

الامتياز

THE EXCELLENT REVISION

لمراجعة مادة اللغة الانجليزية

للتانوية العامة ( التوجيهي )

" الورقة الثانية "

2013

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## الورقة الثانية "75 درجة"

1- Language "35 marks" القواعد

2-Literature "20 marks" الأدب

3-Writing: letter or Composition "20marks" الكتابة

### السؤال الأول: القواعد وهي مفصلة كالتالي

1. سؤال خيارات غالبا ما يكون على الأزمنة و مشتقاتها و دائما يكون السؤال الأول
2. صنع السؤال ( make questions )
3. حروف الجر ( prepositions )
4. قاعدة if
5. الأفعال الناقصة على نظام الأقواس
6. الأفعال الناقصة على شكل خيارات
7. المبني للمجهول ( passive )
8. السؤال المنقول ( Reported question / starters )
9. الضمائر الانعكاسية ( Reflexive pronouns )
10. الكلمات التي تأخذ ( to or ing )
11. الأفعال الناقصة ( Modal verbs )
12. ضمائر الربط ( WHO / WHICH )
13. المقاييس والاتجاهات على شكل أقواس
14. ماذا سوف تقول في المواقف الآتية (What would you say in the following situations)
15. تمرين 2 صفحة 29 workbook

### ■ السؤال الثاني: الأدب و يقسم إلى أربعة قصائد و قصة و مسرحية و التفصيل كالاتي

1. قصيدة كان عندي حمامة ( I had a dove )
2. قصيدة لو ( if )
3. قصيدة كن قويا ( be strong )
4. قصيدة الحرب لا تنتهي ( war is never over )
5. قصة الرهان ( the bet )
6. مسرحية الملك لير ( king Lear )

### ■ السؤال الثالث : الكتابة (Writing)

1. التعبير
2. الرسالة : غالبا ما تكون رسالة طلب الوظيفة أو شكوى بينية

**أولاً : القواعد ( 35 marks ) language**

**1-Present simple tense : الزمن المضارع البسيط :**

**يستخدم للحقائق العلمية والعادات**

I,They,We,You	V <sub>1</sub>
He,She,It	V <sub>1</sub> + s

Key words : always دائماً – usually عادة – sometimes أبدأ never - نادراً rarely ...- كل every غالبا often – أحيانا

**A: Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d :**

- I .....he is extremely right . (تأتي في المضارع البسيط Think , believe , seem أفعال الشعور)
  - think
  - am thinking
  - was thinking
  - thinks .
- Rashad, you ..... sad today. What are you thinking about?
  - seem
  - are seeming
  - seemed
  - seems
- The next tour .....at 3.45.
  - Start
  - started
  - starting
  - starts
- The boy ..... milk **every** morning.
  - drink
  - drunk
  - drinking
  - drinks
- Does** the price include every thing? No, it ..... the cost of delivery.
  - excludes
  - exclude
  - excluded
  - excluding
- Usually**, Sameera and her friends ..... studying at 5: 00pm.
  - start
  - starts
  - is starting
  - have started
- Salwa **often** ..... her breakfast at work.
  - eat
  - ate
  - has eaten
  - eats
- The **moon** ..... the sun rays.
  - is reflecting
  - reflect
  - reflects
  - had reflected
- Water** ..... more quickly in the sunshine
  - evaporate
  - evaporated
  - had evaporated
  - evaporates
- The **sun's** rays ..... eight minutes to reach the earth.
  - take
  - takes
  - is taking
  - have taken
- Psychology** ..... the nature of the human soul
  - study
  - studies
  - has studied
  - studied

**صنع السؤال في المضارع البسيط**

**B -Write questions for the answers below , use the words between brackets :**

- A: **What does she look for** ? (What/look for)  
B: She looks for new oil.
- A: **how hard do you often work** ? (How hard/ work)  
B: I often does 18 hours a day.
- A: **Are you from Venezuela?**(where / be / from)  
B: I am form Venezuela.
- A: ..... ?(be / from Palestine)  
B : No, Ahmad is from Egypt.
- A: .....?. (Where / from )  
B: She is from Canada.
- A: **Who work at the Arab Bank?** (who/ work) امتحان 2012  
B:My friends work at the Arab Bank
- A: .....?( What / look for )  
B: He looks for a new job.

لتكوين الاسئلة  
يستخدم للمفرد : does  
يستخدم للجمع : do

I am —————> Are you

9 A: .....? ( do / work)

B: He works in Saudi Arabia.

10 A: .....? ( How long / work a day)

B: They work for 18 hours a day.

11 A: .....? (Be / married)

B: I am married.

12 A: .....? ( How often / go shopping )

B: We usually go shopping once a week.

13 A: (do) Amani **always** (come ) to school late?

B: No, (do not). / (arrive) early

A: .....? ..?

B: .....

14. A: (do) you listen to music.

B :No, (do not)

A.....?

B.....

## 2- past simple : الماضي البسيط

**I, he ,she, it ,they, we ,you**

**V<sub>2</sub> ..ed** التصريف الثاني للفعل

**Key words :** الكلمات الدالة :

**Yesterday** بالأمس , **last...** السابق , **...ago** منذ , **in (1920)** سنة في الماضي

1- Emad didn't join us to the cinema **yesterday** because he ..... the movie.

a. saw

b. had seen

c. sees

d. has seen

2- I ..... high school **in 1996**.

a. leave

b. left

c. had left

d. leaves

3. When ..... school?

a. had he left

b. was he left

c. did he leave

d. was he leaving

4. Where **did** he ..... his wallet two days **ago** ?

a. found

b. find

c. has found

d. finds

5. ....he solve the problem **yesterday**?

a. Do

b. Does

c. have

d. Did

6. My sister .....from the university **last** summer .

a. has graduated

b. have graduated

c. will graduate

d. graduated

7. The festival ..... three days **ago**..

a. finished

b. has been finished

c. finishes

d. will finish

## صنع السؤال في الماضي البسيط

**لتكوين الاسئلة did**

1. A: **When did you go to Ramallah?** (when / go )?

B: Mr. Basim went to Ramallah yesterday.

2. A: .....? (when / start work)?

B: He started work in 1980.

3. A: (do) the minister (come) back from America **last** night

**B:** No, he (do not). / (travel) / America to Japan

**A** .....

**B** .....

e. A: **Where were you born?** ( Where / you born)

B: I was born in Hebron.

I was → Were you

**f. A: How many opportunities did**

**you have?** (How many /have) 2012

**B** I had three opportunities in my life.

·g·

A:.....?

( where / stay ).?

B: I stayed at a hotel.

### 3- Present continuous المضارع المستمر

I	am	
He, she , It	is	V <sub>1</sub> +ing
They, we, you	are	

**Key words :** now الآن, at the moment في هذه اللحظة, still مازال, these days في هذه الايام, look! انظر, listen اسمع, Sh! انصت, Be quiet اهدء, tonight الليلة

- Tony, what **are you doing** over there? Why ..... up and down like that?  
a. are you jumping      b. do you jump      c. did you jump      d. was designing
- Asia and Africa ..... **still** ..... rapid rises in population .  
a. is/ showed      b. is/ showing      c. has /showed      d. are / showing
- What ..... **these days**? Unfortunately I 'm working a lot.  
a. have you done      b. did you do      c. had you done      d. are you doing
- What ..... for dinner **tonight**? Chicken?  
a. do we have      b. were we having      c. did we have      d. are we having
- Look!** He ..... to see over the top of the wall.  
a. tries      b. has tried      c. had tried      d. is trying
- The population of Cairo ..... **fast**.  
a. is growing      b. grows      c. grew      d. has grown
- Hello! What ..... **now**?  
a. are you doing      b. do you do      c. have you done      d. will you do
- Listen** to those **people** , what language ..... they.....?  
a. is speaking      b. was speaking      c. am speaking      d. are speaking
- From this graph we can see that the economy ..... **at the moment**.  
a. is improving      b. was improving      c. improved      d. are improving
- She's so **quiet**. What ..... she..... to do?  
a. are/planning      b. have/done      c. were /planning      d. is/planning

#### صنع السؤال في المضارع المستمر

- A: **What are you looking for?** ( what / looking for )  
B: I am looking for the book.
- A: **Where is he going?** (Where / going)  
B: He is going to Paris.
- A: .....? ( What / playing)  
B: They are playing football **now**.
- A: .....? (Be / write / homework )  
B: No, I'm watching T.V.
- A: .....? What / having / dinner)  
B: We are having Kabab.
- A: (be) Mona and her brother (watch) TV **now**?  
B: No, (be not). / (be) / (do) homework  
A .....?  
B .....



4. He finished his essay yesterday but he ..... it into the tutor **yet**.  
 a. hasn't given                      b. has given                      c. have given                      d. haven't given
5. They ..... **already** ..... their lunch.  
 a. was eating                      b. has eaten                      c. have eaten                      d. had eaten
6. I ..... **just** ..... the project .  
 a. was preparing                      b. has prepared                      c. had prepared                      d. have prepared
7. Have you ..... in the boxes **yet**?  
 c. pack                      b. packed                      c. packing                      d. to pack
8. .... she **already** ..... the food?  
 a. Did /prepare                      b. Does/prepare                      c. Have/prepared                      d. Has/prepared
9. She **has studied** English ..... **eight** years.  
 a. for                      b. in                      c. since                      d. at

اسئلة مقترحة على المضارع التام

- a. Osama wrote his letter a moment ago. (use just)  
**Osama has just written his letter**
- b. I haven't seen him since 1995. (use for)  
**I haven't seen him for seven years**
- c. I haven't seen him since four years . (correct)  
**I haven't seen him for four years**

6. Present perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

I, they , we , you	have	been	V <sub>1</sub> + ing
He, she , it	has		

**Key words :** for (hours,years,) لساعات  
 ,since منذ, all (night/day) طوال الليل, For لسنوات عديدة  
 many years now

1. She ..... for the exam **all night**.  
 a. have studied                      b. has been studying                      c. study                      d. was studying
2. **For many years now** , people ..... from the country into big cities.  
 a. has been moved                      b. moves                      c. moved                      d. have been moving
3. He ..... to drive **for** five months.  
 a. has been learning                      b. have learnt                      c. learns                      d. is learning
4. I am cold because I ..... **for hours**.  
 a. has swum                      b. have been swimming                      c. swims                      d. am swimming
5. I ..... for the bus **since** eight o'clock in the morning .  
 a. was waiting                      b. have been waiting                      c. I'm waiting                      d. have waiting
6. We ..... **all day** for the doctor to come.  
 a. wait                      b. waiting                      c. have been waiting                      d. waited
7. I ..... Japanese **for years**. and I have not finished yet.  
 a. am learning                      b. was learning                      c. have been learning                      d. have been learned
8. **A What have you been reading?** (what / reading)  
**B. I have been reading a story.**

## 7- Past Perfect الماضي التام

I, he, she ,it , they ,we , you

had V<sub>3</sub>

**Key words :** After بعدما , as soon as حينما before قبلما

- 1- Fadi..... with us , because he had already had dinner earlier at home.  
a. had eaten      b. ate      c. didn't eat      d. hasn't eaten
- 2- Emad didn't join us to the cinema yesterday because he ..... the movie.  
a. saw      b. had seen      c. sees      d. has seen

(As soon as / After) + had + v<sub>3</sub>      v<sub>2</sub>

v<sub>2</sub> , (As soon as / after) + had + v<sub>3</sub>

Before + v<sub>2</sub> , had + v<sub>3</sub>

had + v<sub>3</sub> , before + v<sub>2</sub>

1. **After** he ..... to use the computer, he practiced regularly.  
a. have learned      b. learns      c. had learned      d. has learned
2. **After** the man ..... the money, I gave him a present.  
a. have found      b. has found      c. found      d. had found
3. **After** she **had finished** a good composition, she ..... to do her homework.  
a. start      b. started      c. has started      d. had started
4. The lesson began **after** the bell.....  
a. rings      b. would have rung      c. had rung      d. has rung
5. **As soon as** they ..... their work , they went home  
a. had finished      b. has finished      c. have finished      d. are finishing
6. He posted he letter **as soon as** he ..... it.  
a. would have written      b. wrote      c. written      d. had written
7. **Before** I arrived, Ann..... the party  
a. had left      b. has left      c. would have left      d. leaves
8. **Before** I went to the station, I my ..... bag .  
a. prepares      b. prepared      c. prepare      d. had prepared
9. The Chrysler Building .....the year **before** the Empire State **went up**.  
a. appear      b. has appeared      c. had appeared      d. was appeared
10. My mother ..... the food **before** we ate our lunch.  
a. cooked      b. had cooked      c. have cooked      d. has cooked

## 8- Future Simple المستقبل البسيط

I, He, she, It ,they , we , you

will

V<sub>1</sub>

**Key words :** tomorrow غدا , soon قريباً , next التالي , following القادم , in في المستقبل

1. My sister .....from the university **next** summer .  
a. graduated      b. have graduated      c. will graduate      d. has graduated
2. Rania .....you an e-mail **tomorrow**.  
a. will send      b. sent      c. has sent      d. send



3. Salwa, I ..... you **soon**, I promise.  
 a. will e-mail                      b. e-mailed                      c. had e-mailed                      d. has e-mailed
4. The scientists ..... new robots **in 2040**.  
 a. developed                      b. develops                      c. has developed                      d. will develop
5. We ..... you in the **following** days.  
 a. contacts                      b. are contacting                      c. will contact                      d. contacted
6. .... you travel to Egypt **tomorrow** ?  
 a. Do                      b. Did                      c. Does                      d. Will

## جدول ملخص القواعد

Tenses الأزمنة	Structure التركيب	Key words الكلمات المفتاحية
1. present simple مضارع بسيط	He, she, it + v <sub>1</sub> I, they, we, you + v <sub>1</sub> + s	always دائماً – usually عادة – sometimes أحياناً – often غالباً – every كل ... – rarely نادراً – never
2. present continuous مضارع مستمر	I am He, she, it is They, we, you are	v <sub>1</sub> + ing now الآن, at the moment هذه اللحظة, still مازال, these days هذه الأيام, look! انظر, listen اسمع, Be quiet اهدأ, tonight الليلة
3. present perfect مضارع تام	I, they, we, you have he, she, it has	v <sub>3</sub> already تماماً, just للتو, yet بعد (لنفي والسؤال), for منذ, since لمدة, recently مؤخراً
4. present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر	I, they, we, you have he, she, it has	been v <sub>3</sub> for (hours, years, ...) لساعات, منذ, all السنوات, (night/day) طوال الليل, For many years now لسنوات عديدة
5. past simple ماضي بسيط	I, they, we, you, he, she, it	v <sub>2</sub> Yesterday بالأمس, last... السابق, ...ago منذ, in سنة في الماضي (1920)
6. past continuous ماضي مستمر	I, he, she, it was they, we, you were	v <sub>1</sub> + ing While بينما, when عندما (whenever)
7. past perfect ماضي تام	I, they, we, you, he, she, it	had+v <sub>3</sub> After بعدما, as soon as حالما, before قبلما
8. Future simple مستقبل بسيط	I, they, we, you, he, she, it	Will+v <sub>1</sub> tomorrow غدا, soon قريباً, next التالي, following following سنة في المستقبل, in القادم

مراجعة عامة للقواعد  
Grammar Revision

Question (1) : Circle the letter of the correct answer :

1. Asia and Africa .....still .....rapid rises in population .  
a. is showed      b is showing      c. has showed      d. are showing
2. My father .....in America since 2000 .  
a. has lived      b. lived      c. is living      d. lives .
3. Hanan's car .....down while she was driving to Nablus .  
a. broken      b. breaks      c. broke      d. is broken .
4. If we heard the news , we .....at home .  
a. would've stayed      b. would stay      c. stayed      d. will stay .
5. Rania .....you an e-mail tomorrow .  
a. will send      b. sent      c. has sent      d. send .
7. The Chrysler building .....the year before the Empire state went up.  
a. Appear      b. has appeared      c. had appeared      d. was appeared
8. The accident happened while the men .....the steel .  
a. Were lifting      b. are lifting      c. is lifting      d. am lifting
9. The next tour .....at 3.45.  
a. Start      b. started      c. starting      d. starts
10. I .....for the bus since eight o'clock in the morning .  
a. was waiting      b. have been waiting      c. I'm waiting      d. have waiting
11. My sister .....from the university last summer .  
a. graduated      b. have graduated      c. will graduate      d. has graduated
- 12- He .....in Jerusalem since the start of this year .  
a. is working      b. has worked      c. worked      d. had worked .
13. Look at this letter !I .....a place at City College , and that's my first choice .  
a. have offered      b. was offered      c. am offering      d. have been offered.
14. I .....he is extremely right .  
a. think      b. am thinking      c. was thinking      d. thinks .
- 15.I met Ali while I ..... to school .  
a. walking      b. were walking      c. was walking      d. am walking .
- 16.We have been waiting all day . The action in this sentence is .....  
a. unfinished      b. finished      c. complete
17. When I .....home after school ,I'll have lunch .  
a. get      b. am getting      c. will get      d. have been getting .
18. When ..... school ?  
a. he left      b. was he left      c. did he leave      d. were he leaving .
- 19.She's done her project . This means that the project is .....  
a. incomplete      b. not complete      c. complete
20. Be careful , the machine .....  
a. is being started      b. is being starting      c. is been started
- 21.In 2020 Bombay's population will .....20M.  
a. have      b. be      c. do
22. He has always been a hard worker and he ..... still .  
a) has      b) is      c) has always      d) has been
23. In 1900, Jerusalem .....a population of 4.5m .  
a) had      b) have      c) is      d) was
24. My friend ..... in the garden when I met him.  
a) walk      b) walked      c) was walking      d) walks

25. My brother in law..... an engineering company which he runs .  
a) has                      b) had                      c) have                      d) is
26. 80%of all information stored in computers .....in English.  
a) are                      b) is                      c) have been                      d) was
27. She ..... in Ramallah since the start of this year.  
a. is living                      b. has lived                      c. lived                      d. is living
28. Here' an idea ! what about ..... Omar this afternoon ?  
a- to meet                      b- meet                      c- meets                      d- meeting
- a. by yourself                      b. on yourself                      c. yourself                      d. for yourself
29. Berlin's population ..... 7.7 M in 2000 .  
a. was                      b. will be                      c. will have                      d. had
30. The golden Gate Park..... a length of three miles.  
a- have                      b- has                      c- is                      d- are.
31. Rafah has a ..... of about 12 kilometers.  
a) width                      b) wide                      c) population                      d) depth
32. I can't imagine ..... very long in such a terrible place.  
a) staying                      b) stay                      c) to stay                      d) having stay
33. If it ..... , we will play the game.  
a- won't rain                      b- don't rain                      c. doesn't rain                      d- didn't rain
34. If she ..... enough money, she would have given me some.  
a- has                      b- had                      c- have had                      d- had had
35. If she had closed the window, the bird ..... the chicken.  
a- couldn't take                      b- couldn't have taken                      c- could take                      d- could have taken
36. He has always been a hard worker and he ..... still .  
a) has                      b) is                      c) has always                      d) has been
37. What model ..... it ?  
a) are                      b) is                      c) were                      d) be
38. What speed does Mercedes- Benz ..... ?  
a) was                      b) have                      c) did                      d) do
39. What size ..... the engine ?  
a) have                      b) has                      c) is                      d) do
40. My friend ..... in the garden when I met him.  
a) walk                      b) walked                      c) was walking                      d) walks
41. Tell me, Samira, what do you do? I'm an engineer. I ..... large public buildings  
a) am designing                      b) design                      c) designed                      d) was designing
42. Tony, what are you doing over there? Why ..... up and down like that?  
a) are you jumping                      b) do you jump                      c) did you jump                      d) was designing
43. What ..... for dinner tonight? Chicken?  
a) do we have                      b) were we having                      c) did we have                      d) are we having
44. There's my friend Omar. He is only 18, but ..... a bit older.  
a) he is looking                      b) he looked                      c) he looks                      d) he was looking
45. Rashad, you ..... sad today. What are you thinking about?  
a) seem                      b) are seeming                      c) seemed                      d) seems
46. This book ..... of 12 units.  
a) consist                      b) is consisting                      c) consists                      d) consisted
47. Look! The teacher ..... to the class.  
a) comes                      b) is coming                      c) came                      d) coming
48. Fadi didn't eat with us because he ..... dinner earlier at home.  
a) has                      b) had                      c) had already had                      d) was having
49. I ..... everything, yet.  
a) have done                      b) hadn't done                      c) haven't done                      d) didn't do
50. What ..... you ..... about , Ali?  
a) are \ thinking                      b) do \ think                      c) does \ think                      d) is \ thinking
51. Salwa Called this morning while I ..... lunch.

