



منصة البراعة للقدرات

قدرات " ثانوي - جامعي - قدرة معرفية

تحصيلي - الرخصة المهنية - STEP

الحقيقية التدريبية في

STEP

Do you
speak
English

لا تهلل نشر أو إعادة إرسال
أي جزء من العقيدة لأي شخص غير
مشارك بالصورة ... هذه العقيدة خاصة
بالمشاركين بدورات أكاديمية البراعة
فقط ولا تهلل لأي شخص غير مشترك
بدوراتنا الاستفادة منها



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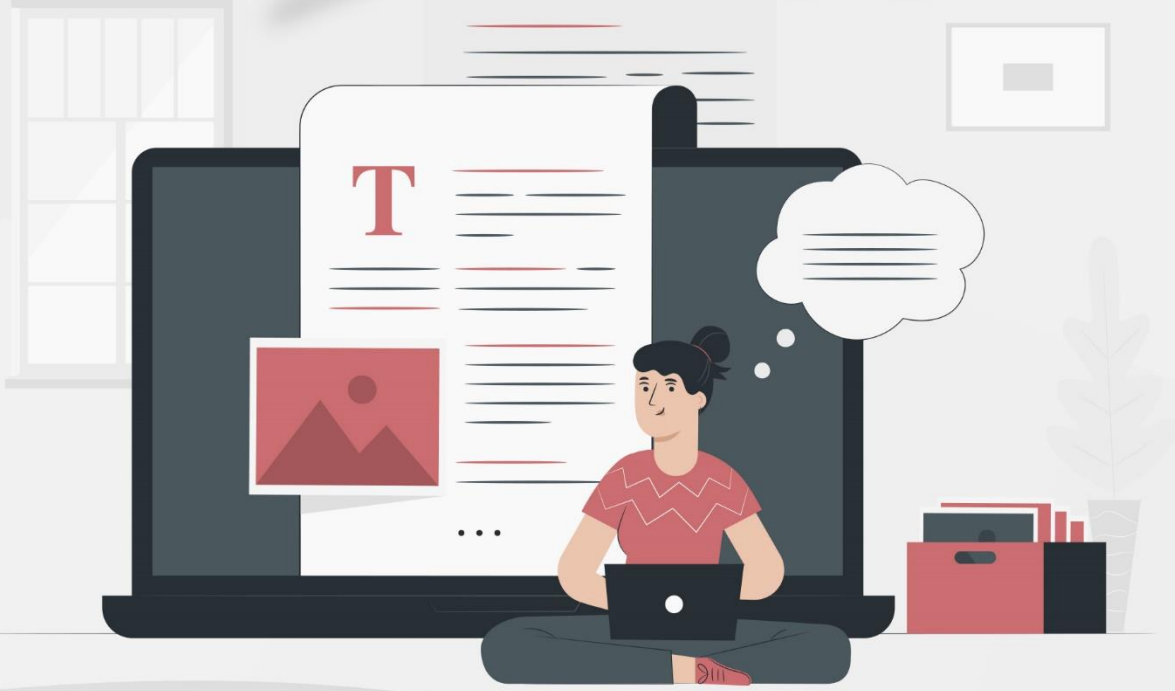
للتسجيل والاستفسار



Albaraah.qudrat

حقيقية

STEP



المدرّب / ضياء السعيد

قائد الفريق

المدرّب / ربيع عليوة

المشرف العام

الدكتور / فيصل العوفي

STEP

What is STEP?

STEP is an acronym for Standardized Test of English Proficiency. It is designed to be an objective and unbiased test of a person's level of proficiency in the use of English. The test is made up of the following four components:

1. Reading Comprehension (**RC – 40%**),
2. Structure (**ST – 30%**),
3. Listening Comprehension (**LC – 20%**),
4. Compositional Analysis (**CA – 10%**).

The Committee chose these four components and their respective weights after consultation and research into the approach of both regional and international bodies responsible for the production of similar English tests and feedback provided by national organizations requesting such a test.

It should be added that STEP is uniquely designed by English language professors and experts native to the region and therefore knowledgeable of the abilities and the needs locally. This drastically lowers the possibility of cultural, social and regional bias and provides a more appropriate tool for objective assessment.

معلومات عن اختبار STEP

Standardized Test of English Proficiency

هي اختصار للاختبار الموحد في إجابة اللغة الإنجليزية.
موضوعياً وغير متحيز لمستوى الكفاءة لدى الشخص في استخدام اللغة الإنجليزية.
يتكون الاختبار من المكونات الأربعة التالية :

1. القراءة والفهم (40 %)
2. القواعد و بناء الجمل (30 %)
3. استيعاب المسموع (20 %)
4. التحليل الكتابي (10 %)

معلومات عامة عن اختبار STEP

أسئلة الاختبار

عبارة عن 100 سؤال اختيار من متعدد (4 فقرات لكل سؤال) بالإضافة الي 25 سؤال تجريبي .
مدة الاختبار 3 ساعات

أقسام الاختبار

الأسئلة موزعة على 4 أقسام و هي كالتالي

1. Reading Comprehension	(إستيعاب المقروء)	من درجة الإختبار	بنسبة 40%
2. Grammatical Structure	(القواعد)	من درجة الإختبار	بنسبة 30%
3. Listening Comprehension	(استيعاب المسموع)	من درجة الإختبار	بنسبة 20%
4. Compositional Analysis	(تحليل الكتابة)	من درجة الإختبار	بنسبة 10%

من يشملهم الإختبار

1. الطلاب المتقدمين لأقسام اللغة الانجليزية
2. الطلاب الراغبين الالتحاق ببرامج اللغة الانجليزية في مستويات تتناسب مع كفايتهم في اللغة الانجليزية
3. الطلاب الساعين الي الاعفاء من مقررات اللغة الانجليزية في برامجهم الدراسية
4. الطلاب المتقدمين لبرامج الدراسات العليا
5. معلمي اللغة الانجليزية الساعين للحصول على شهادة
6. الأشخاص الساعين للحصول على وظائف في القطاع الخاص
7. الطلبة المتقدمين للكليات العسكرية

ترتيب أسئلة الإختبار

1. فهم المسموع (يستمع الشخص الذي يختبر الي مقطع صوتي أو محادثة يكون عليها اسئلة اختيارية و قد يكون الذي تستمع عليه اما نص أو محادثة بين شخصين حول موضوع معين).
2. فهم المقروء (يكون لديك في الإختبار مجموعة قطع كل قطعة عن موضوع مختلف عن القطعة الأخرى و بعد كل قطعة أسئلة عن ما قرأته . ويختلف شكل القطع).
3. القواعد (و هذا الجزء يركز قواعد اللغة الانجليزية يتكون من فقرات و كل فقرة لها اربعة اختيارات و يكون الاجابة الصحيحة واحد فقط من الخيارات الأربعة).
4. التحليل الكتابي (يعتمد هذا الجزء على التنوع بين الأسئلة التي تركز على علامات الترقيم و الأسئلة التي تركز على الترتيب الصحيح للجمل و الأسئلة التي تركز على تحديد الكلمة الخطأ بالجملة).

Grammar أولاً : قسم القواعد

Structure

Nouns (Singular & Plural)

الأسماء : المفرد والجمع

Regular Plural Nouns

Plural Nouns with - s Add – **S** to the singular noun

Plural Nouns with - e . Add – **es** to the singular noun if it ends in

(s, sh ,ch , o , x , z)

Singular	Plural
one book	two books
one table	three tables
one school	five schools

bus ----- buses

dish ----- dishes

watch ----- watches

tomato ----- tomatoes

fox ----- foxes

quiz ----- quizzes

- Plural with - ies . If a singular noun ends in – Y with a consonant before it, change the –Y to i and add -es.

Singular	Plural
Baby طفل	Babies
Lady سيّدة	Ladies
City مدينة	Cities

Plural with -y

. If a singular noun ends in -Y with a vowel before it

Singular	Plural
Boy	Boys
Key	Keys
Monkey	Monkeys

(U A E I O) keep the -Y and add **only -s**

- If the singular noun ends in **-f or -fe** change it into **-ves**.

Exceptions : (**roof: roofs, belief: beliefs, chief: chiefs**)

Singular	Plural	tooth	teeth
Knife	Knives	sheep	sheep
Thief	Thieves	goose	geese
Wife	Wives	foot	feet

جموع غير منتظمة

Singular	Plural
Child طفل	Children
Ox ثور	Oxen
Mouse فأر	Mice
Man رجل	Men
Woman إمرأة	Women

▪ Add (S) only

Singular	Plural
one roof السقف	two roofs
one belief معتقد	two beliefs

EXERCISE NO. 1

1. My brother has three -----.

- A .Child B. Childs C. Children D. Childrens

2. Last night my sons ate two big -----.

- A . apple B. apples C. a apple D. an apple

3 My cat has already eaten four -----.

- A . mouse B. mouses C. mice D. mices

4. In Jazan, there are a lot of-----.

- A . sheeps B. sheep C. sheepes D. a sheep

5. There are three ----- over there.

- A . fox B. foxs C. foxes D. foxen

6. You should take care of your ----- . You walk on them.

- A . foot B. feet C. feets D. foots

7. My uncle is raising a lot of ----- on his farm.

- A . goose B. geoses C. geese D. geeses

8. My mother uses two different ----- in the kitchen.

- A . knives B. knifes C. knife D. kinfs

9. Good -----are good ideas.

- A . belief B. beliefs C. believes D. believe

10. There is a.....over there.

- A . mice B. mouse C. mouses D. mices

الإسماء المعدودة: Countable Nouns

They can be singular or plural :

الأسماء المعدودة قد تكون اسم مفرد او اسم جمع و يمكن عدّها

الإسماء المعدودة المفردة تُجمع ويمكن أن يسبقها في حالة المفرد (one) (a) (an)

MP3 university unit hour لاحظ الاختصارات

Singular		Plural	
a	book	many	books
an	apple	several	apples
one		a few	
		few	
		two	

a & an

(a) تستخدم قبل الكلمات المفردة (معدود) التي تبدأ بصوت ساكن

a book a pen a doctor a funny book

a door a girl a good man a heavy bag

(an) تستخدم قبل الكلمات المفردة (معدود) التي تبدأ بصوت متحرك

an apple an old boy

an orange an expensive bag

an image an eraser

(a e i o u) الحروف المتحركة

لاحظ

an hour a university a European man an MP3 an MA degree

مع الجنسيات و الديانات و اللغات لا توضع أدوات

EXERCISE NO. 1

1. Danny wanted _____ new bicycle for Christmas.

A . a B. an C. some D. No article

2. Jennifer bought _____ birthday cake for her mother.

A . a B. an C. many D. No article

3. The children have _____ new teacher called Mr. Green.

A . a B. an C. some D. No article

4. All pupils must obey _____ rules.

A . a B. an C. little D. No article

5. Dad bought _____ radio to listen to the news .

A . a B. an C. some D. No article

6. I ateoranges for dinner last night.

A . a B. an C. some D. much

7. The teacher read _____ interesting article from the newspaper.

A . a B. an C. few D. No article

8. There was _____ huge crowd of people outside the church

A . a B. an C. many D. No article

9. Julie talked for _____ hour about her school project.

- A . a B. an C. the D. No article

10. _____ European expert was invited to speak to the committee.

- A . A B. An C. Some D. No article

11. _____ Saudi Arabia is a big Islamic country.

- A . a B. an C. the D. No article

12. _____ United States is leading the world's economy.

- A . A B. An C. The D. No article

13. He can play _____ piano well. آلات موسيقية

- A . a B. an C. the D. No article

14. They like _____ football very much. الألعاب الرياضية

- A . a B. an C. The D. No article

الأسماء التي لا تعدل Uncountable Noun

■ تكون اسم مفرد فقط و لا تجمع ولا يمكن عدّها.

Only singular			
rice milk water oil money	is	للغير معدود Much كثير a little – little قليل amount of قدر من	rice milk water oil money
(a - an) الكلمات الغير معدودة لا يوضع قبلها			

some a lot of a lot of some	مع المعدود و الغير معدود apples rice
little قليل a little قليل	Use with uncountable nouns تستخدم مع الأسماء التي لا تعد فقط I have <i>little</i> money, I can't buy this jacket. I have <i>a little</i> money, I can buy this Jacket.
Much كثير	We don't have <i>much</i> time to revise for the test.
few قليل a few قليل Many كثير A number of A large number of	Use with countable nouns تستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد فقط I have <i>few</i> eggs, I can't make a cake. I have <i>a few</i> eggs, I can make a cake. We have <i>many</i> things to do today.

Uncountable Noun

▪ Fluids

water/coffee/tea/milk/oil/blood/juice

مواد خام:

Cheese/ice/bread/gold/iron/silver / glass / paper

ملاحظة هنا نقصد بها كمادة لا تجمع مثل : زجاج

لكن اذا قصدنا بها شئ آخر يجمع تكون معدود مثل: نظارات ? Where are my glasses ?

- **liquids**

water/coffee/tea/milk/oil/blood/juice

- **materials**

Cheese/ice/bread/gold/iron/silver / glass / paper

These are made of glass ملاحظة هنا نقصد بها كمادة لا تجمع مثل : زجاج

لكن اذا قصدنا بها شئ آخر يجمع تكون معدود مثل: نظارات ? **Where are my glasses**

- **Gases : غازات**

Oxygen/smoke/nitrogen/steam/air

- **Particles : حبيبات**

salt/ rice/chalk//sugar/sand

- **Natural Phenomena ظواهر طبيعية**

rain/fog/lightning/heat/humidity/weather/

thunder/snow/light/ darkness/gravity

Abstractions : أسماء معنوية

beauty/confidence/courage/enjoyment/

music/patience/knowledge /homework/work

advice/information/news/vocabulary

money/jewelry/furniture/traffic/machinery

هناك أسماء في اللغة العربية جمع ولكنها في اللغة الانجليزية تعامل معاملة المفرد

يعني الفعل بعدها مفرد دائما اذا كانت فاعل الجملة

أسماء غير معدودة ومفردة دائما ولا تُجمع

information معلومات	advice نصيحة	news أخبار
Furniture أثاث	Work عمل	Money فلوس
Vocabulary مفردات	Traffic المرور	Homework واجب منزلي

Uncountable Nouns (singular)	Countable Nouns (plural)
Money	Dollars / dinars / riyals/ pounds
jewellery	Rings / bracelets / earrings
mail	Letters / bills / newspapers
Furniture	Chairs / desks / beds / tables
Time	Seconds / minutes / hours

(Singular Verbs)	
information	is has gets was has
Water	
Rice	
Salt	
Money	
Machinery	Hammers / nails / wrenches

EXERCISE NO. 2

1. I have many -----in my library.

- A . music B. books C. information D. furniture

2. There is a lot of ----- about horses in this book.

- A . informations B. information C. word D. words

3. ----- is expensive nowadays.

- A . Furniture B. Furnitures C. Chairs D. Vegetables

4. Jamal spent -----money last night.

- A . a lot B. many C. a few D. some

5. My friend doesn't drink ----- coffee.

- A . a few B. many C. much D. a

6. Do you have -----pen?

- A . some B. a C. much D. many

7. Bob has -----books on his desk.

- A . much B. some C. a D. a lot

8. Don't eat -----rice.

- A . a lot of B. a C. many D. two

9. I want -----apple.

- A . many B. much C. a D. an

10. There are three in the field.

- A . sheep B. sheeps C. goat D. cow

(Any/Some) with Indefinite Pronouns

Any

Anything

Anybody / anyone / anywhere

تستخدم بمعنى أي في النفي و السؤال

Some (تستخدم في الاثبات (والسؤال اذا كان عرض أو طلب)

Something someone

Somebody somewhere

EXERCISE NO. 3

1. Are therestudents in the classroom?

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

2. There aren'tstudents in the classroom?

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

3. There'sstrawberry shake for you.

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

4. You must buy.....new pencils.

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

5. I took.....nice photographs of your house.

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

6. Are thereeggs in the fridge?

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

7. She always throwscoins into the beggar's hat.

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

8. Would you like ,..... tea?

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

9. Aren't there.....sandwiches left?

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

10. I've seen.....very nice shoes.

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

11. Have you readgood books lately?

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

12. May I have water, please?

some	<input type="checkbox"/>	any	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	-----	--------------------------

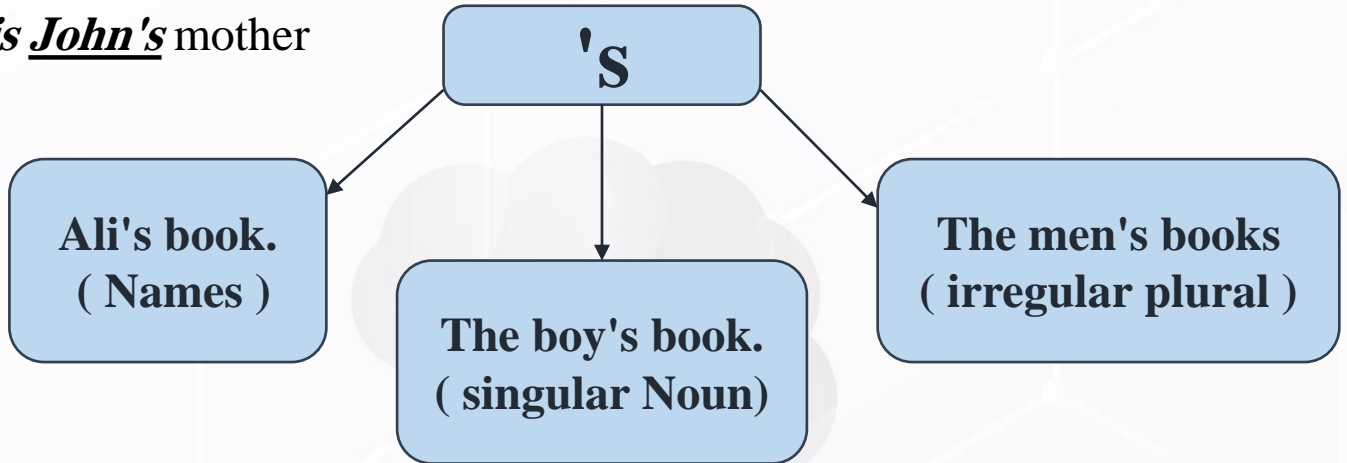
Possessive 's

1. The possessive form (' s) is used with nouns to show ownership
e.g. This is Ali's car

الفاصلة العليا قبل ال 's تشير للملكية

Nouns

*This is **John's** mother*

**Noun 's noun****Examples**

1. This is **Khalid's** chair. (Name) مفرد
2. This is **Charles's** computer. (Name)
3. This is the **girl's** pen. (Singular)
4. This is the **student's** book. (Singular)
5. These are the **boys'** clothes. S جمع منتهي ب
6. These are the **children's** toys. (Irregular plural.)
7. These are the **women's** shoes. (Irregular plural.)

Possessive Regular Plural Nouns - s'

's

The boys' names are Ali and Saleh.
(regular plural nouns)

1. These are the girls' books. (Regular plural- s)
2. These are the foxes' food. (Regular plural- es)
3. These are the babies' toys. (Regular plural- ies)
4. These are the wives' houses. (Regular plural- ves)

EXERCISE NO. 4**Underline the correct answer in the following:**

1. I know (John's / Johns') father.
2. I know the (boy's / boys') name.
3. I saw the (kids's / kid's) toys.
4. (Ali's car / Ali' car) is broken.
5. The (woman / woman's) dresses are new.
6. My (cat's leg / cats' leg) is broken.
7. These are my (brother's / brother) toys.
8. These are the (girl / girls') books.
9. My (friend's / friends') game is here. It's Ali's.
10. The (men's / mens') computers are new.

الضمائر الشخصية Personal pronouns

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. e. g Ali is a doctor. Ali is my friend.

Ali is a doctor. He is my friend.

▪ **Personal pronouns :-**

تنقسم الضمائر الشخصية الى ثلاث انواع و هي :-

1. **Subject pronouns** **ضمائر الفاعل** (I / He / She / It / You / We / They)
2. **Object pronouns** **ضمائر المفعول** (me / him / her / it / you / us / them)
3. **Possessive adjectives** **صفات الملكية** (my / his / her / its / your / our / their)

I انا We نحن	ضمائر المتكلم
You أنت/ أنتم	ضمير المخاطب مفرد و جمع مؤنث و مذكر
He هو She هي It هو / هي لغير العاقل	ضمائر الغائب المفردة
They هم للعاقل و غير العاقل	ضمير الجمع الغائب

تكوين جملة بسيطة : لتكوين جملة بسيطة باللغة الانجليزية لا بد من توفر العناصر التالية:

1. فاعل **Subject** وقد يكون اسماً او ضميراً
2. فعل **Verb** وقد يكون **am, is, are** أو غير ذلك
3. تكملة الجملة **Complement** وقد تكون اسماً او صفة أو غير ذلك

ملاحظة هامة

الجدير بالذكر أن الجملة الإنجليزية لا بد وأن تحتوي على فعل خلاف اللغة العربية التي قد تكون فيها الجملة اسمية أي بدون فعل مثل (: علي طبيب (ولو أردنا ترجمتها إلى الإنجليزية حرفياً

نقول : **Ali doctor.**

وهذه جملة إنجليزية خاطئة لعدم احتوائها على فعل والصحيح أن نضع

لها فعل فتصبح : **Ali is a doctor.**

■ **Subject Pronouns with Verbs 'to be'**

Subject pronoun ضمائر فاعل	Verb (to be)	examples
I	am	I am a teacher.
He	is	He is a doctor.
She	is	She is a nurse
It	is	It is my pet cat.
You	are	You are good at English.
We	are	We are close friends.
They	are	They are from USA.

EXERCISE NO. 5

Underline the correct answer in the following:

- Ahmad is a good boy. (He / She / It) is my friend.
- Salma is my cousin. (He / She / It) is my friend.
- This book is good. (He / She / It) is about Jordan.
- Ali and Hassan are in the same class. (You / They / We) are friends.
- Fahd and I are doctors. (We / You / They) work in the same clinic.
- Samy and you are very close. (We / You / They) are good friends.
- These books are good.(It / They / We) are about Madinah.
- Laila and Huda are teachers. (She / We / They) are from Dammam.
- My cat is nice.(It / He / She) is sitting there.
- (I / He / She) am from Jeddah.

Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول*me / him / her / it / you / us / them***Second : Object Pronouns** ضمائر المفعول

Object pronouns come after verbs or after prepositions.

تأتي ضمائر المفعول بعد الفعل أو بعد حرف جر

e. g Ali likes me. This book is for me.

لاحظ كيف جاء ضمير المفعول

• بعد الفعل

• و بعد حرف الجر

Subject/Object Pronouns

ضمير الفاعل في بداية الجملة غالبا	ضمير المفعول بعد فعل أو حرف جر	مثال
I	Me	Ali likes me
We	Us	She told us to be calm.
You	You	Did The boy give you the book?
He	Him	Salem is Ali's friend. Ali loves him.
She	Her	Huda's mum asked her to go shopping.
It	It	Your cat is hungry. You should feed it.
They	Them	The boys are sleeping. Mum told them to wake up.

EXERCISE NO. 5**Choose the correct answer in the following:**

1. My neighbor is Ahmad. I like (me / him / her / them).
2. Laila is kind and nice. Her parents like (me / her / him / me).
3. These kids are clever. The teacher gives (they / them / you / us) presents.
4. This is a nice cat. I will adopt (her / him / it / me).
5. My games are so good. I like (it / them / they / us).
6. This book is for (you / I / he / she). You can borrow it.

7. Ali and I are work hard. Everyone likes (we/ me/ us/ he) at our school.
8. My father likes (I/ me/ him) very much because I obey him

EXERCISE NO. 6

1. I know Ahmad.-----is a good student.

- A . I B. He C. It D. She

2. I have read two books. ----- on my desk.

- A . He is B. They are C. It is D. It's

3. Salma can speak three languages. I know -----well.

- A . it B. she C. her D. me

4. My class is early. ----- starts at 6:30 a.m.

- A . She B. We C. It D. He

5. A: Do you know Ali and Sami ?

B: Yes, I do. I live near-----.

- A . they B. him C. me D. them

6. Are you happy? Yes, -----.

- A . we are B. I am not C. they are D. you are

7. Can people smoke here? No, ----- can't.

- A . we B. he C. they D. you

Personal pronouns الضمائر الشخصية

▪ Possessive adjectives

صفات الملكية

Possessive Adjectives

my / our / your / his / her / its / their

▪ Possessive Pronouns

ضمائر الملكية

Possessive Pronouns

mine / his / hers / yours / ours / theirs

▪ Subject/ Object Possessive Adjectives

Subject Pronouns (before Verbs)	Object Pronouns (after Verbs & prep)	Possessive Adjectives + Noun	Example
I	Me	My car	My car is broken
We	Us	Our cars	Our cars are broken
You	You	Your car / your cars	Your car is broken
He	Him	His car	His car is broken
She	Her	Her car	Her car is broken
It	It	Its leg	Its leg is broken
They	Them	Their cars	Their cars are broken

▪ صفات الملكية يجب ان يأتي بعدها اسم

This is *your* book هذا كتابك

Where is *your* car? أين سيارتك

Where is *your* pen? أين قلمك؟

This pen is *yours*. هذا القلم لك

This book is *yours* هذا الكتاب لك

ضمائر الملكية لا يأتي بعدها اسم و يمكن أن يأتي بعدها فعل

mine/ ours/ his/ hers/ theirs/ yours

أمثلة إضافية

- This is not my book. **Mine** is red.
- This book is **mine**
- These are **our** cars.
- These cars are **ours** .
- This is **her** computer.
- This computer is **hers**.

