمر **complain** - موظف **officer** - بالتأكيد **definitely** - أجور **wages**

1- School is a good **opportunity** to prepare for a university education.

المدرسة فرصة جيدة للاستعداد للتعليم الجامعي .

2- At university some courses are quite easy and others are very **difficult**.

في الجامعة، بعض المقررات سهلة جداً والبعض الآخر صعب جداً .

3- Modern universities have good sports **facilities**.

الجامعات الحديثة تحتوي على مراافق رياضية جيدة .

4- If you get a better job you can **earn** more money .

إذا حصلت على وظيفة أفضل، يمكنك أن تكسب مالاً أكثر .

5- The **wages** in some jobs are not very high.

الأجور في بعض الوظائف ليست مرتفعة جداً .

6- Some people **complain** that they don't have enough money.

بعض الناس يشكون من أنهم لا يملكون ما يكفي من المال .

7- You can get advice on a good job from a career **officer**.

يمكنك الحصول على نصيحة بشأن وظيفة جيدة من مستشار الوظائف .

8- It is **definitely** a good idea to study hard for the future.

من المؤكد أن الدراسة الجادة من أجل المستقبل فكرة جيدة .

- reporter - مناظر praised - ضعيف weak - يمدح spectacles - reporter
wise حكيم

1- A **reporter** writes about events for a newspaper .

يكتب الصحفي عن الأحداث في المجلة .

2- I need **spectacles** to see clearly when I am reading.

احتاج إلى نظارات لكي ارى بوضوح عندما اقرأ .

3- I am too **weak** to carry that heavy box. Can you help me ?

انا ضعيف جدا بحيث لا تستطيع أن احمل ذلك الصندوق . هل يمكنك مساعدتي .

4- people should be **praised** when they help the old generation.

يجب أن يمدح الناس عندما يساعدون كبار السن .

5- If someone is unable to walk easily, they may need a **wheelchair** .

اذا شخص ما غير قادر عن المشي بسهولة فربما يحتاج إلى كرسي متحرك .

6- The **wise** man said you left a lesson for every son and hope for every father.

قال الرجل الحكيم انك تركت درسا عظيما لكل ابن وامل لكل اب .

رياضي sporty - علم الحيوان Zoology - اتصال connection - قرب next to - متعاون helpful

1- My uncle is very **sporty**. He is tall .

عمي رياضي جدا . انه طويل القامة .

2- He studied **zoology** at Cairo university .

درس علم الحيوان في جامعة القاهرة .

3- The car has a Bluetooth **connection** .

تتل� السيارة تملك اتصال عن طريق البلوتوث .

4- My house is **next to** the park .

يقع منزلي قرب المنتزه .

5- A person who helps the others is **helpful** .

المشخص الذي يساعد الآخرين بسمي متعاون .

يطير fly - يصطاد hunt - بعض bite - ينتج produce - ينمو grow

1-A bat isn't a bird but it can **fly** like birds.

الخفاش ليس طائراً ولكنه يستطيع أن يطير مثل الطيور.

2-Owls **hunt** and kill small animals at night

البوم يصطاد ويقتل الحيوانات الصغيرة في الليل.

3- If you put your foot on a snake, It will **bite** you

إذا وضعت قدمك على الأفعى ستعذ.

4- Cows and goats **produce** milk

الأبقار والماعز تنتج الحليب.

5-Elephants **grow** very big but It takes many years.

الفيل تكبر جداً، ولكن ذلك يستغرق سنوات طويلة.

يُفعل doing - في in - طابور queue - لا no - يقف في طابور queuing

1-What are you **doing** ?

ماذا تفعل؟

2- See you **in** a minute.

أراك في غضون دقيقة.

3- I am waiting in a **queue**.

أنا أنتظر في طابور.

4- There is **no** time for that. Come back now.

لا يوجد وقت لذلك. عد الآن.

5-What are you **queuing** for ?

ما سبب وقوفك في الطابور؟

منتزه park - وسائد هوائية airbags - بهدوء quietly - كم من الوقت long - استدر turn - كيف يمكنني الوصول إلى how to get to

1-When you get to the blue house **turn** left .