- a) make                      b) am making                      c) was making                      d) made
52. She ..... her school next year.  
a) finished                      b) will finish                      c) finishes                      d) has finished
53. She ..... the dishes this morning.  
a) doesn't clean                      b) wasn't cleaned                      c) didn't clean                      d) hasn't cleaned
54. Huda always ..... the news.  
a) watch                      b) watched                      c) is watching                      d) watches
55. The boys ..... milk every morning.  
a) drink                      b) drunk                      c) drinking                      d) drinks
56. Does the price include every thing? No, it ..... the cost of delivery.  
a) excludes                      b) exclude                      c) excluded                      d) excluding
57. The pyramids ..... near Cairo.  
a) stand                      b) stands                      c) is standing                      d) has stood
58. Tell me, Sameera, what .....? I'm a doctor.  
a) are you doing                      b) do you do                      c) have you done                      d) will you do
59. I ..... she is extremely right.  
a) think                      b) am thinking                      c) was thinking                      d) thinks
60. Quite, please! I ..... someone calling for help.  
a) am hearing                      b) hear                      c) heard                      d) was hearing
61. They ..... the Eiffel Tower in 1889.  
a) built                      b) has built                      c) was building                      d) had built
62. When ..... school?  
a) had he left                      b) was he left                      c) did he leave                      d) was he leaving
63. How much money ..... you and Nadia have?  
a) do                      b) does                      c) have                      d) done
64. .... Your brother attend yesterday's English lesson?  
a) Does                      b) Was                      c) Did                      d) Do
65. Where did he ..... his wallet yesterday?  
a) found                      b) find                      c) has found                      d) finds
66. .... did he solve the problem? With difficulty.  
a) Who                      b) Whom                      c) How                      d) Why
67. Look! He ..... to see over the top of the wall.  
a) tries                      b) has tried                      c) had tried                      d) is trying
68. The population of Cairo ..... fast.  
a) is growing                      b) grows                      c) grew                      d) has grown
69. Hello! What ..... now?  
a) are you doing                      b) do you do                      c) have you done                      d) will you do
70. I ..... of giving up my job.  
a) think                      b) am thinking                      c) was thinking                      d) thinks
71. Hassn ..... Aswan next week.  
a) visit                      b) visits                      c) is visiting                      d) has visited
72. People ..... for the Paris Exhibition at that time.  
a) prepared                      b) were preparing                      c) had prepared                      d) has prepared
73. When Ahmed arrived home, his parents ..... T.V.  
a) is watching                      b) are watching                      c) was watching                      d) were watching
74. Tokyo-Yokohama ..... the world's largest city for many years.  
a) is                      b) was                      c) has been                      d) is being
75. For many years now, people ..... from the country into big cities.  
a) have been moving                      b) have moved                      c) were moving                      d) are moving
76. Deema ..... at the picture for a long time.  
a) looked                      b) had looked                      c) has been looking                      d) has looked
77. Emad didn't join us to the cinema yesterday because he ..... the movie.  
a) saw                      b) had seen                      c) sees                      d) has seen

**1 -Write questions for the answers below , use the words between brackets :**

1- I was born in Hebron. ( Where / you born)

.....?

2- She looks for oil. ( What / do )

.....?

3- He started work in 1980. ( when / start work)

.....?

4- I'm from Palestine. ( where / you from)

.....?

5- I'm from Egypt. ( Where / you come from)

.....?

6- They live in Nablus. ( where / do )

.....?

7- He works for 18 hours a day. ( How long / work a day)

.....?

8- She bought a new car. ( what / buy )

.....?

9- He looks for a new job. ( What / look for )

.....?

10 Ali works in Saudi Arabia. ( who / work )

.....?

11-I stayed at a hotel. ( where / stay )

.....?

12- I am 18 years old. ( how old / you )

.....?

13-She is from Kuwait. ( be / Jordan)

.....?

14-I have finished my work since yesterday. ( When / finish)

.....?

15- I am married. ( Be / married)

.....?

16-Mr Basim went to Ramallah yesterday. (when / go )

.....?

17-I go to work by a taxi. ( How / do )

.....?

18-I am looking for the book. ( what / looking for )

.....?

## IF CONDITONAL

## قواعد

If 0 = الحقائق العلمية والمسلّمات

If/When	Present simple(v <sub>1</sub> )	Present simple(v <sub>1</sub> )
---------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

### 1. Choose the correct answer :

- If the temperature goes down to zero C, **water** .....  
a. freeze                                      b. freezes                                      c. will freeze                                      d. would freeze
- When I feel **thirsty**, I ..... some water.  
a. drank                                      b. drinks                                      c. drink                                      d. would have drunk
- If **Ali** ..... water into 100°C, it turns into vapor.  
a. boil                                      b. boils                                      c. boiled                                      d. would boil

### 2. Answer each question with a full statement. Follow the question's use of if or then.

Exercise 1 page 22 workbook

1- Q : What do you usually do if **you** feel tired?

A : **If I feel tired, I go to sleep**

2- Q: What do you generally do when **you** get home from school?

A: **When I get home from school, I eat my lunch**

3- Q: What do you like doing when **you** have some free time ?

A: .....

4- Q: what do you do if **you** can't understand your homework ?

A: .....

5- Q: What do you like doing when **you** go out with your family ?

A: .....

### 3. Do as shown between brackets :

1. I (feel) tired / (have) a rest. (If)

**If I feel tired, I have a rest**

d. I (have) / some free time / (like) seeing friends. (when)

**When I have some free time, I like seeing friends**

e. I (go out) with / my family/ (like) having a picnic. (when)

**When I go out with my family, I like having a picnic.**

If 1 = إذا تحقق الشرط الاول ، يتحقق الشرط الثاني والعكس صحيح

If/When	Present simple(v <sub>1</sub> )	Will + v <sub>1</sub>
---------	---------------------------------	-----------------------

### 1. Choose the correct answer :

- If Ahmad studies hard, he ..... in the exam  
a. would succeed                      b. succeeded                      c. will succeed                      d. would have succeeded
- Ahmad **will** succeed in the exam if he ..... hard  
a. would succeed                      b. succeeded                      c. will succeed                      d. would have succeeded
- If Salwa ..... Egypt, She **will** see the Pyramids.  
a. visited                      b. visits                      c. had visited                      d. visit
- When Ali goes to the mosque, He .....  
a. pray                      b. would pray                      c. would have prayed                      d. will pray
- If **we don't** leave immediately, we ..... the bus  
a. would have missed                      b. would miss                      c. will miss                      d. miss
- If he ..... Sorry to his friend, he **will** lose him  
a. didn't say                      b. doesn't say                      c. hadn't said                      d. don't say

**Use the sentences parts to write sentences. Add capital letters, commas and full stops.**

### (Conditionals type 1)

1. We (buy) him the basketball ring. / (be) very happy.

If we *buy* him the basketball ring, *he will be* very happy

2. We (not / leave) immediately / (miss) the bus.

**If we don't leave immediately, we will miss the bus**

3. You (fall) / (kill) your self.

4. He (not /say) sorry / his friend / (lose) him.

5. You (not/go) to college/ (not/get) any degree.

التعبير عن شيء غير حقيقي وخيالي في الحاضر = If 2

If/When	past simple ( v <sub>2</sub> )	Would + v <sub>1</sub>
---------	--------------------------------	------------------------

1. If she.....more free time, she'd (**would**) study music.

a. had have      b. has      c. has had      d. could

2. If I **had** enough money, I ..... a new car.

a. would have bought      b. will buy      c. buy      d. would buy

3.If I **were** a doctor , I ..... the sick

a. will help helped      b. would have helped      c. would help      d.

4. If he ..... a millionaire , he **would** invest my money on tourism

a. become      b. had become      c. became      d. becomes

5. If Ali and Omar ..... to USA, they **would** see holly wood.

a. travelled      b. had travelled      c. travels      d. travel

6. My brother **would** be the best student **if** he .....a bit harder

a. work  
worked

7. If I visited Australia, I ..... surfing in Bondi Beach

a. will go      b. would go      c. would have gone      d. go

**Use the sentence parts to write sentences. Use type (2)**

1. I (have) the chance to go / North America / (travel) across Canada.

**If I had the chance to go to North American , I would travel across Canada.**

2. My sister (choose) any career she / (become) a family doctor.

**If My sister chose any career , she would become a faily doctor.**

3- I (visit) Australia / (go) surfing / Bondi Beach

**If I visited Australia , I would go surfing in Bondi Beach.**

4- I (have) more free time / (like) / study music

**If I had more free time , I like to study music.**

5- my brother (work) a bit harder / (be) / best student in / whole school!

**if my brother worked a bit harder , he would be the best student in the whole school !**

---

6- our cousins (come) / live with us / (all have) / great time together

**If our cousins came to live with us , they would all have great time together.**





**1.Say how things could have happened differently:**

- عندما ترى في الجملة was - were - didn't - couldn't - أو التصريف الثاني للفعل حينها يجب عليك استخدام قاعدة الدرجة الثالثة If type 3
  - نبدأ بالجزء الأول من الجملة إذا كانت تحتوي على why/so that's و نبدأ بالجزء الثاني إذا كانت تحتوي على as/ because/since
  - نحول الجمل المثبتة إلى جمل منفية والجمل المنفية إلى مثبتة للحفاظ على المعنى
  - لا تنسى أن was , were هما أفعال تصريفهما الثالث been و أن have, had تصريفهما الثالث had
- و إليك جميع الأسئلة و نماذجها

If/When	had + v <sub>3</sub>	Would/could+ have + v <sub>3</sub>
	hadn't +v <sub>3</sub>	Wouldn't/couldn't + have + v <sub>3</sub>

\* Exercise 4 page 23-24 workbook

1- I spent most of my money on a really good football, so I didn't have enough to buy some new boots.

If I hadn't spent most of my money on a really good football, I would have had enough to buy some new boots

2- Mahmoud didn't study hard enough, **so** he didn't get the grade he wanted in the exam.

**If Mohammed had studied hard enough , he would gave got the grade he wanted in the exam.**

3- We forgot to take any money with us, so we couldn't buy anything to eat.

**If we hadn't forgot to take any money with us, we could have bought anything to eat.**

4- I rode down the hill much too fast, **so** I couldn't avoid crashing at the bottom.

**If I hadn't ridden down the hill much too fast, I could have avoided crashing at the bottom.**

5- I couldn't get home early, so I had to miss my favorite TV program.

**If I had got home early , I wouldn't have had to miss my favorite TV program.**

6- Salwa managed to save enough money, so she was able to help her sister go to college.

If Salwa hadn't managed to save enough money , she wouldn't have been able to help her sister to go college.

7- She didn't close the window, **so** the bird saw the chicken.

**If She had closed the window , the bird wouldn't have seen the chicken**

8- Mohammed didn't get the grade he wanted **because** he didn't study hard.

If Mohammed had studied hard, he would have got the grade he wanted.

**Form conditional sentences about the following sentences:**

1 .He didn't come earlier, **so** he didn't watch the game with us.

**If he had come earlier, he would have watched the game with us.**

2. He is wearing appropriate clothes **since** he has a job interview.

**If he hadn't a job interview, he wouldn't wear appropriate clothes .**

3.He didn't come to the party, as he was ill .

**If He hadn't been ill , he would have come to the party.**

4. He couldn't achieve his goals, **since** he didn't organize his life well.

**If He had organized his life well, he could have achieved his goals.**

5. Ahmed always forgets his homework, so the head teacher blames him (if type 2)

**If Ahmad didn't forget his homework, the head teacher wouldn't blame him.**

6. He didn't study the lesson, **so** he was punished.

**If he had studied the lesson, he wouldn't have been punished.**

7. I **need** a translator, **because** I **don't** know English . (if type 2)

**If I knew English, I wouldn't need a translator.**

8. I **couldn't** buy that fridge, **since** I **had no** money.

**If I had had money, I could have bought that fridge.**

9. You didn't take my advice , **so** you lost your job.

**If you had taken my advice , you wouldn't have lost your job.**

10. Moneer arrived **ed** late , **so** he missed his flight home.

**If Moneer hadn't arrived late , he wouldn't have missed his flight home.**

11. It's raining now , **so** we will have our lunch inside

**If it didn't rain at that time , we would have our lunch inside.**

12. The patient did not take the medicine, **so** his health got worse.

**If the patient had taken the medicine, his health wouldn't have got worse.**

13. Ali will probably wake up early **because** he has an important job interview.

**If Ali hadn't an important job interview, he wouldn't propably waken up ealy.**

### **Say how things could have happened differently:**

1. I didn't go to the meeting because my close friend wasn't there.

If .....

2. I spent most of my money on eating in restaurants so I didn't have enough to buy anything else.

If .....

3. They solved all the financial problems so the company gave them a reward.

If .....

4. I didn't finish the project, so I wasn't able to deliver it on time.

If .....

5. My sister found a good job, so she had a good salary.

If .....

6. It didn't rain last year so we didn't have enough crops.

If .....

7. The driver didn't see the road clearly ,because it was foggy.

If .....

8. My classmates won the game ,so the head teacher gave them nice gifts.

If .....

9. She wasn't able to catch the bus ,because she got up late.

If .....

10. She didn't get high marks in Tawjehi, so she didn't study medicine.

If .....

11. She was shocked, so she went mad.

If .....

12. didn't go to the meeting, because my close friend wasn't there.

If .....

13. I spent most of my money on eating in restaurants, so I didn't have enough to buy anything else.

If .....

14. They solved all the financial problems ,so the company gave them a reward.

If .....

15. I didn't know that Hadeel had to get up early ,so I didn't wake her up.

If .....

16. He didn't listen to my advice so he lost all his money.

If .....

17. The accident happened because the road was icy.

If .....

18. The lawyer accepted to stay in prison for 15 years so he suffered from depression and loneliness

If .....

19. The director lost his job, because one of the employees stole some money.

If .....  
20. Shoman created a new bank ,so he made economic development.  
If .....  
21. He didn't come to the meeting ,because he wasn't ready to carry out the plan.  
If .....  
22. The criminal was deprived from his freedom ,so he became fierce.  
If .....  
23. My friend didn't apply for that job ,because he didn't have a recommendation letter.  
If .....  
24. I didn't accept his invitation, so he was angry with me.  
If .....  
25. The student didn't listen to his teacher ,so the teacher punished him.  
If .....

# The Passive المبنى للمجهول

الزمن	طريقة التحويل
Present simple المضارع البسيط	O + is/are + v3 + complement
Past simple الماضي البسيط	O + was/were + v3 + complement
Present continuous المضارع المستمر	O + is/are + <b>being</b> + v3 + complement
Past continuous الماضي المستمر	O + was/were + <b>being</b> + v3 + complement
Present perfect المضارع التام	O + has/have + <b>been</b> + v3 + complement
Past perfect الماضي التام	O + had + <b>been</b> + v3 + complement
Future simple المستقبل البسيط	O + will + <b>be</b> + v3 + complement
Modals ( can , could , shall , should, must, ought to , may , might, need to , be able to ) الافعال الناقصة	O + Modal + <b>be</b> + v3 + complement

## طريقة التحويل الى المبنى للمجهول

- 1- تحديد الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به وتكملة الجملة
  - 2- تحديد الزمن
  - 3- وضع المفعول به (O) في بداية الجملة وحذف الفاعل (S) والتحويل حسب كل زمن من الجدول
  - 4- الحفاظ على الاحوال Adverbs في مكانها قبل الفعل أو قبل been/being الاحوال مثل ( just, only, also, )  
(probably, slowly, quickly)
  - 5- وضع تكملة الجملة في النهاية أو تركها كما هي في البداية بعد الفاصلة
- Complement تكملة الجملة تكون بدايتها حروف جر مثل ( in , at , on , with , within , during , from ,for, )  
( since into , أو كلمات دالة على الإزملة

Exercise 3 page 29 workbook

**Change the following sentences into passive:**

~~Subject الفاعل~~      Adverb الحال      Verb (V<sub>2</sub>) (الفعل (الزمن ماضي بسيط))      Object (المفعول به مفرد)      Complement (التكملة)  
 1- They      first      started      the bank      in London 150 years ago.

←      ↓      ←  
The bank was first started in London 150 years ago  
 O   مفرد +   was   +   v3   +   complement



4. The soccer game organizers cancelled that match because of the weather conditions.  
.....
5. The officials haven't given the new members of the staff all the help they need.  
.....
6. He was writing her post card on the occasion of her birthday.  
.....
7. The manager is still offering some gifts for all workers.  
.....
8. Ibrahim avoided tall buildings and mountain roads because he had such a fear of heights.  
.....
9. Everybody may blame us for not attending the meeting.  
.....
10. We ought to ventilate these rooms before we sleep.  
.....
11. A burglar has stolen the old woman's jewels.  
.....
12. Someone visits most of the prisoners once a week.  
.....
13. The manager will give him a ticket for entering that place.  
.....
14. The director gave clear instructions for the employees.  
.....
15. We are preparing a warm welcome for our heroes.  
.....
16. Doctors are discovering ways to prevent all human diseases.  
.....
17. Engineers will probably develop space planes to carry passengers round the world.  
.....
18. Teenagers spend several hours per week on the internet.  
.....
19. About a billion individuals were watching the Olympic Games last summer.  
.....
20. The authorities have asked local people about the new changes in the area.  
.....
21. A French company is constructing a new power station because of the lack of electricity there  
.....
22. The committee has asked the participants about the changes in the political situation.  
.....
23. They had finished the preparations of the festival by the time the guests arrived  
.....
24. The school regulations require all students to wear uniforms at all times.  
.....
25. The researchers will publish their results in the next issue of the journal.  
.....
26. You didn't inform us about the results of the survey.  
.....
27. My friend had repaired many cars before he received his mechanic license.  
.....
28. Teachers are asking some students to prepare some teaching aids.  
.....
- 29 . The director will probably fire some of the workers from the company.  
.....
30. My father spends some hours per day in front of the computer.  
.....

## الأفعال الناقصة Modal verbs

استخدام	present forms الفعل الناقص في المضارع		past forms الفعل الناقص في الماضي	
	الاثبات	النفي	الاثبات	النفي
Ability القدرة	Can يستطيع (am/is/are) able to قادر على	Can not /can't (isn't/aren't) able to	Could استطاع Was/were able to كان قادر على	Couldn't Wasn't/wer able to
Possibility الاحتمالية	May ربما	Mayn't	Might احتمال	mightn't
Necessary ضرورة important	Have to يجب Must يجب Need to الى يحتاج	don't/doesn't have to mustn't don't/doesn't need to (needn't)	had to had to needed to	didn't have  didn't need
A good idea لاقتراح الافكار	Should ينبغي Ought to ينبغي	Shouldn't Ought not to	Should + have + v3	Shouldn't have+ v 3
Future للمستقبل	Will سوف	Will not/won't	would	wouldn't

تكمُن أهمية الأسئلة الثلاثة الأولى في أنها غالباً ما تأتي على شكل خيارات ويعتمد الحل على معنى الجملة واستخدامها الكلمات المضللة باللون الغامق قد تساعدك في الاستدلال على الإجابة :

**1- Complete the following sentences with the appropriate modal verb from the box:**

would	May	Mustn't
-------	-----	---------

1. I think It's going to **rain**. /But it **may** There's some blue sky over there.
2. It's a very **important** meeting, so you **musn't** be late.

## Modal verbs: present forms

**Complete each sentence with an appropriate modal verb from the box.**

Exercise 1 page 16 workbook

can/cannot (can't)	يستطيع	may/may not	ربما	will/will not (won't)	سوف
--------------------	--------	-------------	------	-----------------------	-----

1. If we hurry, we **may/will** be able to catch the bus.
2. I think It's going to rain. /But it **may**. There's some blue sky over there.
3. **Can** you understand the **problem**? / Yes, but what's the answer?
4. **Will** you definitely be on time **tomorrow**? /Yes, I **promise**.
5. If the team loses again, they **will** get another chance to win the championship until **next** year.
6. There's too much work to do. We just **can't** finish in time. It's **impossible**.

**Complete each sentence with an appropriate modal verb from the box.**

Exercise 3 page 16 workbook

have to / not have to يجب لعدم الإلزام must / must not (mustn't) يجب للضرورة should / should not (shouldn't) يجب للنصيحة

1. It's a very **important** meeting, so you **mustn't** be **late**.
2. It's a **holiday** tomorrow, so I **don't have to** get up early.
3. I feel **ill**! / You **should** see the doctor.
4. It seems to me that you **shouldn't/musn't** eat so much chocolate. It's **not** very **good** for you.
5. Do you really **have to** go ? /Yes, I'm sorry. It's **getting late**.
6. Tell us one thing that we really **must/have to** do to succeed./ The most **essential** thing is to plan

carefully.

7. You **shouldn't** spend your money so quickly.
8. It's a **beautiful** day. We **should/must** take a picnic and go out for the day.

**Complete each sentence with a past modal form from the box:**

Exercise 5 page 17 workbook

هذه الأسئلة في الزمن الماضي لذا راقب تحول الأفعال الناقصة إلى صيغة الماضي

was able to/couldn't (كان قادراً على) had to /didn't have to (كان يجب) might (ربما) would/wouldn't (سوف)

1. I **was** very worried because I **knew** I **might** fail my driving test. I felt that I only had a **50%** chance of passing it.
2. My brother **was** kind and **said** he was sure I **would** pass.
3. I **couldn't** take the test in our town because it **was** too small to have a test center.
4. That meant that I **had to** catch the bus to Nablus.
5. Luckily, I **didn't have to** get up too early because the test was **not until mid-day**.
6. But **not** so **luckily**, I **slept** till 11:00. I just **couldn't** wake up!
7. The reason? I **couldn't** sleep the night before because I **was** so **worried** about the test.
8. I **ran** all the way to the bus stop. I **was** really scared that I **wouldn't** be there in time.
9. I almost **missed** the bus, but I **was able to** jump on the bus just as it **was** leaving
10. And as for the test, well, Dad **met** me afterwards with a car, and I **was able to** drive home as a qualified driver.

**Complete the following sentences with the appropriate modal verb from the box:**

*Note: (There are more words than needed) امتحان 2012*

Can – must – was able to – needn't

- a. We **needn't** climb any higher, we **can see everything** from here.
- b. **Soldiers** الجنود **must** obey يطيع soldiers .
- c. Ruba was glad because she **can solve** the math problem

**Complete the following sentences with the appropriate modal verb from the box:**

*Note: (There are more words than needed) امتحان 2011*

be able to , were able , may , had to , has to , must have

1. Samia **may** not come to the party tonight . She **isn't feeling well**.
2. My father **is** not **be able to work** late every night these days.
3. We looked very carefully and we **were able** to see a figure in the distance.
4. Will man **has to** live on the moon one day ?
5. We **had to** wait for long as the bus was late.
6. This driver **must have** had very tiring day. He looks exhausted.

should , don't have to , didn't have to , had to

- a. A week ago, he **had to** train very hard to get driving license .
- b. There's enough food at home for today, so we **don't have to** eat in a restaurant.
- c. People **should** do many things to change the current situation.

might , was able to , is able to , shouldn't

- a. I think you **shouldn't** wear that dress. It doesn't suit you.