▪ Possessive adjectives

صفات الملكية

▪ يأتي بعد صفات الملكية اسم

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ▪ This is <i>my</i> book. | These are <i>our</i> books. |
| ▪ This is <i>your</i> book. | This is <i>his</i> book |
| ▪ This is <i>her</i> book. | These are <i>their</i> books |
| ▪ This is <i>its</i> food. (cat) | |

It's = it is يكون

لاحظ الفرق ملكية = اسم + *Its*

EXERCISE NO. 7

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. This is (my /me / mine / me) car. Dad bought it for me.
2. That bag is (you / your / yours / him). It belongs to you.
3. My mother is kind. I love (him / her / hers / his) very much.
4. This computer belongs to (us / his /theirs / we).
5. These pens are (them / theirs / they / their).
6. This is my son. (He / She / It / We) is a doctor.
7. Your kids are still young. Take care of (they / them / their / him).
8. China is a big country. (Its / It is / It's / it) population is 1.3 billion people.

تلخيص لكل أنواع الضمائر و كذلك صفات الملكي Summary

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية
I أنا	me	my	mine
He هو	him	his	his
She هي	her	her	hers
It لغير العاقل مفرد	it	it	_____
You أنت أنتم	you	your	yours
We نحن	us	our	ours
They هم	them	their	theirs

ضمائر الاشارة Demonstrative Pronouns

	مفرد (Singular)	جمع (Plural)
قريب	This (هذا / هذه)	These (هؤلاء)
بعيد	that (ذلك / تلك)	Those (أولئك)

EXERCISE NO. 8

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. (*This* / *These*) is my computer.
2. (*That* / *This*) computer over there is mine.
3. (*This* / *These*) are my sons.
4. (*That* / *Those*) is my father.
5. (*That* / *Those*) are my parents.
6. Can you see (*this* / *that*) star?
7. Can you see (*these* / *those*) stars?

■ Reflexive Pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Reflexive Pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة
I أنا	myself نفسي / بنفسي
You أنت	yourself نفسك / بنفسك
He هو	himself نفسه / بنفسه
She هي	herself نفسها / بنفسها
It هو/هي لغير العاقل	itself نفسه / نفسها لغير العاقل
You أنتم	yourselves أنفسكم
We نحن	ourselves أنفسنا
They هم	themselves أنفسهم

• A reflexive pronoun usually refers to the subject

نستخدم الضمير المنعكس عندما يكون الفاعل هو نفس المفعول او في حالة التأكيد

Help yourself ساعد نفسك

Ali saw himself in the mirror.

I cut myself. (Reflexive)

More Examples

1. **She** saw **herself** in the mirror.
2. **We** saw **ourselves** in the mirror.
3. **They** saw **themselves** in the mirror.
4. **She** cooked the food by **herself**.

EXERCISE

Choose the correct word:

- 1- Did you enjoy (yourself / myself / himself) in the party last night?
- 2- Khalid cut (herself / himself / themselves) with a knife.
- 3- We have to be honest with (ourselves / themselves / yourselves).
- 4- Laila still feels sorry for (itself/herself / themselves).
- 5- Kamal & Sami repaired their car by (ourselves / themselves / yourselves).

Question words كلمات السؤال**➤ Question words: Wh -Questions**

Where?	أين للسؤال عن المكان	Where is my book?	<i>On the table.</i>
When?	متى للسؤال عن الزمان	When is the party ?	<i>At six o'clock</i>
Why?	لماذا للسؤال عن السبب	Why are you happy ?	<i>I passed the test.</i>
What?	ما/ ماذا للسؤال عن شيء	What is this ?	<i>It's a computer</i>
Which?	أي للاختيار بين شيئين	Which pencil is yours?	<i>The blue one</i>
Who?	من للسؤال عن فاعل عاقل	Who can swim ?	<i>Ahmad can swim</i>
Whom?	العاقل للسؤال عن مفعول	Whom did you see in the party ?	<i>I saw Ahmad.</i>
Whose?	للسؤال عن الملكية ()	Whose book is this?	<i>It is his book.</i>
How are you?	كيف للسؤال عن الحالة	How are things?	<i>I am good.</i>
How many?	للسؤال عن العدد (كم عدد)	How many books do you have?	<i>Three books.</i>
How much?	(كم كمية)	How much water do you drink every day ?	
How long?	للسؤال عن الطول (كم طول)	How long is this road?	
How old?	للسؤال عن العمر (كم عمر)	How old are you?	
How far?	للسؤال عن المسافة (كم بعد)	How far is it from Jeddah to Dammam?	

EXERCISE NO. 11

Underline the correct answer in the following:

- 1 (*When* / *Where* / *why*) is your car? -In the garage.
- 2 (*How* / *Who* / *whom*) old are you? -20 years old.
- 3 (*Who* / *How* / *Whom*) speaks English? -Sami.
- 4 How (*far* / *high* / *deep*) is this wall? - 5 meters.
- 5 (*How far* / *How long* / *How*) is it to Jeddah? -500 miles.
- 6 (*Whom* / *Whose* / *Who*) shirt is this. - It is my son's shirt.
- 7 (*Which* / *Who* / *Whom*) book is yours? The red one
- 8 (*How much* / *How many* / *How*) is this book? - 2 dollars.
- 9 (*Why* / *When* / *Where*) do you like football?
Because it is an exciting sport.
- 7 (*Whose* / *When* / *What*) car is that? - It is Dr. Ali's car.

السؤال المذيل Question tag

- السؤال المذيل هو عبارة عن كلمتين الأولى فعل مساعد والثانية ضمير يسبقها ،
- وتكون في نهاية الجملة . اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال منفي واذا كانت منفية يكون السؤال مثبت.

- Laila is a doctor, *isn't she?*
- This *isn't* your book, *is it?*
- They **can** swim, *can't they?*
- We **won't** go there, *will we?*
- That **is** your book, *isn't it?*
- They **want** to come, *don't they?*
- He **works** in a big company, *doesn't he?*
- They **went** to the park, *didn't they?*
- There **is** a meeting tonight, *isn't there?*
- Let's** go to the zoo, *shall we?*

Exception !!! Irregular question tags**حالات تحفظ للسؤال المذيل**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ▪ I am lucky to be alive | aren't I ? |
| ▪ Everyone is looking you | aren't they ? |
| ▪ Let`s hike in the mountains, | shall we ? |
| ▪ Don`t forget to let me know, | will you ? |
| ▪ Be careful, | won`t you ? |
| ▪ This/that is so dangerous, | isn`t it ? |
| ▪ These/those are brave men | aren't they ? |

السؤال المذيل *Question tag*

البراعة
للقدرات

EXERCISE**Choose the correct word:**

1. Ali speaks French well, ----- ?
(isn't he / doesn't he / hasn't he / didn't he)
2. Laila isn't a nurse,----- ?
(does she / is she / has she / did she)
3. This is your car , ----- ?
(isn't it – hasn't it – doesn't it – won't it)
4. They can't drive, -----?
(have they – do they – can they – must they)
5. We won't be there, -----?
(will we – have we – do we – are we)
6. She came to the party yesterday, -----?
(doesn't she – didn't she – hasn't she – won't she)
7. There isn't a meeting tonight, -----?
(does there – are there – is there – were there)
8. Let's visit Hassan, -----?
(will we – have we – do we – shall we)
9. We never go to the sea,.....?
(do we – don't we – does we – will we)
10. I am happy, (amn't I – isn't I – don't I – aren't I)

ضمائر الوصل

- **which– that** بمعنى الذي و تستخدم لغير العاقل
أداة الربط / الوصل في جملة الوصل للتعريف أو إعطاء معلومات إضافية
تستخدم عندما يكون الاسم غير عاقل ...

table, door, car, house, book..

We didn't bring the **book which** the teacher asked for

who that

أداة الربط / الوصل في جملة الوصل للتعريف عن الاسم أو إعطاء معلومات
تستخدم عندما يكون الاسم شخص أي للعاقل ... إضافية عنه

The boy who lives next door is my friend's son. ...

lady –boy- friend -person –somebody- someone –girl- man-

woman

- **whose** – الملكية بمعنى الذي ملكه

I have a **friend whose cat** is annoying. يأتي بعدها مملوك واقعا او مجازا
أداة الربط / الوصل في جملة الوصل للتعريف عن الاسم أو إعطاء معلومات
للدلالة على ملكية الشيء تستخدم ... إضافية عنه

Ahmad's book, Adam's car, wife's parents..

■ where – المكان الذي حيثما

أداة الربط / الوصل في جملة الوصل للتعريف عن المكان أو إعطاء معلومات إضافية للدلالة على المكان تستخدم ... عنه

Village, supermarket, park..

■ when – Time عندما الوقت الذي

أداة الربط / الوصل في جملة الوصل للتعريف عن الاسم أو إعطاء معلومات إضافية للدلالة على الزمان تستخدم ... عنه

date, weekend, 2017... winter January

Grandma remembers a *time when* radio shows were popular.

■ Where المكان

I want to live in a **place where** there is a lot to do.

أريد العيش في مكان حيث فيه الكثير من الأشياء لفعالها

This is the **park which** is very green.

Jeddah is the **city where** I live. مكان يحدث فيه شيء فعل أو شيء أو حدث بعدها

فاعل

Jeddah is the **city which is** located on the Red Sea.

بعدها فعل هنا نتحدث عنها كشيء غير عاقل

city country house flat shop market company factory

EXERCISE NO. 12

1. The person _____ rang the doorbell was wearing a red coat.

- A . who B. which C. whose D. whom

2. The patient _____ husband was complaining was very pale.

- A . when B. whose C. where D. who

3. She pointed to a black car _____ was parked next to hers.

- A . who B. which C. where D. whom

4. Tell me _____ you are looking for and I'll try to help you.

- A . where B. whom C. whose D. when

5. Over there is the park _____ the picnic was organised last year.

- A . which B. when C. where D. whose

6. There are several coats here. _____ one is yours?

- A . Who B. Which C. Whose D. where

7. _____ umbrella is this? It is not mine.

- A . Who B. When C. Whose D. Which

8. You say you called yesterday. To _____ did you speak?

- A . when B. whom C. whose D. which

9. We're going to meet at the hotel _____ the conference is being held.

- A . what B. where C. which D. who

10. I need to know the number of people _____ are going to attend.

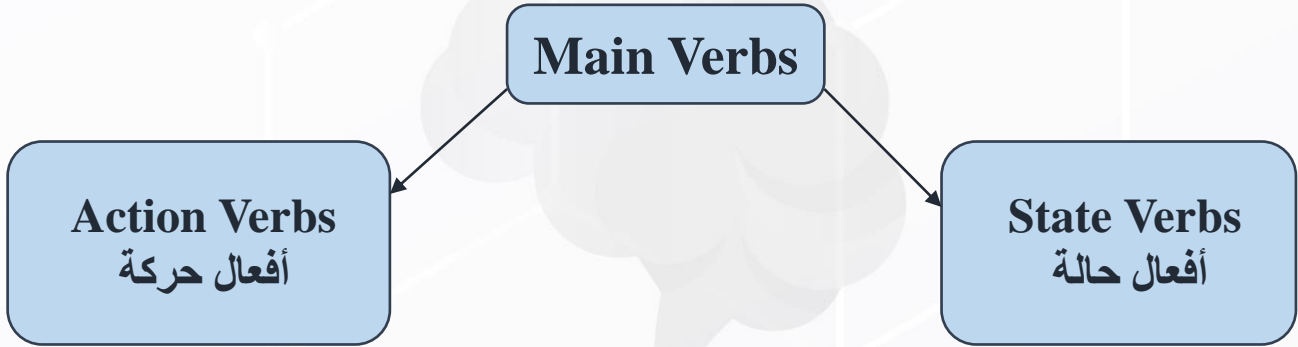
- A . who B. where C. whose D. which

الازمنة Verb Tenses

- Simple Present & Present Progressive
- Simple Past & Past Progressive
- Present Perfect & Present Perfect Cont.
- Past perfect & Past Perfect Cont
- Simple Future
- Future Progressive & Future Perfect Cont.

في كل زمن عليك أن تعرف التكوين و الكلمات الدالة وكيفية عمل جملة منفية وسؤال

Verbs تعريف الفعل كلمة تشير الى حركة أو حالة



▪ List of some Verbs : Action/Static

Action Verbs	State Verbs	Remarks
Play	Love	لا توضع في المستمر
Eat	Hate	
Drink	Like	
Hit	Own	
Melt	Believe	
Go	See	
Drive	Hear	
Speak	Know	
stand	understand	

■ The Present Simple Tense (Form) تكوين زمن المضارع البسيط

Pronoun	Statement	Negative	Question
I	Play (V1)	I don`t play (V1)	Do I play? (V1)
We	Play	We don`t play	Do we play ?
You	Play	You don`t play	Do You play ?
They	Play	They don`t play	Do They play ?
He	Play (V1+ s)	He doesn`t play	Does he play ?
She	Plays	She doesn`t play	Does she play ?
It	Plays	It doesn`t play	Does It play ?

➤ Simple Present (Usage) الاستخدام

I live in Amman.

■ habits. العادات

Ali takes a shower every day.

■ facts. الحقائق

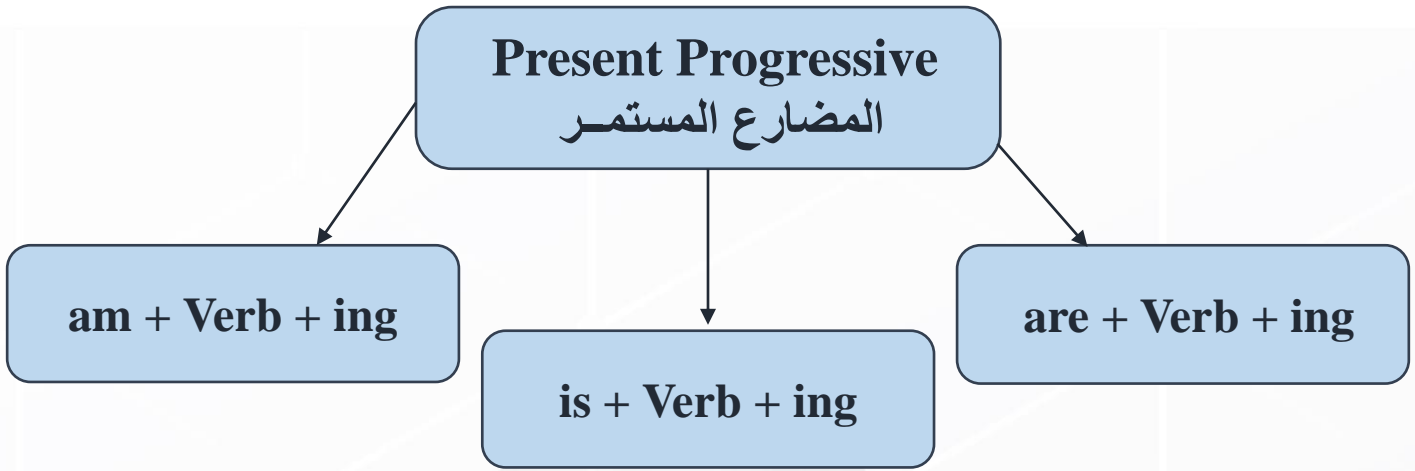
e.g. The sun rises in the east.

Time Expressions :- التعبيرات الزمنية التي تستخدم مع زمن المضارع البسيط

always دائما / usually عادة / often غالبا / sometimes احيانا / rarely نادرا

(every day/ every month/ scarcely / generally ,... etc) never ابدأ

■ Present Continuous (Form) زمن المضارع المستمر



■ Present Progressive

I am v + ing

(He/ She/ It) is + Verb+ ing

He is playing now.

(We/You/they) are + Verb+ ing

We are playing now.

■ Present Continuous : (Form) المضارع المستمر

Statement

I am playing

We are playing.

You are playing.

They are playing.

He is playing.

She is playing.

It is playing.

Negative

I am not playing.

We are not playing.

You are not playing.

They are not playing.

He is not playing.

She is not playing.

It is not playing.

Question

Am I playing?

Are we playing?

Are you playing?

Are they playing?

Is he playing?

Is she playing?

Is It playing

■ Present Continuous (Usage) استخدام المضارع المستمر

Present progressive is used to :

1. express an activity which is happening **right now**.
2. e.g. **Ali is eating lunch now.** نشاط يحدث الان
3. **Salem is writing a book about Makkah.** حدث مستمر لفترة طويلة
4. **with some expressions like :** كلمات دالة

■ Now right now Look! Listen!

at the moment □ at present

■ Non- Progressive Verbs

Some verbs are " NOT " used in progressive tenses. Use simple present instead of present progressive.

- I am hearing a bird right now. (Incorrect)
- I hear a bird right now. (correct)

■ هذه الافعال لا تأتي في المستمر

Activities of Mind	Emotions
agree /prefer /forget	like/love/hate
remember/believe/ think بمعنى يعتقد لا تكون مستمر بمعنى يفكر يمكن أن تكون مستمر	hope /dislike
know/understand/want	
Having and Being	Senses
appear/seem/belong	feel/hear/ look
contain/have/include	see/ sound
possess/own/ need	like/love/hate

EXERCISE NO. 13

Choose the correct answer in the following:

1. Keep silent, The baby (sleeps / is sleeping).
2. The baby (sleeps / is sleeping) for ten hours every night.
3. It's 6:00 p.m now . Mary is at home. She (is eating / eats) dinner.
4. She always (eats / is eating) dinner with her family at 6:00 p.m.
5. Look ! It (rains / is raining).
6. I am hungry now. I (want / am wanting) a sandwich.
7. I (think / am thinking) grammar is easy.
8. Look! Khalid (thinks / is thinking) about his problem.
9. Right now John (is reading / reads) an article in the newspaper,
10. Does Sami usually (walk / walks) in the morning?
11. Salma doesn't (have / has) a bicycle.
12. This man is not (work / working) hard today.

EXERCISE NO. 14

1. The moon ----- around the earth.

- A . turns B. turn C. turning D. is turning

2. The boys ----- football every week

- A . plays B. play C. playing D. are playing

3. Salem -----a book about Saudi Arabia these days.

- A . writes B. is writing C. writing D. write

4. I ----- the car right now.

- A . needs B. needing C. am needing D. need

5. Jamal ----- my telephone number.

- A . knows B. knowing C. knew D. is knowing

6. The mechanics-----many cars every day.

- A . don't fix B. doesn't fix C. aren't fix D. isn't fixing

7. They -----English hard.

- A . don't study B. doesn't study C. aren't study D. isn't studying

8. -----he speak French well ?

- A . Do B. Is C. Does D. Are

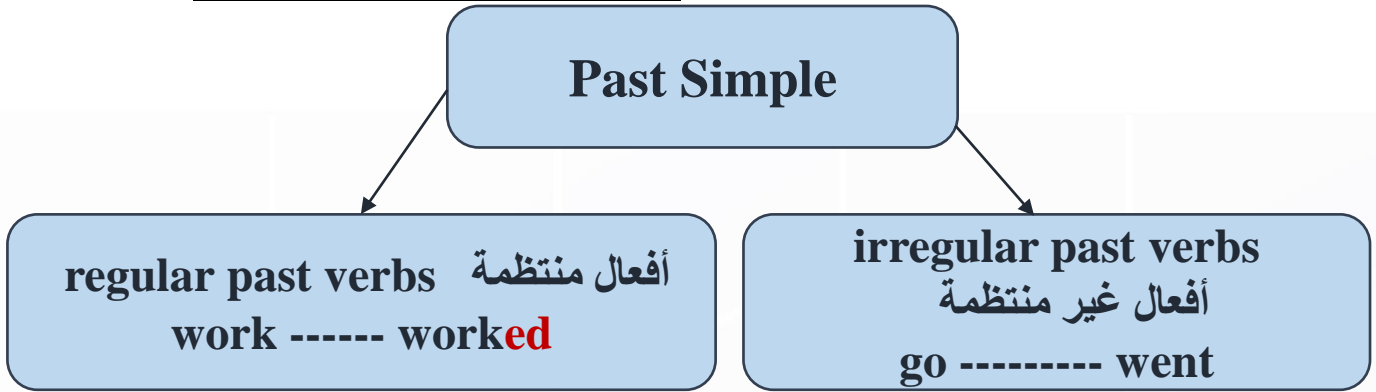
9. He ----- pay a lot of money every month.

- A . doesn't B. don't C. isn't D. aren't

10. My baby-----right now.

- A . isn't crying B. doesn't cry C. isn't cry D. don't cry

▪ The past simple tense



▪ Simple Past (Regular Past) الماضي البسيط

Statement	Negative	Question
I played	I didn't play (V1)	Did I play ?
We played	We didn't play (V1)	Did we play ?
You played	You didn't play	Did you play ?
They played	They didn't play	Did they play ?
He played	He didn't play	Did he play ?
She played	She didn't play	Did she play ?
It played	It didn't play	Did It play ?

▪ Simple Past (Irregular Past) الماضي البسيط

Statement أثبات	Negative نفي	Question سؤال
I ate (past of eat)	I didn't eat مصدر	Did I eat ? (مصدر)
We ate	We didn't eat	Did we eat ?
You ate the cake.	You didn't eat	Did you eat ?
They slept .	They didn't sleep	Did they sleep ?
He broke the glass.	He didn't break	Did he break ?
She cooked the meal.	She didn't cook	Did she cook ?
It caught the mouse.	It didn't catch	Did It catch ?

استعمال الماضي البسيط (Usage) Simple Past

يستخدم للحديث عن حدث حدث وانتهى في الماضي

(yesterday/last night/last week/last...../two days ago/in 1990...)

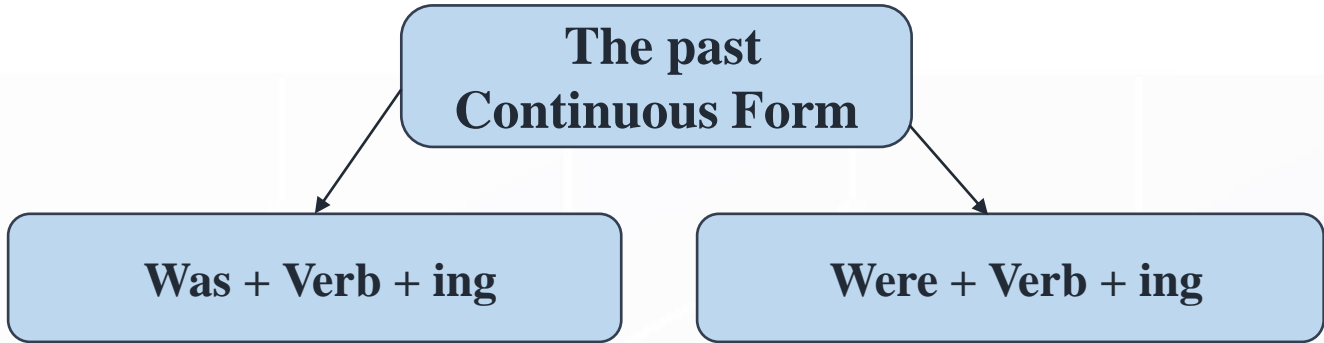
يستعمل الماضي البسيط للحديث عن نشاط او موقف بدأ في الماضي وانتهى في الماضي .

v1		v2	v3
Hear	يسمع	Heard	Heard
Keep	يحفظ	Kept	Kept
Know	يعرف	Knew	Known
Leave	يترك يغادر	Left	Left
Lose	يفقد	Lost	Lost
Make	يصنع	Made	Made
Put	يضع	Put	Put
shut		shut	shut
Read	يقرأ	Read	Read
Have	يملك	Had	had

لترتيب أحداث حدثت في الماضي و ليس بينها فاصل زمني

1. When I **went** to London, I **visited** my uncle.
2. **After** Mary **ate** dinner, she **went** to bed.
3. **Before** I **went** to bed, I **finished** my homework.
4. As soon as I **finished** work, I **went** home.