عندما تصل إلى البيت الأزرق استدر يسارا.

2- How **long** will it take ?

كم من الوقت سيستغرق ذلك؟

3-How about going to the **park** ?

ماذا عن الذهاب إلى المنتزه .

4-Cars have **airbags** so you can be safe in a crash .

تملك السيارات وسادات هوائية حتى تكون أمننا في الحوادث.

5-When I speak **quietly** , my teacher says " speak up " .

عندما اتكلم بهدوء معلمي يقول لي ارفع صوتك .

6- Can you tell me **how to get to** the library ?

هل يمكنك أن تخبرني كيف يمكنني الوصول إلى المكتبة.

فرنسا France - أمريكي American - إسباني Spanish - مصر Egypt - بحريني Bahraini - كندا Canada

A. I was born in **France**, so my first language is French.

ولدت في فرنسا لهذا فإن لغتي الام هي الفرنسية.

b. I usually cook **American** food like hot dogs because I'm from the USA.

عادة أقوم بطهي الطعام الأمريكي مثل الصوچ لأنني من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

c. Madrid, Barcelona and Seville are famous **Spanish** tourist cities.

مدريد وبرشلونة وإشبيلية هي مدن سياحية إسبانية.

d. I saw the Great Pyramids and the River Nile when I went to **Egypt**.

رأيت الأهرامات العظيمة ونهر النيل عندما ذهبت إلى مصر .

e. Traditional **Bahraini** foods include machboos and muhammar.

الطعام التقليدي البحريني يتضمن المكبوس والمحمر .

f. Ottawa is the capital of **Canada**.

أوتاوا هي عاصمة كندا

مباشرة إلى الأمام **straight on** - يسار **past** - متجاوز **left** - كيف اصل الى **how to get to**

a. Go **straight** on until you get to the traffic lights.

ادهب مباشره الى الامام حتى تصل إلى الإشارة الضوئية.

b. When you get to the blue house, turn **left**.

عندما تصل إلى البيت الازرق استدر يساراً.

c. Can you tell me **how to get to** the library ?

هل تستطيع أن تخبرني كيف يمكنني الوصول إلى المكتبة.

d. Go **past** the bookshop and It's on the right.

سرّ متجاوزاً المكتبة وستجدها على اليمين.

e. My house is **next to** the park.

منزلي بالقرب من المنتزه.

f. How **long** will It take ?

كم من الوقت سيستفرق ذلك؟

spills - يسقط **drops** - ينزلق **puts** - يسكب **is** - يضع

A. My brother **is** very clumsy.

أخي أخرق جداً.

b. In the first episode, my brother **puts** salt in my mother's tea instead of sugar.

في الحلقة الأولى، يضع أخي الملح في شاي أمي بدلاً من السكر.

c. My brother **drops** things and trips over.

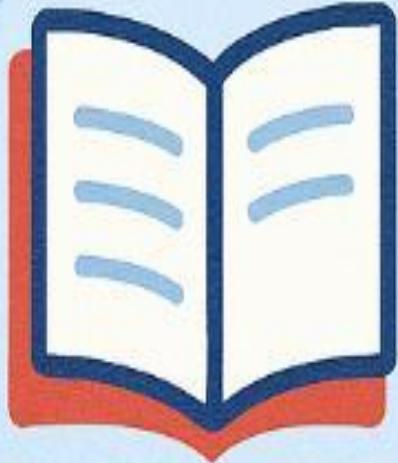
أخي يُسقط الأشياء ويتعرّض.

D. My brother **slips** in the hotel pool.

أخي ينزلق في مسبح الفندق.

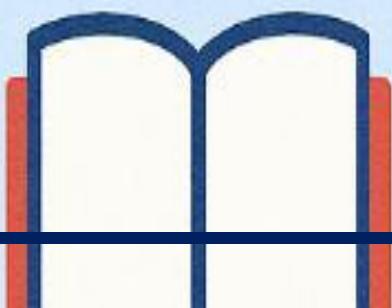
e. Then he **spills** his drink and falls in the puddle.

ثم يسكب شرابه ويسقط في البركة.