- b. I **might** go back to England next month. I'm **not sure** yet.  
c. Nader played very well yesterday, but in the end I **was able to** beat him.

**needn't – should - shouldn't - can't**

- a. I'll be at work on Saturday so I'm afraid I..... come to the football match with you.  
b. You ..... do all the exercise. Ten sentences will be enough.  
c. The kids..... spend so much time in front of the T.V.

**could , don't have to , didn't have to , must**

- a. You..... wait for me. I can get a taxi home .  
b. She ..... drive when she was 13 years old.  
c. You..... take your passport when you travel abroad..

**is able to - needn't - shouldn't - was able to**

- a. My grandfather ..... walk without any help last night.  
b. I know you like sugar but you ..... eat quite so much – it's bad for you.  
c. You ..... ring the bell; I have a key.

**must , mustn't , had to , don't have to**

- a. We ..... stay at a hotel in London. We can stay with my cousin.  
b. Notice in cinema: Exit door ..... be locked during performances.  
c. My grandmother was extremely sick, she ..... go to the hospital

**need – might- should - mustn't**

- a. I think you ..... be more careful about what you eat.  
b. You ..... put salt in his food. He has hypertension.  
c. They ..... have helped you if only you had told them all the facts.

**didn't have to , can , should , mustn't**

- a. When I was a child, I .....go to school on Saturdays.  
b. My brother ..... cook very well. He is a chef at a French restaurant.  
c. You ..... use mobile phones inside hospitals.

**قاعدة Should have , Could have**

قانون الحل

**Pronoun + should have / could have + v3 + the rest of the sentence according to the tense**

Exercise 5 page 24 workbook

1- I can't do the work today, there's no time (yesterday).

2- He should talk to his teacher about the problem (along time ago).

3- We can't have lunch now. We have to catch the bus (earlier).

4- You would better apply for driving license (as soon as you were old enough )

5- The pain's getting worse. She should see a doctor. (when it first began).



**الضمانات يتم تحويلها حسب الجدول**

me	him	her	It	them	us	لا شيء	your	You
I	he	she	it	they	we	you	you	You

**لا تنسى need to / ought to**

بقية الجملة + الفعل + ( ) +

**Rewrite each sentence so that it has the same meaning and contains the word in brackets (in positive or negative form) مهم جدا**

### Exercise 4 page 16 workbook

1- It's a good idea to check **your** writing carefully. (should)

**You should check your writing carefully.**

2- It's necessary for **us** to revise before the exams. (need)

**We need to revise before the exams**

3- **Don't** miss the football match next week. (must)

عند وجود نفي نتأكد من نفي الفعل الناقص

**You mustn't miss the football match next week.**

4- Is it possible for **us** to practice basketball after school ? (may) عند وجود سؤال نضع الفعل الناقص في البداية

## May we practice basketball after school ?

5- It's possible that I'll visit my cousins in Amman. (might)

**I might visit my cousins in Amman.**

6- It **isn't** necessary to go if **you** don't want to. (have to)

(don't /doesn't) have to    ينفى الفعل الناقص ب

**You don't have to go if you don't want to.**

7- Is it important for **me** to answer the letter? (ought)

عند وجود سؤال نضع الفعل الناقص في البداية

### Ought I answer the letter ?

8- I'd like **you** to call me tomorrow. (could)

**You could call me tomorrow.**

9. It's important for **me** to buy a new calculator tomorrow. ( need)

**I need to buy a new calculator tomorrow.**

10. It **isn't** necessary for **you** to bring your mobile to school. ( must )

**You mustn't bring your mobile to school.**

11. It's a good idea that **you** set your goals. ( should)

## You should set your goals

12. Don't be late to school. ( must )

**You mustn't be late to school.**

13. I would like **you** to lend me your notebook. ( Could)

**Could you lend me your notebook**

14. It's a good idea to check **your** writing carefully. (should)

**You should check your writing carefully**

**Rewrite each sentence so that it has the same meaning and contains the word in brackets (in positive or negative form) اسئلة منوعة**

1. It isn't necessary for her to write all the answers. (have to)

2. It is important to practice English language everywhere . (should)

3. It isn't necessary to hurry. We've got plenty of time. (need)

4. It's possible that I'll invite them to dinner. (might)

5. It is necessary for many children to wear uniform when they go to school. (have to)

6. It isn't necessary for them to go to the passport office today. (have to)

7. It is possible for them to teach my kids separately. (may)

8. It is not necessary for candidates to bring all their qualifications. (need)

9. It isn't good for the kids to spend much time in front of T.V. (should)

10. It wasn't necessary for my brother to replace the old furniture. (have to)

11. It is not necessary for us to write down everything in detail. (have to)

12. It is necessary for them to pass the end of year exam (need)

13. It isn't allowed for her to pick up flowers from this garden. (must)

14. It is a good idea to contact with different people from everywhere. (should)

15. He was able to do the exercise but he didn't. (could)

16. It isn't necessary for me to water my plants every day. (have to)

17. It isn't possible for me to be on time to class. (may)

18. It is necessary for them to type this report tonight (need)

19. It wasn't necessary for me to change my opinion. (have to)

ملاحظة : عند وجود سؤال نضع الفعل الناقص في البداية

20. Is it possible for us to attend all the lectures with you? (may)

21. Was it necessary for you to wait along time for your bus? (have to )

22. Is it important for me to stay here for a week? (may)

23. Is it necessary for him to get the PH.D during this year? (must)

24. Is it possible for students to delay the seminar until next month? (may)

25. Is it possible for me to study in the USA? (might)

26. Is it necessary to check the times of the trains for us? (need)

27. Is it possible for us to meet the company manager? (may)

## البدايات Starters

## طريقة التحويل

- ~ 27 ~

2- **Wh questions** الاسئلة التي تبدأ بأدوات الاستفهام ( what, when , where , which , how many, how much )  
how much, how long , who, whose

### طريقة التحويل

- 1- نضع البداية في أول الجملة
- 2- نضع أداة الاستفهام بعد البداية مباشرة
- 3- عند وجود does تحذف ونضع للفعل s
- 4- عند وجود do تحذف ويبقى الفعل كما هو
- 5- عند وجود did تحذف و نضع الفعل في التصريف الثاني أو / ..ed
- 6- في حال عدم وجود do/does/did يتم استخدام طريقة المقص

**Rewrite the following using the starters between brackets:**

- 1- What requirements **does** this website **require** to launch? ( May I ask.. )  
**May I ask what requirement this website requires to launch ?**
- 2- What time **does** he **come** back? (I wonder..... )  
**I wonder what time he comes back.**
- 3- what **do** we **do** when somebody else has the books we need ? ( Could you tell me )  
**could you tell me what we do when somebody else had the books we need?**
- 4- Why **don't** you phone me once a week? (May I ask.....) عند وجود النفي نستخدم طريقة المقص  
**May I ask why you don't phone me once a week ?**
- 5- Where **did** Ahmed's family **move** when they left? ( I sometimes ask myself )  
**I sometimes ask myself where ahmad's family moved when they left.**
- 6- When **did** they **build** this school ? ( Do you remember )  
**Do you remember when they built this school ?**
- 7- Why **didn't** you come earlier? (I wonder.....) عند وجود النفي نستخدم طريقة المقص  
**I wonder why you didn't come earlier.**
- 8- Why **did** they **get rid** of those lovely old trees in the school grounds ? ( Can you tell me )  
**Can you tell me why they got rid of those lovely old trees in the school grounds?**

ملاحظة هامة : في الامثلة التالية يتم استخدام طريقة المقص بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل بسبب عدم وجود do/does/did

- 1- How long **will** the lecture last ? ( May I ask )  
**May I ask how long the lecture will last.**
- 2- Where **is** the nearest post office? (I wonder)  
**I wonder where the nearest post office is**
- 3- Why **is** Khaled always in a bad mood? (Do you know )  
**Do you know why khaled is always in a bad mood**
- 4- Where **would** the new hospital be built? (All the people wonder )

**Rewrite the following using the starters between brackets:**

- ### اسئلة اضافية

- ~ 29 ~

يعتمد الحل على **حفظ** هذا الجدول و هذا السؤال في **غاية الأهمية** ويأتي على شكلين:  
 أولاً: قد يأتي لك السؤال على هيئة اختار بين (to.../...ing) ويحدد الاجابة الفعل الذي يسبق الاقواس

~ 30 ~



لا تتوقفوا عن العمل الآن قد انتهينا تقريبا أي عدم التوقف

b. I'm going to **stop to buy** a few things on my way home.

انا سوف اتوقف لشراء بعض الاشياء في طريقي للبيت أي توقف مؤقت للشراء

Try

a. محاولة دون معرفة النتائج يأخذ ing

b. محاولة ولكنها فاشلة يأخذ to

6 a. **Try using** this medicine. If it doesn't help, you can just stop.

حاول ان تستخدم هذا الدواء ولكن اذا لم يساعدك يمكنك ان تتوقف عنه أي محاولة دون معرفة النتائج المترتبة

b. I **tried to open** the door, but I couldn't.

حاولت ان افتح الباب ولكني لم استطع أي محاولة فتح الباب كانت فاشلة

في هذا التمرين يطلب منك وضع to أو ing بنفسك والكثير من الطلاب يعتقدون أن هذا سؤال خيارات حينها تقع الكارثة مثل هذا السؤال يحتوي على ست افعال شاذة تأخذ الوجهين to أو ing حسب المعنى كما هو مشروح سابقا

Exercise 2 page 47 workbook

**Complete the sentences. Use the correct forms of the pairs of the verbs in the box.**

1. A: I **remember visiting** (remember/visit) the museum in Bethlehem a long time ago.

B: Did you **remember to visit** (remember/visit) museum as I suggested when you were there last month?

2. A: I **meant to order** (mean/order) the book when I was at the shop. But I forgot.

B: Don't worry, It just **meaning ordering** (mean/order) it by phone instead.

3. A: I'm **trying to work out** (try /workout) 146.58\*14.46 in my head, but it's quite difficult.

B: Why don't you **try working out** (try/workout) on my calculator instead ? it'll be a lot quicker.

4. A: I'll never **forget watching** (forget/watch) my cousin on TV for the first time.

B: That reminds me. We mustn't **forget to watch** (forget/watch) her when she's on TV again tonight.

5. A: You must **stop buying** (stop/buy) things we don't need like DVD's.

B: You're right, but I'm going to **stop to buy** (stop/buy) things we do need.

6. A: She's amazing. She **went on writing** (go on/ write) novel after novel for ten years.

B: And now, she's **going on to write** (go on/ write) a book of poetry.

**Complete the following sentences with the suitable verb from those in brackets:**

- When do you expect ..... on your trip? (to leave / leaving)
- I'll do the shopping when I finish ..... the flat. (to clean / cleaning)
- I think his decision ..... his job was stupid. (to give up / giving up)
- Something seems ..... wrong with your design. (to be / being)
- My father stopped.....things which we really don't need. (to buy / buying)
- Ali managed ..... Nedal to lend him his car. (to persuade / persuading)
- I can't imagine .....out of an airplane. (to jump / jumping)
- I missed ..... with former teachers. (to work / working)
- Please go on ..... , I don't mind waiting. (to write / witting)
- Hasan broke the antique vase. I'm sure he didn't mean ..... it. (to do / doing)
- I can't help ..... what you say. (to overhear / overhearing)
- I can't imagine ..... very long in such a terrible place. (to stay / staying)
- I've decided ..... a bank account and keep the money there. (to open / opening)



14. Hani failed ..... her credit card lying on the ground. (to notice / noticing)
15. I'm in trouble. It's my wife's birthday, and I forgot ..... her a present. (to buy/buying)
16. Sameera decided ..... economic in London. (to study / studying)
17. We're having a party on Saturday. Would you like .....? (to come / coming)
18. He told a really funny joke. We couldn't stop ..... (to laugh / laughing)
19. I finally finished ..... this quiz. Now I'm going to watch TV. (to write / writing)
20. Don't forget ..... the report tonight. (to complete / completing)
21. Did you remember .....him my message? (to give / giving)
22. It's no good worrying about things you can't be expected.....(to know / knowing)
23. Fareed suggested ..... skiing in the mountains this weekend. (to go / going)
24. Please stop .....; I'm trying to finish a letter. (to talk / talking)
25. You've never mentioned ..... in Japan before. (to live / living)
26. I've never considered ..... anything else. (to try / trying)
27. Don't you remember ..... computer games together when we were kids? (to play / playing)
28. We managed ..... in time. (to arrive / arriving)
29. They offered ..... the rest from us. (to buy / buying)
30. When we finish ..... our coffee, we'll probably go home. (to drink / drinking)
31. They want ..... good grades. (to get / getting)
32. She refused ..... that she had made a mistake. (to admit / admitting)
33. I managed ..... the top of the hill. (to reach / reaching)
34. I can remember..... very proud and happy when I graduated. (to be / being)
35. I forgot ..... a book back to the library. It was in office. (to take / taking)
36. When you come to school today, remember ..... my book. (to bring / bringing)
37. He looks so funny. Wherever I see him, I can't help ..... (to smile / smiling)
38. Nour failed ..... high marks last year. (to get / getting)
39. He would hate ..... others. (to insult / insulting)
40. Students put their pens down and stopped ..... (to write / writing)

يمكن ان يأتي على هيئة اختار الاجابة الصحيحة (غالبا لطلبة الاكمال) Choose the correct answer

- 1- On my way home, I stopped.....some gas.  
a) getting                      b) get                      c) to get                      d) got
- 2- After high school, Sally went on .....medicine.  
a) study                      b) studying                      c) to studying                      d) to study
- 3- Before you go to sleep, don't forget.....the door.  
a) locking                      b) to lock                      c) locks                      d) to locking
- 4- Jason remembered .....in to me at a party two years ago.  
a) to running                      b) running                      c) to run                      d) runs
5. We regret .....you that we have suspended all business activity.  
a) informing                      b) to inform                      c) information                      d) to informing
6. We will never forget..... called Mommy and Daddy for the first time.  
a) be                      b) to being                      c) being                      d) to be
8. I don't regret.....up tennis and settling down with my wife and children.  
a) giving                      b) to give                      c) to giving                      d) give
9. I had to go home early yesterday because my son had forgotten .....his key.  
a) to taking                      b) takes                      c) taking                      d) to take
- 10- I strongly suggest .....an attorney on hand before signing a contract to buy a home.  
a) having                      b) to have                      c) have                      d) to having
11. Do all of us need .....?  
a) going                      b) to go                      c) go                      d) to going
12. Ali promised .....letters to us .  
a) writing                      b) to write                      c) write                      d) to writing



## Prepositions حروف الجر

in	الاشهر in January	السنوات in 1824	اجزاء اليوم Morning evening Afternoon	Rise in ارتفاع	Specialise in يتخصص	believe in يؤمن	Succeed in ينجح	in the autumn/ fall winter
	Decrease نقص	Fall in ارتفاع	degree in درجة اشهادة	interest مهتم	in business على رأس عمله	in time في الوقت المناسب ل	in the summer spring	In the end اخيرا
at	الساعات at two thirty	at the beginning في البداية	at the end of في نهاية الشيء	at least على الاقل	good at جيد في	bad at سيئ في	amazed at مدهش من	terrible at فظيع في
	look at ينظر الى	Shout at يصرخ	Smile at يبتسم	at night ليلا	at weekend نهاية الاسبوع	at chirsmass عيد الميلاد	at mid- night منتصف	
on	يوم مع شهر On 6 <sup>th</sup> May	الايام On Sunday	On business في مهمة عمل	On time في الوقت بالضبط	agree on يوافق على	Information on معلومات عن	Opinion on رأي حول	report on تقرير حول
	Decide on قرر	rely on يعتمد على	depend on يعتمد على					
for	need for حاجة الى	request for طلب ل	Wish for امنية	late for متأخر على	ready for جاهز ل	responsible for مسئول عن	look for يبحث عن	Search for يبحث عن
	Pay for يدفع ل	important for مهم ل	Have time for لدي وقت ل	reason for سبب ل	apply for يقدم طلب وظيفي ل			
of	afraid of خائف من	Proud of فخور ب	tired of متعب من	amount of كمية من	explanation of شرح ل	result of نتيجة	Consist of يتكون من	remind of بذكر ب
	of course بالطبع	effect of تأثير	example of مثال على	range of نطاق من	a list of قائمة من	a lot of كثير من		
about	Talk /say about يتحدث حول(موضوع مع معين	Story / Idea about فكرة حول/قصة حول	Argument about جدال حول (موضوع)	anxious about قلق حول	Sorry about أسف حول	Worried about قلق حول	Ask about يسأل عن	Think about يفكر حول
With	difficulty with صعوبة	Problem with مشكلة	Argument /trouble) (with مشكلة مع (عاقل	begin with يبدأ ب	Start with يبدأ ب	discuss with يناقش مع	Interview with مقابلة مع	
to	Invitation to دعوة الى	Introductio n to مقدمة	attention to انتباه الى	talk to يتحدث مع (عاقل)	apply to يقدم طلب ل (عاقل)	write to يكتب الى	add to يضيف الى	Answer to يجيب

**Fill in the blanks by choosing the suitable preposition from the box:**

- 1-The Eiffel Tower .. had pointed to the future. برج ايفل اشار (بدون يد) الى المستقبل.
- 2-What's the difference between these two types of glass? ما هو الفرق بين هاذان النوعان من الزجاج?
- 3-Let's start with the first. دعنا نبدأ بالاول.
- 4-Mr. Arafat has been on business for 30 years. السيد عرفات على رأس عملة منذ 30 عاما.
- 5-I got there at the end of the meeting. وصلت هناك في نهاية المقابلة.

Exercise 6 + 8 page 9 workbook

**Fill in the space with the suitable preposition from the box.**

- 1- People had a new reason **for** building higher.
- 2- The Eiffel Tower .. had pointed **to** the future .
- 3- Discuss a possible answer **to** the problem .
- 4- To help protect it **from** earthquakes .
- 5- You need to listen **to** everyone and then make up your own mind.
- 6- I pointed **at** the red bike and asked how much it was.
- 7- We don't have time **for** lunch now. We'll have to eat later.
- 8- The big problem **with** your idea is that it won't work.
- 9- Look! There's another example **of** Anne's terrible writing.
- 10-It's good to meet you at last. I've heard a lot **of** you.
- 11-I didn't like Peter when he was small, but he's turned **into** a really nice person now.
- 12-What's the difference **between** these two types of glass?

**Complete each of the following spaces with a suitable preposition from the box below :** امتحان 2012

On, to, about, across, with

- 1- The author's name is on the cover
- 2- My father's great, but we have lots of argument about my future
- 3- When I reached the river, I simply swam across
- 4- The difficulty with that project is that it isn't applicable
- 5- Did you get an invitation to the opening ceremony

**Complete each of the following spaces with a suitable preposition from the box below :** اكمال 2011

to, on , with , about

- 1- He is always talking about how clever his children are
- 2- Can we agree on a price for this dress ?
- 3- What would you like to begin with ?

**Exercise 1 page 51 workbook**

- 1- Let's talk about our new advert.
- 2- What would you like to begin with.
- 3- I think we would say something about it.
- 4- All over the world.
- 5- We should provide a list of the various jobs.
- 6- I want to add something to the list.
- 7- We need a personal assistant to the manager.
- 8- I have made some notes of some of the duties.
- 9- Let's start with the first.
- 10-He carries a wide range of secretarial tasks.
- 11-She doesn't have to do everything for herself.
- 12-What qualifications are we looking for
- 13-She need a degree in business.
- 14-It would be a help for her to have interest in website design.
- 15-There will be a need for both English and Arabic.
- 16-It's important for the successful applicant.
- 17-We need to agree with different date.

**Complete each of the following sentences**

عاطل عن العمل out of business , في مهمة عمل on business , على رأس عمله in business

1. Mr. Arafa has been in business for 30 years.
2. He went through some **bad times** a few years ago and nearly went out of business . But now he is doing very well and he is very busy.
3. In fact, he is away on business in **Cairo** at the **moment**.

**Complete each of the following sentences**

**at the end** **في نهاية الشيء** **اخيرا**, **in the end**

1. The car broke down three times, but I got to the community centre **at the end**.
2. Unfortunately, I was too late. I got there just **in the end** of the meeting. Everybody was leaving and saying goodbye

**Complete each of the following spaces with a suitable preposition from the box below**

**about, with, in, to, from**

1. I have a **discussion** about my travel to Italy **with** the **manager** of the company.
2. My brother is **anxious about** the absence of his son.
3. Don't forget that you can **talk to** the bank and set up a loan.
4. **at the end**, it is vital to remember that cultural differences are real.
5. He has **borrowed** enough money **from** the bank.

**about , for , over , on , with , in**

1. The police **searched** the building ..... bombs.
2. Stop **worrying** ..... your exam, everything will be fine.
3. I enjoy watching the planes **fly** ..... me.
4. We do strongly **believe** ..... second birth.
5. He always **begins** his lecture ..... a joke.

**about, in, with , at, to, in front of**

1. The car was **parked** .....the garage.
2. Hanan is extremely **good** ..... languages
3. The weather's very nice here ..... the **summer**.
4. I am **sorry** ..... the noise last night.
5. The **difficulty**..... this project is that it isn't applicable.

**below, at, on , by, beside, of**

1. Her birthday is..... **25th September, 1974**.
2. What does this dish **consist** .....? Just rice and beans.
3. Death Valley is 86 meters..... **sea level**.
4. Several people are **waiting** ..... the bus station.
5. In my English lesson, I always **sit** .....my friend.