■ Past Continuous زمن الماضي المستمر



■ صيغة زمن الماضي المستمر :- Form of the past Continuous Tense

Statement أثبات	Negative نفي	Question سؤال
I was playing	I was not playing	Was I playing?
He was studying	He was not studying	Was he studying?
She was swimming	She was not swimming	Was she swimming?
It was hitting	It was not hitting	Was it hitting?
We were smiling	We were not smiling	Were we smiling?
You were hiking	You were not hiking	Were you hiking?
They were shopping	They were not shopping	Were they shopping?

■ Past Continuous . (Usage) استخدام الماضي المستمر

يستعمل الماضي المستمر للحديث عن فعل كان مستمراً في الماضي عندما حدث فعل آخر و قطعه في الماضي.

When the phone rang, I was sleeping.

rang sleeping

When Ali came, I was eating.



يستعمل الماضي المستمر للحديث عن فعلين كانا مستمرين في الماضي في نفس الوقت.

When two actions were in progress at the same time, the past cont. is used.

e.g. While Ali was reading a story, his wife was cooking.



More Examples

1. I was shopping **when** I met Ahmad.
2. Sami was driving **when** he saw an accident.
3. We were playing **when** Ali fell down.
4. **While** we were playing, Ali was sleeping.
5. **While** you were eating, we were chatting.
6. **As** Huda was reading, Salem was watching TV.

EXERCISE NO. 15**Choose the correct answer in the following:**

1. Huda (drinks / drank / drinking) some juice yesterday.
2. It (begins / began / beginning) to rain five minutes ago.
3. Did he (go / went / going) to work last week?
4. The boys didn't (finish / finished / finishing) their homework.
5. While Ali (was reading / read / reading) a book, his son was playing around him.
6. The phone rang while I (eat / ate /was eating) lunch.
7. While the girls (walking / walked / were walking) to class, they saw their teacher.
8. (Were you / Did you / are you) sleeping when I came in?
9. After we ate lunch, we (washing / washed / were washing) our hands.
10. I bought some flowers before I (going / went / was going) to the hospital to visit my friend.

■ Present perfect زمن المضارع التام

The Present Perfect Tense

have + verb 3

I have written my homework

has + verb 3

He has painted his room.

■ Form of the Past Participle :- صيغة التصريف الثالث للفعل

<u>Verb 1</u> (base form)	<u>Verb 2</u> (past form)	<u>Verb 3</u> Past Participle
Play	played	Played
Drive	drove	Driven

■ Form of Present Perfect :- صيغة زمن المضارع التام

Statement أثبات	Negative نفي	Question سؤال
I have broken a glass.	I have not broken...	Have I broken...?
We have gone ...	We have not gone	Have we gone...?
They have played ..	They have not played	Have they played ...?
He has cooked lunch.	He has not cooked	Has he cooked...?
She has broken a glass.	She has not broken	Has she broken...?
It has broken a glass.	It has not broken	Has it broken...?

استخدام المضارع التام (Present Perfect Usage)

1. Use present perfect to express the idea that something happened at unspecified time in the past.

e.g. I have done my homework. I have already seen that movie.

للحديث عن زمن في الماضي و لكن الزمن غير محدد

2. To express the repetition of an activity before now.

e.g. I have visited my grandfather four times.

I have flown on an airplane many times.

3. To express a situation that **began in the past and continues to the present.**
(since/for)

e.g. I have been here since 7:00 o'clock. I have been here for two hours.

I have known Ali since 2005. I have known Ali for 7 years.

للتعبير عن موقف بدأ في الماضي و يستمر حتى الحاضر.

Use present perfect with expressions like :

already	بالفعل	for	لمدة	since	منذ
recently		حديثا		lately	مؤخرا
Just	حالا / للتو	ever	من قبل	never	أبدا

ليس بعد للنفي و السؤال yet الي الآن

Since & For

‘since’ with a point of time ‘for’ with period of time :

Since :

- Since 6o'clock
- Since Saturday
- since January
- Since 2005
- Since yesterday/ last week/last month
- Since morning/afternoon/evening
- Since I was child

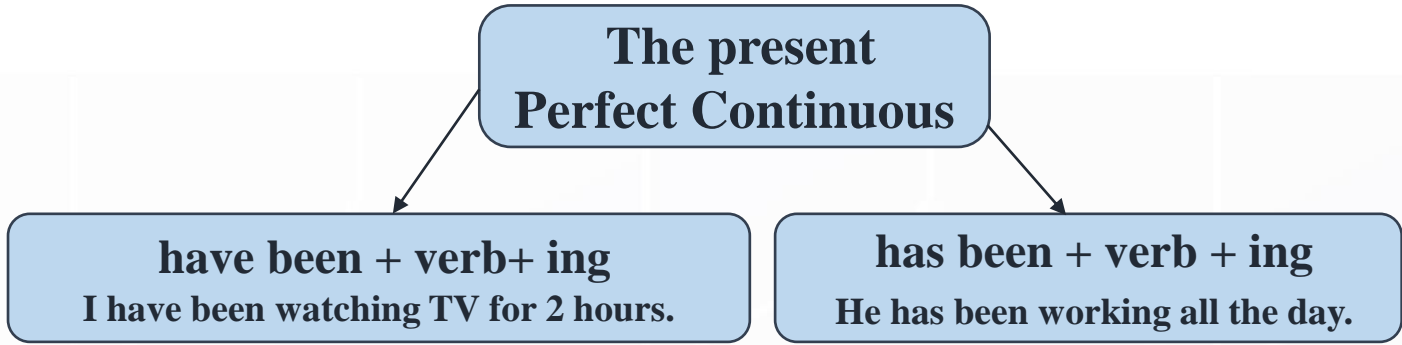
For :

- For 2 hours
- For 4 days
- For 3 months
- For 6 years
- For many years

EXERCISE NO. 15**Choose the correct answer in the following:**

1. I have (knew / know / known) Ali for two years.
2. Fatima has (break / broken / broke) a glass.
3. Up to now, Professor Hassan has (gives / give / given) us five tests.
4. We have (finishing / finish / finished) our homework.
5. I (was / am / have been) in this city since June.
6. Ann (has arrived / arrived / arriving) here two days ago.
7. I (writing / have written / wrote) a letter to my wife every day for the last two weeks.
8. He has moved into a new apartment (since / for) 1990.
9. They have lived here (since / for) three years.
10. They have finished the job (since / for) June.
11. We haven't met the supervisor (since / for) I arrived.
12. She hasn't eaten any food (since / for) morning.
13. The man has been absent (for / since) the last week.
13. Have you ever (making / make / made) a cake by yourself.

■ المضارع التام المستمر. Present Perfect Continuous



■ صيغة زمن المضارع المستمر :- Form of The Present Perfect Progressive

Statement	Negative	Question
I have been eating.	I have not been eating.	Have I been eating ?
He has been cooking.	He has not been cooking.	Has he been cooking ?
She has been sleeping.	She has not been sleeping.	Has she been sleeping ?
It has been fishing.	It has not been fishing.	Has it been fishing ?
You have been writing.	You have not been writing.	Have you been writing ?
We have been swimming.	We have not been swimming.	Have we been swimmin?
They have been eating.	They have not been eating	Have they been eating ?

المضارع التام يدل على حدث انتهى منذ وقت قصير في الماضي أو حدث لم يحدد زمن حدوثه.

المضارع التام المستمر يدل على حدث بدأ في الماضي و لا زال مستمرا حتى الآن.

EXERCISE NO. 16

Choose the correct answer in the following:

1. Huda (have been living / has been living) in Jeddah for 10 years
2. Ahmad (has just come / has just coming) from Jeddah
3. They (haven't finished / haven't been finishing) their work yet.
4. They (have worked / have been working) hard all week.
5. They (have been waiting / has been waiting) since 7 O'clock.
6. I (have wrote / have writtten) three letters since morning.

EXERCISE NO. 17

Choose the correct answer in the following:

1. It has been (snow / snows / snowing) all day.
2. We have been (studies / study / studying) for two hours.
3. I (written / have written / has been writing) to my brother three times,
but I still haven't received any reply.
4. Salma (have lived / has been living / lives) here since 1999.
5. The telephone (ringing / is ringing / has been ringing) for a minute.
Why doesn't someone answer it?
6. We (finishing / finished / have finished) the report recently.
7. We (finishing / finished / have finished) our homework last night.
8. I (waiting / am waiting / has been waiting) for my friend now.
10. I (waiting / am waiting / have been waiting) for my friend for 30 minutes.

■ The past Perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام

The past Perfect Tense

يتكون زمن الماضي التام من

Subject فاعل



had + past Participle (Verb 3)

■ Form of The Past Perfect:- صيغة زمن الماضي التام

Statement	Negative	Question
I had broken a glass.	I had not broken...	Had I broken...?
We had cooked meal.	We had not cooked meal.	Had we cooked...?
You had slept well	You had slept	Had you slept...?
They had driven.	They had not driven	Had they driven...?
He had found.	He had not found	Had he found...?
She had finished the book.	She had not finished	Had she finished...?
It had written the article.	It had not written	Had it written...?

■ Past Perfect Usage استخدامات الماضي التام

The past perfect expresses an activity that was completed before another activity in the past. (Note: after/before/when/by the time/until yesterday)

1. **After** the guests had left, I went to bed.

2. **Before** I went to bed, the guests had left.

للحديث عن نشاط تم في الماضي قبل نشاط اخر. (الاستخدام الأساسي للماضي التام)

3. Ali had already finished his homework **by the time** I got home.

Until yesterday, I hadn't heard about the accident.

Summary

- After ----- فاعل (had + V3), فاعل----- (V2)

EX: After I had done my homework, I went to bed

- Before فاعل ----- (V2)---- فاعل--- (had + V3)

EX : Before I went to bed, I had done my homework.

- By the time ----- (V2)----- (had + V3)

EX : By the time I arrived home, my children had finished their homework.

- Until + time in past + had = V3

EX : I didn't watch TV until I had done my homework.

EXERCISE NO. 18

Choose the correct answer in the following:

1. The teacher had already (giving / give / given) a quiz when I got to class.
2. Sam (leaving / leaves / had left) the room before I walked in.
3. After I (finishing / had finished / finish) my job, I went home.
4. Jamal (had eaten / is eating / has eaten) lunch by the time I got home.
5. I felt better after I (am taking / takes / had taken) the medicine.
6. I had never (saw / see / seen) a dinosaur.
7. The class had already (beginning / began / begun) by the time I got there.
8. I'd (drove / drive / driven) for 3 hours before I decided to stop.
9. After I (buys / buy / had bought) a TV set, I watched the film.

■ أشكال المستقبل

Future simple Tense

Will + verb 1

I will visit you tomorrow .

am/ is / are + going to + verb1

They are going to travel tomorrow.

■ صيغة المستقبل البسيط : Form of Simple Future :

Statement	Negative	Question
I'll (will) eat...	I will not (won't) eat...	Will I eat ...?
We'll (will) eat...	We will not (won't) eat...	Will we eat ...?
You'll (will) eat...	You will not (won't) eat...	Will you eat ...?
They'll (will) eat...	They will not (won't) eat	Will they eat.... ?
He'll (will) eat..	He will not (won't) eat...	Will he eat ...?
She'll (will) eat...	She will not (won't) eat...	Will she eat ...?
It'll (will) eat...	It will not (won't) eat...	Will it eat ...?

■ استعمالات المستقبل البسيط Simple Future Usage

1. Use (will + verb1 to express prediction

التنبؤ بالمستقبل بدون دليل

e.g. According to the weather report, it will rain tomorrow. According to the weather report, it is going to rain tomorrow.

2. (be going to + V1 استخدم فقط)

خطة او نية مسبقة

e.g. Ali: Why have you bought this paint?

Ahmad: I am going to paint my bedroom tomorrow.

It is cloudy. It is going to rain. تنبؤ بدليل

Use only (will + Verb 1 استخدم فقط) to express willingness

قرار سريع

e.g. Ali: The phone is ringing.

Ahmad: I'll answer it.

]

It is cold. I will turn on the A/C.

■ **Future Expressions :** **كلمات دالة**

- tomorrow
- tonight,
- next... week/month/year
- in 2030
- Soon

When/after/before :

1. When I finish work, I will go home.
2. After I finish work, I will go home.
3. Before I go home, I will finish work.

EXERCISE NO. 19

Underline the correct answer in the following:

1. Salma (graduating / will graduate / graduated) in 2025.
2. Fred (being / is going to be / going to be) in the meeting tomorrow.
3. John has already bought his tickets. He (flying / will fly / is going to fly) to Cairo tomorrow.
4. **Ali:** It's really cold in here.
Ahmad: I agree (I'll / I am going to / I going) turn the heater on.
5. He won't (coming / come / comes) to the meeting tomorrow.
6. **Ali:** Why do you have an eraser in your hand?
Ahmad: (I'll / I am going to / I going) erase the board.
7. She (going / will / going to) finish her work next week.
8. Before I eat, I (will wash / washed / washes) my hands.
9. It (is going / going / is going to) rain tomorrow.
10. After I (will graduate / graduate / graduated) , I will get a good job.

■ Future Progressive **زمن المستقبل المستمر**

Future Progressive Tense

Will be + verb +ing
This time tomorrow I will be flying to Spain

■ Form of the Future Progressive Tense :- **صيغة زمن المستقبل المستمر**

Statement إثباتات	Negative نفي	Question سؤال
I will be working.	I will not be working.	Will I be working ?
He will be working.	He will not be working.	Will he be working?
She will be working.	She will not be working.	Will she be working?
It will be working.	It will not be working.	Will it be working ?
You will be working.	You will not be working.	Will you be working ?
We will be working.	We will not be working.	Will we be working ?
They will be working.	They will not be working	Will they be working ?

■ Future Progressive Usage **استخدامات المستقبل المستمر**

1. “Future Progressive” expresses an activity that will be in progress at a time in the future.
للتعبير عن نشاط يكون مستمراً في المستقبل

Right now I am sitting in class. At this time tomorrow, I will be sitting in class

I will begin to study at 7:00. You will come at 8:00. I will be studying when you come .

With “soon”, you can use “ simple future” or “ future progressive”

Don't worry. The doctor will come soon.

Don't worry. The doctor will be coming soon.

■ يستخدم مع هذه التعبيرات

At this time tomorrow / At this time next week/next month/next year

Two hours from now/two days from now/ Soon

أمثلة Two days from now, I will be visiting my grandmother in Abha.

Three hours from now, I will be meeting with the manager.

At this time next week, I will be driving to Amman.

This time next week, I will be studying for my exams.

EXERCISE NO. 20

1. I _____ during rush hour.

A . will be driving B. will have drive C. will be drive

2. He will not be _____ the bus today.

A . take B. taken C. taking

3. They _____ the cottage that weekend.

A . using B. 'll be using C. 're be using

4. Nigel _____ be coming to the picnic.

A . won't B. won't not C. willn't

5. Where _____ sleeping?

A . you be B. will you C. will you be

6. We'll be _____ the news at 10 p.m tomorrow.

A . watch B. watching C. to watch

The future perfect المستقبل التام

حدث سوف ينتهي في وقت معين في المستقبل will + have + V3

7. Anne _____ her car by next week.

A . will repaired

B. will have repaired

C. will been repair

8. She _____ Paris by the end of next year.

A . will visited

B. will visiting

C. will have visited

9. Manal _____ her bike by next Monday.

A . will repaired

B. will have repaired

C. will been repair

10 Asmaa _____ by next week. (Leave)

A . will leaving

B. will have left

C. will be left

11 I'll try my best to spot you. What _____ wearing?

A . will you

B. will

C. will you be

12 Don't forget your snow pants. It _____ by the time you get to school tomorrow.

A . will snowing

B. is snowing

C. will be snowing

13 At noon tomorrow, I _____ on a beach of Dammam.

A . 'll be relaxing

B. relax

C. will being relax

14 Sorry, I can't. I _____ my daughter to work at that time.

A . will be taking

B. 'll taking

C. won't be take

الأفعال الناقصة 1 Modals

يأتي بعد هذه الأفعال + مصدر	
Can / could go	Ought to go = يجب
Will / would go	Shall we go to the sea?
should go	You should not smoke.
May / might يحتمل go	May I help you?
had better نصيحة مع تحذير 'd better	You had better help your mum.

▪ **Examples :**

- في المضارع يستطيع و لا يستطيع (V1) كان . can
- في الماضي couldn't , could

EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer in the following :

1. You shouldn't (leave / leaving / leaves) your keys in the car.
2. Salem ought to (go /goes / went) to bed early.
3. Drivers (must / had / has) stop at the stop sign.
4. You'd better (to come / come / coming) on time.
5. She has (to study / studying / studied) hard for the final test.
6. They had to (do /did / doing) the homework last night.
7. We (can /could / ought) swim well when we were young.
8. We were (able be / able to / able) write English well when we were at school.
9. I'll (learn / learning / learnt) English next year.
10. Would you (help / helped / helping) me, please?

Modal	Usage	Present/Future	Past
must	Strong necessity ضرورة ماسة	You must attend the meeting today	You should have studied hard last night. (too late advice)
	(Prohibition (negative) منع	You must not smoke near gas stat must have = استنتاج في الماضي You must have lost your pen. It is not here.	You ought to have studied hard last night. (too late advice)

must have to

Modal	Usage	Present / Future	Past
(have to) I we you they	(1) Necessity ضرورة	You have to attend the meeting today.	You had to attend the meeting yesterday
Has to v1 He she it مفرد	(2) Lack Necessity (عدم وجود ضرورة)	You don't / doesn't have to attend the meeting today	You didn't have to attend the meeting yesterday.

Usage of Modals 5

Modal	Usage	Present/Future	Past
Would	(1) polite Request	Would you please Open the door ?	_____
	(2) Preference	I would rather go Swimming than staying at home.	
	(3) offer	Would you like to drink some coffee ?	_____

Usage of Modals 6

Modal	Usage	Present/Future	Past
shall	Polite question to make suggestion إقتراح	Shall I open the window?	_____

Can you help me?

Can I help you?

May I help you?

May I help you?

Could you help me?

Will you help me?

Would you help me?

Shall I open the door?

EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer in the following :

- **Ali:** I have a toothache.

1. **Ahmad:** You (should / would) see a dentist.
2. **Khalid,** You (had better / shall) study hard for the test, or you'll fail.
3. If the traffic light is red, we (must / ought to) stop.
4. I 'd rather / have to) play football than watch TV.
5. I (used to / have to) walk to school, but now I don't.
6. **Ali:** (Shall / Would) I open the door? Teacher: No problem.
7. (Would / Shall) you help me please?
8. Fatima (can / was able to) walk 5 kilometers yesterday.
9. The meeting is not important. You (must not / don't have to) come.
10. We (had to / must) attend the party. It was very important.
11. When I was a child, I (used to / have to) walk 50 minutes every day.
12. You (must not / don't have to) eat inside the classroom. It's not allowed.

EXERCISE

1. I can ----- English . I have 10 years of experience .

- a. to teach b. teaching c. teach d. will teach

2. Father: The phone is ringing Son: I will ----- it .

- a. answering b. answer c. to answer d. answered

3. Sultan, I don't have a pen . May I----- that one ?

- a. to borrow b. borrowed c. borrow d. borrowing

4. Ali is able to----- a big car.

- a. drive b. drives c. driving d. drove

5. We must-----our homework.

- a. do b. doing c. done d. did

6. Could you ----- on the radio, please?

- a. turned b. turn c. turning d. turns

7-----close the door for you?

- a. Shall I b. Could you c. Would you d. May you

9.-----like tea or coffee?

- a. Would you b. Can you c. Could you d. Will you

10. We-----to go to meeting. It's important.

- a. must b. have c. has d. had

11. We ----- to go to meeting last night.

- a. must b. have c. has d. had

12. I ----- go now. My appointment is in ten minutes.

- a. don't have to b. had to c. have to d. mustn't

13. You ----- drive so fast. We still have enough time

- a. didn't have to b. have to c. don't have to d. must

14. You --keep medicine away from children. It's dangerous.

- a. may b. don't have to c. must d. have

15. We ----- leave now ! It's still early .

- a. mustn't b. can't c. don't have to d. couldn't

16.-----to buy this car when you went to Germany ?

- a. Do you have b. Must you c. Did you have d. Could you

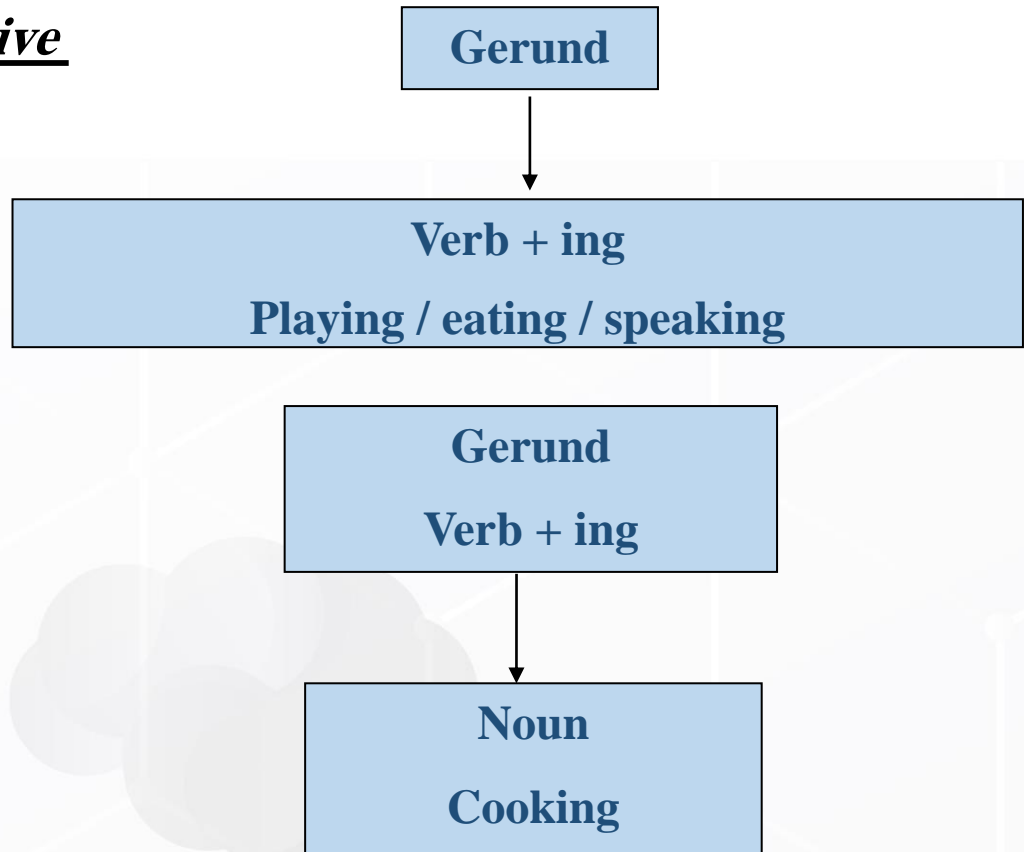
17. You ----- listen to your father .

- a. may b. mustn't c. don't have to d. must

18. We-----to stop at a stop sign.

- a. may b. has c. have d. must

▪ Gerund & Infinitive
• Gerund Form



1-As a Subject: فاعل

e.g. **Playing** football is useful. Driving carefully is important.

- As an Object of a Verb: مفعول

e.g. We enjoy **playing** football.

I enjoy driving.

- As an object of a preposition: مفعول

e.g. Thank you for helping me. Majed is interested in playing football.

2- 'to' as a Preposition

e.g. I **look forward** to **hearing** from you. (not to hear)

- Ali is **used to living** in Saudi Arabia.

- Ali is **accustomed to living** in Saudi Arabia.

- Ali **objects to changing** the plan

أفعال ياتي بعدها gerund

enjoy	يستمتع	}	→ Gerund (Verb + ing)
discuss	يناقش		
suggest	يقترح		
consider	يفكر في		
finish	ينهي		
go	يذهب		

mind	يمنع	}	→ Gerund (Verb + ing)
quit	يغادر / يترك		
avoid	يتجنب		
postpone	يؤجل / يعلق		
Delay	يؤخر / يؤجل		
Keep	يحفظ / يواصل		

أفعال ياتي بعدها (to + verb 1) Infinitive Form

Infinitive Usage

As a Subject:

e.g. **To ride a horse is fun.**

It + Verb+ Adjective (to + Verb1)

e.g. It is nice to meet you.

It is expensive to buy this car.

After Object **I asked Ali to** help me.

After certain verbs.

Ali hopes to pass the test.

▪ **Verbs followed by only Infinitive (Group 2)**

hope	يأمل	}	→ (to + verb 1)
plan	يخطط		
agree	يوافق		
want	يريد		
need	يحتاج		
offer	يعرض		

intend	ينوي	}	→ (to + verb 1)
promise	يوعد		
refuse	يرفض		
seem	يبدو		
would like	يود		
expect	يتوقع		

Gerund or Infinitive

It began to rain. نفس المعنى

It began raining.