Vocabulary

نماذج قطع خارجية



نموذج رقم 1

Mrs. Jones wanted a picture for her living-room. She took the bus and went to town. She looked for a picture shop, and after a few minutes she found one. There were some pictures in the window, but she did not like them very much. She went into the shop and looked at some other pictures. She liked some of those more. There was a picture of a young girl, and Mrs. Jones liked it very much. She went to the shopkeeper and said, "How much do you want for this picture? The shopkeeper turned the picture round. He looked at the back of It and then asked, "Thirteen pound? Thirteen pounds" Mrs. Jones said. "That's very expensive. I'm going to offer you twenty pounds for it. I said, Thirteen pounds', not 'Thirty pounds', " the man. Thirteen? " Mrs. Jones said. "Then I'm going to offer you nine pounds for it.

1-Why did Mrs. Jones go to town ?

2-Which picture did she like most ?

3-What did she say to the shopkeeper ?

4-What did he say to Mrs. Jones ?

5-What did she answer ?

نموذج رقم 2

Mary worked In an office In London and usually went out for lunch at restaurants. She enjoyed trying new foods and often looked in the newspaper for new restaurant names. One day, she saw an ad for a new Greek restaurant and decided to try It. The restaurant was small but cozy, and the food was delicious. However, Mary bit into something hard in her mouth. She pulled it out—it was a button. She said to the waiter, "I found this button in my food!" The waiter replied happily, "Thank you! I've been looking everywhere for it.

1-What kind of food did Mary like ?

2-Where did she go that day ?

3-What did she find In her mouth ?

4-What did she say to the waiter ?

5-How did the waiter respond ?

نموذج رقم 3

Peter was ten years old, and his sister Jane was eight. They lived In the countryside ten kilometers from Cardiff. One day they saw a picture of a circus in the newspaper, and Jane said to her mother, "There's going to be a circus in Cardiff next week. Please take us there. The children's mother bought tickets, and on Saturday evening Peter, Jane, and their parents went to the circus. The tent was full of people, and after a quarter of an hour, the circus began. A beautiful young girl came in. She put a cake In her mouth, and then a big lion came and took the cake out of her mouth. A man in red coat shouted to the people, "Who's going to do the same for £100?" Nobody answered. But then a funny man stood up and said, "All right... but first take the lion away.

1-Where did the children and their parents go on Saturday evening ?

2-What did the beautiful girl do ?

3-what did the lion do ?

4-What did the man in the red coat say then ?

5-What did the funny man say ?

نموذج رقم 4

Paul Robinson liked fishing very much. In the summer, he went out fishing every evening, and in the winter he fished on Saturdays and Sundays. His wife Joan did not see him very much. Then one day last summer, Paul said to her, "I'm going to have two weeks' holiday this year, and we're going to go to Scotland and fish there." "And what am I going to do?" said Joan. "You're going to fish with me," Paul answered. They went to Scotland and fished there for two weeks. When they returned home, Joan talked to her neighbor, Mrs. Andrews, about the trip: "I did everything wrong on the trip. I talked loudly in the boat, and the fish were afraid. I put the wrong things on my hook, I pulled my line in very quickly... and I caught a lot more fish than Paul did .

1-What was Paul's hobby ?

2-Where did he and his wife go last August ?

3-What did they do for two weeks ?

4-Who did Joan talk to after the trip ?

5-What did Joan do "wrong ?

نموذج رقم 5

Mr. Hughes lived twenty kilometers from London, and his office was in the City. He went to work by train and bus at 8.00 In the morning and got home at 7.30 in the evening. It rains rather a lot in England, and Mr. Hughes usually took an umbrella with him to London, but he often lost umbrellas. He lost them in buses, in trains and in shops. His wife often said to him, 'Umbrellas are expensive, David, and you buy one every week. Bring this one home this evening!' One evening Mr. Hughes saw an umbrella in his train. 'Today I'm not going to lose my umbrella,' he said happily, and he took the umbrella, got out of the train at his station and brought the umbrella home. His wife saw it and began laughing. 'But, David,' she said, 'you didn't take an umbrella with you this morning. That one isn't yours'

1-What did Mr. Hughes often do with umbrellas ?

2-What did his wife say ?