**for, on, by , at, to, of**

1. This house **reminds** me ..... the one I lived in when I was child.
2. There is a notice..... the door. It says "Don't disturb".
3. I need to talk ..... you for a few minutes.
4. His house is about four blocks..... this building.
5. Look at Yassir! He is very good ..... repairing things.

**to , with , in , at , of , on**

1. I haven't **succeeded** ..... finding the right information yet.
2. Look at Peter! He is very **good** ..... repairing things.
3. I didn't **agree** ..... boss
4. With a lot of websites, you have to pay to get **access** ..... information.
5. The **amount**..... waste is around one tone per person per year.

ملاحظة تأتي by مع أفعال الحركة مثل live - climb أما for تأتي مع أفعال الشعور مثل see - think

1-I know you both want to turn back, but **I myself** felt we should go on.  
2-You don't need to explain. **I** can see for **myself** what is happening.  
3-The others were too tired to continue, so **Salwa** climbed by **herself** to the top of the mountain.  
4-Huda loved giving everybody else jobs to do, but **she herself** did very little work.  
5-I'll tell you the answer this time, but in future **you** must learn to think for **yourself**

## Exercise 4 page 39 workbook

- ~ 39 ~

14- The **computer** restarts by **itself**.

**امتحان 2012 : Use the correct reflexive pronoun to complete the following**

1. **Be careful** Ahmad. Don't burn **yourself**
2. Old **Miss Black** slipped on a banana skin but she didn't hurt **herself**
3. **We** came out of the swimming pool and dried **ourselves**
4. The **children** did everything by **themselves** without any assistance

**امتحان 2011 : Use the correct reflexive pronoun to complete the following**

- 1- The **film itself** was not good but I like the music
- 2- **We** should blame **ourselves** for the result of the elections.
- 3- **I** was afraid to walk through the forest by **myself**
- 4- Boys, would **you** please help **yourselves**

**1. Use reflexive pronouns to complete the sentences.**

1. Learner **drivers** are not allowed to drive .....
2. **George** cut ..... when he was shaving this morning
3. Did you go to classes to learn, or did **you** teach by.....?
4. He has a bad temper so **he** must learn to control .....
5. **We** managed to save ..... before the crash of our cars.
6. Sorry, Hani, but I haven't got enough money to pay for you. Can **you** pay for .....
7. If **you** want more to eat, help.....
8. **I** gave ..... plenty of time to get to work.
9. **You** go to the movies by .....
10. He has a bad temper so **he** must learn to control .....
11. The **queen** ..... was among the demonstrators.
12. Why do **you** blame .....?
13. You are big **boys** now. **You** can look after .....
14. **We** managed to save ..... before the arrival of the firemen.
15. **I** made a fool of ..... by saying that stupid thing.
16. God helps **those** who help .....
17. The **children** الاطفال did everything by ..... without any help.
18. **I** ..... didn't notice the differences.
19. The **agreement** اتفاقية ..... needs modification.
20. **Amal and Najat** collected the stamps .....



## Articles أدوات النكرة والمعرفة

ادوات النكرة	<b>a</b>	<p>الاسماء المفردة المبدوءة بحرف ساكن ( غير حروف العلة )</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>a</b> car, <b>a</b> man , <b>a</b> boy , <b>a</b> film</li> <li>2. <b>a</b> very</li> <li>3. <b>a</b> small town قبل الصفات اذا كان الموصوف مفردا</li> <li>4. a = one : a thousand, a book, a hundred</li> <li>5. <b>what a</b> beautiful day للتعجب</li> </ol>
	<b>an</b>	<p>الاسماء المفردة المبدوءة بحروف العلة الخمسة ( a i o u e )</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>an</b> apple. <b>an</b> umbrella , <b>an</b> egg, <b>an</b> orange, <b>an</b> illness</li> <li>2. <b>an</b> hour,</li> <li>1. <b>an</b> interesting film</li> </ol>
ادوات المعرفة	<b>the</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- البحر المتوسط the Mediterranean , البحر الاحمر the Red sea , اسماء البحار</li> <li>2- المحيط الهادي the Pacific ocean , المحيط الاطلسي the Atlantic ocean , البحر الميت the dead sea</li> <li>3- نهر النيل the Nile , نهر المسيسيبي the Mississippi River , نهر الامازون the Amazon River</li> <li>4- اسماء الدول المركبة the U.S.A, the U.K. , the U.N , The K.S.A. the Republic of China جمهورية الصين الشعبية , The U.A.E , The kingdom of Jordanian Hashemite المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية</li> <li>5- اسماء أماكن ومعالم مشهورة the Pyramids الاهرامات , the White house البيت الابيض</li> <li>6- اسماء اشياء وحيدة the sun الشمس , the moon القمر , the world العالم , the planet , the universe</li> <li>7- عند التخصيص والتحديد please go to the kitchen , the war of Gaza</li> <li>8- الصفات the <b>most</b> , the <b>best</b> , the <b>tallest</b> , the worst</li> <li>9- الاتجاهات in the north-east, the north of Palestine , the south of Cairo ,</li> <li>10- الترتيب the first, the second ,the third, the fourth, the fifth.....</li> <li>11- تكرار الشيء للمرة الثانية I met <b>a</b> boy , ...<b>the</b> boy is riding a bicycle</li> </ol>
	<b>Zero بدون أداة</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- اسماء الدول المفردة China , Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, England, Britain</li> <li>2- أسماء القارات Asia , Africa, Europe, North /South American, Australia</li> <li>3- اسماء عواصم الدول Cairo , Amman, Jerusalem, Beirut</li> <li>4- التخصصات المدرسة : English , Arabic , Geography, History, Maths</li> <li>5- عند التعميم والحديث بشكل عام Apples are <b>zero</b> useful</li> </ol> <p>التفاح مفيد هنا التفاح بشكل عام Students use <b>zero</b> pencils بدون أداة يستخدم الطلاب اقلام الرصاص أي اقلام الرصاص بشكل عام</p>

### امتحان 2012 Complete the following sentences with (a , an , the or zero) article:

- 1- **The** jewellery Heba is wearing today is beautiful.
- 2- In addition to **zero** tourism , other industries are needed to help the Palestinian economy .
- 3- He left **an** hour ago.
- 4- Enjoy your holiday and don't forget to send me **a** postcard.
- 5- You can draw **a** straight line with this ruler.

### امتحان 2011 Complete the following sentences with (a , an , the or zero) article:

- 1- What about going to **zero** England this summer.
- 2- Palestine has **an** area of about 27.000 sq km
- 3- Where is **the** CD which I lend you last week
- 4- This car does 150 miles **an** hour.
- 5- Japan experienced **a** very severe earthquake a few months ago.

**Complete the following sentences with (a , an , the or zero) article: 2010 امتحان**

- 1- I need a visa application form to go the U.S.A.
- 2- The war of Independence against zero Britain began at a small town near Boston in 1775.
- 3- Gaza strip has an area of about 360 sq km<sup>2</sup>.

**Complete the following sentences with (a , an , the or zero) article تمارين اضافية**

1. I saw a film. the film was boring
2. The American society is fragmented
3. In the USA every thing is available
4. zero Cairo is a big city
5. the sun and the moon are marvelous miracles
6. He is the tallest student in the class
7. She is the most beautiful girl in the group
8. zero Sudan is located in zero Africa
9. an apple a day keeps the doctor away
10. the apple at that tree seems delicious
11. We have an hour for leaving
12. He wants to join a good university
13. The dwellers of zero Senegal are poor
14. the north of Palestine is far from the south
15. zero Aswan is in southern zero Egypt
16. the Pacific ocean is deep
17. the Nile is the longest river in the world

**Add( a/an, the or Zero article) to the following**

Unit 10 exercise 11 page 67 workbook

Massachusetts: with a population of about 6.400.000 and an area of 21.455 sq km, it has the third most dense population of any of the American's 50 states. It is located in the north-east of the united states in region that is called zero New England. Founded in 1629, it is part of the country with a very long history. It is one of the oldest thirteen states, and the War of Independence against zero Britain began at a small town (Lexington) near the state capital, Boston, in 1775.

In addition to zero tourism, other important industries are zero electronics, zero book publishing and zero farming.

**Complete the following sentences with (a, an, the or zero) article: (5 points)**

1. .... internet is a useful resource for further reading.
2. The president has met..... thousand of his people outside his castle.
3. My brother traveled to ..... Britain last week.
4. I always listen to ..... radio during night
5. That is ..... issue between you and the boss.

**Complete the following sentences with (a, an, the or zero) article: (5 points)**

6. He has never been to ..... Alps جبال الالب before.
7. .... beef we had for dinner last night was excellent.
8. What ..... hot day!
9. What ..... wonderful presentation! You were an excellent.
10. Another name for Taiwan is ..... Republic of China

**Complete the following sentences with (a, an, the or zero) article: (5 points)**

11. ....piano is my favorite instrument
12. The honey moon trip started in ..... atmosphere of love.
13. What is ..... oldest city in the world?
14. .... Geography is my favorite subject.
15. He left ..... hour ago.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. He lives in ( a – an – the - no article ) London.
2. For this job you need ( a – an – the - no article) experience with computer.
3. It's (a – an - the - no article ) most expensive car I've ever seen .
4. Did you come by ( a – an – the – no article ) air ?
5. I had a cup of tea and some coffee ( a – an – the - no article ) tea was hot.
6. I couldn't hear because of (a – an – the - no article ) noise of the train .
7. The Earth moves round ( a – an – the - no article) Sun .
8. I asked ( a – an – the - no article ) professor Ahmed about his childhood .
9. There was ( an – a – the ) knock at ( an – a – the ) door , I opened it and found
10. ( an – a – the ) small dark man in ( an – a – the ) check overcoat and ( an – a – the ) soft hat

## Relative Pronouns (ضمائر الربط)

### Who/which

<p><b>who</b></p> <p>للعاقل</p>	<p><u>يستخدم للعاقل</u></p> <p>يستخدم ضمير الربط who عند رؤية الضمائر (he, she , they) الموجودة في الجملة الثانية ، حيث يتم حذف الضمير ويتم استبداله بـ who إذا كان يعود على الشخص العاقل في جملة الاولى</p> <p><u>شخص العاقل يتضمن</u>: (اسم مذكر Ali/ مؤنث Salwa ، أسماء المهن thief, girl, boy, children , dentist, farmer, baker, doctor, nurse, policeman)</p>
<p><b>which</b></p> <p>غير العاقل</p>	<p><u>يستخدم لغير العاقل</u></p> <p>يستخدم ضمير الربط which عند رؤية الضمير (it, they) الموجود في الجملة الثانية ، حيث يتم حذف الضمير ويتم استبداله بـ which إذا كان يعود على الشخص الغير عاقل في الجملة الاولى</p> <p><u>غير عاقل يتضمن</u>: أسماء الجماد والحيوانات (keys, car, bus) cat, dog, elephant</p>

### ❖ Rewrite the following sentences using who or which :

1. The boy is absent . He took my book.  
The boy, **who** took my book , is absent
2. I saw the black **cat** . **It** was ghastly creature.  
I saw the black cat, **which** was ghastly creature.
3. This is the **man** . **He** resembles my father.  
This is the man, **who** resembles my father.

الحل:

### امتحان 2012 Use who or which to join the following sentences

- 1- The soup was too salty . I had **it** for dinner.  
The **soup**, **which** I had for dinner , was too salty
- 2- The police caught the **men**. **They** stole the car.  
The police caught the men, **who** stole the car.
- 3- The newest record holder is a thin silver-blue **building**. **It** stands on higher above the city of Dubai.  
The newest record holder is a thin silver-blue building, **which** stands on higher above the city of Dubai.

### امتحان 2011 Use who or which to join the following sentences

- 1- Hebron football team won the final **match**. **It** was held in Jenin three years ago  
Hebron football team won the final match, **which** was held in Jenin three years ago.
- 2- Palestine **Bank** usually has special offers for students . **It** wants to attract young people as new customers.  
Palestine **Bank**, **which** wants to attract young people as new customers, usually has special offers for students.

- 3- We finally decided to talk to doctor **Suha**. **She** got her certificate from Harvard University.  
We finally decided to talk to doctor Suha, **who** got her certificate from Harvard University.

**Use who or which to join the following sentences 2010 امتحان**

- 1- The **boy** will have a reward . **He** answers correctly first  
The **boy, who** answers correctly first, will have a reward.
- 2- These are all the **notes** ملاحظات. **They** contain important information about the accident.  
These are all the **notes, which** contain important information about the accident.
- 3- Our team won the **games** الألعاب. **They** were held in Cairo  
Our team won the **games, which** were held in Cairo.

**Use who or which to join the following**

1-Cairo is a city . **It** is located on the Nile .

2- I don't know the **answer** . You asked me about **it** .

3- The **thief** was arrested . **He** stole the money .

4. I climbed up the **stairs** . **they** were newly painted .

5. **Nadia** looked angry . **she** has been listening to our conservation .

6. The new **stadium** will be opened next month . **it** holds 90.000 people .

**Add the second sentence to the first as a non-defining relative clause. Put in the necessary commas, and add a relative pronoun.**

1. **Banks** usually have special offers for students. **They** all want to attract young people as new customers.

2. The **geologist** predicted an earth quake. **He** lectured at Browning Hall last night.

3. **Rice** is a staple food. **It** is grown in many countries.

4. Mississippi **River** is the major commercial river in the Untied States. **It** flows south from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico .

**Cross out unnecessary words in each sentence and write it out with reduced relative clauses.**

احذف الكلمات/الضمائر الغير ضرورية

1. The scientists they who have discovered ancient city, they are from London.

**The scientists, who have discovered ancient city, are from London**

2. The High Dam it was the first project which Mousa Barakat worked on it.

**The high Dam was the first project, which Mousa Barakat worked on.**

**Use who or which to join the following pairs of sentences: مهم : اسئلة اضافية**

4. The **girl** was injured in the accident. **She** is now in hospital.

5. The **building** was destroyed in the fire. **It** has now rebuilt.

6. Your **kitchen** is clean. **We** prepare food in it.

7. The **servants** were afraid. **They** thought that there was a ghost in the house.
8. The **city** seems to be abandoned. **It** is usually crowded with people.
9. He didn't wait at the traffic **lights**. **They** were red.
10. The **man** was badly injured. **He** was driving a car.
11. **Adel** was warned by the officer. **He** took another route.
12. What did you think of the **film**? **It** was on TV last night.
13. When you open an account, you will be given a chequebook and a debit **card**. You should do **this** . before you leave home.
14. The **driver** was fined 100\$. **He** caused an accident.
15. We stayed at the Palestine **Hotel**. A friend of ours had recommended **it**.
16. My **friend** said goodbye. **He** promised to write to me soon.
17. The new workshop is a part of the **factory**. **It** has been built recently.
18. The **teacher** was respected by many of his friends. **He** lives in Canada.
19. He didn't wait at the traffic **lights**. **They** were red.
20. The men are from my hometown. They are coming to carry out the project.
21. He tore up the **photo**. **It** upsets me.
22. There were three **people** at the party. **They** knew me.
23. My **mother** seemed nervous. **She** lost her jewelry.
24. We went to that **restaurant**. My friend recommended **it**.
25. The **doctor** helped me. **He** gave my wife an effective medicine.



الصفات	الأسماء
Deep (عميق)	Depth (عمق)
High (مرتفع)	Height (ارتفاع)
Long (طويل)	Length (طول)
Wide (عريض)	Width (عرض)

## قوانين الحل

• يأتي سؤال المقاييس على ثلاثة أشكال  
الشكل الأول:

~ 48 ~



8. The dam has a height of 3m. (high)
9. The wall has a width of 2m. (wide)
10. The lake has a depth of 30m . (the depth)
11. The river has a length of 600 km. (The length)

**امتحان 2012 Rewrite each sentence using the word (s) in brackets:**

- 1- The River Nile is almost 6.700 kilometers long. (length)  
.....
- 2- The Dead Sea is approximetly 15 kilometers wide. (width)  
.....

**امتحان 2011 Rewrite each sentence using the word (s) in brackets:**

- 1- The Atlantic Ocean has a depth of roughly three kilometers.(deep)  
.....
- 2- Mount Everest is nearly 9000 meters high.(height)  
.....

**امتحان 2010 Rewrite each sentence using the word (s) in brackets:**

- 1- The River Nile is almost 6.700 kilometers long. (.....length.....)  
.....
- 2- The Atlantic Ocean has a width of approximately 5.000 kilometers. (...wide...)  
.....

الشكل الثاني: شكل الخيارات

**Choose the correct answer :**

1. The lake has ( a depth – deep – of deep) of twenty metre.
2. The wall is 35m (width – the width – wide)
3. The Dead Sea has a ( width – wide- wider-widen ) of fifteen kilometers.
4. The dam (has – is – have ) a height of thirty metre.
5. The lake (has – is – have) fourty metre wide.
6. The width of the lake (has- is – are- have) twenty five meter.

**His+her  $\rightarrow$  your**

1. your sister is having problems with her homework . **You think it would be a good idea for her to ask **her** teacher to explain everything again. ( you had better ...)** 2010

2. Your brother has **started smoking** , and you want him to stop because it **destroys his health**. (Unless you .. you'll) 2010

3. You and your friends are discussing where to **go** . Your suggestion is **the park** . (what about + ing ? )

4. Your brother **refuses to stop smoking** and you are worried of **destroying his health**. (Unless you.. you'll)

5. Your brother failed in passing the driving test so **you suggest more training.**

6. You have a severe stress but you dislike going to the psychologist. **Your friend thinks** a visit to the psychologist would be good.

7. My friend lost his important notes and he couldn't go to the meeting to discuss them.

8. Your father smokes heavily. He is going to hurt himself

9. Your friend is a student in the university. He studies English but he finds it so difficult for you.

10. Your friend sells and buys illegal goods and you want to stop him.

11. You have a bad toothache, but you hate going to the dentist.

**Unless you go to the dentist, you'll have a bad toothache in all your teeth.**

12. You have had a big argument with an old friend, but now you want to stop fighting and be friends again.

**What about being friends again ?**

13. Somebody in your class broke a window and now refuses to tell your teacher he did it and, as a result, the whole class is in bad trouble.

**If you don't fix the window, I'll tell the teacher.**

14. A 'friend' has borrowed your (item(s)) and keeps 'forgetting' to give it back.

**Unless you give it back , I'll tell your father**

**Write what you would say if you were in these situations. Use the starters in brackets.**

1- Your neighbor's child is climbing on a high wall. You are worried that he will fall and hurt himself. (If you don't ..., you'll ...)

.....

2- You and your friends are discussing where to go. Your suggestion is the park. (What about + -ing)

.....

3-Your friend has felt ill for several days but does not want to go to the doctor. You think a visit to the doctor would be sensible. ( If I were you, I'd ...)

.....

4- Your brother has had several money presents for Eid and is not sure how to use the cash. Make two suggestions. (You could ... or ...)

.....

5 -Your sister is having problems with her homework, and you can't help her very much. You think it would be a good idea for her to ask her teacher to explain everything again. (You had better ...)

.....

6 Your brother has started smoking, and you want him to stop. You are worried about him  
a) wasting a lot of money, and b) destroying his health. (Unless you ..., you'll ...)

.....

## الطلب / العرض Offers / Requests

Offer	Would you like (object pronoun/noun) to + inf + (object pronoun/noun)
request	Could you + inf + (object pronoun/noun)

### Use the sentence parts and add suitable object pronouns to complete the offers:

هذا السؤال يحتاج منك الى ترتيب الجملة لتصبح جملة عرض

1. I'm sorry, but she's travelling on business today.

You / me / mobile number / your / would / to give / her / like

**Would you like me to give her your mobile number?**

2. I'm afraid he's in a meeting at the moment.

Somebody else / instead / like / you / you / to help / would /

**Would you like somebody else to help you instead?**

3. A I need to talk to Mrs Assaili, please.

B I'm sorry, but she's in a meeting.

/ like / to call / back / would / you / me / him

4. A I have to give Mr John some information.

B I'm afraid he's away on business.

/ like / to give / message / would / you / me / him

5. I'm afraid he's with a customer at the moment. امتحان 2012

/ like / to call / you / back / you / him / would

6. I'm sorry , but she's not at her desk. امتحان 2012

a message / would / like / to leave / you / her / for

### Rewrite the following sentences using (could) or (would) to be more indirect and polite:

1. Can I borrow your book, please?

**Could you give me your book, please?**

2. Do you want her to call you?

**Would you like her to call you back?**

3. I prefer to go home now. (would like)

**Would you like to go home now?**

4. Do you want to see the photos? (Use like)

**Would you like to see the photos?**

5. Please bring me that magazine. (could)

**Could you bring me that magazine?**

6. Do you want her to call you ? (would) (like)

**would you like her to call you ?**

**Literature (20 marks)**

**1- The Bet** الرهان

**2- King Lear** الملك لير

**3- Poems (I had a dove, If , War is never over, Be strong**

# Anton Chekhov

~ 54 ~

**8 – The banker was in favour of the death penalty. Explain**

**– Why did the banker prefer death penalty to imprisonment for life ?**

He said death penalty is more humane and moral than imprisonment for life . Also capital punishment kills a man at once, but lifelong imprisonment kills him slowly .

**9 - Why did the young lawyer prefer imprisonment for life to death penalty ?**

**- Unlike the banker, the lawyer disapproved of the death penalty. Illustrate**

- He said to live anyhow is better than not at all

**10 - What did the banker stake (bet) the young lawyer ?**

He staked two millions if he could stay in a solitary confinement for five years.

**11 - What did the young lawyer stake ?**

He staked to stay in a solitary confinement for fifteen years not five.