- I like to swim. موقف خاص
- I like swimming. بشكل عام

Gerund or Infinitive (Group 3)

begin	يبدأ	}	(Gerund Verb + ing)
start	يبدأ		
continue	يستمر		
like	يعجب ب		
love	يحب		
prefer	يفضل		
hate	يكره		

EXERCISE NO. 25

Underline the correct answer in the following:

- 1- It wasn't difficult (to find / finding) their house.
- 2- (Driving / Drives) to Jeddah will take us two hours.
- 3-It takes a lot of time (to learn / learning) Chinese.
- 4- She suggested (to leave / leaving) early.
- 5- Majed is afraid of (to ride / riding) bicycles.
- 6- Saleh is accustomed to (eat / eating) Kabsa.
- 7- I look forward to (meet / meeting) you.
- 8- They plan (to have/ having) a party.
- 9- They finished (to study/ studying) at 10:00.
- 10-He began (to work / works) hard.

Let & Help

Let يدع

(object مفعول + verb 1)

Ex: They don't let me go out at night.

Help يساعد

(مفعول + verb 1)

(مفعول + to + verb 1)

Ex : I can help you to open the door.**Ex :** I can help you open the door**Examples**

1. Please let me go outside.
2. The teacher let us speak about ourselves.
Sami helped me carry this box.
3. Sami helped me to carry this box.

EXERCISE NO. 26**Choose the correct answer:**

1. The teacher helped the boy (write /writing) the word.
2. My father let me (to go / go) on a trip.
3. I watched the boy (playing / plays) football.
4. I smell the food (burning / burned).
5. I feel the ground (shakes / shaking).
6. I saw the man (cross / crossing the street).

صفة سلبية Too & اسم Enough صفة

Too & Enough (Form)

- Ali is too weak to carry this box.
- Ali is strong enough to carry this box.

Form:

- Too+ **Adjective** + to + **Verb 1** (infinitive)
- Adjective + **enough** + to + **Verb 1**(infinitive)

Too & Enough

- Ali is too weak to carry this box. (can't)
- Ali is strong enough to carry this box. (can)

More Examples

1. This box is **too** heavy **to** carry.
2. This box is light **enough** to carry.
3. Ali is too short to touch the ceiling.
4. Ahmad is tall **enough** to touch the ceiling.
5. This car is **too** expensive to buy.
6. This car is cheap **enough** to buy.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN **TOO** AND **ENOUGH**

TOO



ENOUGH

"Too" means more than what is needed.

"Enough" means sufficient.

Too + Adj / Adv... *صفة*

- It's **too** hot to wear that coat.
- I was driving **too** fast.

Adj/Adv + Enough... *صفة*

- He isn't old **enough** to watch this program.
- We're not walking quickly **enough**.

Too Much + Uncountable Nouns... *غير محدود*

- There is **too much** salt in this food.

Enough + Noun... *اسم*

- We have **enough** money.
- I have not got **enough** money to buy this computer.

Too Many + Countable Nouns... *محدود*

- There are **too many** students in this classroom.

1. This lesson is easy enough (to understand / understanding)
2. The tea is (too hot / hot too) to drink.
3. The shirt is (clean enough / enough clean) to wear.
4. This boy is (too young / young enough) to drive the car.
5. This bag is (too heavy – heavy too) to carry.
6. Help me, these are (too much – too many) books.

Time Prepositions *حروف الجر*

Preposition	Usage	Example
On	Dates	on July 21 ; on September 15
	Days	On Monday /on Friday
At	Time (o'clock) at 6 o'clock; at 7:30 a.m. But if we have 2 times I work from 7:00 am to 4:00 pm	
In	the (morning – evening- afternoon)	at noon/at night/at midnight in July / Ramdan in 2013 in 1442

Prepositions of Place

Preposition	Usage	Example
At	Specific Places/point محددة أماكن	At 21 Oxford street But (on Oxford Street) At the corner At the intersection تقاطع At the bus stop At the Top At the bottom At the end of road

Preposition	Usage	Example
in	Enclosed Places (أماكن مغلقة أو لها أبعاد)	
	rooms / offices	In the room / in the office
	buildings	In prison / in a hotel / in a bank
	Cities / countries	In Riyadh / in Egypt

Preposition	Usage	Example
On	Surfaces of things سطح الشيء	On the table/on the desk/on the wall/on the floor
	On Floors طوابق	I live on the 7 th floor

Prepositions of Place حروف جر المكان

in	في	On	على
Under	تحت	Behind	خلف
from	من	in front of	أمام
Between	بين	next to	بجانب

<p>at home at work at school at KSU at college at the top at the bottom at the side</p>	<p>in a car in a taxi in a helicopter in a boat in an elevator in the newspaper in the sky in a row</p> <p>by car bus taxi</p>	<p>on a bus on a train on a plane on a ship on a bicycle, on a motorbike on a horse on an elephant on the radio, on television on the left, on the right</p>
---	--	--

By: تستخدم مع وسائل المواصلات و الاتصالات

by plane / by air / by bus / by car (*in a taxi*) by land/by train/by boat /
by sea By telephone / by fax /by mobile / by e-mail

by mistake / by check/ by credit/ by himself / by chance

حروف جر أخرى

Between : بين شيئين أو شخصين فقط : Ali is sitting between Ahmad and Khalid.

Among : أكثر من شخصين أو شيئين

Ali is sitting among his brothers.

With : مع الأدوات

Ali is eating with a spoon/ a knife/a fork /his hand

صفات مرتبطة بحروف جر + معناها

Adjective	Preposition	Meaning
Interested	In	مهتم بـ
Involved	In	مشارك في/متورط في
Accustomed	To	متعود على
Married	To	متزوج من
Faithful	To	مخلص لـ
Addicted	To	مدمن على
Consist	Of	يتكون من
Die	Of	يموت من
famous	for	مشهور بـ
known	for	معروف بـ / مشهور بـ
sorry	for	أسف على
suitable	for	مناسب لـ
eligible	for	مستحق لـ
responsible	for	مسئول عن
qualified	for	مؤهل لـ
famous	for	مشهور بـ
known	for	معروف بـ / مشهور بـ
sorry	for	أسف على
suitable	for	مناسب لـ
eligible	for	مستحق لـ
responsible	for	مسئول عن
qualified	for	مؤهل لـ

adjective	Preposition	Meaning
innocent	of	برئ من
Full	of	ملئ ب
Made	of	مصنوع من
accused	of	متهم ب
convinced	of	مقتنع ب
Aware	of	مدرك ل
jealous	of	غيور من
Certain	of	متأكد من
sure	of	متأكد من
proud	of	فخور ب
tired	of	متعب من
Afraid	of	خائف من

أفعال يليها حروف جر

Verb افعال يليها from	Preposition	Meaning
prevent /stop/prohibit	<i>from</i>	يمنع من
Protect	<i>from</i>	يحمي من
Suffer	<i>from</i>	يعاني من
Escape	<i>from</i>	يهرب من
Recover	<i>from</i>	يشفي من
Differ	<i>from</i>	يختلف عن
Benefit	<i>from</i>	يستفيد من
Rescue	<i>from</i>	ينقذ من

EXERCISE NO. 27

Circle your best answer in the following:

1-Ali lives -----Jeddah.

- a.in b. from c. on d. of

2-Khalil lives----- Prince Majed Street.

- a.with b . on c. at d. of

3-Salman lives -----7233 King Fahd Road.

- a.in b . on c. at d. of

4-Richard lives -----Canada.

- a.in b . on c. at d. from

5-Huda is sick today . She is -----bed.

- a. on b. at c. of d. in

6. Where is your father? He's -----work.

- a. on b. at c. of d. in

7. Where is Jack? He's -----his room.

- a. on b. at c. under d. in

8. The children are -----school today.

- a. on b. at c. of d. from

9. Laila has been----- hospital for three days.

- a. on b. under c. of d. in

11. Khalid is interested -----watching TV programs.

- a. on b. at c. of d. in

12. Jalal is looking forward ----- hearing from you

- a. to b. at c. under d. in

13. Salma is angry-----her friend.

- a. on b. from c. of d. with

14. My house consists----- six rooms

- a. with b. at c. of d. in

15. He broke the glass-----mistake

- a. to b. at c. by d. in

16. He passed the test-----chance.

- a. on b. from c. of d. by

17. He opened the door-----a key.

- a. from b. with c. of d. in

18. My father was born -----October 1955

- a. on b. in c. of d. by

19. I was born ----- October 16, 1995

- a. on b. at c. of d. in

20. See you -----Monday.

- a. to b. on c. of d. in

21. I met Sami -----noon yesterday.

- a. at b. from c. of d. by

22. I don't know what to study-----present.

- a. at b. with c. of d. in

Conjunctions (Group 1) Conjunctions الروابط

و (and)

I like tea, and I like coffee.

I like tea and coffee. (Nouns- Object)

تربط أجزاء الجملة أو الأفكار المتشابهة

*Tea and coffee are good. (Nouns- Subject)

* I speak and write two languages. (Verbs)

* Ali is tall and fat. (Adjectives)

* Ali drives carefully and safely. (Adverbs)

لكن (But)

• تربط جملتين مختلفتين في المعنى (واحدة مثبتة و الثانية منفية او أفكار متناقضة)

Ali studied hard, but he failed. I like tea, but I don't like coffee.

تساوي (yet)

I like tea but not coffee. (Nouns- Obj) Ali is clever but lazy. (Adjectives)

أو (Or)

• تربط جملتين بينهما إختيار

We can speak to the boss, or we write him an e-mail

تربط أجزاء الجملة

Would you like tea or coffee?. (Nouns- Obj)

Ali will come by bus or by train. I am not sure..

لأن (Because)

• تربط جملتين الأولى نتيجة و الثانية سبب = as

1. Ali got a high grade because he studied hard.

2. Sami had an accident because he was driving fast.

لذلك so

• تربط جملتين الأولى سبب و الثانية نتيجة

1. Ali studied hard, so he got a high grade.
2. Sami was driving fast, so he had an accident.

ولا nor

• تربط جملتين : الاولى منفية و الثانية على صيغة سؤال

1. Salma doesn't like tea, **nor does she** like milk. لاحظ قلب الجملة كأنها سؤال
2. Laila can't speak English, **nor can she** speak French.
3. Ahmad isn't clever, **nor is he** polite.

EXERCISE NO. 28

1. I'm going to go shopping on Sunday, (and/ but/nor) buy some new clothes.
2. I love to travel by train, (but / and / or) I hate travelling by bus.
3. I'm bored! Let's go out for dinner, (nor / so / or) see a movie .
4. John bought a new car, (but / because / or) he had a lot of money.
5. Saeed is happy, (yet / or / nor) Khalid isn't.
6. The team played well, (but / so / for) they won the match.
7. The team played well, (but / so / nor) they lost the match.
8. Ahmad didn't come early, (o r/ but / nor) did he do his homework.
9. The doctor was happy (as / or / nor) he saved the patient's life.
10. (So / Because / Or) mum is tired, she did not make lunch.

Conjunctionsالمجموعة الثانيةboth.....and

I like both **tea** and **coffee**. (Nouns-Obj) تربط جمل او كلمات متشابهة
 Both **Ali** and **Sami** are smart . (Nouns- Subj)
 Ali is both **smart** and **polite**. (Adjectives)
 Ali drives both **carefully** and **safely**. (Adverbs)

Not only ... but also ليس فقط ... وإنما أيضا

I like not only **tea** but also **coffee**. (Nouns-Obj.) تربط أجزاء الجملة أو كلمات
 Not only **Ali** but also **Sami** is smart(Nouns-Subj.)
 Ali is not only **smart** but **also** polite. (Adjectives)
 Ali drives not only **carefully** but also **safely**. (Adverbs)
 I like neither **tea** nor **coffee** . (Nouns-Obj.)

either.....or

I like to drink either **tea** or **coffee** .(Nouns-Obj) إما... أو تربط أجزاء الجملة
 Either we go to the zoo, or we stay in the hotel. تربط جملتين

neither.....nor لا... ولا

I like neither tea nor coffee . (Nouns-Obj) للنفي تربط أجزاء الجمل
 Neither Ali nor Saleh is here. .(Nouns-Subj.)
 Jamal neither **speaks** nor **writes** English. (Verbs)

EXERCISE NO. 29

1. Not only my sisterI went shopping last week.

- a. but also b. both c. or d. neither

2. I'd like to eat.....fish or meat.

- a. but also b. both c. or d. either

3. Salma is both politebeautiful.

- a. but also b. and c. or d. neither

4. Salem is -----smart nor handsome.

- a. but also b. and c. or d. neither

5. The boys are both clever and -----.

- a. polite b. politeness c. politely

6. Jamal likes not only running but also.....

- a. to swim b. swimming c. swims

7. Either you go there, or you-----here.

- a. stays b. staying c. stay

8. Ahmad had neither the time ----- the money to help them.

- a. but b. or c. nor

..... tooeither**تربط جملتين مثبتتين :too**

- Ali likes milk. Hassan likes milk, too.
- Khalid is a doctor. Jamal is a doctor, too.
- Salem can swim. Ahmad can swim, too.

تربط جملتين منفيّتين : either

- Ali doesn't like milk, and Hassan doesn't, either
- Khalid isn't a doctor, and Jamal isn't, either.
- Salem can't swim, and Ahmad can't, either.

and so / and neither**تربط جملتين مثبتتين وتكون الجملة على شكل سؤال بعد and so**

- Ali likes milk, and **so does** Hassan.
- Khalid is a doctor, **and so is** Jamal.
- Salem can swim, **and so can** Ahmad.

تربط جملتين منفيّتين وتكون الجملة على شكل سؤال and neither

- Ali doesn't like milk, and neither **does Hassan**.
 - Khalid isn't a doctor, and neither **is Jamal**.
 - Salem can't swim, and neither **can Ahmad**.
- مع جملة **neither** لا تستخدم **not**

EXERCISE NO. 30

1. My sister went shopping, and I (does / did /am), too
2. I like fish, and my children (does / do / did), too.
3. I am not sad and my sons aren't, (too / either / so)
4. Salem isn't smart, and (either / so / neither) is his brother.
5. She will not go to Jeddah, and neither (will he / he will / he won't)

المجموعة الثالثة : روابط الجمل التابعة

Because / so

He studied hard. (reason) السبب

He passed the test. (Result) النتيجة

Because بسبب / لأنّ

Because he studied hard, he passed the test.

He passed the test **because** he studied hard.

He studied hard, **so** he passed the test.

• **Because/ Because of**

He passed the test **because** he studied hard.

Because of studying hard, he passed the test.

لأنّ
Because

فاعل فعل (Subject + verb)

Because of

بسبب اسم (Noun) / V+ing

• **So/ therefore/ consequently** بنفس المعنى

- He studied hard, so he passed the test.

- He studied hard. Therefore, he passed the test.

- He studied hard. Consequently, he passed the test.

Although/though/ even though/ but بنفس الاستخدام

He studied hard. He failed the test.

Although he studied hard, he failed the test.

He failed the test **although** he studied hard. بالرغم من

مع أنه
Although

(Subject + verb)

لكن But

He studied hard, **but** he failed the test

• **Although/ despite/in spite of**

He got up early. He missed the train.

1. **Although** he got up early, he missed the train.
2. Despite/In spite of **getting** up early, he missed the train
3. **Although** he was sick, he went to school.
4. Despite/ In spite of **sickness**, he went to school.

القاعدة : لربط جمل متناقضة

بالرغم
Although

فاعل ثم فعل (Subject + verb)

Despite/ In spite of

اسم او V+ ing

but / however/ nevertheless / بنفس المعنى برغم

He studied hard, **but** he failed the test.

He studied hard. **However**, he failed the test.

He studied hard. **Nevertheless**, he failed the test.

but/ however/while/whereas/ on the other hand/in contrast للتناقض

يستخدموا بنفس الطريقة

1. Ali is rich, **but** Khalid is poor.
2. Ali is rich, **while** Khalid is poor.
3. Ali is rich, **whereas** Khalid is poor.
4. Ali is rich. **However**, Khalid is poor.
5. Ali is rich. **In contrast**, Khalid is poor.
6. Ali is rich. **On the other hand**, Khalid is poor.

and/ also/in addition/furthermore/moreover/ besides/ in addition to

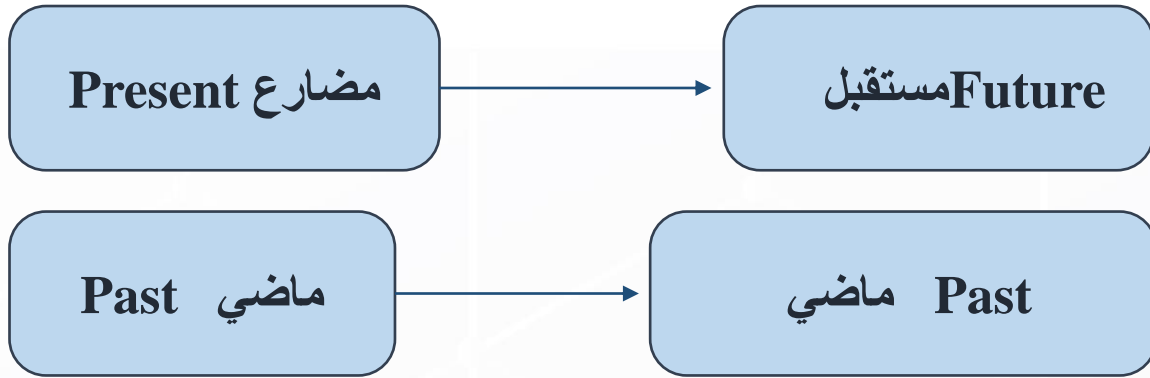
1. Ali is smart, and he is polite.
2. Ali is smart. **Also**, he is polite.
3. Ali is smart. In **addition**, he is polite. بعدها جملة فاعل ثم فعل
4. Ali is smart. **Furthermore**, he is polite. بعدها جملة فاعل ثم فعل
5. Ali is smart. **Moreover**, he is polite. بعدها جملة فاعل ثم فعل
6. Ali is smart. **Besides**, he is polite. بعدها جملة فاعل ثم فعل
7. In addition to being smart, Ali is polite. أو V ing بعدها اسم

after/before/when/ while/as soon as/by the time

ترتيب أحداث

1. **After** قبل I finish work, I will go home.
2. **After** بعد I finished work, I went home.
3. **Before** I go home, I will finish work.
4. **Before** I went home, I finished work.
5. **When** عندما I finish work, I will go home.
6. **When** I finished work, I went home.
7. **As soon as** بمجرد أن as I finish work, I will go home.
8. **As soon as** I finished work, I went home.

القاعدة لترتيب

فاعل فعل / So that / in order that

(in order to = so as to = to + V1) لكي بغدها مصدر

- Ali travelled to London, **so that** he could study engineering.
- Ali travelle to London, **in order that** he could study engineering.
- Ali travelled to London in **order to study** engineering.

EXERCISE NO. 31

1. Jamal is a very hardworking employee موظف. _____, he is polite and helpful.

- A . In addition to B. However C. although D. Moreover

2. _____ football, Kamal plays basketball .

- A . In addition to B. Furthermore C. Also D. However

3. Dhahran is very hot in summer. _____, it has high humidity.

- A . In addition to B. Furthermore C. However D. Nevertheless

4. Jamal is tall,----- his brother is short .

- A . In addition to B. Furthermore C. but D. besides

5.he was sick, he didn't go to school.

- A . Because B. Because of C. Although D. Despite

6. his politeness , everyone likes him.

- A . Because B. Because of C. Although D. Despite

7.he studied hard, he got high marks.

- A . Because B. Because of C. Although D. Despite

8. he has a STEP exam, he doesn't learn the course.

- A . Because B. Because of C. Although D. Despite

9.her wealth, she is not happy.

- A . Because B. Because of C. Although D. In spite of

10. Leena is ill,she didn't go to work.

- A . Therefore B. Because of C. Although D. Despite

11. Rayan was sick,..... he didn't go to school

- A . because B. because of C. Although D. so

12. Judy was very tired,.....she finished her homework.

- A . despite B. Because of C. so D. but

13. The girl was poor....., she gave some money to the poor.

- A . However B. therefore so D. Despite

14. Ali was sick....., he didn't go to school

- A . because B. Therefore C. why D. despite

15. Sami is fat,.....Saleh is thin.

- A . but B. because C. for D. despite

16. Retaj is beautiful. -----, her sister is ugly.

A . on the other hand

B. so

C. because

D. why

17.I ate my lunch, I washed my hands.

A . Although

B. By the time

C. After

D. Despite

18. When he at work, he called his wife.

A . arrives

B. arrived

C. will arrive

D. have arrived

19. By the time he arrived at the airport, the plane-----off.

A . had taken

B. takes

C. is taking

D. taking

20. Sami went to the supermarket,-----he could buy sugar.

A . in order that

B. in order to

C. for

D. Despite

21. Khalid switched on the TV-----watch the match.

A . in order that

B. However

C. In contrast

D. in order to

22. Jamal bought a pen,.....he could write a letter.

A . although

B. by the time

C. in order to

D. so that

الصفات و الأحوال Adjectives and Adverbs

الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم و اذا تابعا تأتي قبله

Examples on Adjectives :

Small	صغير	Big	كبير
Clever	ذكي	Beautiful	جميل
Tall	طويل	Short	قصير
Expensive	ثمين	Cheap	رخيص

Examples for nouns :

Man	Woman
Doctor	Boy
Girl	Computer
bank	Chair

Adjectives with Countable Singular and Plural Nouns

He is a *clever* man = They are *clever* men

She is a *beautiful* woman = They are *beautiful* women

he is a *good* doctor = They are *good* doctors

He is a *tall* boy = They are *tall* boys

She is a *short* girl = They are *short* girls

It is *an expensive* computer = They are *expensive* computers

It is a *comfortable* Chair = They are *comfortable* chairs

It is a *big* bank = They are *big* banks

Adjectives with Uncountable Singular Nouns

This is water = This is cold water. Not .This is a cold water.

This is information= This is important information.

Not. This is an *important* information.

ملاحظات هامة حول الصفات

General notes about adjectives

1. Adjectives come before nouns. e.g. a tall man
2. Adjectives come after verbs to be. e.g. He is tall.
3. Adjectives have no plural form. He is tall.
 - a. They are tall. They are tall . (wrong)
4. No (a/an/the) before adjectives unless followed by nouns.
 - a. e.g. He is tall (correct). He is a tall . (wrong)

He is a tall man. (correct)Comparative and Superlative (Short Adjectives)صيغ المقارنة و التفضيل (مع الصفات القصيرة)

Positive	مقارنة بين 2 Comparative	مقارنة بين أكثر من 2 Superlative
Ali is tall قصيرة	Ali is taller than Ahmad (two people)	Salem is the tallest in the class (more than two people)
Jeddah is hot	Riyadh is hotter than Jeddah.	Makah is the hottest city in Saudi Arabia.
Ali's car is expensive طويلة	Ali's car is more expensive than Ahmad's car.	Salem's car is the most expensive of all.
Riyadh is far from Makah غير منتظمة	Riyadh is farther (further) than Madinah.	Tabouk is the farthest(furthest) .

Positive الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
wide عريض	wider than أعرّض من	the widest الأعرّض
hot حار	hotter than أكثر حرارة من	the hottest الأكثر حرارة
long طويل	longer than أطول من	the longest الأطول

Comparative and Superlative (Long Adjectives)

(صيغ المقارنة و التفضيل (مع الصفات الطويلة)

Positive	comparative	superlative
expensive غالي	more expensive than	the most expensive
beautiful جميل	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
famous مشهور	more famous than	the most famous

Comparative and Superlative (Long Adjectives)

(صيغ المقارنة و التفضيل (مع الصفات الطويلة)

Positive	comparative	superlative
expensive	less expensive than	the least expensive
beautiful	less beautiful than	the least beautiful
famous	less famous than	the least famous
difficult	less difficult than	the least difficult
careful	less careful than	the least careful

نضع جميع الصفات بين

-- as ----- as The red car is **as** expensive **as** the blue car.

Ali is **as** rich **as** Samy.

The cat is **not as** dangerous **as** the lion.