3-What did he see in his train one evening ?

4-What did he say and do ?

نموذج رقم 6

Mr. Brown had a beautiful shop. He sold sweets, and a lot of children came and bought them after school, but some of them looked into the window of the shop first, and put their fingers on the glass, and Mr. Brown did not like dirty windows. Then last week he made a big notice. On it he wrote, 'Children! Do not put your fingers on this glass! It is dangerous!' And then he put it up in the window of his shop. The shop on Mr. Brown's left was a shoe shop, and his friend, Tom Jones, worked there. Tom saw the notice and was surprised. He went into Mr. Brown's shop and said to him, 'Why is the glass in your shop window dangerous, Alf? What does it do to the children?' Mr. Brown smiled. 'The glass doesn't do anything to the children, Tom,' was his answer, 'but I give them a hard smack .

1-What did Mr. Brown sell in his shop ?

2-What did some of the children do ?

3-What did Mr. Brown write on his notice ?

4-What did Tom ask Mr. Brown ?

نموذج رقم 7

Tim Jackson was a rich young man. He liked girls very much and often went out to dinner with them. He usually went to the same restaurant, but the waiters there did not like him very much, because he did not give them good tips, and because he always asked them difficult questions and then gave them the answers. Then the girls laughed and said, 'You are clever, Tim!' and Tim was happy. One day he took a beautiful girl to the restaurant. Her name was Susan. Tim said to her, 'What are you going to eat, Susan?' She looked at everything and then said, 'Those fish look good, don't they?' Tim looked at them and said, 'Yes, they do. I know a lot about fish.' Then he turned to the waiter and said, 'Waiter, these fish are French, aren't they?' 'I don't know,' answered the waiter. 'They haven't spoken to me.'

1-What did Tim ask Susan In the restaurant ?

2-What did Susan say to Tim ?

3-And what did he answer ?

4-What did he say to the waiter ?

5-And what did the waiter answer ?

نموذج رقم 8

Mrs. Grace was forty. One day she said to her husband, "I weighed myself this morning. I weigh seventy kilos." "Is that bad?" answered Mr. Grace. "Yes, It is," Mrs. Grace said. "It's very bad. Each week I'm heavier now. I'm going to eat less, and I'm going to have a walk every day." The next morning she put her coat on and began walking, but during her walk It rained, and the rain went through her coat. That evening she said to her husband, "I want a good coat for my walks. I'm going to go to the shops tomorrow, and I'm going to buy one." The next morning she went into a shop and looked at some coats with the salesgirl. She liked a seal coat very much. "This seal coat's nice," she said to the salesgirl, "but does the rain come through it?" The salesgirl smiled and answered, "Have you ever seen a seal with an umbrella ?

1-What did the rain do during Mrs. Grace's first walk ?

2-What did she say to her husband that evening ?

3-What did she do the next morning ?

4-What did she say to the sales girl ?

5-What did the salesgirl answer ?

حل نموذج رقم 1

- 1-because she wanted to buy a picture for her living room .
- 2- she liked the picture of a young girl the most .
- 3-How much do you want for this picture ?
- 4- Thirteen pounds .
- 5- I am going to offer you nine pounds for it .

حل نموذج رقم 2

- 1-Mary liked trying new food .
- 2- she went to a new Greek restaurant .
- 3-She found a button in her mouth .
- 4- I found this button in my food .
- 5- Thank you I have been looking everywhere for it .

حل نموذج رقم 3

- 1-They went to the circus in Cardiff.
- 2- She put a cake in her mouth .
- 3- The lion came and took the cake out of her mouth .
- 4- He shouted 'who is going to do the same for 100 S.
- 5- He said all right but first take the lion away .

حل نموذج رقم 4

- 1- Fishing .
- 2- To Scotland .
- 3- The fished .
- 4- To her neighbor .

حل نموذج رقم 5

- 1-He often lost them.
- 2- Umbrellas are expensive and you buy one every week .Bring this one home this evening .
- 3- An umbrella.
- 4- I am going to lose my umbrella .