**12- Why did the old man accept the bet?**

Because it was the caprice of pampered man

**13 - Where did the young man spend his captivity?**

He stayed in one of the lodges in the banker's garden.

**14 - What were the things that the prisoner wasn't allowed to do ?**

- He shouldn't be free to cross the threshold of the lodge

- He shouldn't see human beings

- He shouldn't hear the human voice

- He shouldn't receive letters and newspapers

**15 - What were the things that the prisoner was allowed to do ?**

- He was allowed to have a musical instrument and books

- He was allowed to write letters

- He was allowed to drink wine and to smoke

**16 - How could he contact with the outer world? How could he receive things ?**

- He could contact with the outer world through a little window .

**17 - When did the agreement start and when would it finish ?**

It began from 12 o'clock of November 14, 1870 and would end at 14 2 1885

**18 - In the party four different opinions were discussed. What are they? Which of them did the lawyer and the banker support?**

1- The first opinion: The majority disapprove of the death penalty

They said it was out of date, immoral, and unsuitable for Christian States.

In the opinion of some of them the death penalty ought to be replaced everywhere by life imprisonment

2-The banker said that death penalty is better and more humane than prison for life

3-The lawyer: prison for life is better than death penalty

4- The fourth opinion, one of the guests: Both are equally immoral

**19- Describe the banker when he was young: Describe him 15 years later**

He was very rich, pampered and spoilt..15 years later, he lost most of his money and he realized his mistakes.

**20- Describe the lawyer when he was young: Describe him 15 years later**

He was 25 .nervous. 15 years later, he looks like an old man, he became wiser.

**21- How did the banker explain accepting the bet by both of himself and the lawyer?**

From his part it was the caprice of a pampered man and from the lawyers part it was greed of money.

**22- Why did the banker regret the bet?**

Because it was nonsensical and meaningless.







money"

a- Who said this ? To whom?

c- What did they both try to prove?

## The bet.....chapter 2

### اسئلة الكتاب الوزاري

1- Why does prisoner refuse wine and tobacco ?

لماذا رفض السجين الخمر والسجائر ؟

Because wine excites desires and tobacco spoils the air in the room.

لأن الخمر تثير الشهوات والتبغ يفسد جو الغرفة.

2- Why does the prisoner ask the banker to fire a shot in the garden? And why do you think the banker asks for two shots to be fired?

لماذا طلب السجين من صاحب البنك أن يطلق رصاصة في الحديقة، ولماذا أطلق صاحب البنك رصاصتان؟

He wants to know that his letters in six languages have no mistakes. to congratulate the prisoner.

لكي يعرف أن الرسالة المكتوبة بست لغات لا تحمل خطأ واحدا. لكي يهنئ السجين.

1- What does the prisoner's reading suggest about his moods at different times ?

ماذا تبين قراءة السجين بما يخص مزاجه في مرات مختلفة ؟

changes in his moods

تغيرات في مزاجه

(أكمل)، ويكون الإكمال فيما تحته خط، Complete ملاحظة : السؤال التالي جميع حلوله صحيحة، لأنه يمكن أن يأتي على هيئة وممكن أن يكون اختر أو أجب عن السؤال التالي:

**Decide whether each of the following sentences is true (T) or false (F).**

1- In year 5, the prisoner ate, drank, lay on his bed and cried. (T )

في السنة الخامسة أكل السجين وشرب ونام على سريره وبكى.

2- In year 14/15, the prisoner read all kinds of books, literature and novels. (T )

في السنة 15/14 قرأ السجين جميع أنواع الكتب بما فيها الأدب والرواية.

3- In year 6, the prisoner studied philosophy and history and learned six languages. (T)

في السنة السادسة، درس السجين الفلسفة والتاريخ وتعلم ست لغات.

4- In year 1, the prisoner was lonely and depressed and spent his time reading and playing piano. (T)

في السنة الأولى كان السجين وحيدا ومحبطا وقضى معظم وقته يقرأ ويلعب البيانو.

5- In year 11, the prisoner read a single book about theology and history of religion. (T)

في السنة الحادية عشرة درس السجين كتابا عن علم " اللاهوت " وتاريخ الأديان.

**Complete the sentences:**

1- The prisoner often wrote all night, then in the morning tore up all that he had written.

كتب السجين طوال الليل وفي الصباح مزق كل ما كتبه.

2- It was difficult to get all the books the prisoner requested because he requested so many – around 600 over four years.

كان من الصعب الحصول على كل الكتب التي طلبها السجين لأنها كانت 600 كتاب.

3- The prisoner believed he had mastered six languages because he wrote a letter in six languages with no mistakes.

اعتقد السجين أنه أتقن ست لغات لأنه كتب رسائل بست لغات بدون أي خطأ.

**A) Answer the following questions:**

1- What musical instrument did the prisoner choose?

He chose the piano

2- Why did he refuse wine and tobacco?

Because tobacco spoilt the air, and wine excites desires that he can't satisfy besides he doesn't like drinking alone.

3-What did the prisoner suffer from in his first year?

He suffered from loneliness



b- The watchman delivered the books to him by hand

c- The banker gave the books to him personally

**E) Read the following quotations and answer the questions:**

1. **" I implore you to fire a shot in the garden"**
  - a. Who said this? To whom? When did he say this?
  - b. Why did he ask for a shot? Did the person he speaks to fire one shot?
2. **' Oh, if only you knew what unearthly happiness my soul feels now"**
  - a. Who said this? To whom? When did he say this?
  - b. Why does the speaker feel happy?

السنة	ماذا فعل؟	أنواع الكتب التي قرأها	ماذا توحى قراءاته عن مزاجه
Year	What he did...	Kinds of books he read	Suggestion of his mood
Year 1	The sound of the piano could be heard from his lodge all the time.	He read books of light character, novels with love plot, sensational and fantastic stories	He suffered severely from loneliness and depression and needed entertainment and interest
Year 2, 3 and 4	The piano was silent	and he only asked for classics	Frustration and despair
Year 5	Music was heard again, he asked for wine. He sometimes. Spent time eating, drinking and lying in bed. He wrote all night and in the morning tear up all. He was heard crying	Didn't read any books	Frustration and despair
Year 6 The second half of year 6	He learned 6 languages without mistakes He sent a letter in 6 languages to the banker	He began studying languages, philosophy and history.	then enthusiastically using his time to study,
From second half of year 6 to 10	During the course of four years, he asked for many books.	He asked for 600 volumes	enthusiastically using his time to study,

The prisoners reading suggested changes in his mood through the years/ he was like a drowning man swimming in the sea among the wreckage of his ships trying to save his life by greedily clutching first at one spare and then at another.

## اسئلة الكتاب الوزاري

- 1- The banker is no longer a rich man because he has lost his money on the stock exchange.  
لم يعد صاحب البنك ثريا لأنه فقد معظم ماله في البورصة.
- 2- The banker decided to kill the prisoner because he doesn't want to lose the bet.  
قرر صاحب البنك أن يقتل السجين لكي لا يخسر الرهان.
- 3- The banker decides that the only way to save him self is to kill the prisoner.  
خلص صاحب البنك إلى أن الطريقة الوحيدة لإنقاذ نفسه هي قتل السجين.

He broke the seals of the room and opened the lock with a key.

**13- What did the prisoner look like on the last night?**

He looked like a skeleton. He had long hair, shaggy beard and his face was yellow with hollow cheeks.

**13- What did the banker take from the fireproof safe?**

He took the key of the lodge

**14- Where did the banker go at three o'clock at night?**

He went to the spot where the lodge stood.

**15- Whom did the banker call?**

He called the watchman.

**16- How many times did he call the watchman?**

Twice (two times )

**17- Was the watchman in the garden ?**

No, he wasn't

**18- Why the watchman wasn't in the garden?**

He had sought shelter from the weather

**19- Where was the watchman?**

He was a sleep either in the kitchen or in the greenhouse

**20- What did he light into the little passage?**

He lighted a match

**21- What did he see when he lighted a match?**

He saw a bedstead with no bedding and a dark cast-iron stove

**22- How did the banker feel when the match went out?**

He trembled with emotion

**23- What did he see when he peeped through the window?**

He saw a candle was burning dimly, he prisoner was sitting at the table ,and opens books on the table .

**24- Did the prisoner move or make any response when the banker tapped at the window with his finger? Why?**

No , he didn't. Years of loneliness taught him to sit still.

**25- How did the banker break the seals?**

He broke them cautiously

**26- Why did the lock give a grating sound and the door creaked?**

Because the lock was rusty and the door has not been opened for fifteen years

**27- What did the banker expect the lawyer to do when he opened the door?**

He expected to hear at once footsteps and a cry of astonishment.

**28- Did the prisoner cry of astonishment or move?**

No, he didn't

**29- How did the banker describe the prisoner?**

He was unlike ordinary people. He was a skeleton.

**30- What was in front of the young man bowed head?**

There was a sheet of paper written in fine handwriting

**31- How did he think to kill the prisoner?**

To throw him on the bed and stifle him a little with the pillow

**32- What did the banker think to do before killing the prisoner?**

He thought to read the paper which the prisoner had written

**33- If the banker carried out his intention, who would be blamed on the lawyer's death? The watchman**

**31- Why did he describe him "unlike ordinary people"?/ Why no one would believe he was only forty ? / Why it was dreadful to look at him? Describe the lawyer after 15 years of imprisonment?**

**Because:**

1. He was a skeleton with the skin drawn tight over his bones
2. He had long curls like a woman
3. He had a shaggy beard
4. His face was yellow with an earthy tint .He had emaciated age-looking face
5. His cheeks were hollow



3- What happens to the prisoner ?

ماذا حدث للسجين ؟

The prisoner despises money, people and the world.

احتقر المال والناس والعالم.

1- While he has been in prison, the prisoner believed that he has gained great wisdom.

بينما كان في السجن، اعتقد السجين أنه حصل على قدر كبير من المعرفة.

2- The banker reads the message and comes to despise himself.

صاحب البنك قرأ الرسالة واحتقر نفسه.

3- After 15 years, the banker regrets the bet.

بعد خمسة عشر عاما ندم صاحب البنك على الرهان.

4- By the terms of the agreement, the lawyer couldn't receive letters from friends.

من بين بنود الاتفاقية أنه لا يمكن للمحامي تلقي رسائل من أصدقائه

#### **A) Answer the following questions:**

**1. What does the lawyer gain during his stay in prison ?**

Great knowledge and wisdom

**2. What does the lawyer despise ?**

Freedom , books. Health ,life , and the blessings of the world .

**3. Why does the lawyer despise the blessings of the world ?**

Because they are earthly , worthless , fleeting and deceptive .

**4. Why did he despise them ?**

Because they are worthless ,fleeting ,illusory and deceptive like a mirage

**5. Why does the lawyer marvel at people ?**

For (a) taking lies for truth

(b) taking hideousness for beauty .

(c) exchanging heaven for earth

**6. How did the prisoner deprive himself of the right to the two millions?**

By breaking the compact through leaving the lodge 5 hours before the time fixed

**7. What message did the lawyer leave ?**

A letter telling that he despises life , money and earthly blessings , and renouncing the two millions .

**8. How did he prove his despite to all these things ?**

He renounced the two millions of which he had dreamed .He deprived himself of the right to the money .

**9. How did he break the compact (agreement)?**

He left the lodge five hours before the time fixed .

**10. What did the banker do after reading the message ?**

Laid the paper on the table , kissed the lawyers head , and went out weeping

**11. What did the banker do after he had read the prisoner's paper?**

- What did the banker do when he read the paper?

He kissed him, went out, wept and felt contempt of himself.

**12. How did the banker feel after reading the message and leaving the cottage? How did the banker feel at the end of the story ?**

he wept and felt so great a contempt for himself .

**13. What did the watchman see ?**

He saw the prisoner climbing out of the window into the garden

**14. Where did banker keep the message ? Why?**

In the fire proof safe . To avoid arousing unnecessary talk

**15. What did the banker do to avoid arousing unnecessary talk?**

He took from the table the writing in which the millions were renounced and locked it up in the fireproof safe

**16. Who do you think is morally better ,the banker or the prisoner ? why?**

The prisoner because he did what he thought was right ,but the banker was selfish (he hid the truth)

**17. What happened to the banker ?**



He (a) felt grateful to the lawyer.

(b) hid the truth from others .(the lawyers message )

(c) despised him self

**18. What happened to the prisoner ?**

= He despised money , people and the blessings of the world .

= He climbed out of the window and left without claiming the money

= He disappeared

**19. There are two most important things in the banker's fireproof safe. What are they, why are they important?**

The first thing is the key to the lodge and it is important to make sure the prisoner does not go out.

The second thing is the prisoner's letter to the banker, to avoid unnecessary talk.

**20. Who broke the conditions of the compact? How & why did he do that?**

The lawyer broke the conditions of the agreement. When he went out before the time by 5 hours. To prove that he despises money.

### **B) Complete**

1. The prisoner learnt a great deal from the books that the banker gave him.

2. The prisoner despises wisdom because they are worthless, fleeting, illusory and deceptive like a mirage

3. **Because you took lies for truth,** I despise you and feel sorry for you—

4. The lawyer accused the banker of losing his mind

5. **He thought the banker lost his mind** as he prefers earthly things to heavenly, he prefers lies to truth

6. **To prove that he despises money, the lawyer,** will leave the lodge five hours before

7. At no other time the banker felt that he despises himself

8. **To deprive himself of the right to the money,** he will leave the lodge five hours before

9. **To avoid unnecessary talk** He took from the table the letter in and locked it up in the fireproof saf

10. **Next morning the watchman saw** the prisoner climbing out of the window into the garden

11. **To prove his words in actions,** the prisoner went out the lodge five hours before the fixed time.

**C) Decide whether True or False:**

1. The prisoner likes freedom, life and health. ( F )

2. The prisoner believes that the banker has lost his mind. (T )

3. The lawyer respects the lawyer and himself. ( F )

4. The lawyer accused the banker of losing his money. ( F )

5. The prisoner thinks wisdom is are worthless ,fleeting ,illusory and deceptive like a mirage ( T )

6. To avoid unnecessary talk the banker tore up the letter. ( F )

7. The banker broke the conditions of the agreement. ( F )

8. The banker destroyed the page the prisoner wrote ( F )

**D) Choose:**

## 1. Towards the end of the story, The prisoner

**a}** ..... rejects knowledge and freedom.      **b}** ..... has learnt a great deal from his reading.

c) ..... has won the bet.

## 2. Towards the end of the story, the banker

**a)** ...despises himself.    **b)**... lets the prisoner escape.    **c)**.... destroys the page the prisoner wrote

**3. While he was in prison, the prisoner believed that.....**

**a}** .....he has gained great wisdom

**b}.....** death is better than life imprisonment

c)... he has achieved great freedom

d}..... he enjoys life more

**E) Read the following quotations and answer the questions:**

**1- "" To prove in action that I despise all that you live by, I renounce the two millions"**

ولكي اثبت لك أنني احتقر كل ما تنعمون فيه فأنتني أتخلي عن المليونين

a- Who said this? To whom? من قال هذا و لمن؟

The prisoner to the banker السجن لصاحب البنك

b- Why did he renounce the two millions? لماذا تخلى عن المليونين؟

Because he comes to despise everything in life even money لأنه احتقر كل شيء في الحياة حتى المال

c-How will he do to prove his renouncing? وكيف سيثبت تخليه هذا؟

He will leave his prison before the end of the proper time of the bet سوف يغادر السجن قبل انقضاء الوقت المناسب للمطالبة  
المحدد للرهان

**2- " I have climbed the peaks of Elburz and Mont Blanc, and from there I have seen the sun rise"**

لقد اعتليت قمم جبال البرز وجبل مونتبلانك العظيم ومن هناك شاهدت شروق الشمس

a-Who said this? To whom? من قال هذا و لمن؟

The prisoner to the banker السجن لصاحب البنك

b-What does he mean? ماذا يقصد بقوله هذا؟

He means that he left nothing but had read it? يقصد انه لم يترك شيئا إلا قرأه؟

**3- " I despise your books, I despise wisdom" إنني احتقر كتبكم و احتقر علومكم**

a-Who said this? To whom? من قال هذا و لمن؟

The prisoner to the banker السجن لصاحب البنك

b- What does he intend? ما الذي ينوي فعله؟

He intends to lose the bet ينوي خسارة الرهان

**4- If I had the pluck to carry out my intention, suspicion would fall on the watchman"**

لو كانت بي الشجاعة على تنفيذ ما تطويه نيتي فسيقع الشك كله على الحارس لا محالة

a- Who said this? To whom? قال هذا و لمن من؟

The banker to himself صاحب البنك لنفسه

b- What was his intention? ماذا كان ينوي؟

He intended to kill the prisoner? كان ينوي قتل السجن

**11-" Tomorrow at twelve o'clock he will regain his freedom" غدا في الساعة الثانية عشرة سوف يستعيد حريته**

a- Who said this? To whom? من قال هذا و لمن؟

The banker to him self صاحب البنك لنفسه

b- Who would regain his freedom? من الذي سوف يستعيد حريته؟

The lawyer المحامي

**12-" The death sentence and the death penalty are equally immoral" السجن مدى الحياة وعقوبة الموت كلاهما لا أخلاقي سواء بسواء**

لا أخلاقي سواء بسواء

a- Who said this ? To whom? من قال هذا و لمن؟

The lawyer to the banker المحامي لصاحب البنك

b- What would the speaker choose? ماذا سوف يختار المتكلم؟

He would choose the life imprisonment سوف يختار السجن مدى الحياة

**13 -" Cursed bet! Why didn't the man die? He is only forty now." ملعون هذا الرهان لم يممت الرجل بعد، إنه الآن فقط في سن الأربعين**

الآن فقط في سن الأربعين

a. Who said this? من قال هذا و لمن؟

The banker to him self صاحب البنك لنفسه

b- Who does he mean? من يقصد بكلامه؟

The lawyer الشاب المحامي

c- Why is he worried? لماذا يعتريه القلق?  
He is about to lose the bet لقد أوشك أن يخسر الرهان

**14 - " I am indebted to you for the happiness of my life"** إنني مدين لك بسعادتي طوال حياتي

a. Who said this? من قال هذا ولمن?

The banker to him self صاحب البنك لنفسه

Who does he mean? من يقصد بكلامه

The lawyer المحامي

b- Why does the speaker seem angry? لماذا يبدو من كلامه الغضب?

He will lose the bet لأنه سوف يخسر الرهان

**15 - " He will take my last penny from me"** سوف يأخذ آخر قرش في جيبتي

a- Who said this? To whom? من قال هذا ولمن؟

The banker to himself. صاحب البنك لنفسه.

b- Who will take the speaker's pennies? من سوف يأخذ قروش المتكلم؟

The prisoner . السجين .

c- What did the speaker decide to do? ماذا قرر المتكلم أن يفعل؟

He decided to kill the prisoner. قرر أن يقتل السجين.

**16 - He is a sleep and most likely dreaming of the millions"** إنه الآن نائم، وأغلب الظن أنه يحلم بالملايين.

a- Who said this? To whom? من قال هذا ولمن؟

The banker to himself. صاحب البنك لنفسه.

b- When did he/she say that? متى قال ذلك؟

When he entered the prisoner room to kill him. عندما دخل غرفة السجين ليقتله .



## John Keats Workbook Page 31

كان عندي يمامة و اليمامة الجميلة ماتت  
و اعتقد انها ماتت من الحزن الشديد  
آه، و لماذا كانت حزينة..؟ لان أرجلها كانت مقيدة  
بخيطة حريري من نسج يدي  
الأرجل الحمراء الصغيرة! لماذا مت؟؟  
لماذا تركتيني، يا طائري العزيز لماذا؟؟  
لقد عشت وحيدة في شجرة الغابة  
لماذا يا جميلة لم تعيشي معي؟؟  
لقد قبلتك دائما و اطعمتك البازل البضاء الحلوة  
لماذا لم تعيشي بشكل جميل كما عشت في الشجر  
الأخضر

~ 68 ~



<p>Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on";</p> <p>If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue, Or walk with kings - nor lose the common touch; If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you; If all men count with you, but none too much; If you can fill the unforgiving minute With sixty seconds' worth of distance run - Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it, And - which is more - you'll be a Man my son!</p>	<p>ما عدا الإرادة التي تحثهم (قلبك و عصبك و طاقتك) وتقول لهم : " اصمدوا واثبتوا"</p> <p>إذا استطعت الحديث مع الجماهير فاحتفظ بفضيلتك أو إذا سرت مع الملوك - فلا تفقد تواصلك مع العاديين وإذا لم يستطع لا الأعداء ولا الأصدقاء إصابتك بضرر وإذا كان يهكم كل الناس ولكن بسواسية إذا استطعت أن تملأ الدقيقة الضائعة حتى لو بمشوار من الجري لستون ثانية فإن الأرض وكل ما فيها سيكون ملكك و -الأكثر من ذلك - فستصبح رجلاً يا بني</p>
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**a- Answer the following questions :**

## 1- When should you keep your head and think clearly?

When people around you lose their sensibility and their ability to think clearly.

## 2- When should you trust yourself?

When all people around you doubt you.

### 3- What should you do with their doubts?

You should accept their doubts even though you don't agree with them.

#### 4- What shouldn't you feel when you wait?

You shouldn't feel tired by waiting

### 5- What shouldn't you do when you are laid about?

You shouldn't deal in lies.

## 6- How should you look?

You shouldn't look too good

## 7- How should you talk?

You shouldn't talk too wise

## 8- How should you deal with Triumph and Disaster?

You should deal with them the same

**9- What should you bear to hear?**

You should bear to her the truth.

## 10- What do knaves do with truth?

They twisted truth.