الصفات غير المنتظمة

Positive	الصفة	Comparative	المقارنة	Superlative	التفضيل
good	جيد	better than		the best	
bad	سيئ	worse than		the worst	
far	بعيد	farther than		the farthest	
much	كثير الكمية	more than		the most	
many	عديد	more than		the most	
little	قليل الكمية	less than		the least	

EXERCISES

1. The Nile is -----river in the world.

- A . longer B. the longest C. longer than D. the longer

2. This chair is the -----chair of all.

- A . most comfortable B. more comfortable than C. more comfortable

3. This suitcase is -----of all.

- A . heavy B. heavier C. heaviest D. the heaviest

4. Mt. Everest is ----- mountain in the world.

- A . high B. higher C. the highest D. highest

5. India is a -----country.

- A . big B. bigger C. the biggest D. biggest

6. China is -----than India.

- A . big B. bigger C. the biggest D. biggest

7. Jeddah is expensive , but Riyadh is----- in Saudi Arabia.

- A . Expensive B. more expensive C. the most expensive D. most expensive

8. Ali is a good boy, but Ahmad is -----.

- A . better B. best C. the best D. good

ترتيب الصفات Adjective Order

- It's a Chinese box
- It's a Chinese wooden box.
- It's a green Chinese wooden box
- It's a new green Chinese wooden box
- It's a large new green Chinese wooden box. (size ,age, colour, material, nationality.)
- It's a beautiful large new green Chinese wooden box. (opinion, size, age, colour, origin,material,purpose)

OSACOMP

EXERCISES

1. This is a -----shirt.

- A . nice red Saudi cotton
- B . cotton nice red Saudi
- C. red nice cotton Saudi
- D . Saudi red nice cotton

رأي - حجم - عمر شكل - لون - منشأ - مادة خام - غرض

Adjectives - Word Order

The general order of adjectives before a noun is the following:

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
ugly	small	old	thin	red	Italian	cotton	sleeping	bag
beautiful	--	--	long	white	French	silk	wedding	dress
--	large	ancient	--	--	Greek	clay	flower	vases

OSACOMP

OPINION Attitude / Observation delicious, lovely, nice, cool	COLOR Color / Approximate Color green, blue, reddish, purple
SIZE Size / Height big, small, tall, huge, tiny	ORIGIN Where is it from? American, British, Indian, Turkish
AGE How old is it? old, young, new, antique	MATERIAL What is it made of? gold, wooden, plastic, synthetic
SHAPE Shape / Weight / Length round, square, long, fat	PURPOSE What is it used for? gardening, shopping, riding

Before adjectives + noun we normally have a **determiner**:

- a, an, the, my, your, her, four, this, those, some, etc.

Examples: - a wonderful large round Spanish marble table.

- my brown leather riding boots - the little old man

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OSACOMP

2. This is a ----- box.

- A . big old Japanese wooden
- B . big old wooden Japanese
- C . Japanese big old wooden
- D . wooden big old Japanese

3. Yesterday I bought a ----- bicycle.

- A . black small new Korean
- B . Korean small new black
- C . small new black Korean
- D . small black new Korean



استخدامات الظرف الحال

Adverbs

- Adverbs of Manner ظرف أو الحال كلمة تصف الفعل
- An adverb is a word that describes a verb
- Ali is careful. (Adjective)
- Ali drives carefully. (Adverb) Answer of HOW ?

More Example

Laila is slow. Laila **writes** slowly.

Sami is good. Sami **speaks** well.

She is a **careful** driver. صفة

She drives **carefully**. حال

Changing Adjectives into Adverbs (Regular adjectives صفات منتظمة)

adjective الصفة	adverb الحال
Slow بطئ	Slowly ببطء
Quick سريع	Quickly بسرعة
careful حذر	Carefully بحذر
Polite مهذب	Politely بأدب
Successful ناجح	Successfully بنجاح
Angry غاضب	Angrily بغضب

Changing Adjectives into Adverbs تحويل الصفات الى أحوال

(Irregular adjectives الظروف الغير منتظمة)

adjective الصفة	adverb الحال
fast سريع	fast بسرعة
hard صعب / صلب	hard بصعوبة / بصلاية
early مبكر	early بشكل مبكر
late متأخر	late بشكل متأخر
good جيد	well بشكل جيد

EXERCISES

1. Ali plays football-----

A . Skill B. skillful C. skillfully

2. Mohammad drives his car-----

A . care B. carefully C. careful

3. Salem speaks English-----

A . goodly B. well C. goodness

4. I can type quickly and -----

A . accurately B. accurate C. accurateness

5. I can run-----

A . fast B. fastly C. fastness

6. Laila works -----in the kitchen

A . hardly B. hard C. hardness

7. Saeed comes to school -----.

A . late B. lately C. lateness D later

8. Talal usually arrives at work-----.

A . early B. earlily C. earlyly earliest

9. My father works-----on his job.

A . hard B. hardness C. harden D. hardly

10. Ali usually writes-----.

A . quick B. quickly C. quickness D. quicken

ظروف التكرار Adverbs of Frequency

Always	دائماً	Usually	عادة	Often	غالباً
Sometimes	أحياناً	Occasionally		من حين لآخر	
Seldom/Rarely/hardly	نادراً	Never	أبداً		

Before main verbs : قبل الفعل العادي

I **always** speak English in the class.

Ali **usually** drives fast

We **sometimes** ride horses.

After verbs to be (am/is/are): بعد الفعل يكون

Ali is **always** late

The boys **are often** happy at home.

Between two parts of verb : بين جزئي الفعل اذا كانوا كلمتين

I **have** never **spoken** Chinese.

They **will** sometimes **visit** us.

Used to اعتاد أن

Used to + infinitive expresses habits in the past , It is not a tense but it is like a tense. It is a special expression.

تستخدم لكي تعبر عن عادة في الماضي لم تعد تقوم بها في الوقت الحاضر

Ex: When I was young I **used** to go fishing with my father every summer

Affirmative اثبات	Negative نفي	Question سؤال
Subject --- used to ---- verb 1 Ex: He used to live in a small flat before he got married.	Subject --- didn't use to --- - verb Ex: They didn't used to live in a big house.	Did – subject – use to - verb 1 ? Ex: Did you use to be naughty when you were young ? - Yes, I did. - No, I didn't.

معتاد على / متعود على **Be / Get used to + gerund +v-ing**

We use 'to be used to doing' to say that something is normal, not unusual.

نستخدم هذا الاسلوب لكي نعبر عن أن هذا الفعل معتاد عليه أي انه مألوف أو ليس بشئ غير جديد علينا

Ex: I'm used to living on my own. I've done it for quite a long time.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I --- am – used to + verb +ing. He } She } is – used to + verb + ing It }	I'm not – used to – verb + ing He } She } isn't – used to – verb+ ing It }	Am I used to V+ing ? Is { he she used to V+ing ? It
We } You } are – used to + verb + ing They }	We } You } aren't – used to – V + ing They }	Are { We You used to V+ing? They

Ex : I get used to working with children **اعتياد مع تدرج**

- The Form of Be / Get used to :- v + ing
was were am is are V– ing noun
- get got V - ing Noun

EXERCISE NO. 36

Choose the correct answers

1. Weliving in this climate.

- A . are using to B. used to C. are used to D. use to

2. Are you used to before going to bed?

- A . read B. be read C. reading D. be reading

3. I used to thirty cigarettes a day.

- A . smoking B. be smoking C. smoked D. smoke

4. This restaurant very good ,but now it isn't.

- A . was used to B. used to be C. used to was D. use to be

5. Don't worry! You will soon living in such a crowded city.

- A . use to B. used to C. get used to D. to get used to

6. It is an old habit in my country that people drinking tea after each meal.

- A . are used to B. were used C. gets used to D. get used to

7. Soldiers must waking up early in the morning.

- A . used to B. to be used to C. to get used to D. get used to

8. People who are used to A lot, are called "Talkative" ثرثار .

- A . speak B. spoke C. speaking D. spoken

9. It's a bad habit to tell lies and you should try not to it.

- A . used to B. get used to C. use to D. use

10. He act impolitely but now. He is a real gentleman.

- A . use to B. used to C. was used to D. got used to

11. She didn't like horror movies when she was young.

- A . used to B. use to C. was used to D. used to

12. Never try to Smoking too much. It is too hard to quit it.

- A . used to B. get used to C. used to be D. used to was

13. Persepolis be the ancient capital of Iran.

- A . is used to B. was used to C. used to D. use

14. We baking powder when we want to make a cake.

- A . used to B. are used C. get used to D. use

15. What kind of perfume do you

- A . Be used to B. use C. get used to D. used to

If Clauses

▪ IF Clause اذا لو

If Zero for Facts

If Clause

If we **heat** water,

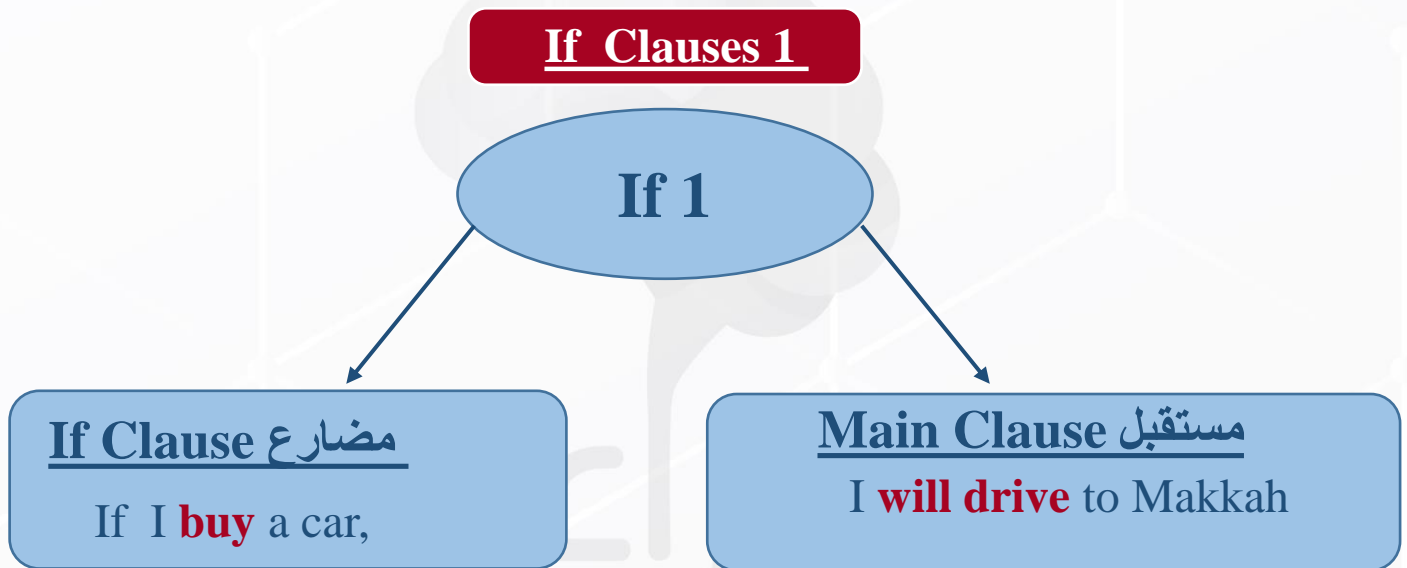
Clause

It **evaporates**

water **freezes** if you **put** it in the fridge.

▪ **IF Form** (routine – Fact habit)

If Clause	Main Clause
<p>Simple Present مضارع</p> <p>(Verb 1/Verb1 +S) heat don't heat</p>	<p>Simple Present مضارع</p> <p>(Verb 1/Verb1 +S) evaporates doesn't evaporate</p>



Examples on If 1

If I **buy** a car, I will drive to Makkah.

If Ali **buys** a car, he will drive to Makkah.

If the weather **is** nice, we'll go on a trip.

The man **will get** up early *if* he **sleeps** early.

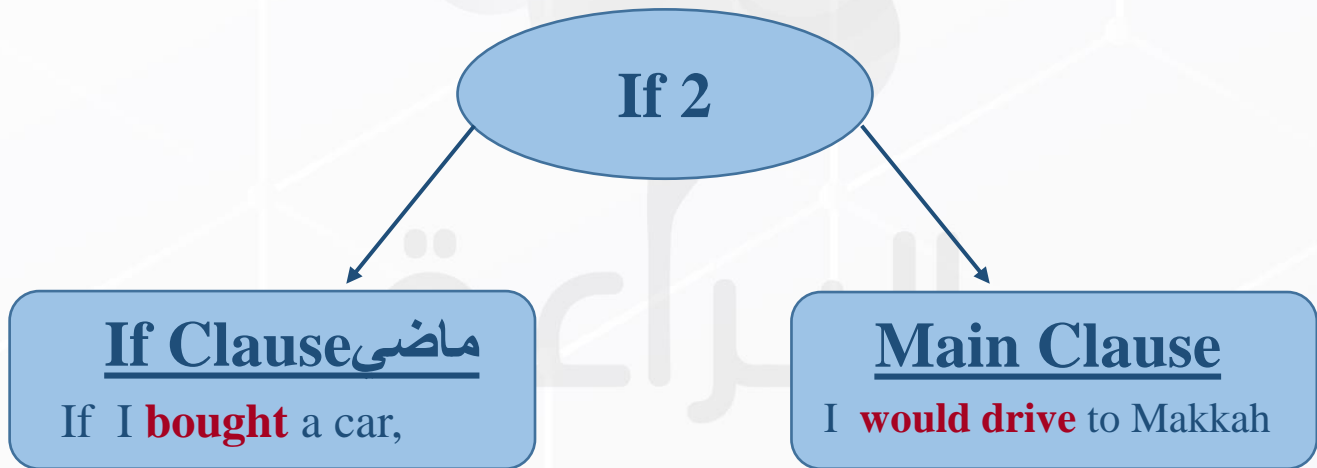
If 1 Negative

- If you don't study hard, you will not (won't) pass the test.
- If Ali doesn't study hard, he will not (won't) pass the test.
- If the weather isn't nice , we won't go on a trip.

▪ If 1 Form صيغة الجملة الشرطية في الحالة الأولى

If Clause	Main Clause
<p>Simple Present (Verb 1 / Verb 1 + s)</p> <p>buy buys don't buy doesn't buy</p>	<p>Modal + Verb1 (Will / can + verb 1)</p> <p>Will drive Will drive Won't drive Won't drive</p>

If Clauses 2



▪ If 2 Form :

If Clause	Main Clause
<p>Past simple Verb2 bought didn't buy Were</p>	<p>(Would / could + verb1)</p> <p>Would drive Wouldn't drive</p>

Examples on If 2

1. If I bought a car next week, I would drive to Makkah.
2. If Ali bought a car next week, he would drive to Makkah.
3. If the weather were nice tomorrow, we would go on a trip.

If 2 Negative

- If you didn't study hard, you wouldn't pass the test.
If Ali didn't study hard, he wouldn't pass the test.
- If the weather wasn't nice , we wouldn't go on a trip.
If I were a bird, I would be an eagle.
- If I were you, I would see a doctor. لاحظ استخدام were بدل was

▪ **Forms of If 1 & If 2**

If	If Clause	Main Clause
If 1	<u>Present Simple</u> buy / buys is / are	<u>Will / can + verb 1</u> Will drive Will go
If 2	<u>Past Simple</u> bought were (Not was)	<u>Would / could + verb1</u> would drive would go

▪ Form of 1&2 conditionals (Negative)

If	If Clause	Main Clause
First Conditional	<u>Present Simple</u> don't buy / doesn't buy isn't / aren't	<u>Will / can may+ verb1</u> Won't drive Won't go
Second Conditional	<u>Past Simple</u> didn't buy Weren't	<u>Would / could might + verb 1</u> Wouldn't drive Wouldn't go

Examples on If 2

If the weather were nice, we would go on a trip.

2. When you give advice.

e.g: If I were you, I would buy that car.

If I were you, I would study physics.

EXERCISE NO. 37

1. If I have enough money, I (will / would / could)buy a house.
2. If I had enough money now, I (will / would / can) buy a house.
3. If Sami has enough money, he (will / would / could) buy a house.
4. If I (am / were / be) rich, I would help the poor.
- 5.If the weather is rainy tomorrow, we (won't / wouldn't / couldn't) go to the zoo.
- 6.Ahmad will get angry if you (tell / told / tells) his secret.
- 7.If you didn't study hard, you (will not / would not / won't) pass the math test.
- 8.If Jamal doesn't study hard, he (can't / couldn't /wouldn't) pass the math test.
9. If I (fly / flew / flies) to London, I will buy you a gift.
10. If I had enough money, I (will / would / can) buy a bicycle.
11. My father will buy me a bike (if / so / however) he has money.

▪ If 3 Form :

If Clause	Main Clause
<p><u>Past perfect ماضي تام</u></p> <p>(had +V3) had bought hadn't bought</p>	<p><u>Modal + have +V3</u></p> <p>(would might could+ have +V3) would have driven wouldn't have driven</p>

Examples

1- **If you had told me about the problem yesterday, I would have helped you.**

1. If I **hadn't slipped** on the ice last week, I **wouldn't have broken** my arm.
2. If the weather had been nice yesterday, we would have gone to the zoo.

More Examples

3. If **had got enough** money yesterday, I **would have bought** that car.

Compare If 1, If 2 & If 3

1. If I **have** enough money now, I **will give** you. (If 1)
 2. If I **had** enough money now, I **would give** you. (If 2)
 3. If I **had had** enough money, I **would have given** you. (If 3)
- If the weather **is** nice tomorrow, we **will go** for a walk.
4. If the weather **was** nice, we **would go** for a walk.
 5. If the weather **had been** nice yesterday, we **would have gone** for a walk.

▪ Forms of If 1 & If 2 & If 3 :-

If	If Clause	Main Clause
First Conditional	<u>Present Simple</u> buy / buys is - are - have - has	<u>Will / can + verb1</u> Will drive Will go will not go
Second Conditional	<u>Past Simple</u> Bought were - was – did didn't	<u>Would / could + V1</u> would drive would go

EXERCISE NO. 38

Choose the correct answer in the following:

- If I (have / had / had had) money, I will go to Paris.
- If I slept early, I (would – will – are) get up early.
- I would have taken the job if I (pass – passed – had passed) the test.
- If the weather is nice tomorrow, we to the zoo.
(will go / would go / would have gone)
- I would travel to Taif if I (finish – finished - had finished) my work.
- If my team (wins – won – winning) the match, I would be happy.
- If she had been at home yesterday, I (would visit / will visit / would have visited) her.

قواعد مهمة Wish

1. مع present ماضي past :

I have a problem .I wish I didn't have a problem

I don't have a car. I wish I had a car.

2. ماضي تام مع الماضي past perfect :

I bought a Mazda last week. I wish I hadn't bought a Mazda

3. مستقبل الى could or would :

I can't go with you **tomorrow**. I wish I **could go** .

I won't (will not) talk about the problem, but I wish I would

Don't use " was" Use " were"

I am not a student. I wish I **were a student**. (**No was**)

My father isn't here. I wish he **were here**.

EXERCISE NO. 39

Choose the correct answer in the following:

1. I don't know him. I wish I (know/ knew / had known) him.

2.You told me about the secret. I wish you me

(didn't tell / hadn't told / don't tell)

3. She will not be here tomorrow. I wish she (will / would / were)

be here.

4.It is raining now. I wish it

(wasn't raining / were raining / weren't raining)

5. My mother isn't here. I wish she (was / is / were) here.

6. The teacher is going to give us a test. I wish he (isn't / wasn't /

weren't) going to give us a test.

7. I can't sing well. I wish I (can/could/ will). Sing well

صيغة المبني للمجهول The Passive Voice

Object + Be + V3 (by + subject) قاغده عامة

Active: My grandfather planted this tree.

Passive: This tree **was planted** by my grandfather.

The Form of the passive :- صيغة المبني للمجهول في الأزمنة المختلفة

Passive Verb Tenses	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	He delivers the letters.	The letters are delivered.
Past Simple He delivered the letters. The letters were delivered.	He sent the letters.	The letters were sent .
Present Continuous	He is reading the letters.	The letters are being read.
Past Continuous	He was carrying the bags.	The bags were being carried.
Present Perfect	He has won the prizes.	The prizes have been won.
Past Perfect	He had watched the movies.	The movies had been watched.
Modals	He must deliver the food.	The food must be delivered.
Future Simple	He will write the letters.	The letters will be written.
Going to	He is going to study the lessons.	The lessons are going to be studied.
+ Infinitive	He has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered.

EXERCISE NO. 40

Choose the correct answers

1. This novel _____ by William Shakespeare.

A . was written

B . written

C. wrote

D . write

2. The boy _____ a message to his father yesterday .

A . was written

B . written

C. wrote

D . write

3. The criminal **المجرم** _____ to five years in prison.

A . was sentenced

B . sentenced

C. sentences

D . sentencing

4. Over a million dollar _____ from a bank in Los Angeles.

A . has stolen

B . has been stolen

C. stolen

D . were stolen

5. Thieves _____ over a million dollar in cash from a bank in Los Angeles.

A . stolen

B . were stolen

C. have stolen

D . was been stolen

6. I'll have to come by bus as my car _____ at present.

A . is repairing

B . is being repaired

C. repairs

D . is repair

7. The gold _____ in a cave near the top of the mountain.

A . was discovered

B . discovered

C. discovering

D . discover

8. Archaeologists _____ the gold in a cave near the top of the mountain.

A . were discovered

B . was discovered

C. discovered

D . discoveres

9. The meeting _____ until the end of the month.

A . has postponed

B . has been postponed

C . is been postponed

D . postpone

10. GM cars _____ in Germany and the Czech Republic.

A . making

B . made

C . are made

D . make

11. Helmets must _____ on the site.

A . wear

B . are worn

C . be worn

D . wears

12. Vehicles parked in front of these gates will _____

A . removing

B . remove

C . be removed

D . are removed

13. A number of people _____ following a demonstration in central London

- A . have arrested
- B . have been arrested
- C. arresting
- D . arrests

14. It _____ that the painting is a fake.

- A . is now believed
- B . believed now
- C. is believing
- D . is believing

15 . She has just found her cat in the garden. Choose correct passive form

- A. Her cat has just found by her in the garden.
- B. Her cat has just been found by her in the garden.
- C. Her cat was just found by her in the garden.
- D. Her cat have just been found by her in the garden

16 I will buy a new iPhone tomorrow. Choose correct passive form

- A. A new iPhone is bought by me the following day.
- B. A new iPhone will be bought by us the following day.
- C. A new iPhone will be bought by me the following day.
- D. A new iPhone was bought by me the following day.

17 Somebody accused me of stealing the money. Choose correct passive form

- A. I am accused of stealing the money.
- B. I were accused of stealing the money.
- C. I will be accused of stealing the money.
- D. I was accused of stealing the money.

Reported Speech

- (Direct Speech) Haitham: I'm happy. الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Haitham said that he was happy. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Hanan: I don't like coffee. الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Hanan said that she didn't like coffee. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Lama: I'm going home. الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Lama said that she was going home. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Mona: I must go. الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Mona said that she had to go. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Ahmad: I am feeling good. الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Ahmad said that he was feeling good. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Ahmad: We arrived late. الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Ahmad said that they arrived late. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Mousa: I want to go away for a holiday but I don't know where to go. الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Mousa said that he wanted to go away for a holiday but he didn't know where to go. الكلام المنقول

Tense change

Simple Present —> Simple Past

Simple Past —> Past Perfect

Past Perfect —> Past Perfect

Present Perfect —> Past Perfect

Present Continuous —> Past Continuous

Helping Verbs

- Am/is → was
- are → were
- do/does → did
- have/has → had
- will → would
- can → could
- Now → then
- Yesterday → The day before
- Tomorrow → The day after
- Next week → The following week
- here → there

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية

- *(Direct Speech): "I am going to play guitar"* الكلام المباشر
- *(Reported Speech): She said that she was going to play guitar.* الكلام المنقول
- *(Direct Speech): "Mona has gone out"* الكلام المباشر
- *(Reported Speech): My aunt said that Mona had gone out.* الكلام المنقول
- *(Direct Speech): "We are leaving on Friday"* الكلام المباشر
- *(Reported Speech): They said that they were leaving on Friday.* الكلام المنقول

في السؤال الغير مباشر يكون ترتيب الكلمة كالآتي

- (Are you tired?) He said. -----> He asked if/ whether he was tired.
نلاحظ ان المضارع تحول الى ماضى والماضى تحول الى ماضى تام قد تستخدم بعد الكلمات الآتية
في الكلام الغير مباشر **if/whether**
- "Can Adam speak French? He said" -----> He asked if Adam could speak French.
- "Has Nicole spent all the money? He said" ----> He asked if Nicole had spent all the money.
- صيغة الامر في الكلام الغير مباشر ان صيغة الامر في الكلام الغير مباشر تكون كالآتي
- المصدر + to الفعل +
- ان الفعل في الكلام الغير مباشر يتلائم مع وظيفة الامر فلهجة الامر ياتي معها الكلمات الآتية
مثل asking – ordering- telling- advising
- "Remember to send the email" she asked me. --->
- She reminded me to send the email
- المصدر + to قبل never او not اذا كان الامر منفيًا في الكلام الغير مباشر نضع
- "Don't wait" he said.----- **He asked me not to** wait
- "Don't do that again" he said .----- He told me not to do that again
- "Go away" .-----> He ordered me to go away
- "Don't be late tomorrow" .----->He ordered him not to be late tomorrow.