حل نموذج رقم 6

- 1-Sweets.
- 2-Some of the children looked into the window of the shop and put their fingers on the glass.
- 3-Childern don't put your fingers on this glass. it is dangerous.
- 4-why is the glass in your shop window dangerous?

حل نموذج رقم 7

- 1-What are you going to eat ?
- 2- Those fish look good , don't they ?
- 3- Yes , they do .
- 4- Waiter , these fish are French , aren't they ?

حل نموذج رقم 8

- 1-Went through her coat .
- 2-I want a good coat for my walks .
- 3- She went to a shop and looked at some coats with the salesgirl .
- 4- This seal coat's nice but does the rain come through it ?

- 1-(He / does / where / live / ?) (Put it in the correct order)
- 2-Bats can (see) ---- in the desert . (Complete the passive form of the verb)
- 3-Cows are bigger than goats . (Rewrite the sentence using " as—as)
- 4-He drove quickly to his meeting . (Negative)
- 5-She can't pain , she can't ---- (More polite)
- 6-Rawan found the hedgehog . (Rewrite in the passive)
- 7-The arts team were performing very well . (Past continuous)
- 8-He (arrive) home yesterday . (Past simple)
- 9-I (leave) school as soon as I am 16 . (Future going to)
- 10-Gazelles can (hunt) by lions . (Passive)
- 11-Go to the mall this afternoon . (Use " would you like)
- 12-The car has a CD player . (Listen to music) .(Use so you can)
- 13-She enjoyed standing at the back . (Make negative)
- 14-Mr. Smith (live) here for eight years . (Present perfect)
- 15-A lot of animals can (frighten) of humans . (Make in passive)
- 16-He is unfriendly , he's ----- . (More polite)
- 17-My brother (be) In Egypt for two years . (Correct the verb)
- 18-I (see / never) a crocodile . (Past perfect)
- 19-The president (read) his emails when he got the Invitation to visit Iraq . (Correct)
- 20-Define a painter . (Use : paints rooms)
- 21-Would you like to go to the mall ? (Accept suggestion)
- 22-I (see) him an hour ago . (Correct the verb)

- 1-He (spoke/ was speaking / speak)to the public before leaving at 2:00.
- 2-Hilla is greener than (it used to / used to / was used) be .
- 3-She is short. She is (very tall / not very tall / a bit tall).
- 4-She is afraid of dogs . (So am I / so do I / so did I)
- 5-Where are the books (who / that / and) I left here ?
- 6-A mouse isn't (as big as / bigger / big) a rat .
- 7-I'm (read / reading / to read) a good book at the moment.
- 8-Noor is wearing (a bag pink / a pink bag / bag a pink) .
- 9-I have (live / lived / lives) in this house since I was three .
- 10-Can I have ---- apple , please ? (a / an)
- 11-Why not ----- to the funfair ? (Go / going)
- 12-Her bag is made from ----- fabric . (Pink strong / strong pink)
- 13-The teachers , ---- could be everywhere in the world will be experts.
(Who / which)
- 14-If I bake a cake , ----- have some ? (Will you / do you)
- 15-I am so (pardon / sorry) for forgetting your birthday.
- 16-How far (will it take / is it) ?
- 17-I have to be home at ten o'clock my father (will / is going to) be upset.
- 18-Ahmed gave his father and mother a present . He gave it to (they / them) yesterday .
- 19-Let's (go / going) to the beach .
- 20-I (see / never) a crocodile . (Past perfect)
- 21-Many people (were waiting / waited / wait) when the minister arrived.
- 22-Which is (the / the most / more) fastest living thing ?
- 23-I am (will / going to / going) see a football match tomorrow morning.

24-Where would you like (go / to go / going) this afternoon ?

25-Traditional boats (are used / used) as transport .

26-How about (go / going / to go) to the mall ?

27-The match is (will / going to) start at 7 o'clock .

28- The cake is a little dry . I am sorry. Don't -- it . (Pardon – mention – sorry)

29-The mall ----- a swimming pool . (having – doesn't have – have)

30-Jassim broke his leg and ---- couldn't walk . (He – him – his)

GOOD LUCK

اللهم اجعل عملي هذا صدقة جارية لي ولوالدي

بسام اللهيبي
مدرس اللغة الانكليزية