## 11- Why do knaves twist truth?

To make a trap for fools. To make stupid people believe them.

**12- What should you do when you lose?**

You should start again at your beginnings and never breathe a word about your loss.

**13- What should you do with your heart, feeling and strength?**

You should control them to serve your turn.

## 14- What should you keep when you talk with crowds?

You should keep your virtue and honesty

**15- What should you remember when you walk with kings?**

You should remember the common touch. You should keep the ability to communicate with ordinary people.

## 16- What should you do with the unforgiving minutes?

You have to fill your time with good and useful things

**b- Choose the Correct answer :**

### **1- 'keep your head' means :**

- a) remain selfish      b) remain proud      c) **remain sensible**

**2- You should.....men doubting.**

- a) refuse                      b) accept                      c) deny

**3- When you are lied about, you should deal in .....**

- a) lies                      b) truth                      c) doubt

**4- When you are hated, you should .....others**

- a) hate                      b) ignore                      c) forgive

**5- You should deal with Triumph and Disaster... ..**

- a) differently                      b) equally                      c) unequally

**6- Truth is twisted by .....people**

- a ) honest                      b)dishonest                      c) careful

**7- You should keep your ..... When you talk with crowds.**

- a) honesty                      b) ideas                      c) information

**8- You shouldn't be tired when you are .....**

- a) thinking                      b) waiting                      c) speaking

**c- Complete :**

- 1- You should keep your head when .....(people around you lose their sensibility)
- 2- You should trust yourself when .....( all people around you doubt you)
- 3- You shouldn't feel tired by ..... ( waiting )
- 4- Knaves twist truth to .....( To make a trap for fools. To make stupid people believe them. )
- 5- When you lose, you should .....( start again at your beginnings and never breathes a word about your loss.)
- 6- You should control your heart, feeling and strength to ..... (serve your turn)
- 7- When you talk with crowds , you should keep your .....(Virtues )

**d- True or False:**

- 1- The poet advises you to accept blame and doubts from people. ( T )
- 2- The poet encourages you to trust others and not to trust yourself ( F )
- 3- You poet asks you to stop waiting when you feel tired ( F )
- 4- The poet encourages you to say the truth though other people treat in lies ( T )
- 5- The poet advises you to deal with Triumph and Disasters the same ( T )
- 6- The poet advises you to deal with Triumph and Disasters differently ( F )
- 7- Knaves twist truth ( T )
- 8- The poet advises you to keep watching broken things in your life ( F )
- 9- You should start from the beginning when you lose ( T )
- 10- You should control your heart and feelings to serve only other people ( F )
- 11- You should keep honest when you talk with crowds ( T )
- 12- The poet encourages you not to deal with ordinary people when you walk with kings ( F )
- 13- The poet encourages you to love your friends too much ( F )
- 14- The poet encourages you to keep doing good and useful activities. ( T )

**e- Answer the following questions:**

**1- " don't look too good , nor talk too wise "**

Why shouldn't you look too good nor talk too wise?

**2- " not make your dreams your masters"**

What will happen of you make your dreams your masters?

**3- " not make thoughts your aim "**

What will happen when you make your thoughts your aim?

**4- " nor lose the common touch"**

What does ' The common touch' mean ?

## Why you shouldn't lose the common touch ?

**5-** *"fill the unforgiving minute"*

What does the 'unforgiving minute' refer to ?

How can you fill it ?

## 6- "'You'll be a Man'"

What does a "man" here refer to? .....

# War is never over

**By Cecil L Harrison**

## قصيدة الحرب لا تنتهي

War is never over  
Though the treaties may be signed

The memories of the battles  
Are forever in our minds

War is never over  
So when you welcome heroes home  
Remember in their minds they hold  
Memories known to them alone

War is never over  
Nam veterans know this well  
Now other wars bring memories back  
Of their own eternal hell

War is never over  
For I knew world war two  
And I'll not forget the battles  
Or the nightmares that ensue

War is never over  
Those left home to wait know this  
For many still are waiting  
It was their farewell kiss

War is never over  
Though we win the victory  
Still in our minds the battles  
No freedom is not free!

الحرب لا تنتهي  
مهما وقعت الموائيق

فان ذكريات الحرب  
ستبقى في داخلنا إلى الأبد

الحرب لا تنتهي  
و انتم ، عندما تزفون أبطالكم العائدين  
تذكروا أنهم يحملون في أعماقهم  
ذكريات لهم وحدهم

الحرب لا تنتهي  
إن من قاتل في فيتنام يعلم ذلك جيدا  
فعندما تنشب حروب أخرى  
تعود لهم ذكرى الجحيم الخالدة

الحرب لا تنتهي  
و أنا ممن شهد الحرب الثانية  
و لن أنسى معارك دامية  
طافت تورقتي كوابيس أيامها الخالية

الحرب لا تنتهي  
إن من غادر بيته لينتظر يعلم ذلك أيضا  
و لا زال منهم من ينتظر  
لقد كانت بينهم قبلة الدواع

الحرب لا تنتهي  
رغم أن هذي الحرب قد كسبناها  
لكن لا يزال يتردد فينا صداها  
كلا، فالحربة ليست مجانية

**Answer the following questions :**

**1- What treaties does the writer mean? ما هي المعاهدات التي يقصدها الشاعر؟**

- اتفاقيات سلمية توقع بعد الحروب - Peaceful agreement that are signed after wars

**2- Who does you refer to ? You على من تعد كلمة**

- Solder's families and other people who didn't fight في عائلات الجنود و الناس الآخرين الذين لم يشاركوا في الحرب





5- All soldiers and heroes return to their home ( F )

## Others

- 1- " No Freedom in not free" Explain? .....
- 2- " Memories known to them only "
  - a- What does "them" refer to ?.....
  - b- Why is only known to them?.....
- 3- " It was their Farwell kiss"
  - a- What does "their" refer to?.....
  - b- Why was it their Farwell kiss?.....

# Be Strong

Maltbie D Babcock Workbook Page 46

# B

**e Strong** was written by Maltbie D. Babcock(1858-1901) who was famous as a priest. He was able to express truth and morality simply. The poem urges us to be strong and fight for right and against wrong. The reward comes in life after death.

<p>Be strong!          We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;          We have hard work to do and loads to lift;          Shun not the struggle, face it, 'tis God's gift.</p>	<p>كن قويا          نحن لسنا هنا كي نلعب، نلُحِم، أو ننساق وراء أهواءنا ؛          لدينا عمل شاق نقوم به ؛و مصاعب نزيحها          لا تتجنب الكفاح، بل واجهه، فهو هبة من الله.</p>
<p>Be strong!          Say not the days are evil—who's to blame?          And fold the hands and acquiesce—O shame!          Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's Name.</p>	<p>كن قويا!          لا تقل الأيام (الزمان) شريرة (بغیضا) — إلى من توجه اللوم ؟          ولا تتهار و ترُضخ — ياله من عار!          فباسم الله. إنهنض، وتكلم و بشجاعة! .</p>
<p>Be strong!          It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,          How hard the battle goes, the day, how long;          Faint not, fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.          Be strong,!</p>	<p>كن قويا!          لا يهَمُّ إلى أى مدى كان الخطأ صعب التغيير ،          و لا حتى مدى شدة المعركة، و لا طول اليوم..          لا تعب ، بل واصل الكفاح! فغدا ستأتى الأغنية &gt; المكافأة&lt;          كن قويا!</p>

**A) Answer the following questions**

- 1- What central truth Bab Cock in his poem (Be strong) is telling us ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية التي يخبرنا بها الشاعر ؟

To be strong in facing life. كن قويا في مواجهة الحياة.

في الأسئلة الآتية: not احذر من التلاعب في كلمة

**Decide whether each of the following is true (T), or false (F).**

- 1- Life is struggle, which we should face ( T ) الحياة جهاد، يجب مواجهتها
- 2- We should not stand back and simply accept our fate. (Be Strong) (T) يجب أن لا نترجع ونقبل قدرنا بسهولة.
- 3- We need to fight for right and against wrong. (T) نحتاج أن نقاتل من أجل الحق وضد الباطل.
- 4- There is no reward in the future (F ) ليس هناك جائزة في المستقبل.
- 5- The poem suggests that we should dream, faint, fold our hand and play. (F) القصيدة تقترح أنه يجب أن نلهم ونطوي الأيدي ونلعب.
- 6- The poem suggests that we should fight on, lift loads, speak out and stand up (T) القصيدة تقترح أنه يجب أن نقاتل ونحمل الأحمال ونتكلم ونقف.

**Circle the letter of the most suitable answer. ضع دائرة حول حرف الإجابة المناسبة.**

- 1- "drift" means something like : تعني : كلمة drift  
a- be decisive      **b- be uncertain**      c- be sure  
2- "Shun" means : تعني : كلمة shun  
a- to accept    b- to agree      **c- to avoid or refuse**  
3- "acquiesce" means: تعني : كلمة acquiesce  
**a- to accept or allow**      b- disagree      c- refuse

4- Something which is entrenched is ( new – difficult to change – easy to change)

**1- What is the main idea in Babcock's poem ' Be Strong'?**

Life is a struggle and we have to face this struggle so we should not stand back and we shouldn't be weak, we need to fight the wrong, and there is a reward for us in the future if we do that.

OR: We have to be strong for right and against wrong.

**2- What does the poet suggest we should do?**

- We should: fight on against wrong  
We should: speak out and stand up bravely.  
We should: work hard.  
We should: face the struggle.  
We should: lift loads.

**3- What does the poet suggest we should not do?**

- We should not: play dream or drift ( be uncertain) or faint.  
We should not: fold our hands and accept our fate or accept everything as it is.

**4- Why shouldn't we play or dream?**

Because life is struggle and full of work and heavy loads.

**5- What should we do if the wrong is deep and hard to change?**

We shouldn't worry or give up. Instead we should continue fighting.

**6- How did the poet describe the fight?**

It is fierce and hard.

**D) Choose:**

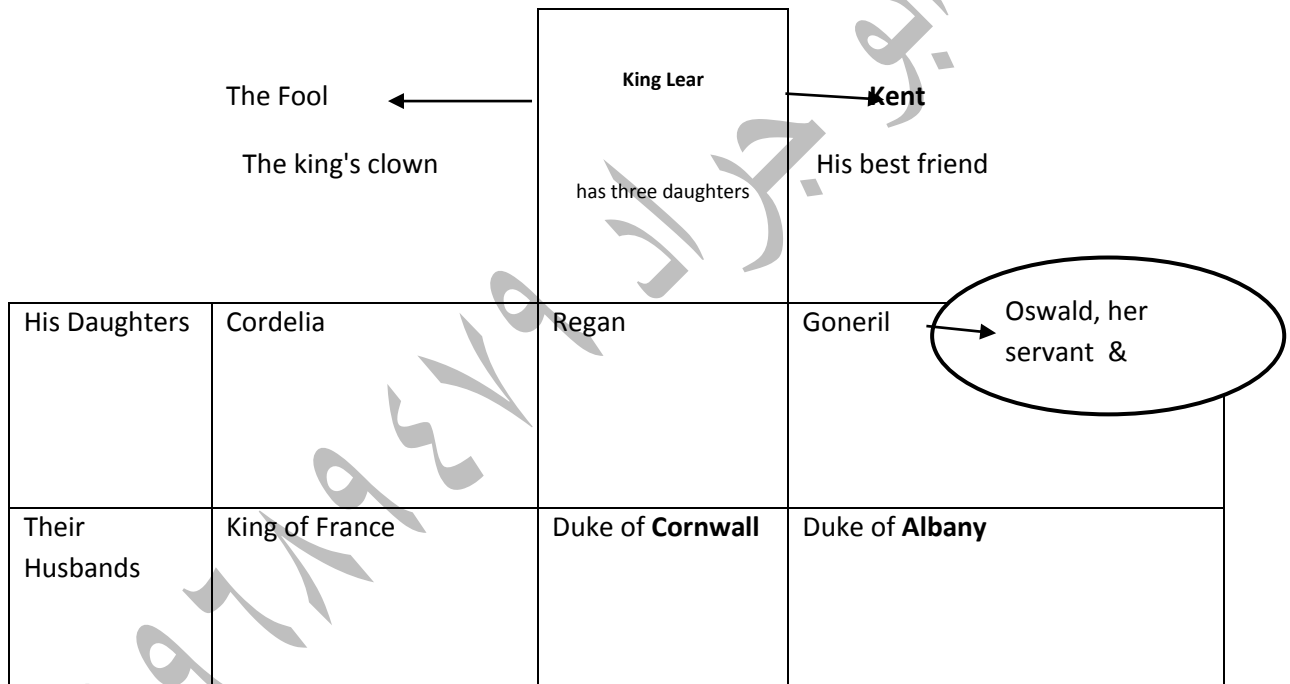
- 1- 'Tomorrow comes the song' The 'song' means :  
a. Negative effects      b. rewards  
b. c. sad future      d. bad results  
2- If the battles goes hard we should  
a. stop and collapse      b. fight on  
c. fold our hands      d. faint  
3- "to dream , to drift " ... 'Draft' means:  
a. be decisive      b. be sure  
c. be uncertain      d. be strong  
4- "it matters not how deep entrenched the wrong " **Entranced** means:  
a. easy to change      b. not deep (shallow)  
b. different to change      d. new  
5- **acquiesce** means :  
a. to accept or allow something      b. to disagree with something  
c. to be uncertain      d. to be educated  
6- **shun** means:  
a. to accept      b. to faint  
c. to avoid or refuse      d. to dream



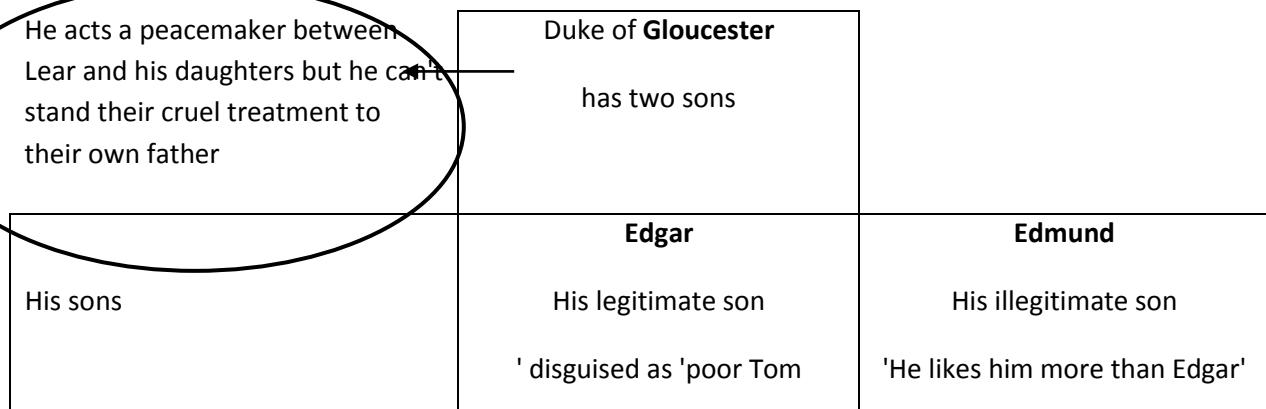
# King Lear

## William Shakespeare

A diagram of characters



He acts a peacemaker between Lear and his daughters but he can't stand their cruel treatment to their own father





~ 78 ~

She said that she loved him as much as a daughter should love her father.

### 16. Why was Lear shocked of her answer?

Because he was sure she would say that she loved him more than her sisters.

**17. What did he ask her to do after her surprising reply?**

To think more and give a better answer.

**18. How did Cordelia answer to that? / Was Cordelia's second answer different?**

She gave him the same answer.

**19. How did Lear feel after she said that? What did he say?**

He was shocked. He said that Cordelia was no longer his daughter.

**20. What does Lear do as a result of this answer, and why is his action so shocking? ★**

He gives Cordelia's share to her sisters and said she is no longer his daughter. People are shocked because they know Cordelia loved him.

### 21. Why/ When did Lear say Cordelia wasn't his daughter?

Because she didn't say she loves him as much as her sisters do, and she insisted on that.

**22. What did he do with Cordelia's share?**

He gave it to her sisters so they now each have half of the country.

**23. What terrible mistake does Lear make as a result of his daughters' words?**

- Saying that she was no longer his daughter.
- giving his power to Goneril and Regan.

**24. Who is the only person who advised Lear?**

## The Earl of Kent

**25. What did the Earl of Kent tell Lear about Cordelia?**

He told Lear that Cordelia was his favourite daughter and she loved him very much.

**26. Did Lear listen to Kent' advise? If not, what did he do?**

No, he sent Kent away.

### 27. Why did the Duke of Burgundy refuse to marry Cordelia?

Because she has nothing.

**28. From what did the sisters warn each other?**

They warned each other that there was something wrong with Lear's mind, and in the future he might turn against them.

**29. What was Edmund – the illegitimate son of Gloucester- planning to do?**

To take his legitimate brother's place.

**30. What did Edmund show his father?**

A letter which he said had been written by Edgar.

**31. What was written in the letter Edmund showed to his father?**

The letter asked Edmund to help Edgar kill their father.

**32. What did Edmund tell his half brother Edgar, What did he advise him to do?**

That their father was angry with him and advised him to hide from their father.

**33. How does Edmund turn his father against Edgar? And why? ★**

He persuades his father that Edgar wants to kill him. He does this because he wants to take Edgar's place and be Gloucester's only son.

**34. How does Goneril ask her servant to treat Lear's men?**

Goneril told her servants to be rude and quarrel with them.

### 36. Why did Kent hit Goneril's servant?

Because he spoke disgracefully to Lear.

**37. By the end of Act 1 What does Lear realize about Goneril? ★**

He realizes that she does not love him.

### B- Complete:

- 1. When Lear asked Cordelia, he expected.....that she would say she loves him more than her sisters**





**5. What is Edmund's evil plan?**

He wants to take his brother's place and be the only son.

**6. How does Edmund plan to achieve his goals? What was Edmund's plan?**

He injured himself with a sword but he told his father that Edgar did this because he refused to help him in **killing their father, then he tells his bother to hide from their father.**

**7. Why did Lear send a letter to Regan? What did he tell her in that letter?**

To say that he is coming to stay with her .

**8. What did Goneril complain about in her letter to Regan?**

That her father's men are noisy and expensive.

**9. Why did Regan order her men to make Kent a prisoner? ★**

Because he hits Oswald , Goneril messenger to Regan .

**10. Why did Goneril come to Regan?**

To warn her that his cruel treatment of Lear to Cordelia shows that there is something with his mind..... .

**11. What did Regan tell ask father to do?**

- go home with Goneril                      - send away fifty of his men
- ask Goneril to forgive him for being angry and thinking too much of himself.

**12. What did Lear remind Regan and Goneril of?**

He gave them his kingdom.

**13. Why did Lear say Goneril loves him twice as much as Regan?**

Because Goneril allowed him to keep twice as men as she offered to keep.

Goneril allowed him to keep 50 men but Regan said that 50 are too many and she would accept 25 .

**14. What did Lear come to realize?**

- His two elder daughters felt no love or kindness to him.
- Giving everything had been a terrible mistake.
- He had lost all his power

**15. Why did Lear go out in the storm? / why didn't Lear accept his daughters offer of shelter?**

Because He can't bear his daughters cruel treatment and ingratitude. His daughters didn't agree to shelter even one of his men.

**16. Who went out in the storm with Lear?**

Kent and the fool.

**17. Why does the Earl of Gloucester feel sorry for king Lear? ★**

He cannot bear Lear's daughters cruel treatment to their father.

**18. What evil plan does Edmund start to carry out in Act 1 and continue to do so in Act 2?**

He injured himself with a sword and he told his father that Edgar did this because he refused to help him in killing their father, then he advised Edgar to run and hide because their father was angry with him.

**B- Complete:**

**1. Edmund told his brother Edgar to run away because.....he wants to take Edgar's place and be Gloucester's only son.**

**2. Edgar decides to hide from his father's men by.....pretending to be mad and homeless .....**

**3. Edmund cut his arm because .....he wanted his father to believe that Edgar attacked him because he refused to help him in killing their father.**

**4. Edgar planned his Escape by pretending to be..... mad and homeless .....**

**5. Goneril had already come to tell her sister.....that Lear's men are noisy and expensive and that she take care because their father can do with them what he did to Cordelia......**

**6. The two sisters warned each other.....that the cruel treatment of Lear to Cordelia shows that there is something with his mind..... .**

**7. Regan blames Lear and his knights for.....Edgar's evil plan to kill his father ...**

8. Goneril warned her sister that Lear's men.....are noisy and expensive.....

**9. Lear says Goneril loves him twice as much as Reagan because... She allowed him to keep his men... ★**

**10. Lear wanted to see his daughter and her husband to ask about Kent but.....he was told that they were too tired to see him.**

**11. Lear realized he had made a mistake when ..... he saw that he has lost all his power, and his elder daughters feel no love for him .....★**

**12. Edmund 's evil plan is to.....convince his father that Edgar wants to kill him.....in order to .....take his legal's brother place.**

13. Lear felt that he could not stay with either daughter so he.....went out into the storm.....

**14. Kent, Lear's messenger is imprisoned because...he hit Oswald, Goneril's messenger.....**

15. Lear rejected the shelter of his two daughters and went out into a..... storm.....

16. Goneril and Regan said that if their father was suffering..... he himself was the one to blame

17. Lear refuses to come back to the castle with Gloucester because...they didn't allow him to keep any of his men.....

**C- Decide whether the following statements are true ✓ or false ✗:**

1. Edmund cuts his arm because he wants his father to feel sorry for him. ( ✕ )
2. Lear leaves Goneril and goes to see Regan because he is worried that Goneril wants to kill him. ( ✓ )
3. Regan and Goneril blame their father for his suffering. ( ✓ )
4. Regan agreed to let Lear keep all his men. ( ✕ )
5. Lear goes mad because his daughters have treated him so badly. ( ✓ )
6. Lear went out in the storm alone. ( ✕ )
7. Lear realized that giving away his kingdom was a wise thing. ( ✕ )
8. Both Regan and Goneril think that Lear doesn't need even one of his men. ( ✓ )
9. Goneril and Regan offered shelter to Lear and his men. ( ✕ )
10. Both Goneril and Regan's behaviour shows the ingratitude of children. ( ✓ )

**D- Quotation: Read the following quotation then answer the questions:**

**" O madam, my old heart is cracked, it's cracked"**

1. **Who said this? To whom?** Gloucester to Regan
2. **What does the speaker mean / Why is the speaker's heart cracked?**  
His heart is cracked because his son wants to kill him.
3. **Whom does the person spoken to blame? / How does the person spoken to respond?**  
She blames Lear and his knights
4. **Cracked** means:                      a- happy                      ✓                      b- broken                      c- angry

*Act 3 Page67, 68*

**A- Answer the questions:**

- 1. What did Kent do when he found out that Cordelia and the king of France come to England?**
  - a. He sent Cordelia a letter to explain what had happened.
  - b. He went looking for Lear.
- 2. Why was Cordelia and her husband coming to England?/ what was the king of France and Cordelia's plan?**

To rescue Lear from his cruel daughters.
- 3. Why do you think Lear went mad?**

Because his daughters have treated him badly that his mind can not bear his feelings of anger and sorrow.
- 4. Where did Kent and Lear take shelter? Who did they find there?**

He felt sorry for people who had no houses and only old, thin clothes to wear.