لتحويل سؤال من مباشر Direct إلى كلام منقول Reported نتبع الخطوات التالية:
1- الفعل asked يحدد زمن السؤال، وهي كما يلي:

Present مضارع → Past ماضى

Past ماضى → Past Perfect ماضى تام

2- إذا كان السؤال يحتوي على أداة سؤال تستخدم نفسها كأداة ربط.

3- يتم تحويل السؤال إلى جملة خبرية وهو بتقديم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد.

4- يلاحظ تغيير بعض الضمائر حسب معنى الجملة.

Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
“What is your name?”.	He asked me <u>what my name was</u> .
“Why are you late?”	The teacher asked me <u>why I was late</u> .
“Where is your book?”.	He asked me where my book was.

تستخدم if كأداة ربط للسؤال الذي لا يحتوي على أداة سؤال:.

“Is your school very large?”.	He asked me if my school was very large.
-------------------------------	--

إذا كان السؤال يبدأ أو يحتوي على do أو does احذفها وحول الفعل إلى زمن الماضي البسيط.

“Where do you live”.	He asked me where I lived.
“Does he go to school?”.	I asked him if he went to school.

إذا كان السؤال يبدأ أو يحتوي على did احذفها وحول الفعل إلى زمن الماضي البسيط (تصريف ثالث + had).

“Where did you go yesterday?”.	Sami asked me where I had gone the day before.
“Did Ahmed buy a new car?”.	Ali asked me if Ahmed had bought a new car.

إذا كانت كلمة السؤال ask, asks مضارع حينئذ لا تغير أزمنة الجملة إنما التغيير يكون فقط في الضمائر:

“Who is your English teacher?”.	They ask me who my English teacher is.
“What are your marks?”.	He asked me what my marks were.

EXERCISE NO. 41

1. Where do you live?

She asked me where I

A .lived B. lives C. living D live

2 Amal said (that) she ___ skiing.

A . went B. Has gone C. Have gone D. goes

3 She asked me if I Fixing the the computer

A . finish B. finishes C. finished D. finishing

4. Ali said (that) he ___ to London.

A . Had been B. Has been C. Was being D. Is being

“ I have three cars.” said the man.

5 The man said (that) he ___ three cars.

A . has B. Has had C. had D. have

6. Mary: "I'm going to go to Long Beach."

Mary said (that) she ___ going to go to Long Beach.

A . is B. was C. went D. go

7. Fahd: "I don't like spinach."

Fahd said (that) he ___ like spinach.

A . Doesn't B. don't C. didn't D. won't

8. Amal: "I have never been to London."

Amal said (that) she ___ never been to London."

A . had B. has C. have having

9. Nouf: "I was swimming."

Nouf said (that) she ___ swimming.

A . Has been B. Had been C. Have been Has be

10. Said : "I had a cat."

Said said (that) he ___ a cat.

A . have B. has C. having D. had had

4. The girls said (that) they ___ to Sydney.

A . Had been B. Has been C. Was being D. Is being

5. The woman : "I have three cars."

The woman said (that) she ___ three cars.

A . has B. Has had C. had D. have

6. Bill: "I'm going to go to Long Beach."

Bill said (that) he ___ going to go to Long Beach

A . is B. was C. went D. go

7. Nora: "Where are you going, Maha?"

Nora asked Maha where ___ going.

A . Was she B. she was C. she is D. is she

9. Soha: "Do you like swimming, Jory ?"

Soha asked if Jory ___ swimming.

- A . Has liked B. like C. liked liking

10. Saad " Open the door, Samy."

Saad told Samythe door.

- A . opens B. open C. opened D. to open

11. Ali "Don't smoke here, Waleed."

Ali ordered Waleed ___ there.

- A . smoke B. not smoke C. not to smoke smoking

12. Faisal: "I won't buy a new car."

Faisal said (that) he ___ buy a new car.

- A . won't B. will C. wouldn't isn't

13. Zahra "Have you done the laundry."

Zahra asked mum if she ___ the laundry.

- A . Had done B. done C. have done D. is doing

14 She asked us if we ___ finished the work on Monday.

- A . have B. had C. has D. have

التحليل الكتابي

التّرقيم : يعني أن تكون هناك أربع خيارات لجملة واحدة و لكن في كل خيار خطأ إما في وضع الفواصل أو النقط في نهاية الجملة في كتابة الحرف "صغير أو كبير " ... إلخ

الحروف الكبيرة

The first word of a sentence must always begin with a capital letter.

1- أول حرف في أول كلمة في الجملة يجب أن يكون كبيراً، سواء كان ذلك في جملة، قطعة، سؤال، جواب،

Are you ready?

Yes I am نعم أنا مستعد.

He is playing football. هو يلعب كرة القدم.

Every word in a person's name must begin with a capital letter.

2- كل أسماء الأشخاص تبدأ بحرف كبير.

Ali Al-Ali.

James A. Broun

Ahmed Al-Ahmed

لاحظ كيفية كتابة العائلة.. الحرف الأول من (ال) يجب أن يكون كبيراً ويفصل بين (ال) والاسم هذه العلامة (-) ويبدأ الاسم بحرف كبير أيضاً

3-Initials and some abbreviations are written with a capital letter.

شركة الاتصالات السعودية Saudi Telecom Company

أسماء الشركات و المؤسسات والمنظمات المعروفة

United Nations

Saudi Telecom

الاختصارات المعروفة والمتداولة يجب أن تبدأ بحرف كبير..، إلا ما شذ منها.

ومثال على هذه الاختصارات:

Dr. اختصاراً لدكتور.

No. لاحظ الاختلاف بين الكلمة واختصارها.. Number اختصاراً لرقم

وتوجد بعض الاختصارات التي لا تكتب بالحروف الكبيرة، مثل:

لاحظ أيضاً الاختلاف بين الكلمة واختصارها..

e.g. اختصاراً لـ (على سبيل المثال) for example

etc. اختصاراً لـ (et cetra) وهذه كقولنا في (الخ)..

والقاعدة في كتابة الحروف الكبيرة في الاختصارات ترجع إلى الحفظ.. لأنه لا توجد قاعدة محددة لكتابة هذه الحروف ويجب أن يكون الشخص على دراية بالاختصار قبل أن يكتبه.. كما أنه يجب وضع نقط (Dots) في نهاية كل اختصار.

4- كل الكلمات الرئيسية في أسماء الأماكن يجب أن تبدأ بحرف كبير:

planets = Earth

continents = Asia

countries = Saudi Arabia

streets = King Fahd Street

5- The name of a language or nationality always begins with a capital letter.

Arab=====> Nationality

Saudi=====> Nationality

Egyptian=====> Nationality

Arabic=====> Language

English=====> Language and nationality

Chinese=====> Language and nationality

6- The first word and the main words in a title begin with a capital letter.

المواد الدراسية لا تبدأ بحرف كبير الا اذا كانت اسم كورس

مثل History 101

الأحداث العالمية و المناسبات مثل

Mother's Day Halloween World War II

فصول السنة لا تبدأ بحرف كبير summer autumn winter fall

6- أول حرف في أول كلمة أو كل كلمة رئيسية في العناوين يجب أن يكون كبيراً.

أقصد بالعناوين مثل أسماء الكتب. books == War and Peace

أسماء الصحف newspapers == Arab News

أسماء المجلات magazine = Time

أسماء الشركات company = Sony - Nissan

وذكرت (كل كلمة رئيسية) ما المقصود بالكلمة الرئيسية؟

الكلمة الرئيسية هي التي تعطي معنى.. أي أنها يجب أن تكون أسم.. ولا تكون حرف كـ (and)

مثال.. تستطيع كتابة War and Peace بهذه الطريقة أيضاً War And Peace

الاختلاف كان في (and).

7- The pronoun (I) is always capitalized.

7- الضمير (I) يجب أن يكون كبيراً أينما كان موقعه في الجملة..

I am Ali Albrahim

هو لا يحب تعلم الإنجليزية ولكن أنا He does not like to learn English, but I do.

أحب..

8- The names of the days and months always begin with a capital letter.

8- أسماء الأيام والشهور يجب أن تبدأ بحرف كبير..

Saturday السبت

Sunday الأحد

Friday الجمعة

Muharram محرم

Safar صفر

Ramadhan رمضان

January يناير

February فبراير

March مارس

النقطة [.] - Full stops

النقطة تأتي في نهاية الجمل التعبيرية و لا يترك فراغ قبل النقطة

My name is Lynne. I am a teacher.

علامة الإستفهام [?] - Question marks

إشارة الإستفهام تأتي في نهاية جمل الإستفهام (الأسئلة) و مثل النقطة لا يترك قبلها فراغ

مثال: For example:

Is my name Lynne

علامة التعجب [!] - Exclamation marks

تعمل إشارة التعجب عمل النقطة و تستخدم عادة لإظهار الصدمة و الدهشة و الرعب و البسعادة و لا نترك فراغ قبلها أيضا.

مثلا: For example:

Oh! Ah! Wow! Brilliant! etc...

الفاصلة [,] - Commas

تشير الفواصل الى توقفات موجزة في الجمل المعقدة و لفصل مفردات قائمة طويلة و هي تنفع في تقسيم الجمل لتظهر التوقف الطبيعي فيها و لا نضع قبلها فراغ

مثال: For example:

There were a lot of people in the room, teachers, students and parents.
The teachers were sitting, the students were listening and the parents were just worrying.

النقطتان [:] - Colons

تسبق النقطتان قائمة أو توضيح أو مثال و لا نترك فراغ قبلها

مثال: For example:

"There are two main shopping areas in Nottingham: Broadmarsh Centre and Victoria Centre."

فاصلة منقوطة [;] - Semicolons

Semicolons

are used to separate two sentences that would otherwise be joined with a word . You do not put a space before a semicolon, but you do need a space after one.

تستخدم الفاصلة المنقوطة لفصل جملتين كان من الممكن ربطهما ب

such as 'and', 'because', 'since', 'unless' or 'while'

مثال: For example:

"I'm looking forward to our next lesson; I'm sure it will be a lot of fun."

علامتي الإقتباس [" "] - Speech marks

Nathan replied, "I don't understand."

"Do you understand?" asked Nathan.

Nathan asked, "Do you understand?"

"I don't understand!" shouted Nathan.

Nathan shouted, "I don't understand!"

الفاصلة العليا ['] - Apostrophes

الفاصلة العليا الفاصلة العليامع الحرف 'S تشير إلى التملك

مثلا: For example:

Ali's site.

تستخدم أيضا للدلالة على الحرف المفقود في الكلمات المختصرة و لا نترك فراغ قبل او بعد الفاصلة العليا

مثلا: For example:

It's a nice day today, isn't it?

البراعة
للقدرات

1- Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- a. mr. Samir my teacher, is a professional programmer.
- b. Mr. samir my teacher is a professional programmer.
- c. Mr. Samir, my teacher is a professional programmer.
- d. Mr. Samir my teacher is, a professional programmer.

2- Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- a. Ahmad, Mohammad, Sami are my best friends.
- b. Ahmad, Mohammad and Sami are my best friends.
- c. Ahmad, Mohammad and Sami, are my best friends.
- d. Ahmad, Mohammad, Sami, are my best friends.

3- Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- a. In 1993, Fahad and Faisal went to the UK to study English language.
- b. In 1993. Fahad and Faisal went to the UK to study english language.
- c. In 1993, Fahad, Faisal went to the UK to study English language.
- d. In 1993, Fahad and faisal went to the UK, to study English language

4- Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- a ahmad was studying in al -salam School.
- b Ahmad was studying in al -Salam School.
- c) Ahmad was studying in Al-Salam School.
- d) Ahmad was studying in Al-Salam School?

5 - In which of the following sentences is the punctuation correct?

- A. Although I was late arriving at the office I was able to finish my duties.
- B. Although I was late arriving at the office: I was able to finish my duties.
- C. Although I was late arriving at the office. I was able to finish my duties.
- D. Although I was late arriving at the office, I was able to finish my duties.

6- Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

- a. We had a trip to the red sea with mr. Ahmad, who is our teacher, last month.
- b. We had a trip to the Red Sea with Mr. Ahmad, who is our teacher, last month.
- c. We had a trip to the Red sea with Mr. Ahmad, who is our teacher, last month..
- d. We had a trip to the Red Sea with Mr. ahmad, who is our teacher, last month.

7- Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

- a. This Summer, my family will travel to Oman for the whole vacation.
- b. This Summer, my Family will travel to Oman for the whole vacation.
- c. This summer, my family will travel to Oman for the whole vacation.
- d. This Summer, my family will travel to oman for the whole vacation.

8- Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

- a. In Spain, they study english and French.
- b. In spain they study English and French.
- c. In Spain they study English and French.
- d. In Spain, they study English and french.

9- In which of the following sentences is the capitalization correct?

- A- Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks Hejazi Arabic so well.
- B- Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi Arabia that he is originally from New York city because he speaks hejazi Arabic so well.
- C- Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi Arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks Hejazi Arabic so well.
- D- Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi Arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks Hejazi arabic so well.

-Identify the incorrect underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet. (استخرج الكلمة الخطأ)

-1Khalid and Ahmad is traveling tomorrow from Dammam to Jeddah by bus.

a. Jeddah b. tomorrow c. by d. is

2-Sarah and I enjoy writing letters to our friends and to help others.

a. I . b. our friends c. to help d. writing

3-Our next meeting will take place next Monday on 5 pm at this building.

a. will b. Monday c. on d. at

4-When I saw the man with an umbrella, it reminded me that I needed to buying one. We don't have much rain in my city, but London gets a lot of rain.

A saw B. buying C . don't have D a lot of

Choose the correct order to make the following sentences into a paragraph:

(1) There wasn't much time left before my flight would depart.

(2) My father rushed to the airport to bring my ticket.

(3) I was very happy when my vacation came.

(4) At the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my ticket.

(5) Thanks to my father, I was able to leave on time.

A (4), (5), (1), (3), (2)

B (3), (4), (1), (2), (5)

C (3), (5), (2), (1), (4)

D (4), (3), (5), (1), (2)

1. In which of the following sentences is the punctuation correct?

- We decided to visit: Spain, France, Japan and Italy.
- We decided to visit, Spain, France, Japan and Italy.
- We decided to visit Spain, France, Japan and Italy.
- We decided to visit Spain; France; Japan; and Italy.

2. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- Actually the Japanese nor the Chinese neither, unless they have lived in the West for a while, care for cheese sandwiches
- Unless in the West they have lived for a while, neither the Japanese nor the Chinese care actually for cheese sandwiches
- Neither the Chinese care for cheese sandwiches actually nor the Japanese unless they have lived in the West for a while.
- Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese actually care for cheese sandwiches unless they have lived in the West for a while.

3. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- Neither the Americans will be able to invent a computer nor the Chinese which can think like a human being.
- Nor the Chinese neither the Americans will be able to invent a computer which can think like a human being.
- Nor the Chinese will be able to invent a computer which can think like a human being neither the Americans
- Neither the Americans nor the Chinese will be able to invent a computer which can think like a human being

4. Choose the correct order to make the following sentences into a paragraph.

- The road was clear and he was driving carefully.
 - James was driving home from work.
 - Suddenly a young girl stepped out into the road in front of him.
 - It was just after midnight on July 17th last year.
 - James tried to stop, but it was too late, so he hit the girl.
- A. (4,2,1, 3,5) B. (5,2,4,3,1)
C. (3,5,2,1,3) D. (4,1,2,3,5)

5. Her name is Sara. She is 24 years old

The best way to combine these two sentences is:

- A. She is name Sara and Sara is 24 years old.
- B. Her name is Sara and she is 24 years old.
- C. She is Sara and 24 years old.
- D. Her name Sara and her is 24 years old.

6. The weather is hot. He is wearing a jacket

The best way to combine these two sentences is:

- A. Because the hot weather, he is wearing a jacket.
- B. Although the weather is hot, he is wearing a jacket.
- C. If the hot weather, he is wearing a jacket.
- D. As soon as the hot weather, he is wearing a jacket

7. Identify the incorrect underlined word

Several students were confused about the new assignment until they meet with the teacher after class. Now they seem to understand.

- A. Several
- B. were confused
- C. meet
- D. seem

8. There aren't much information about the people who might live on other planets similar to our planet.

- A. aren't
- B. much
- C. about
- D. who

9. In which of the following sentences is the capitalization correct?

- A. Prophet Mohammad was born on Monday. He lived In Makkah. Then he moved to Medina. From there, he spread islam to the world.
- B. Prophet Mohammad was born on Monday. He lived In Makkah. Then he moved to Medina. From there, he spread Islam to the world.
- C. Prophet Mohammad was born on Monday. He lived In makkah. Then he moved to Medina. From there, he spread Islam to the world.
- D. Prophet Mohammad was born on monday. He lived In Makkah. Then he moved to Medina. From there, he spread Islam to the world.

10. In which of the following sentences is the capitalization correct?

- A) The Mother's Day falls on March 21 every year. Some countries like England celebrate this day, but for Moslems all days are Mother's Day.
- B) The Mother's Day falls on March 21 every year. Some countries like england celebrate this day, but for Moslems all days are Mother's Day.
- C) The Mother's Day falls on march 21 every year. Some countries like England celebrate this day, but for Moslems all days are Mother's Day.
- D) The Mother's Day falls on march 21 every year. Some countries like england celebrate this day, but for Moslems all days are Mother's Day.

11. In which of the following sentences is the punctuation correct?

- a) I can't see Tim's car; there must have been an accident.
- b) I can't see Tim's car there, must, have been an accident.
- c) I can't see Tim's car there must have, been an accident.
- d) I can't see Tim's car: there must have been ,an accident.

12. In which of the following sentences is the punctuation correct?

- a) The children's books were all left in the following places: the bedroom, the living room and the kitchen.
- b) the children's books were all left in the following places. the bedroom, the living room and the kitchen.
- c) The children's books were all left in the following places, The bedroom, the living room and the kitchen.
- d) The children's books were all left in the following places. The bedroom, the living room and the kitchen.

13. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- A) Not only men but also women have an important role in life that shouldn't be forgotten by all governments across the world.
- B) Not only men but also women in life that shouldn't be forgotten by all governments across the world have an important role.
- C) Not only men but also women shouldn't be forgotten by all governments across the world in life have an important role.
- D) Not only men but also women in life that have an important role shouldn't be forgotten by all governments across the world.

14. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- A. People who still live enjoy life in the desert among their camels and sheep away from air conditioners or other facilities of life.
- B . People who still live enjoy among their camels and sheep life in the desert away from air conditioners or other facilities of life.
- C. People who still live in the desert enjoy life among their camels and sheep away from air conditioners or other facilities of life.
- D. People who enjoy among their camels and sheep still live life in the desert away from air conditioners or other facilities of life.

15 . Choose the correct order to make the following sentences into a paragraph.

1. Put soap onto your wet hands.
 2. Turn on the faucet and wet your hands.
 3. Rub your hands together.
 4. Rinse your hands and dry them with a towel.
 5. Turn the faucets off.
- A. (2,1,3,5,4) B. (2,1,3,4,5)
- C. (3,2,1,4,5) D. (1,2,3,4,5)

16. Choose the correct order to make the following sentences into a paragraph.

1. Get out your toothbrush and toothpaste.
 2. Brush your teeth and move the brush around in your mouth
 3. Squeeze toothpaste onto your toothbrush
 4. Wash out your mouth and rinse your toothbrush.
 5. Wet toothbrush and toothpaste with water.
- A. (1,3,5,2,4) B. (1,3,4,5,2)
- C. (2,1,3,4,5) D. (1,2,5,4,3)

17. Ali had an accident. He was driving fast.

The best way to combine these two sentences is:

- A. Although Ali was driving fast, he had an accident.
- B. Ali had an accident because he was driving fast
- C. Ali was driving fast, but he had an accident.
- D. If Ali was driving fast, he had an accident.

18 . Identify the incorrect underlined word

Last week I met two Muslims who come from Japan to Saudi Arabia to make Umrah.

A. met B. Muslims C. who D. come

19 -In January I met doctor al-Naser at King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals.

A In B January
C Fahd D al naser

20 He was carrying an English book with the name how to learn English quickly.

a. He B. English
C. name D. how to learn English quickly

21 She said she wanted to learn german.

A. She B. wanted
C. learn D. german

22 The Merchant of venice was written by Shakespeare.

A. The B. venice
C. Merchant D. Shakespeare

23 In february I met doctor John. He was at his brother's house.

A. I B. February
C. doctor D. brother's

24- Which of the following is correctly punctuated

- A. When they go shopping they buy things for Ramadan.
- B. When they go shopping, They buy things for ramadan.
- C. When they go shopping, they buy things for Ramadan.
- D. When they go shopping. they buy things for Ramadan.

**25. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences:
Omar rarely.....a basketball game. He usuallyEnglish every night.**

- A. Play - study
B. plays - studies
C. playies - studyies
D. plays - studies

26. Amal isat the moment. She also.....basketball.

- A. swimming - loves
B. swimming - loving
C. swimings - loveing
D. swimings - loved

27. The doctor me and told me I had the flu. He.....some medicine and told me to go home and rest.

- A. examined - prescribed
B. examinied - prescribed
C. examineed - prescribeed
D. examinned - prescribed

28. Fares and wrote his homework ,but Sarahit last night

- A. studied - copieed
B. studied - copied
C. studyied - copyied
D. studied - copyied

29. By using the word but, which two sentences can be combined to make only one sentence.

- 1 Later he discovered that he didn't like that subject.
- 2 His interest shifted to law.
- 3 Ali majored in chemistry at first.
- 4 With his parents' approval he withdrew from chemistry and switched to law.

- A sentence 1 then 3
B sentence 3 then 1
C sentence 2 then 4
D sentence 4 then 2

30. Which of the choices below will allow the following two sentences to be combined into one sentence only?

He withdrew from arts and switched to science. His focus changed.

- A. so that
B. after that
C. then
D. because

31. Nora: Have you seen my book? I think I left it here yesterday.

Renad: Is that the one last week?

A . who you bought

B. which you bought

C. that you bought it

D. which you bought it

32. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order :

A I drink a cup of coffee always at breakfast.

B I drink always at breakfast a cup of coffee.

C I had breakfast drink a cup of coffee always.

D I always drink a cup of coffee at breakfast.

33. I didn't knowis a doctor.

A he in the blue suit

B the man of the blue suit

C the man in the blue suit

D with him the blue suit

34. My clock, the clock in my office and the watch on my arm all have different times maybe none of them are correct. What time?

A is on your watch

B is real time

C is it now

D does it really

البراعة
للقدرات

فهم المقروء

- يمثل 40 % من مجموع درجات الاختبار
 --عبارة عن 50 سؤال تقريبا 13 قطعة تتراوح أسئلة كل قطعة من 5 إلى 9 أسئلة
 الوقت المخصص لفهم المقروء هو 70 دقيقة
 على يمين الشاشة الأسئلة و على اليسار القطعة مكتوبة و تستطيع البحث في القطعة و أنت ترى السؤال

أهم استراتيجيات حل قطع الفهم
 لا تقرأ القطعة كاملة و انما اقرأ فقط الأسطر الأولى من كل باراجراف بسرعة جدا حيث ان القطعة مقسمة على شكل عدة باراجرافات. حتى توفر الوقت.
 - لاحظ أن الأسئلة في الغالب مرتبة على القطعة يعني السؤال الأول على الباراجراف الأول و السؤال الثاني يليه في نفس الباراجراف أو على الباراجراف الثاني
 طبعا اذا لم يحدد الباراجراف أما إذا حدد فالأمر حسم و ستبحث في نفس الباراجراف
 -لا تقف عند الكلمات الصعبة وحاول تخمينها من خلال سياق الكلام

مثال:

The sun is a giant star.

The legend of the mysterious Bermuda Triangle is one of the strangest of all sea stories.

-لا تبحث عن الاجابة بالنص يمكن أن يستخدم واضع الامتحان مرادف الكلمة

مثال :

I ate an **apple** before I went to bed.

السؤال :

What did the writer do before he went to bed?

He **had** some **fruit**.

مثال:

She stayed in Paris **for seven days**.

How long did she stay in Paris?

She stayed in Paris **for a week**.

سؤال الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة او الباراجراف رقم كذا صيغته

The main idea of the passage is ...

The main idea of paragraph number ...

paragraph ... is mainly talking about

سؤال عنوان القطعة صيغته

Give a suitable title to the passage?

What is the best title to the passage?

what is the appropriate title to the passage?

سؤال الإشارة : يضع خط تحت ضمير سواء مذكر أو مؤنث أو إشارة أو ملكية وشكل السؤال يكون

مثال

they always search for it. Animals need food to live ,so

The underlined word they refers to

Animals

أسئلة حساب المدة الزمنية يعطيك تاريخين لأحداث معينة و يطلب المدة وليس التاريخ

مثال

Ibn Battuta, was born in Tangier, Morocco, on the 24th of February 1304
He left his house in June 1325, and set off from his hometown on a hajj
(pilgrimage) to Mecca,

2) Ibn Battuta was -----years old when he set off from his
hometown on a hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca.

a.21

c. 30

b. 20

d. 42

3 Ibn Battuta, was born in Tangier, Morocco, on the 24th of February
1304.

He was appointed a judge in Morocco and died in 1368.

4- How old was Ibn Battuta when he died?

a. 60 years

b. 51 years

c. 35 years

d. 64 years

-سؤال القرن كذا. نعرف انه القرن 100 سنة فمثلا سنة 1935 لا تكون القرن ال 19 ولكن القرن العشرين بمعنى قرب لل 100 اللي فوق مو اللي تحت. يعني 1694 من القرن السابع عشر و ليس السادس عشر.

سنة 2019 السنة التي نعيشها الآن هي من القرن الحادي والعشرين
مثال:

In 1694, a philosopher named Wilhelm Homberg discovered that light darkened certain chemicals

1. Wilhelm Homberg lived in thecentury.

- a. 16thb. 18th
- c. 17th
- d. 15th

الفرق بين السنة 1960 و1960s

1960 تعني السنة فقط

1960s تعني جميع السنوات من 1960 إلى 1970

سؤال معنى الكلمة

يعطيك كلمة ويقول لك هات ما يساويها من القطعة
أو كلمة من القطعة و يعطيك أربع كلمات و تختار واحدة منها.

ويكون شكل السؤال :

the word means (synonym)

the word is close in meaning to ...

2. The word squashing in paragraph (4) is close in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Hitting
- B. Shrinking ينكمش
- c Rotating
- D breaking

3. The word marble in paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to:

- A. a small vehicle
- B. tiny insect
- C. a small building
- D. a polished rock صخرة مصقولة

ويمكن أيضا أن يطلب مقابل الكلمة وليس معناها

تكون الكلمة الموجودة opposite يعني مقابل (antonym)

لاحظ عندما تختار اجابة عدم وجود الخيار A+B

وهذا يعني أن هناك أكثر من اجابة صحيحة و عليك التأكد من ذلك

بالرجوع لمكان السؤال في القطعة

مثال:

C and D أو

All are correct

None is correct

all answers are wrong

أو خيار آخر هو يعني جميع الاجابات صحيحة
أو لا يوجد اجابات صحيحة

مثال:

-Mars is called the "Red Planet" because.....

a. It is like a reddish-orange

b. It is like the rust color

c. It has high amounts of iron oxide on its surface.

d. All are correct

أو يمكن أن تجد جملة لم يتم ذكرها في القطعة

Not mentioned in the passage

- إذا كانت القطعة تتحدث عن تجربة شخصية يعني فاعل الجمل دائما
the writer تكون الأسئلة باستخدام كلمة

مثال :

I went to the hospital to visit my mother?

Where did the writer go?

بعض الخيارات تكون كالتالي:

واحدة من الجمل التالية خاطئة عدا واحدة أي أن الجميع خطأ ما عدا واحدة هي فقط الصحيحة

All the following statements(sentences) are wrong (incorrect) except.....

جميع الجمل التالية صحيحة عدا واحدة فقط اي أن واحدة فقط خطأ والباقي صحيح

All the following statements(sentences) are true (correct (incorrect)

except.....

سؤال النسبة و الكسر

لاحظ

half تساوي قريب من 50%

third تساوي قريب من 33%

quarter تساوي قريب من 25%

fifth تساوي قريب من 20%

حلم التفاحة Passage 1

1) Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Last night I had a frightening dream **حلم مخيف**. I should explain that just before I went to bed, I ate an apple. I mention that **أذكر ذلك** because my mother always told me that if I ate right before going to sleep, I wouldn't sleep well and might even have a bad dream. But let me tell you about my dream.

2) I found myself in what seemed to be familiar area **منطقة مأوفة** outdoor, but I couldn't remember ever having been there before—in my waking life **وقت اليقظة**, I mean. Maybe in some other dream I had been there and that might be why it seemed familiar. There were lots of huge trees and vines and greenery, **نباتات خضراء ومتسلقة** more or less like I would imagine **يتخيل** a jungle **غابة** in Brazil to be. It was very humid **ذات رطوبة**, but I was dressed in winter clothing **ملابس شتوية**. That made me even more uncomfortable **غير مريح** and I remember thinking that I should go home and change clothes. But where was home and how could I get there? I didn't know the answer to either question- nor did I know how I ended up where I was. It never occurred **لم يحدث** to me in a dream that I could remove the heavy winter coat, hat and gloves that I was wearing.—it just didn't seem to be an option **أحد الخيارات**

3) In the dream I was all alone. No one was with me. Suddenly I heard voices and saw some people who had been my classmates **زملاء الفصل الدراسي** in high school. They were much older and looked quite different, but I instinctively **بالحدس** knew who they were. In the dream, I could even recall their names. There were four of them and they seemed very concerned **قلق** for me. They were dressed in loose light colored clothing appropriate **مناسب** for this jungle, but my attire **ملابس** didn't attract their attention at all—nor did they mention anything about it being out of place. One of them approached me **اقترب مني** and I knew he was speaking for all of them. He said they had been sent to warn me not to eat the fruit from the tree in front of me nor to drink any of the water from the stream **جدول ماء** nearby. As he told me this, I realized that I had something in my hand. It was fruit from the very tree he was warning me about—and I had already eaten more than half of it. Without him saying so, I knew that this fruit was poisonous **سام** and probably also the water from the stream.

4 At that point I awoke in a heavy sweat ,عرق شديد having thrown off my covers .أغطية الفراش. I went to the bathroom and splashed رش some water on my face to cool down a bit, then returned to bed. How strange, I thought, that an apple tree was growing in the middle في منتصف of that jungle.

Questions

1. What did the writer do just before he went to bed

- A. He listened to his mother
 B. He had a bad dream.
 C. He didn't sleep well
 D. He ate some fruit

2. In his dream, where did the writer find himself?

He found himself in:

- A. his waking life
 B. a humid jungle غابة ذات رطوبة
 C. another dream
 D. a huge tree شجرة ضخمة

3. According to paragraph (2), what did the writer feel that he wanted to do in the dream?

He wanted to:

- A. be far from home
 B. be more uncomfortable
 C. call his mother
 D. put on different clothes يلبس ملابس مختلفة

4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the clause, it just didn't seem to be an option?

- A. He didn't even think of it.
 B. He thought about doing it.
 C. There were too many choices.
 D. There weren't enough choices.

5. According to paragraph (3), until when did the writer think that he was alone in the jungle?

He thought he was alone until he:

- A. remembered their names.
- B. met some of his teachers.
- C. overheard people talking
- D. saw some strangers

6. What did his friends in the dream warn him?

They warned him not to:

- A. swim in the stream nearby.
- B. take a fruit from the tree before him
- C. speak for all of them
- D. change his winter clothes

7. What was his condition when he woke up? He woke up:

- A. splashing water. يتعرق بشكل شديد
- B. under heavy covers.
- C. perspiring heavily
- D. under an apple tree

8. Why did he dream about an apple tree? Because:

- A. he ate an apple before sleeping. حب شديد
- B. his classmates suggested he do so.
- C. he loves apples passionately.
- D. he thought apples were healthy.

9. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. A Sweet Dream
- B. Mother's Assignment
- C. Friend's sit
- D. A nightmare كابوس حلم سييء

Passage 2 التصوير الفوتوغرافي

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1) More than 1,000 years ago, people tried to capture images using the pinhole camera. These inventions helped people understand how light behaved in different situations, but they couldn't put a picture onto a physical object. 1694, a philosopher named Wilhelm Homberg discovered that light darkened certain chemicals. This discovery helped others begin creating photographs.

2) In 1826, the first photograph was taken by French inventor Nicéphore Niépce. He used a polished metal plate and an oil called bitumen, which reacts to light. Photographic technology then advanced quickly, and ways of taking and developing pictures became cheaper and easier. Photography studios began to pop up in urban areas, and "photographer" becomes a real profession.

3) In 1900, George Eastman invented the Brownie camera; a small portable **محموله** camera was easy to use. Before its invention, photography was done by professionals. Now, anyone could capture a moment with a photograph.

4) Though color photography was invented in the late 1800, color film didn't take off until the 1950s. The digital camera was invented in 1975, and the digital cameras became available on the market in 1990. Today, more digital cameras are sold than traditional film cameras

Questions

- 1. Wilhelm Homberg lived in thecentury.**
- a. 16th b. 18th
c. 17th d. 15th
- 2. The main idea of paragraph 2 is that.....**
- a. the first photograph was taken by French inventor Nicéphore Niépce
b. how photography developed and advanced quickly and became a profession
c. why photography studios began to pop up in urban areas
d. an oil called bitumen reacts to light
- 3. The Brownie camera was.....**
- a. easy to use and to carry
b. invented in 1826 c. to be used by professionals
d. big and heavy
- 4. If somebody lived in 1956, he.....**
- a. could have only a black and white photo
b. could use a digital camera
c. could use the You Tube
d. could have a colored photo
- 5. The main idea of the passage is**
- a. How photography developed from the past until now
b. Photography in the 20th century
c. How the pinhole camera was invented
d. How photography was 1000 years ago.

التزلج Passage 3

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1) Skiing is a mode of transport, recreational activity and competitive winter sport in which the participant uses skis to glide on snow. Many types of competitive skiing events are recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and the International Ski Federation (FIS).

2) Skiing has a history of almost five thousand years. Although modern skiing has evolved from beginnings in Scandinavia, it may have been practiced as early as 600 BC in what is now China. 3) The word "ski" is one of a handful of words Norway has exported to the international community. The word "ski" comes from the Old Norse word "skio" which translates a piece of wood.

4) Skiing, similarly to so many sports, started at a pre-historic ages, though its concept was rather different from today's idea of a sport activity. From 2500 BC, when the first primitive skis were made in Hoting, Sweden, people have used skis to hunt more effectively for animals, to perform military races or to transport themselves in the snow.

5) Until the mid-19th century, skiing was primarily used for transport, and since then has become a recreation and sport. Military ski races were held in Norway during the 18th century. As equipment developed and ski lifts were developed, skiing evolved into two main types during the late 19th and early 20th century, Alpine and Nordic.

6) When we talk about skiing, we generally mean Alpine (also named downhill) skiing. Its purpose is to ski down the hill by fixed heels and toes, commonly with a pair of ski poles. Once you have skied down using proper body balance, some lifts next to the ski tracks on the ridges transport you up the mountain to the peak. However, there is another type of skiing called Nordic skiing. It uses fixed-toe but free-heel bindings.

Questions

1. The International Olympic Committee (IOC).....

- a. recognizes skiing competitive events b. is a mode of transport
c. is a winter sport d. is the same as the International Ski Federation (FIS)

2. Old Norse is probably.....

- a. a kind of skiing
b. an old language
c. a sport
d. a military skiing

3. In paragraph 4, When the first primitive skis were made in Hoting, Sweden, people have used skis for.....purposes

- a. 2 b. 5
c. 4 d. 3

4. Alpine and Nordic are.....

- a. types of skiing c. military races
b. ski lifts d. kinds of equipment

5. In Alpine skiing, the skier

- a. uses fixed toes only c. uses fixed-toe but free-heel bindings
b. skis down the hill by fixed heels and toes d. uses fixed heels only

العسل Passage 4

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Honey is a sweet food made by bees using nectar from flowers. The variety produced by honey bees is the one most commonly referenced, as it is the type of honey collected by beekeepers and consumed by humans. Honey produced by other bees and insects has distinctly different properties.

Honey gets its sweetness from the fructose and glucose, and has approximately the same relative sweetness as that of granulated sugar. It has attractive chemical properties for baking, and a distinctive flavor that leads some people to prefer it over sugar and other sweeteners.

Honey has a long history of human consumption, and is used in various foods and beverages as a sweetener and flavoring. It also has a role in religion and symbolism. Flavors of honey vary based on the nectar source, and various types and grades of honey are available. It is also used in various medicinal traditions to treat ailments

Honey is produced by bees as a food source. In cold weather or when fresh food sources are scarce, bees use their stored honey as their source of energy. By arranging for bee swarms to nest in artificial hives, people have been able to domesticate the insects, and harvest excess honey. In the hive, there are three types of bees: a single female queen bee a seasonally variable number of male bees to fertilize new queens some 20,000 to 40,000 female worker bees.

The physical properties of honey vary, depending on water content, the type of flora used to produce it, temperature, and the proportion of the specific

sugars it contains. Fresh honey is a supersaturated liquid, containing more sugar than the water can typically dissolve at surrounding temperatures. At room temperature, honey is a supercooled liquid, in which the glucose will precipitate into solid

Because of its unique composition and chemical properties, honey is suitable for long-term storage. Honey has been preserved for decades and even centuries. The key to preservation is limiting access to humidity. In its cured state, honey has a sufficiently high sugar content to inhibit fermentation. If exposed to moist air, its hydrophilic properties will pull moisture into the honey, eventually diluting it to the point that fermentation can begin. Honey sealed in honeycomb cells by the bees is considered by many to be the ideal form for preservation.

Honey should also be protected from oxidation and temperature degradation. It generally should not be preserved in metal containers because the acids in the honey may promote oxidation of the vessel. Traditionally, honey was stored in ceramic or wooden containers; however, glass and plastic are now the favored materials. Honey stored in wooden containers may be discolored or take on flavors imparted from the vessel. Likewise, honey stored uncovered near other foods may absorb other smells.

Excessive heat can have detrimental effects on the nutritional value of honey. Heating up to 37 °C (99 °F) causes loss of nearly 200 components, some of which are antibacterial. Heating up to 40 °C (104 °F) destroys invertase, an important enzyme. At 50 °C (122 °F), the honey sugars burn. Generally, any large temperature fluctuation causes decay.

Regardless of preservation, honey may crystallize over time. Crystallization does not affect the flavor, quality or nutritional content of the honey, though it does affect color and texture. The rate is a function of storage temperature, availability of "seed" crystals and the specific mix of sugars and trace compounds in the honey. Most honeys crystallize fastest between about 50 and 70 °F (10 and 21 °C). The crystals can be dissolved by heating the honey.

Questions

- 1- Some people prefer honey over sugar and other sweeteners because-
.....
- it is produced by bees
 - it is sweet
 - of its unique flavor
 - it is better for health than sugar

2- Bees use honey as a food source-----

- A. when the weather is too hot
- B. when they get tired
- C. when the food is rare
- D. when they are sick

3- One of the following doesn't affect the physical properties of honey....

- A. water content
- B. type of flowers
- C. type of bees
- D. high or low temperature

4 - The best way to preserve honey is -----

- A. to seal it in honeycomb cells
- B. to keep it in metal containers
- C. to keep it in wooden vessels
- D. to cool it in room temperature

5 - The underlined word “invertase” is probably-----

- A. an important honey sugar
- B. an antibacterial component
- C. an important enzyme
- D. a honey decay

6- One of the following statements is false:

- A. Honey crystallization affects its nutritional content.
- B. Honey flavor is not affected by its crystallization.
- C. Honey color is affected by crystallization.
- D. Honey crystallization can be dissolved by heating.

Passage 5 جائزة الملك فيصل الدولية

King Faisal International Prize

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

1. King Faisal International Prize is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation presented to "dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference". The foundation awards prizes in the following categories: Service to Islam, Islamic studies, Arabic Language and Literature, Science, Medicine.

2. The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in the year 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the recipient of the award. In 1986, this prize was co-awarded to Ahmed Deedat and French Holocaust denier Roger Garaud.

3. Each year, the selection committees designate subjects in Islamic Studies, Arabic Literature, and Medicine. Selected topics in Islamic Studies category are aimed at highlighting areas of importance in Muslim societies. Arabic Literature topics relate to specialized areas within the discipline. Topics in Medicine are supposed to reflect current areas of international concern. The Science category covers a broad range of subcategories e.g. physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology.

4. Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners of the King Faisal International Prize can nominate a person for the award. Nominations from ordinary individuals or political parties are not accepted. The nominee or nominated institution(s) must be known for their leading practical or intellectual role in the service of Islam and Muslims.

5. Nominated works must be published, benefit mankind and enrich human knowledge. Winners of the Prize for category "Service to Islam" are chosen directly by the respective selection committee. For other Prize categories, pre-selection by peer reviewers is carried out, which is followed by scrutiny of the works of worthy nominees by selected referees of each discipline. Autonomous, international, specialist selection committees are then convened at the headquarters of King Faisal Foundation in Riyadh each January to make their final decisions.

6. The prize in each of the five categories consists of:






1 .A hand written Diwani calligraphy certificate, summarizing the laureate's work.

2.A commemorative 24 carat, 200 gram gold medal, uniquely cast for each prize.

3.A cash endowment of SR 750,000 (US\$ 200,000).

Co-winners in any category share the monetary grant. The Prizes are awarded during a ceremony in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, under the auspices رعاية of the King of Saudi Arabia.

7. The five countries with most award-winners as of 2012 were:

Position	Service to Islam	Islamic Studies	Arabic Language and Literature	Medicine	Science	Total
 USA	0	0	1	24	21	46
 EGY	5	7	22	0	0	34
 UK	0	1	0	12	10	23
 SAU	12	6	3	0	0	21
 GER	0	1	0	3	6	10

Passage 6 جدول عن مجلة علمية أسئلة

Read the table below and answer the questions
BAMBO Magazine

Subject	Page
Section 1 Editorial They Never Saw It Coming By Norman R. Augustine	2
Section 2 News of the Week Shaking Up Science	3
Section 3 2013 Society for Integrative and Comparative Biology Annual Meeting Nervous System May Have Evolved Twice	7
Section 4 News& Analysis Global Warming	13
Section 5 Books Received A listing of books received at Science during the week ending 18 January 2013.	27

Questions

1. Which Section is the longest?

- Section 3
- Section 1
- Section 4
- Section 5

2 In which section do you find information about new books?

- a. Section 1
- b. Section 4
- c. Section 5
- d. Section 2

3 This magazine is a magazine of -----

- a. Science
- b. psychology
- c. biology
- d. global warming

4 What was the subject of the annual meeting?

- a. Global warning
- b. Nervous system
- c. New books
- d. Shaking up science

5. In which section, the subject is not clear to the reader?

- a. Section 1
- b. Section 4
- c. Section 5
- d. Section 2

قطع القراءة القصيرة

هذه القطع القصيرة جاءت حديثاً في اختبار الستيب بعضها سطر واحد، وبعضها فقرة، وبعضها إعلان ربما تتكرر

Read the following description وصف and answer the question below

White - Model – 2015 - 8,555km - No accidents, Manual.

1. This is a description for a -----

- a. laptop
- b. camera
- c. car
- d. motorcycle دراجة نارية

Read the following lines and answer the question below:

One day, a policeman was doing his job trying to catch a criminal. However, the criminal attacked him and stabbed him with a knife. The police was injured and taken to the hospital for treatment although he had a gun.

1. What instrument (s) did the criminal use to stab the policeman?

- a. a knife b. a blade c. a gun d. a gun and a knife

I am Jack looking for a job as a gardener in a nearby garden.

I am 23 year experience in the gardening field. Those interested may call me on 0709923090, 5:00- 10:00 p.m. Sunday through Thursday.

1. where does Jack prefer to work?

- a. in a garden b. in a field c. on a farm d. In an office

2. When can employers call Jack?

- a. At 5:00 in the morning
b. At 10:00 in the morning
c. Between 5:00 and 10:00 in the morning
d. Between 5:00 and 10:00 in the afternoon

3. Read the following line and answer the question below:

"Memory is the power to gather roses in winter."

What do you understand from this statement

- a. We need to gather roses in winter
b. No roses grow in winter
c. We need to be strong and remember happy memories in bad and sad situations.
d. Happy memories are bad in winter

4. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below:

Tailgating is defined as a vehicle that follows too closely to the one in front of it increasing the risk of a **rear-end** collision. Tailgating may sometimes happen because a driver does not realize they are following the other too closely while other times it is triggered by aggressive driving or road rage. Tailgating is a serious issue that can cause injured accident victims to suffer for long periods of time.

Questions**1. What is tailgating?**

- Driving too closely to the vehicle in front of you increases the risk of a rear-end collision.
- A driver does not realize he is following the other too closely.
- Aggressive driving or road rage
- Injured accident victims

2. Is tailgating dangerous?

- Yes, because it can cause rear- end collision
- Yes, because it can cause injured accident victims
- (A+B)
- No, it is not dangerous

3. The underlined word " rear-end" probably means.....

- back side
- front side
- victim
- injured

6. statement and answer the questions below.

My friend is a policeman who was injured in his arm. When I asked him about the reason, he said that was because of some rubber, not metal bullets

Questions

Why was the police injured? Because of.....

- a. me b. metal bullets c. rubber bullets d.no reason

7. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below.

Avicenna, commonly known as Ibn Sīnā or by his Latinized name Avicenna, was a Persian scientist. After he studied hard for years, he became a physician. His famous medical book is called "The Canon of Medicine". It was in 5 volumes. He also had books in different fields, where they were translated into many languages.

Questions

1. Why was Ibn Sina called " Avicenna " in the west? Because.....

- a. In Latin "Ibn Sina" is pronounced "Avicenna"
b. He was a Persian word
c. He was a physician
d. He was a scientist

2. After a study for many years, what did he become?

- a. A writer b. a physician c. a student d. a volume

3. The underlined word " physician " probably means.....

- a. A writer b. a scientist c. a student d. a doctor

4. How many volumes was his book " Canon of Medicine " ?

- a. 4 b. 5 c. 2 d. 6

8. Read the following invitation and answer the question below.

Wedding Ceremony Invitation

دعوة لحفل زفاف

**Mr. and Mrs. John L. Smith request the pleasure of your presence at
the marriage of their son**

Michael

to

Marie Thompson

Saturday, the 17th of May

At six o'clock in the evening

Plaza Hotel New York

Questions

1. Who is inviting people to this ceremony?

- a. The groom's family c. Both the groom and bride's families
b. The bride's family d. Michael and Marie

2. What is the groom's name?

- a. Smith b. John c. Michael d. Marie

8. Read the following meal prices and answer the questions below.

Small pizza= 15 riyals

Rice and meat= 20 riyals

Cheese sandwich & Pepsi = 12 riyals

French fries and Cola= 11 riyals

Chicken sandwich = 9.5 riyals

Questions

1. You have only 10 riyals, what meal can you buy?

- a. A small pizza
b. Chicken sandwich
c. French fries and Cola
d. Rice and meat

From: Mohammad

To : Hamad

Date: March 7

Subject: Preparation for a Meeting

Dear Hamad,

Please prepare for the next meeting, and go to the meeting early. Also, bring with you the papers that you left on the desk in yesterday's meeting, March 6.