He believed that Tom became mad because he had given everything to his daughters.

That they were quarrelling with each other.

Because Regan and Cornwall had stopped him from helping Lear or even talking about him.

Because he didn't tolerate their cruel treatment to their father.

He warned Kent to take the king to Dover.

Because the king would be safe with Cordelia and France.

He told Cornwall that his father took Lear's side.

Cornwall killed the servant and he himself was hurt.

When he eard about Regan and Cornwall's' plan to kill Lear He warn'd Kent to take the king to Dover.

Because Gloucester took Lear's side.

She ordered him to be thrown out of his own castle into the storm.

He told him that it was his own son 'Edmund' who betrayed him and his brother.

He betrays his father to Regan and Cornwall, and allows him to be punished.

**19. Lear refuses to go back to the castle with Gloucester because he doesn't want to leave 'Poor Tom'.....★**

21. Edmund quickly leaves his father castle after betraying him to Cornwall because..... he doesn't want to be blamed for not protecting his father. ....

**22. Regan and her husband decide to blind the Earl of Gloucester because.....**he tried to help Lear against their order.-----★

**23. The Duke of Cornwall's servant suddenly attacks him because.....** he cannot bear the Duke's cruelty to Gloucester. .....

24. **When Kent found out that the king of France had come to England with Cordelia,** he sent a letter to them to tell them what happened to Lear and ask them for help.....

25. Lear's sorrow and anger had become too great for him to bear so he ..... he went mad

26. For the first time in his life Lear felt.....

**27. The King of France's plan is to.....**

28. Lear was sure that 'Poor Tom' went mad as a result of... his daughters cruel treatment like  
him....

**29. Gloucester decided to take Lear's side because.....**he feels sorry for him because he is out in the storm with no shelter. .... ★



while the rich and powerful do the same things and not punished..

**9. What was the first sign that Lear's madness was beginning to disappear?**

He recognized Gloucester.

### 10. Why did the Duke of Albany think his wife was evil?

Because he saw her cruel treatment to her own father.

**11. Why did Goneril write a letter to Edmund? What did Goneril ask Edgar to do in the letter she sent?**

She told him to kill her husband Albany so that he could marry her.

**12. Describe Lear and Cordelia's meeting.**

Lear was afraid that she didn't forgive him but When Cordelia found Lear, her doctor gave him some medicine. He begins to recover from his madness, and realises that she has forgiven him. So he becomes very happy.

### 13. How does Lear's life change for the better in Act 4?

He is helped to reach safety with the King of France's army. He meets Cordelia again, and realises that she has forgiven him. He begins to recover from his madness.

**B- Complete:**

**14. While Gloucester was talking about ' poor Tom" Edgar could hardly speak because.....of his sorrow of seeing his father blind.....**

**15. After falling in love with Edmund, Goneril now .....despised her husband as a weak person.....**

**16. The Duke of Albany feels his wife Goneril is evil because ..... she has helped Regan and Cornwall to make Lear go mad and to blind Gloucester. ..... ★**

**17. Albany had come to hate what Goneril made because.....**he feels his wife Goneril is evil as she has helped Regan and Cornwall to make Lear go mad and to blind Gloucester.

18. Albany decided to punish Edmund..... he betrayed his father to Cornwall's cruelty.....

19. When Gloucester and Edgar met Lear in Dover he was-- covered in wild flowers and out of his mind.

**20. Goneril' s servant Oswald had been ordered to.....kill Gloucester.....**

**21. Goneril hears that her sister's husband 'The Duke of Cornwall' died as a result of his servant's attack during the blinding of Gloucester .....**

**22. Edgar leads his father to the middle of a field and not to the high cliff as.....his father wants / requests . .....Because he wanted to throw himself from high cliffs and end his unhappy life. ★**

23. King Lear expects Cordelia to be angry with him because..... has behaved very badly towards her.★

**24. Goneril had written a letter to Edmund telling him to kill her husband because..... her husband, Albany, has turned against her, and she wants to marry Edmund. ....★**

**25. When Goneril learned that The Duke of Cornwall died...she became very jealous and she is**  
**afraid that Edmund will marry Regan so she decides to get rid of her sister.....★**

26. Gloucester decides to jump off the cliff because..... he wanted to end his unhappy life. .....

**C- Decide whether the following statements are true or false:**

27. Edgar revealed his identity to his father/ Edgar told his father who he was. (x)

28. Edgar took his father to the high cliffs. (x)

29. Cordelia tells Lear that she doesn't forgive him. (✗)

30. Lear felt ashamed of the way he behaved towards Cordelia. (✓ )

31. Gloucester decides to jump off the cliff because he cannot bear the pain of blinding any more. (✓)

32. Oswald was ordered to find Gloucester and kill him. ( ✓ )











لكي يعرف كيف يقسم المملكة فيما بينهم.

2- How is Cordelia's answer different from the answers her sister give?

كيف اختلف جواب كوارداليا عن إجابة أخواتها.

\* Her answer is honest and realistic.

كان جوابها صريحا وواقعا.

3- What does Lear do as a result of his daughter answer?

ماذا فعل لير بسبب إجابة ابنته ؟

\* He gives Cordelia's share to her sisters.

أعطى حصتها لأخواتها.

4- What makes Edmund try to save the lives of Lear and Cordelia?

ما الذي دفع إدموند لإنقاذ حياة لير وكورداليا؟

\* He wants to do something good before he dies.

أراد أن يفعل شيئاً حسناً قبل أن يموت.

5- How does Edmund turn his father against his half brother Edgar and why? كيف قلب إدموند أباه على أخيه

إدغر ولماذا؟

\* ألقنه أن إدغر يحاول قتله. \* He persuades his father that Edgar wants to kill him in order to take his place.

لکی یاخذ مکانہ۔

6- What does Lear realize about Coneril ? ماذا أحس لير تجاه جونرل ؟

\* She doesn't love him. **أنها لا تحبه**

7- Why does Goneril poison her sister? لماذا سممت جونيول أختها ؟

\* She is jealous and afraid that Edmund should marry Regan because she loves him.

لأنها غيرة و خشيت أن يتزوج إدموند ريغان لأنها تحبه.

8- What makes Lear happy to go to prison ? ما الذي جعل لير سعيدا بذهابه إلى السجن.

\* He will be with Cordelia. سوف يبقی بجانب کوردالیا.

- **Complete the following sentences.**

1. Lear says that Goneril loves him twice as much as Regan because she will allow him to keep twice as many men.

لير قال بأن جونرل تحبه ضعف ما تحبه ريغان لأنها سوف تسمح له بضعف عدد الرجال الذي سمحت به ريغان.

2. Regan and her husband order Kent to be in prison because he hit Goneril's servant.

ريغان وزوجها أمرا بإيداع كينيت في السجن لأنه ضرب خادم جونرل.

3. Lear realizes that giving away his kingdom has been a mistake because he has lost all his power.

لير أدرك أن إضاعته لمملكته كان خطأ كبيراً لأنه فقد قوته.

4. The Earl of Gloucester feels sorry for king Lear because he is out in the storm with no shelter.

شعر جلوسستر بالآسى على الملك لير لانه كان في وجه الريح بدون مأوى.

5. Edmund quickly leaves his father's castle because he doesn't want to be blamed not protecting his father.

إدموند ترك قلعة أبيه بسرعة لأنه لا يريد أن يلام على عدم حمايته لأبيه.

6. Regan and her husband decide to blind Earl of Gloucester because he tried to help Lear against their order.

جونرل وزوجها قررا إعماء جلوسستر لأنه قرر أن يساعد لير وعصى أوامرهم.

7. Lear refuses to come back to the castle with Gloucester because he doesn't want to leave poor Tom.

رفض لير أن يعود للقلعة مع جلوسستر لأنه لا يريد أن يفارق توم المسكين.

8. The Duke of Cornwall's servant suddenly attacks the Duke because he cannot bear the duck's cruelty to Gloucester.

خادم الدوق كورنويل هاجم الدوق فجأة لأنه لم يحتمل فظاظته الدوق تجاه جلوسستر.

9. Goneril hears that her sister's husband has died as a result of his servant attack during the blinding of Gloucester.

جونرل سمعت أن زوج أختها مات نتيجة لهجوم خادمه عليه أثناء محاولة إغواء جلوسستر.

10. Edgar leads his father to the middle of a field and not to the high cliffs as his father thinks.

إدغر قاد والده إلى منتصف الحقل وليس للجرف السحيق كما كان يعتقد أبوه.

11. King Lear fully expects Cordelia to be angry with him because he has behaved very badly towards her.

الملك لير اعتقد كل الاعتقاد أن كورداليا غضبت منه لأنه عاملها بشكل سيئ.

12. Goneril has written a letter to Edmund telling him to kill her husband because her husband Albany has turned against her, and she wants to marry Edmund.

جونرل كُتبت رسالة لإدموند تحثه فيها على قتل زوجها لأنه انقلب ضدها ولأنها تريد الزواج من إدموند.

- **Quotations**

1- " I love you as much as a daughter should love her father". أحبك كما ينبغي لفتاة أن تحب أباهـا.

a- Who said this? To whom? من قال هذا ولمن ؟

Cordelia to her father. كورداليا لأبيها.

b- What does Lear do as a result of this action? ماذا فعل لير نتيجة لهذا الجواب؟

He gave Cardelia's share to her sisters. أعطى نصيب كورداليا لأخواتها.

**2- " You are not worth the dust which the rude wind blows in your face".**

أنت حتى لا تستحقين الغبار الذي تنفثه الريح الوقحة على وجهك.

a- Who said this? To whom? من قال هذا ولمن؟

\* Duck of Albany to Goneril. الدوق ألباني لزوجته جونريل.

b- Why did he say so? لماذا قال هذا ؟

\* He had come to hate what she had done. لأنه كره كل ما فعلته جونريل.

3- "He reminded me of my poor son Edgar." لقد ذكرني بابني إدغر.

a- Who said this statement? من قال هذا ولمن ؟

\* Gloucester جلوسستر

b- متى قال هذا الكلام ؟

\* When he met Edgar on the windy heath thinking that Edgar is poor Tom. عندما قابل ابنه إدغر في الطريق

ذات الرياح وحسبه المسكين توم.

4- "How I wish I could hold him in my arms again". كم أتمنى أن أمسكه بذراعي مرة أخرى.

a- Who said this statement? من قال هذا الكلام ؟

\* Gloucester جلوسستر

b- Who does the word him refer to? على من تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط ؟

\*Edgar إدغر

5- "We are like flies and the gods are like cruel little boys; they torment and kill us for fun".

إننا كالذباب والآلهة كأطفال صغار تعذبنا وتقتلنا لتمرح.

a- Who said this to whom? من قال هذا ولمن ؟

Gloucester to him self جلوستسر لنفسه

b- What does this speech inspires ? ؟ بم يوحى هذا الكلام ؟

Deep sadness حزن عميق

6- " Blow winds and crack you cheeks" اعصفي أيتها الرياح، والظمي على خديك

a- Who said this to whom? من قال هذا ولمن ؟

King Lear to the storm. الملك لير للعاصفة

b- When did he say that?

متى، قال ذلك

When he got out of the house at night during the storm

عندما خرج من بيته في منتصف الليل وقت هبوب العاصفة

c- What do these words mean ? ماذا تعني هذه الكلمات ؟

Lear goes mad.

لیر فقد عقله

d- Why does he say this?

لماذا قال ذلك

He feels that the violence of the wind and the rain all around him was like the violence of his own feelings.

يشعر بأن عنف الرياح و المطر و كل ما يحيط به مشابها للعنف الذي يكمن بمشاعره



**C. " It is all worthless, fleeting, illusory, and deceptive like a mirage"**

1. Who said this? .....
2. What does the speaker describe?.....

**D. Complete : ( 1 point)**

- a. If you can dream ..... ( If )

**Question Number Five: (10 points)**

1. What would save the banker from bankruptcy and disgrace? (**The Bet**)  
.....
2. Why did Goneril write a letter to Edmund? (**King Lear**)  
.....
3. How could the prisoner contact with the outer world? (**The Bet**)  
.....
4. Who won the battle happened between the French and English armies? (**King Lear**)  
.....
5. What should you do when you lose? ( **If** )  
.....

نموذج رقم 2

Literature: (20 points)

Question Number Four: (10 points)

**A. Circle the correct answer:**

**1. When you are lied out, you shouldn't deal in .....**

- a. lies
- b. truth
- c. doubts
- d. forgery facts

**2. The dove was ..... in the cage.**

- a. worry
- b. pleased
- c. sad
- d. anxious

**3. Wars bring memories back to the soldiers' ..... hell.**

- a. peaceful b. eternal c. well d. victorious

**B. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: (4 points)**

1. Lear went mad because of Goneril's ingratitude. (King Lear) ( )
2. In (Be Strong) the happy time comes in life after death. ( )
3. In (War is never over) families are waiting fighters to come back. ( )
4. The lawyer read all kinds of books in year 14 and 15 . (The Bet ) ( )

**C. Complete : ( 1 point)**

- a. The ..... are a result of bad memories of battles (War is never over)

**D. Read the following quotation and then answer the questions:**

"The most conscientious expert would find no sign of a violent death" (2 points)

1. Who said this? .....
2. What is the speaker going to do? and how? .....

**Question Number Five: (10 points)**

1. What does the prisoner despise? (**The Bet**)  
.....
2. What does the poet advise us to do with the struggle and why? (**Be Strong**)  
.....
3. Why did Gloucester warn Kent to take the king to Dover? (**King Lear**)  
.....



**Literature: (20 points)**

**Question Number One: (10 points)**

**A. Circle the correct answer:**

1. If you lose your winning, you .....

- a. start again
- b. give in
- c. give up
- d. stop

2. The poet was very sad because his dove .....

- a. passed away
- b. escaped
- c. lost
- d. ate poisonous food

3. The majority of the guests disapproved of death penalty because.....

- a. it kills man slowly
- b. it was out of date and immoral
- c. it is more humane
- d. it kills quickly

**B. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: (4 points)**

- 1. Lear in **(King Lear)** held a real trial for his two daughters. ( )
- 2. The poet in **(I had a dove)** offered to the dove shelter and food. ( )
- 3. War is never over because they didn't want to sign treaties. ( )
- 4. The King of France planned to rescue King Lear from his daughters. **(King Lear)** ( )

**C. " He will take my last penny from me, he will marry, will enjoy life, will gamble on the Exchange" (2 points)**

- 1. Who said this? .....
- 2. Why is the speaker angry and jealous? .....

**D. Complete : ( 1 point)**

a. Soldiers didn't return back because ..... **(War is never over)**

**Question Number Five: (10 points)**

1. How old was the prisoner before signing the compact? **(The Bet)**

2. When do we bring shame and disgrace to ourselves? **(Be Strong)**

3. What did Lear feel for the first time when he saw "Poor Tom? **(King Lear)**

4. What should you do when you are being hated? **( If )**

5. Why did King Lear send Kent away? **(King Lear)**

نموذج رقم 5

**Literature: (20 points)**

**Question Number Four: (10 points)**

**A. Circle the correct answer:**

1. "If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster" "Triumph" means

- a. distance
- b. defeating
- c. equally
- d. victory

**2. Regan agreed to let her father stay in her house with ..... of his men.**

- a. fifty two
- b. twenty five
- c. fifteen
- d. fifty two

**3. Heroes in "War is never over" were welcomed by .....**

- a. Their enemies
- b. soldier's families
- c. knaves
- d. foes

**B. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: (4 points)**

- 1. The poet in "war in never over" couldn't forget the nightmares of the battle. ( )
- 2. Lear and Cordelia (**King Lear**) weren't captured in the war. ( )
- 3. We should give in and simply accept our fate. (**Be strong**) ( )
- 4. In (**the Bet**) compulsory confinement is harder to bear than voluntary. ( )

**C. Complete : ( 1 point)**

- a. Nam Veteran know ..... (**war is never over**)

**D. "Fifteen? Done! Gentlemen, I stake two million"**

- 1. Who said this? .....
- 2. What does the speaker stake two millions for? .....

**Question Number Five: (10 points)**

- 1. What was Lear's reaction to Cordial's love? (**King Lear**) .....
- 2. What should you use when your heart and nerve are gone? (**If**) .....
- 3. How did the banker feel at the bet at first? (**The Bet**) .....
- 4. Why did Edmund cut his arm? (**King Lear**) .....
- 5. Why did the dove die? ( **I had a dove**) .....

نموذج رقم 6

**Literature: (20 points)**

**Question Number Four: (10 points)**

**A. Circle the correct answer:**

**1. King of France planned to .....**

- a. share Goneril and Regan in the country.
- b. punish king Lear for being cruel to Cordelia.
- c. rescue King Lear from his cruel daughters.
- d. rescue Gloucester from his cruel son.

**2. King Lear went mad because .....**

- a. he suffered from a brain disease.
- b. his sorrow and anger became too great to bear.
- c. his daughter Cordelia treated him rudely.
- d. Kent was brave enough to express his shock

**3. After reading the message, the banker .....**

- a. kissed the prisoner's head and went out weeping.
- b. hit the lawyer on his head and went out weeping.
- c. killed the lawyer with his knife.
- d. stifling the lawyer a little with the pillow.

**B. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: (4 points)**

1. In **(Be Strong)** we are born to play, dream and drift. ( )
2. Regan in **(King Lear)** asked King Lear to stay in her castle with all his men. ( )
3. The treaties in **(War is never over)** is war agreement. ( )
4. Goneril in **(King Lear)** asked Edmund to murder her husband. ( )

**C. " Poor creature!", 'he is asleep and most likely dreaming of the millions" (2 points)**

1. Who said this? .....
2. What did the banker note on the table? .....

**D. Complete : (1 point)**

- a. In the first year of his confinement, the prisoner suffered from .....

**Question Number Five: (10 points)**

1. What makes King Lear happy to go to prison? **(King Lear)**  
.....
2. How did Edgar hide from his father's men? **(King Lear)**  
.....
3. Why did the prisoner despise all the blessings of the world? **(The Bet)**  
.....
4. Why did the dove refuse life in the cage? **( I had a dove)**  
.....
5. Why does the banker have contempt for himself after reading the lawyer's letter? **(The Bet)**  
.....

نموذج رقم 7

**Literature: (20 points)**

**Question Number Four: (10 points)**

**A. Circle the correct answer:**

1. **Soldiers never forget the ..... they fought.**
  - a. battles
  - b. games
  - c. parties
  - d. plays
2. **Life is a struggle which we should .....**
  - a. reward
  - b. confront
  - c. agree
  - d. face
3. **In the second half of the sixth year the prisoner began ..... studying languages.**
  - a. temporarily
  - b. jealously
  - c. manually
  - d. zealously

**B. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: (4 points)**

1. All the kings advisers thought that the king was wrong **(King Lear)**. ( )
2. The poet in **(I had a dove)** made the thread of cotton. ( )
3. Nam Veterans don't know how fierce the battle is **(War is never over)**. ( )
4. Goneril and Regan think that all king Lear's knights should be dismissed. **(King Lear)** ( )

**C. Read the following quotation and then answer the questions**

**" I shall go out from here five hours before the time fixed, and so break the compact"**

1. Who said this? .....
2. **"compact"** means.....
  - a. state
  - b. instrument
  - c. agreement
  - d. entertainment



**D. Complete:**

b. The cage is a symbol for ..... (I had a dove)

**Question Number Five: (10 points)**

1. What does the prisoner gain during his stay in prison? (The Bet)

.....

2. What do we need to fight for and against? (Be Strong)

.....

3. Mention one sign of disrespect to the King Lear? (King Lear)

.....

4. What do knaves do with truth? (If)

.....

5. How was Gloucester punished? (King Lear)

.....

نموذج رقم 8

**Literature: (20 points)**

**Question Number One: (10 points)**

**A. Circle the correct answer:**

1. "if you can keep your head when all about you. "keep your head" means

- a. thinking slowly
- b. thinking rapidly
- c. thinking clearly and sensibly
- d. thinking stupidly

2. The Earl of Kent was so loyal to King Lear although .....

- a. he was sent away
- b. he despised him
- c. he hit him
- d. he killed him

3. The memories of the battles are forever in the ..... minds.

- a. soldiers' b. families' c. people at home d. dead

**B. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: (4 points)**

- 1. The poet who wrote "war in never over" is Rudyard Kipling. ( )
- 2. Goneril tried to dismiss half of King Lear's knights (King Lear) ( )
- 3. We shouldn't give up when the wrong is deep and hard to change. (Be Strong) ( )
- 4. The lawyer read all kinds of books, literature, science and novels in year 10. (The Bet) ( )

**C. Complete : ( 1 point)**

a. Nightmares result from ..... (war is never over)

**D. "it was right for a child to return the love its parent had given it" (2 points)**

- 1. Who said this? To whom? .....
- 2. What was his reaction about her answer? .....

**Question Number Five: (10 points)**

1. Why did King Lear send a letter to Regan? (King Lear)

.....

2. What should you keep when you talk with Crowds? (If)

.....

3. How did the banker think to kill the prisoner? (The Bet)

.....

4. Why does the Duke of Burgundy refuse to marry Cordelia ? (King Lear)

.....

5. Why were the dove' feet tied? (I had a dove)

.....





عنوان المرسل

live in

عنوان المرسل اليه

letter to

Dear / .....

اسم المرسل your name/ you are

مرفقات Enclosure

$$\sim 100 \sim$$

## رسالة الشكوي -2

1- **You are** Samy and you **live in** Hebron , Al- Awdah street , Po Box 27. You are **concerned** with bad environmental problems in your city that is ( **Water quality and Water quantity** ). Write a **letter to** the Mayer of Hebron municipality **whose office** is in Hebron , Toranshah street , PO Box 6367. Do the following :

- \* Describe the problem **صف المشكلة**
- \* persuade people that action is necessary **اقنع الناس بضرورة العمل**
- \* make a proposal for actions **اقترح حلول**

## عنوان المرسل

live at

The Mayor of Hebron Municipality  
Toranshah Street  
PO Box 6367  
Hebron

Al- Awdah Street رقم البناية ، اسم الشارع

PO Box 965 الرقم البريدي

المدينة Hebron

16<sup>th</sup> July, 2013 تاريخ يوم الامتحان

عنوان المرسل اليه

letter to

Dear: sir/madam

**Subject : Complaining about a serious environmental problem**

I am Samy from Hebron . I am writing this letter to inform you of a serious environmental problem that threatens my hometown.

I am sorry to say that there is a delay in treating the problem of (**Water quality and Water quantity**). The responsible employees rarely come to our region to help in overcoming this problem.

There are a lot of dangers that threaten the people and the environment due to this delay. I hope this letter help to persuade people of responsibility to find a prompt solution to this urgent problem.

I very much hope for a positive response, and I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours sincerely,

# Samy

Enc..

اسم المرسل your name/ you're

## نماذج رسائل شکوی

**B.** You are Rateb. You live in Gaza, Al-Zaitoun Area, Al-Bostan Street, building number 8, You are concerned with bad environmental problems in your area that is a huge water pool. Write a letter to the Mayor of Gaza Municipality whose office is in Gaza , Omar Al-Mokhtar Street, PO. Box 151.

**Do the following**

- Describing the problem
- Persuade people that action is necessary
- **Make a proposal for action**



**أولاً:- إذا كان الموضوع عن شئ هام أو مفيد لنا أو فى حياتنا**

It's a worldwide fact that... أسم الموضوع I is so important and can play a vital role in our life as individuals on one hand and change the shape of life all over the world as a whole on the other hand. First of all, it has a lot of good effects and advantages which if well-exploited إذا ما أحسن استغلالها, will change and modify our life completely to the best so we should do our best to develop it by all possible means. In my opinion, it's the golden key to a happy life full of peace and success. If it has any bad effects or disadvantages, they will be of no importance, if outweighed by إذا ما قورنت بـ its marvelous merits and benefits.

Out of its great importance, I think that we can't do without it whatever the drawbacks it may cause. Above all, it helps in the progress and prosperity to any person or nation. Realizing the importance of it, the government hasn't forgotten its role and spares no effort to help spread it everywhere. As a student, I believe that if the government and the individuals put their hands together and share the responsibilities, we'll actually reap **نحصد** fruitful harvest now or in the near future. To sum up, **اسم الموضوع** can help us live happily and peacefully and build up a new society void **خالى** of any defects.

**ثانياً:- إذا كان الموضوع عن شئ هدام أو غير مفيد لنا أو في حياتنا**

\*\*\*\*\*

No one can deny that أَسْمُ الْمَوْضُوعِ is so serious and dangerous. It can turn our life upside down and make it unbearable لَا تَحْتَمِلُ. First of all, it has a lot of bad effects and disadvantages, which we can't count, on the individuals and the whole society, so we must do our best to put an end to it very soon. In my opinion, it has spread widely among us, so we should put our hands with the government to try to find immediate and urgent solutions before its disastrous effects and results aggravate تَتَفَاقَمُ. Important still عَلَاةٌ عَلَى ذَلِكَ, we must take into consideration that it's one of the worst problems ever faced and may easily lead to other grave خَطِيرَةٌ problems. Let's now ask ourselves how this bad phenomenon ظَاهِرَةٌ has come to take its place and imposed فَرَضَتْ itself in front of us. I think it doesn't help any person or society to make any progress or advance. To sum up, اِسْمُ الْمَوْضُوعِ can't help us live happily or peacefully in a society void of any defects.

## مثال على التلوث

No one can deny that "Pollution" is so serious and dangerous. It can turn our life upside down and make it unbearable. First of all, I want to mention some kinds such as air pollution; the most dangerous, noise pollution...etc. It has a lot of bad effects and disadvantages, which we can't count, on the individuals and the whole society, so we must do our best to put an end to it very soon. In my opinion, it has spread widely, so we should put our hands with the government to try to find immediate and urgent solutions before its disastrous effects and results aggravate. Moreover, we must take into consideration that it's one of the worst problems ever faced and may easily lead to other grave problems. Let's now ask ourselves how this bad phenomenon has come to take its place and imposed itself in front of us. To answer this question, we must know that there are a lot of causes of this problem which are well-known to those in charge. The most dangerous is "Modern Inventions" with all their harmful consequences. Also the industrial countries add much to the ratio of pollution by emitting large quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. I think it doesn't help any person or society to make any progress or advance. To sum up, pollution can't help us live happily or peacefully in our society



**Language: ( 35 points)**

**Section A:(25 points)**

**Question Number One:**

**( 5 points)**

**Circle the letter of the correct answer:**

- If she \_\_\_\_\_ more free time, she'd study music.  
a. had                      b. has                      c. has had                      d. could have
- Whenever we visited them, they \_\_\_\_\_ television.  
a. watch                      b. were watching                      c. have watched                      d. are watching
- Before I arrived, Ann \_\_\_\_\_ the party.  
a. leaves                      b. has left                      c. would have left                      d. had left
- Psychology \_\_\_\_\_ the nature of the human soul.  
a. studies                      b. studied                      c. study                      d. has studied
- Fadi \_\_\_\_\_ with us because he had already had dinner earlier at home.  
a. had eaten                      b. ate                      c. didn't eat                      d. hasn't eaten

**Question Number Two:**

**( 5 points )**

**A: Write questions for the given answers using the words in brackets:**

1. Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ? (do\come \ to class )

Answer: No, Ann and Jim were absent yesterday.

2. Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ? ( Who \ work )

Answer: My friends work in the Arab Bank.

3. Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ? ( How often\ go shopping )

Answer: We usually go shopping once a week.

**B: Say how things could have happened differently:**

1. Ali's car hit a huge tree, that's why it cost him a lot to repair it.

If \_\_\_\_\_

2. The accident happened because the streets were foggy.

If \_\_\_\_\_

**Question Number Three:**

**( 5 points)**

**A: Complete each of the following spaces with a suitable preposition from the box below :**

on, to, about, across, with

1. The author's name is \_\_\_\_\_ the cover of the book.
2. My father's great, but we're having lots of arguments \_\_\_\_\_ my future.
3. When I reached the river, I simply swam \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ that project is that it isn't applicable .
5. Did you get an invitation \_\_\_\_\_ the opening ceremony?



( 5 points)

( 5 points)

1. Be careful Ahmed. Don't burn \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Old Miss Black slipped on a banana skin but she didn't hurt \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We came out of the swimming pool and dried \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The children did everything by \_\_\_\_\_ without any assistance.

→Cont./3

**Question Number Two:**

**A: Use who or which to join the following pairs of sentences.**

1. The soup was too salty. I had it for dinner.

2. The police caught the men. They stole the car.

3. The newest record holder is a thin silver-blue building. It stands on higher above the City of Dubai.

**B: Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. The River Nile is almost 6700 kilometers long. (length)

2. The Dead Sea is approximately 15 kilometers wide. ( width)

**Question Number Three:**

**( 5 points)**

**A: Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate modal verb from the box. ( There are more words than needed).**

can, must, was able to, needn't

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ climb any higher, we can see everything from here.

2. Soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ obey orders.

3. Ruba was glad because she \_\_\_\_\_ solve the math problem.

**B: Use the sentence parts to write the offers to people who are calling. (2points)**

1. I'm afraid he's with a customer at the moment.  
like\ to call\ you\ back\ you\ him\ would/

2. I'm sorry, but she's not at her desk.  
a message\ would\ like\ to leave\ you\ her\ for

**Literature: ( 20 points)**

**Question Number One: ( 10 points)**

**A. Circle the correct answer:**

**( 3 points)**

1. "If all men count with you, but none too much". "Count with you" means \_\_\_\_\_

a. unimportant to you

b. unnecessary for you

c. important to you

d. unacceptable for you

2. The illegitimate son of Gloucester is \_\_\_\_\_

a. Edgar

b. Albany

c. Cornwall

d. Edmund

3. The banker wanted to kill the lawyer using \_\_\_\_\_

a. a knife

b. poison

c. a pillow

d. a sword



**B: Decide whether each of the following is True or False:**

( 4 points)

1. The memories of the battles are easily forgotten. ( )
2. The poet in "I had a dove" offered the dove shelter and food. ( )
3. We in "Be Strong" shouldn't give up when the wrong is deep and hard to change. ( )
4. Kent became King of England. ( )

**C: Complete:**

( 1 point )

The banker prefers death penalty because it is \_\_\_\_\_

**D: Quotation:**

( 2 points)

"I've got to think quickly. How am I going to stop her from getting him now that her husband is dead?"

- a. Who is the speaker? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What does the word "him" refer to? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Why did she say that? \_\_\_\_\_

**Question Number Two:**

( 10 points)

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Why did the banker become jealous of the prisoner? ( The Bet)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What should you remember when you walk with kings? ( If)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What shows that the poet is a selfish person? ( The Dove)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What happened to Lear and Cordelia during the battle? ( King Lear)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How does Edmund show that he is evil to his father? ( King Lear)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Composition: ( 20 points)**

اكتب في احد الموضوعين التاليين

Write at least 100 words on one of the following :

1. Your friend from outside has only one day to spend in Palestine. Where should he go, what should he see?

Paragraph One: Introduce the place. Say where it is.

Paragraph Two: Mention the most important sites to see.

Paragraph Three: What is its significance?

2. You are Sami. You live at Al\_Massyon Street, Ramallah. People in your area **throw rubbish in the streets**. Write a letter to the head of Ramallah Municipality whose office is at 7 Al-Ersal Street.

Do the following: \* Discuss the problem. \* Mention the dangers. \* Suggest solutions.

الملتقى التربوي

Good Luck

**midoz**



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
G. S. C. E. 2011

Humanities & Scientific Streams

Total Marks (75)



وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي  
الإدارة العامة للإمتحانات

Date : 21/6/2011

English Language  
Paper Two  
Time : 2:30 Hours

Language: (35 points)

Section A

[www.stqou.com](http://www.stqou.com)

**Question Number One: (5 points)**

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- This machine starts working if you ..... this button.  
a. press      b. presses      c. to press      d. pressed
- Listen to those people, what language ..... they ..... ?  
a. is speaking      b. are speaking      c. was speaking      d. am speaking
- She only understood the film because she ..... the book.  
a. reads      b. will read      c. have read      d. had read
- While I ..... the e-mail, the computer suddenly went off.  
a. had written      b. was writing      c. writing      d. am writing
- Suzan ..... Japanese yet, but she can communicate,  
a. hasn't mastered      b. has mastered      c. masters      d. will master

**Question Number Two: (5 points)**

**A: Write questions for the given answers using the words in brackets.**

- Question: ..... ? (be, single)  
Answer: No, I am married.
- Question: ..... ? (How hard/work)  
Answer: She often does fourteen hours a day.
- Question: ..... ? (When / start)  
Answer: I started school in 1998.

**B: Say how things could have happened differently.**

- The building collapsed because the designers didn't use enough materials.  
If .....
- Samir got low grades in Tawjihi, so he didn't study medicine.  
If .....

**Question Number Three: (5 points)**

**A: Complete each of the following spaces with a suitable preposition from the box below:**

from, for, on, between, at

- Bethlehem lies ..... Hebron and Jerusalem.
- I like walking round the town ..... night. It's always peaceful.
- I have to be away on business ..... my new employer.
- Our teacher's birthday is ..... November 15, 1975.
- The weather didn't improve. It went ..... bad to worse.

**B: Complete the following sentences with (a, an, the or x(zero article):**

- What about going to ..... England in summer.
- Palestine has ..... area of about 27,000 sq km.
- Where is ..... CD which I lent you last week.
- This car does 150 miles ..... hour.
- Japan experienced ..... very severe earthquake a few months ago.

Cont./2





**Question Number Four: (5 points)**

**A: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

1. Does your mother mind ..... with us to Reema's wedding party? (to go, going)
2. Don't forget ..... the letter I gave you. (to post, posting)
3. We can't afford ..... a vacation this summer. (to take, taking)

**B: Choose two suitable verbs from the box to complete the sentences below:**

**enjoys, make, mean**

1. I am sorry, I didn't ..... to hurt you.
2. My brother really ..... traveling abroad.

**Question Number Five: (5 points)**

**A: Rewrite each sentence with its verb in the passive:**

1. Fossil fuels are causing global warming.
2. The government raised all interest rates yesterday.
3. You should organize your time to get high marks.

**B: Rewrite the following sentences using the starters between brackets .**

1. How much of your time does the Internet waste? ..... ? (May I ask)
2. Are you happy with your name? ..... ? (Can you tell)

**Section B:**

**From this section, answer two questions only: أجب عن سؤالين فقط من هذا القسم**

**Question Number One: (5 points)**

**A: Rewrite each sentence so it has the same meaning and contains the word in brackets (in positive or negative form)**

1. Don't miss the football match next week. ( must )
2. I'd like you to visit me next Friday. ( could )
3. Is it possible for me to smoke here? ( may )

**B: Use the correct reflexive pronouns to complete the following sentences:**

1. The film ..... was not good but I liked the music.
2. We should blame ..... for the results of the elections.
3. I was afraid to walk through the forest by .....
4. Boys, would you please help .....

**Question Number Two: (5 points)**

**A: Use who or which to join the following pairs of sentences:**

1. Hebron football team won the final match. It was held in Jenin three years ago.
2. Palestine Bank usually has special offers for students. It wants to attract young people as new customers.
3. We finally decided to talk to doctor Suha. She got her certificate from Harvard University.



**B: Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. The Atlantic Ocean has a depth of roughly three kilometers. ( deep )
2. Mount Everest is nearly 9000 metres high. ( height )

**Question Number Three: (5 points)**

**A: Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate modal verb from the box:**

**be able to, were able, may, had to, has to, must have**

1. Samia ..... not come to the party tonight. She isn't feeling well.
2. My father ..... not ..... work late every night these days.
3. We looked very carefully and we ..... to see a figure in the distance.
4. Will man ..... live on the moon one day?
5. We ..... wait for long as the bus was late.
6. This driver ..... had a very tiring day . He looks exhausted .

**B: Write what you should say if you were in these situations. Use the starters provided.**

1. You and your friends are discussing where to go. Your suggestion is the park. (what about+ing ?)
2. Your brother refuses to stop smoking and you are worried about destroying his health. (Unless you....., you will)

**Literature: (20 points)**

**Question Number One:**

**A: Circle the correct answer**

**( 3 points )**

1. The prisoner was not allowed to .....  
a. receive letters  
b. drink wine  
c. play the piano  
d. read books
2. In the poem "If", the words '**the common touch**' mean .....  
a. make a trap for fools  
b. deal equally with Triumph and Disaster  
c. communicate well and naturally with ordinary people  
d. make your dreams your master
3. King Lear went out in the storm because.....  
a. he couldn't bear his daughters' cruel treatment  
b. Edmund injured himself with a sword  
c. his daughters treated him well  
d. the Duke of Burgundy refused to marry Cordelia

**B: Decide whether each of the following is True or False**

**( 4 points )**

1. The lawyer lost all his money in gambling on the Stock Exchange. ( )
2. Life is a struggle which we should face. ( )
3. Soldiers never forget the battles they fought. ( )
4. Kent disguised himself as a knight to stay with Lear. ( )

→Cont./4



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- 4 -

2011

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Humanities &amp; Scientific Streams

Paper Two

**C: Complete:**

( 1 points )

In the end, only Kent, Edgar and Albany were ..... the dead.

**D: Quotation :**

( 2 points )

"To deprive myself of the right to money, I shall go out from **here** five hours before the time fixed and so break the compact...."

- Who's the speaker? .....
- What does the word "**here**" refer to? .....
- How does the speaker want to break the compact? .....

**Question Number Two:****Answer the following questions:**

( 10 points )

- Why did Gloucester ask Edger to take him to Dover? ( King Lear )  
.....
- How did the banker plan to kill the prisoner? (The Bet)  
.....
- What two things made the thread so good for the dove according to the poet? (The dove)  
.....
- What should you do when all men doubt you? (If)  
.....
- Why were Gonreil and Regan jealous of each other? (King Lear)  
.....

**Composition: (20 points)**

اكتب في أحد الموضوعين التاليين

**Write at least 80 words on one of the following:**

- Discuss the idea of preventing (not allowing) smoking in public places and official buildings.**

Paragraph (1): Describe the problem of smoking

Paragraph (2): Talk about its effects on health, economy and environment

Paragraph (3): Possible solutions (laws / non-smoking areas / raising awareness)

- You are Nihad.** You live in Gaza, Palestine Street, building No 9 . You are worried about a dangerous problem in your city that is **increasing road accidents**. Write a letter to the editor of Al-Quds Newspaper whose office is in Jerusalem, Salah Elddin Street.

**Do the following:**

- Describe the problem
- Mention the causes (increasing number of cars, bad conditions of streets and roads, careless drivers) and results (loss of lives, injuries, economy)
- Suggest solutions

**Good Luck**





5. Rami avoided ..... in the street. (to play / playing)

—————→ Cont./2

-2-

Humanities & Scientific Streams

2010

Paper Two

**Question Number Two :** (10 points)

**A. Rewrite each sentence so that it has the same meaning and contains the word in brackets ( in positive or negative form ) :** (3 points)

1. It's necessary for them to eat balanced meals. (need)

2. It isn't necessary for him to use L.C.D in this course. (have to)

3. I would like you to type this essay for me. (Could.....?)

**B . Rewrite the following using the starters between brackets:** (2 points)

1. Do teachers prepare beautiful teaching aids? (Could you tell me.....?)

2. When did she write this nice poem? (I wonder.....)

**C. Fill in the blanks by choosing the suitable prepositions from the box:** (5 points)

*Note: (There are more prepositions than needed)*

in , through , from , at , about , for

1. There 'll be a need ..... both English and Arabic- spoken and written.

2. There has been a fall ..... petroleum prices recently.

3. The train came ..... the tunnel.

4. She's rather worried ..... her elder son's future.

5. All the players shook hands ..... the end of the football match .

From this question, answer two parts only ( A , B , C ) أجب عن قسمين فقط من هذا السؤال

**Question Number Three:** (10 points)

**A : 1. Rewrite each sentence with its verb in the passive:** (3 points)

a.. Students should plan a sensible revision timetable.

b . People use the internet for banking.

c . People first exchanged goods many thousands of years ago.

2. Use the correct reflexive pronouns to complete the following sentences: (2 points)
- a. I'll tell you the answer this time, but in future you must learn to think for .....
- b. I liked the book ..... but not the title.

—————→ Cont./3

-3-

Humanities & Scientific Streams	2010	Paper Two
<p>B : 1. Use <u>who</u> or <u>which</u> to join the following pairs of sentences: (3 points)</p> <p>a. The boy will have a reward. He answers correctly first. .....</p> <p>b. These are all the notes. They contain important information about the accident. .....</p> <p>c. Our team won the games. They were held in Cairo.</p>		
<p>2. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets: (2 points)</p> <p>a. The River Nile is almost 6,700 kilometers long. (... <i>length</i> ...) .....</p> <p>b. The Atlantic Ocean has a width of approximately 5,000 kilometers. (... <i>wide</i> ...) .....</p>		
<p>C : 1. Write what you should say if you were in these situations. Use the starters provided: (2 points)</p> <p>a. Your sister is having problems with her homework. You think it would be a good idea for her to ask her teacher to explain everything again. (<i>You had better ....</i>) .....</p> <p>b. Your brother has started smoking, and you want him to stop because it destroys his health. (<i>Unless you ..., you'll ...</i>) .....</p>		
<p>2. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate modal verb from the box: (3points) <i>Note: (There are more words than needed)</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>don't have to , have to , shouldn't , was able</p> </div> <p>a. I almost missed the bus, but I ..... jump on the bus just as it was leaving.</p> <p>b. It's a holiday tomorrow, so I ..... get up early.</p> <p>c. Do you really ..... go? / Yes, I'm sorry. It's getting late.</p>		