Questions

1. Mohammed was angry with his secretary, Hamad, because.....

- a) he arrived too early to the meeting
 b) he arrived late to yesterday's meeting
 c) he was inattentive غير منتهبه in the meeting
 d) brought some papers

2 When was the last meeting?

- a) March 7
 b) The day before the message/e-mail
 c) March 8
 d) March 5

10. Read the following Job Offer عرض وظيفي and answer the questions below

City	Job	Requirements
Riyadh	Engineers	Fluent in English and Spanish, Minimum Bachelor degree, Saudi, Minimum 5 years experience
Dammam	Managers	Master's degree, Minimum 3 years experience, Saudi Saudi, fluent in English and French, Minimum 15 years experience

Questions

1. What was required for all jobs?

- a) Saudi and fluent in English
- b) Saudi and Fluent in French
- c) Saudi and years of experience
- d) Bachelor degree and fluent in English

2. What wasn't mentioned in the job offer?

- a) The degree
- b) The nationality
- c) The language
- d) The salary

11. إشارة عليها أسئلة



Questions

1. Where can you see this sign?

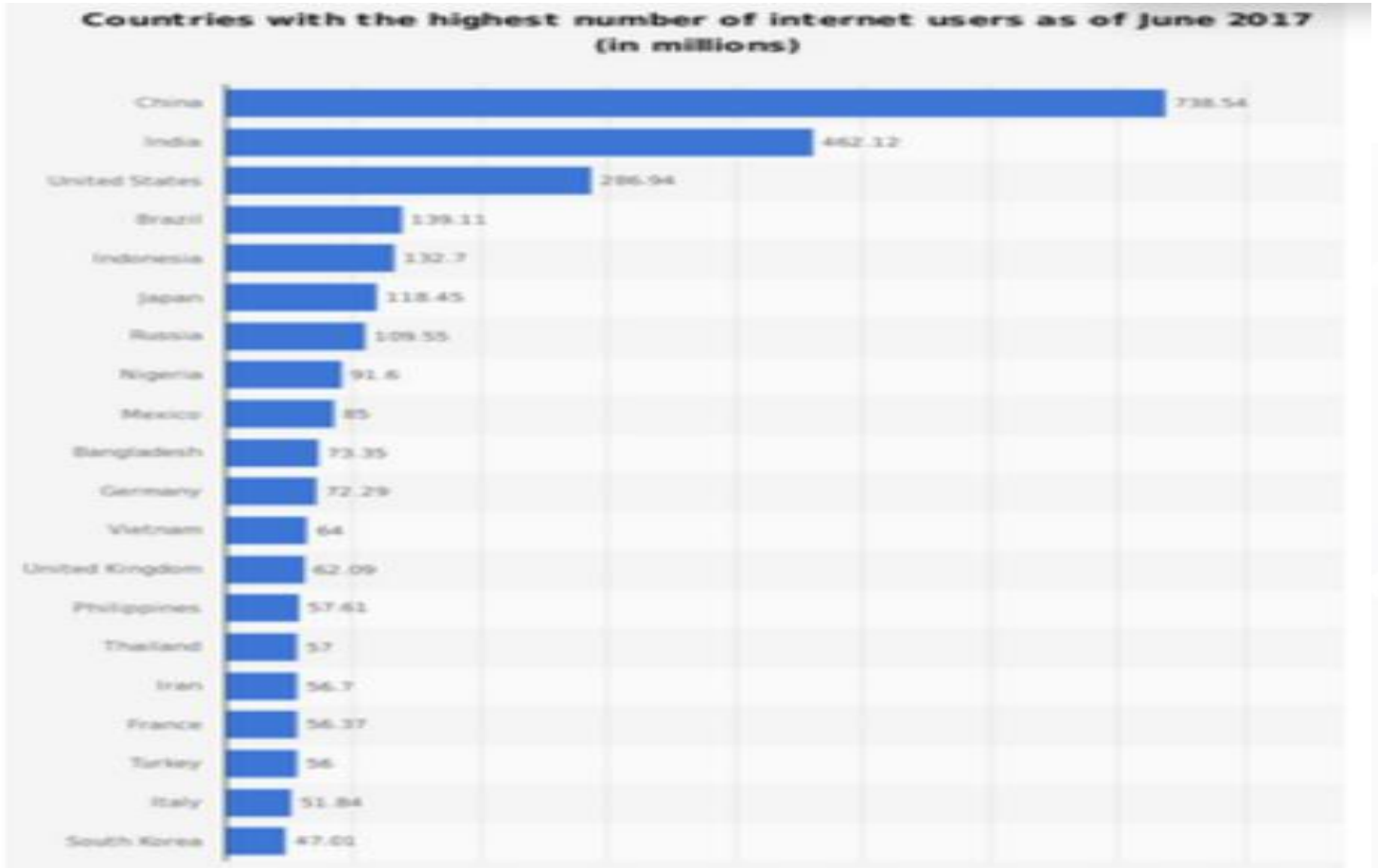
- a) on earth
- b) in parks
- c) in zoos
- d) on the beach

2. Who is this sign warning?

- a) Policemen
- b) visitors
- c) lifeguards
- d) firefighters

3. What does this sign mean?

- a) you can swim here
- b) you cannot smoke here
- c) you can play here
- d) you cannot swim here

138 رسم بياني عن استخدام الانترنت في دول مختلفة

Q1: In June 2017, the number of people who have used the internet in Germany is?

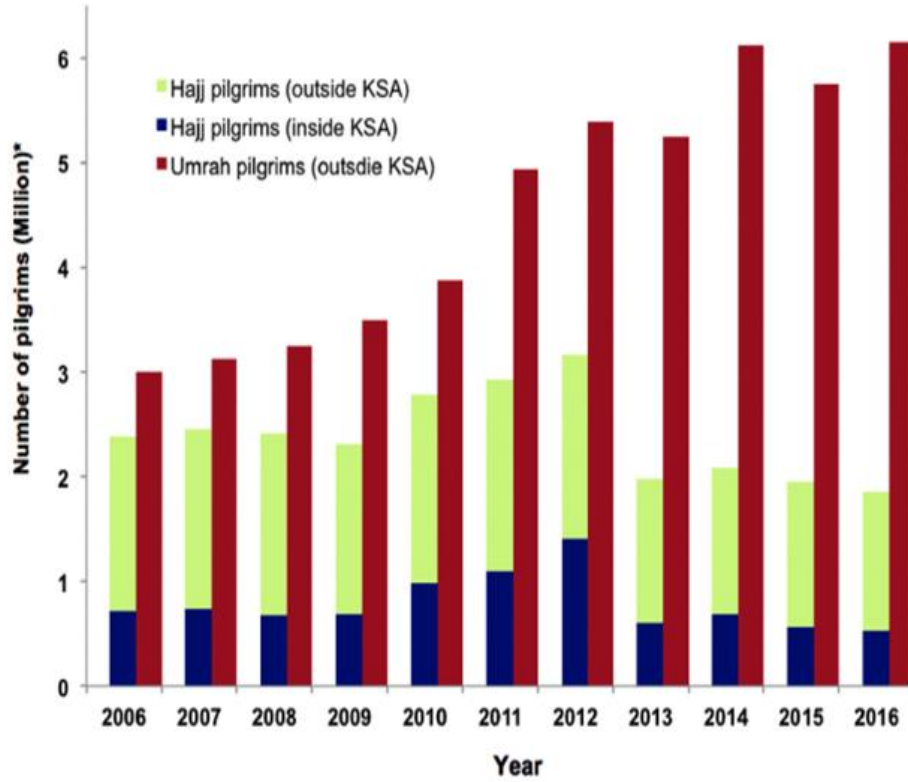
- A. 25 million
- B. 72 million
- C. 123 million
- D. 10 million

Q2: In June 2017, the number of people who have used the internet in China is?

- A. 143 million
- B. 293 million
- C. 740 million
- D. 300 million

148 رسم بياني لأعداد الحجاج

The graph below shows the Hajj and Umrah pilgrims' statistics. Look at the graph and answer the questions:

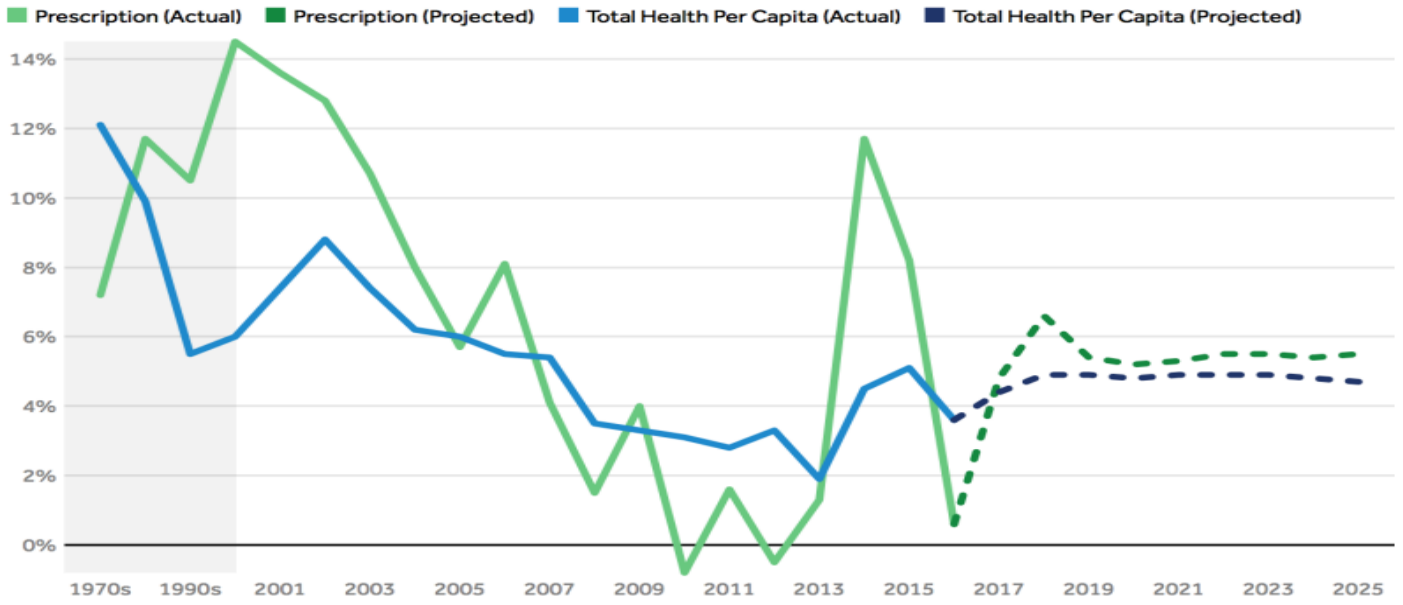


Q1: In which year was the largest number of Hajj pilgrims from outside?

- A. 2013
- B. 2016
- C. 2014
- D. 2010

Q2: In which year was the largest number of Hajj pilgrims from inside?

- A. 2006
- B. 2012
- C. 2016
- D. 2009



شكل عن الصحة

This graph shows the percentages of health increase in cities over the years. The blue color demonstrates the health increase while the green shows the number of prescriptions.

Q1: When was lowest percentage of health increase in cities?

- A. 1990
- B. 2003
- C. 2013
- D. 2006

البراعة
للقدرات

قسم الاستماع

هو القسم الأول من أقسام اختبار STEP و يشكل تحدياً لأغلب الطلاب لعدم اعتيادهم سماع متحدثي اللغة الأصليين و بسرعة حديثهم المعتادة

- عدد أسئلة قسم الاستماع هو 25 سؤال
- مدة اختبار الاستماع هي 35 دقيقة
- يشكل قسم الاستماع 20 % من مجموع الاختبار
- تستمع إلى 10 مقاطع صوتية و على كل مقطع مجموعة من الأسئلة
- تستمع إلى المقطع مرة واحدة فقط ثم تجيب بالترتيب و لا تعود للسؤال السابق
- تستمع أيضاً إلى الأسئلة و لا تكون موجودة في الاختبار.
- الموجود فقط هو الاختيارات التي تختار منها الإجابة.
- هذا الموقع مهم للتدريب على سؤال الاستماع بتدرج في المستوى من السهل إلى المتوسط فالأصعب

<https://ww.esl-lab.com>

التحدي في اختبار الاستماع هو التمكن من فهم ما يقوله المتحدثون بسرعة حديثهم العادية ثم الإجابة عن الأسئلة
ركز على الكلمات التي يرفع المتحدث صوته فيها عن الكلمات الأخرى ونسبها كلمات الجملة الرئيسية key words

طريقة التعامل مع السؤال و التدريب عليه :

1. استمع الى المقطع وأجب عن الاسئلة، كم سؤالاً أجبت عنه بشكل صحيح؟
2. الان استمع للمقطع وأنت تنظر للنص، ثم أجب عن الاسئلة مرة ثانية، هل هناك فرق في الفهم والاستيعاب؟
3. الان استمع للمقطع مرة أخرى دون النظر الى النص، هل هناك تحسن في الاستيعاب؟
4. وهكذا افعل مع كل الحوارات حتى للتدرب على مهارة الاستماع.

طريقة التعامل مع المادة:

5. استمع للمادة وأجب عن الاسئلة، كم سؤالاً أجبت عنه بشكل صحيح؟
6. الان استمع للمادة و أنت تنظر للنص، ثم أجب عن الاسئلة مرة ثانية، هل هناك فرق في الفهم والاستيعاب؟
7. الان استمع للمادة مرة ثالثة، دون النظر الى النص، هل هناك تحسن في الاستيعاب؟
8. وهكذا افعل مع كل الحوارات حتى تتمرن على مهارة الاستماع.

Recording 1

Man :I want to buy a new digital camera in the sales.I've been readingsome online reviews and I'm still not sure which one to get.

Woman: That's the problem with buying one from the Internet you can't try something out before you buy it perhaps you should go to a store better.

Man: It should be good to get advice from a real salesperson. it's a shame that the local shop has such a small range of cameras. There's the mall I suppose.

Woman : Oh no. I wouldn't go there at this time of year. The local shop down the road is a lot better than it used to be now. There are new owners you should give it a try.

Man: OK I will. thanks for your advice.

هنا استمع الى الأسئلة واقرأ الخيارات

1. Where does the woman recommend buying a new digital camera.

- A. From a website .
- B. From a mall
- C. From a local shop .
- D. From a supermarket .

2. According to the woman, Why is not it recommended to buy from the internet?

- A. Things are always good.
- B. Things are always bad.
- C. Things are always broken .
- D. You can not try things and make sure they are goo .

Recording 2

Man: That film was pretty good I thought I really like the special effects. They looked real.

Woman: I don't think so. Why wouldn't they film those mountain scenes on real mountains. That would look so much better than computer effects.

Man: I think computer effects can look better than real life.

Personally, the film did go on for a long time though, didn't it?

Woman: Far too long . I was ready to go after two hours but the costumes were terrific.

Man : They were? I don't really notice that sort of thing?

When I watch a movie, I normally just concentrate on the story, but I notice them in this film. They were incredible.

هنا استمع الى الأسئلة واقرا الخيارات

3. They agree the film would be better if

- A. the costumes were better .
- B. it had fewer special effects.
- C. it were shorter .
- D. it were taller .

Recording 3

Woman : Congratulations on your new job. Are you looking forward to starting?

Man: I suppose so. I'm not expecting the job to be fascinating. I can't say I've always dreamed of having this sort of job.

Woman Well, it should be more interesting than your last job at the printing factory.

Man: Yes, it's just a shame, it isn't as close by. Being home by half past four has been a luxury and I've enjoyed walking to work too. Now I'll be driving again.

Woman: Do you think you will stay there long?

Man: I'll see, as in the interview, the manager mentioned that I would be able to do some more training on the job and I'm looking forward to that opportunity. After that I might be able to find work somewhere else.

Woman: Well, good luck.

4. Why does he feel happy about his new job?

- A. He has always wanted the job like this .
- B. he will not have to travel so far.
- C. he will be alone.
- D. he will be able to learn new skills.

The new job is From home.

- A. near
- B. far
- C. good
- D. bad

Recording 4

Man: Uh, where am I? Tsk, hum . . .

Woman: Excuse me. Do you need any help?

Man: Nah, I . . . I'm just looking . . . well . . . [Okay . . .] Uh, well, actually . . . yeah. Um . . . I want to go to the science museum, but I've been lost for the past few hours, and I can't make heads or tails of these ticket machines.

Woman: Ah, well, just press this button. [Oh, yeah] And from here, it's a dollar fifty.

Man: Okay.

Woman: Then, get on the train at platform number 4.

Man: Alright. Oh, and how often do the trains come around this time of day?

Woman: Usually, they come about every six minutes.

Man: Okay. And where do I get off the train?

Woman: Get off at State Street Station, three stops from here.

Man: Okay. I got it. Thanks for your help.

Woman: No problem. Good luck.

1 Where does the man want to go?

- A to the natural history museum
- B to the art museum
- C to the science museum

2 How much is the train ride?

- A a dollar fifteen
- B a dollar forty
- C a dollar fifty

3 Where should the man get on the train?

- A platform number 4
- B platform number 5
- C platform number 3

4 How often do the trains come?

- A about every five minutes
- B about every seven minutes
- C about every six minutes

5 Where should the man get off the train?

- A at the Seventh Street Station
- B at Kamiyama Station
- C at the State Street Station

Recording 5

Woman: What've you been doing?

I haven't seen you for the last three hours.

Man: I have been studying. I have an examination tomorrow.

Woman: In what subject?

Man: Biology

Woman: Do you find it difficult?

Man: No, not really.

Woman: OK. Good luck. So shall I make you a cup of tea?

Man: Yes, please.

5. In what subject does Salah have an examination?

- A. Geography
- B. History.
- C. Math.
- D. Biology.

Recording 6

Woman: Excuse me! Are you ready to order?

Man: Yes, please. chicken and potatoes.

Woman: Anything to drink?

Man: No, thanks.

6. What did the man order?

- A .Meat
- B. Chicken and potatoes
- C. Chicken
- D. Potatoes

Recording 7

Listen to the travelling news report and then answer the questions:

People are spending more money on travel year after year.

In 1990, people spent 3.2 trillion dollars on travel.

In 2000, they spent about 4.2 trillion dollars.

France is the most popular country for people go to. The United States is the 2nd most popular country to visit, 46.3 million people went there in 1996. Italy was the 3rd with 41.3 million visitors

Spain came fourth with 42.3 million visitors. Italy and Britain came next and China was 5th.

7. How much did travelers spend in 1990?

- A. 4.2 trillion dollars
- B. 46.3 trillion dollars
- C. 41.3 trillion dollars
- D. 3.2 trillion dollars

8. What is the most popular country people go to?

- A. France
- B. Italy
- C. Spain
- D. Britain

9. How many people visited the USA in 1996?

- A. 4.2 Million people
- B. 46.3 Million people
- C. 41.3 Million people
- D. 3.2 Million people

Recording 8

Man: Were Hassan and his family at home when their house burned down?

Woman: No, they had been away for a week when it happened.

10. Who was at home when the house burned down?

A. Nobody

B. Hassan

C. His family

D. Hassan and his family

Recording 9

Woman: Sales Employment office .Can I help you?

Man: Yes, please. I'm calling you about your ad in a paper for a sales manager.

Woman: I see, what's your name?

Man: Ali Bakri

Woman: OK, Ali. Can you use the computer?

Man: Yes, I can. I have a B.A in computer programming.

Woman: Are you currently an employee?

Man: Yes, I work at World Travel Agency.

Woman: What's your position?

Man: I'm a public relations officer.

Woman: How long have you worked there?

Man: 2 years.

11. In what area does Ali have a degree?

- A. Science.
- B. Chemistry.
- C. Math.
- D. Computer programming.

12 What is Ali's current position?

- A. programmer
- B Teacher
- C. Doctor
- D. a public relations officer.

Recording 10

Woman: Good afternoon.

Man: Hello

Woman: How much is it to send a parcel to Abu-Dhabi?

Woman: Can you check it and give me the price?

Man: Of course. It's one-half kilos.

Woman: Great! How much is that?

Man: Well! It depends on how quickly you want it to arrive.

Woman: any choices?

Man: You can choose next day delivery or regular delivery.

Woman: I'll take the first choice please.

Man: Certainly, in that case it would be more than the regular price.

That's A class delivery

Woman: Excellent. What time does it arrive there?

Man: I'll deliver it to our office and it arrives in the afternoon.

So just fill out the office form.

13. The conversation takes place in the

- A. Morning
- B. Afternoon
- C. Evening
- D. At night

14. The customer's choice of delivery is the -----

- A. Regular delivery
- B. The next day delivery
- C. First delivery
- D. Saturday delivery

15. The conversation takes place at

- A. Manager office
- B. Tax office
- C. Booking office.
- D. Shipment office

Recording 11

Ali: Bader, could you take this suitcase, too?

Badr : How many hands do you think I have?

16. What does Bader mean?

- A. The suitcase is heavy
- B. He can't take the suitcase
- C. He is tired
- D. He does not have hands

Recording 12

A: Dr. John's lecture was supposed to start at ten thirty, but it was half an hour late.

17. The lecture started at-----.

- A. 11: 00
- B. 10 : 15
- C. 10 : 30
- D. 9 :30

Recording 13

Teacher : Abdullah tries to finish his research this term, so he won't have free time on his hands.

18. What does this teacher imply about Abdullah?

- A. Abdullah will be very tired
- B. Abdullah is a teacher
- C. Abdullah is a student.
- D. Abdullah will be very busy.



Recording 14

Man: It's Al-Rasheed's Bookstore. May I help you?

Woman: Yes, please. I'm looking for a recently book published.

Man: Do you know its title?

Woman: Monkey's History. It's Apes Culture History or Apes History Culture, or something like that.

Man: Let me see I have Ape's History Culture. Do you know the author's name?

Woman: Actually, there is three authors, but I don't recall their names.

Man: You said the book is recent; do you when it was published?

Woman: Yeah, hmmm! 2008 I think

Man: OK. I have one book written by three authors: Dr. Sami Mahmoud, Dr. Najeeb Faisal and Dr. Saeed Ali. It's Heritage, Ape Culture and Civilization.

Woman: That's it. Is it available? And how much does it cost?

Man: It cost 307 riyals, but unfortunately, it's sold up here at the main branch. You might get a copy at Al-Stein Street. Do you know how to get there?

Woman: Yes, I do. Thank you.

Man: You're quite welcome.

18. What information does the customer know about the book?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. The publishing year 2008 | B. The publishing year 2007 |
| C. The publishing year 2009 | D. The publishing year 2010 |

What is the man looking for?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. a book about Saudi Arabia | B. A book about zoos. |
| C. a book a bout culture | C. a book about apes |

Recording 14

Attention, please! There is a platform change announcement.
Could all passengers travelling to Madrid change platform?
Please proceed from platform 2 to Platform to Platform 3.

19. Where does this announcement take place?

- A. An airport
- B. A bus stop
- C. train station
- D. A taxi stop

20. What should the people do?

- A. They should change from Platform 3 to Platform 2
- B. They should change from Platform 2 to Platform 1
- C. They should change from Platform 1 to Platform 2
- D. They should change from Platform 2 to Platform 3



Recording 15

A: How did you like the turkey?

B: It's great. I've not had turkey for a long time. Probably, the last year, about this time.

A: You come here often?

B: No, Not really. The food is great, but is definitely on the expensive side. How about you?

A: I feel pretty much the same way. I come here often, Maybe to take croissant or to celebrate an occasion.

B: Guess, we're in the same boat, then.

21 . Where does this conversation take place?

- A. In an office
- B. In a mall
- C. In a restaurant
- D. On a boat

22. What did they think of the food?

- A. Pretty inexpensive, but good
- B. Pretty expensive, but good
- C. Expensive, but not worth it
- D. Not good for special occasions

23. What does the last speaker mean by saying, " Guess, we're in the same boat, then!"

- A. They have the same opinion
- B. They're both on a boat now
- C. They are eating the same food
- D. They are both eating on the same boat

معاني المفردات

Turkey : الديك الرومي

Croissant : كرواسان

Pretty : نوعاً ما

occasions : مناسبة

Definitely: بالتأكيد

Celebrate : يحتفل

Recording 16

A: Look how this state-of-art Lamborghini concept is, isn't it beautiful?

B: It sure is. When are you going to buy me a new one?

A: Give me a buzz after a thought of never. That's when my ship comes in.

معاني المفردات

state- of-art: حديث أو عصري

Lamborghini: سيارة اللمبورقيني

Give me a buzz: اتصلي علي

After a thought of never: مش رايح افكر فيها

24. When will the first speaker buy a Lamborghini for the second speaker?

- A. After the twelfth when she gets paid.
- B. When the next car shipment arrives.
- C. As soon as she sells her next ship
- D. She will never buy a car for her

Recording 17

Khalid: Hey Yousef ! Can you help me up?

Yousef: Sure, I can. It depends on what you want. I will try, Khalid.

Khalid: As you know I was absent today in the English literature class. Did Dr. Mansour give an assignment for the next class?

Yousef: Why do you miss so many classes? As you know Dr. Mansour holds that against students.

Khalid: Yes, I know. I think he understands my situation now. What about the homework assignment? What are we supposed to do?

Yousef: He asked us to finish the Hemingway's novel, "The old man and the Sea" and write a three-page review using the outline he gave us. Have you finished reading it?

Khalid: I finished it last night and already started on the review. I think that's he wanted us to do. I won't have any trouble handing it on time.

Yousef: Just make sure you come to class. OK?

معاني المفردات

English Literature: الأدب الانجليزي

Assignment: واجب بيتي

miss so many classes: يتغيب عن محاضرات كثيرة

supposed: يُفترض

novel : رواية

The old man and the Sea اسم الرواية " الشيخ والبحر "

هنا استمع الى الأسئلة واقرا الخيارات

25. What kind of class does Dr. Mansour teach?

- A. Grammar
- B. Geography
- C. Literature
- D. Philosophy

26. What information does Khalid need from Yousef?

- A. The assignment for the next class
- B. The next class meeting
- C. His absence today
- D. The novel review

27. What does Yousef mean when he says, "Dr. Mansour holds absences against students?"

- A. He doesn't care about absences.
- B. He asks for extra work for absentees.
- C. He records all absences.
- D. He lowers grades because of absences.

28. What assignment did Dr. Mansour give?

- A. Read a new novel
- B. Write three pages from Hemingway's novel
- C. Study the review
- D. Read and review Hemingway's novel

29. What's Yousef's advice to Khalid at the end?

- A. Finish reading the novel
- B. Study hard for the upcoming quiz
- C. Don't miss the class
- D. Don't wait until it is too late

Recording 18

Husband: I'll be leaving work a bit earlier today. Do you want me to stop at the supermarket.

Wife: There are several things we need, but I'd like to go with you. Can you pick me up when you leave work?

Husband: OK! I'll be here shortly after 1:00. Can you be ready by then?

Wife: Sure. I'll make our list of what I want to get. If we have time, can we stop at cappuccino on the way home?

Husband: There should be a plenty of time before the next prayer. This is unless it takes a long time in the market. Make sure exactly what you want, and we'll head off to Dr. Café. I think it just opened last week. I wouldn't mind having a cup of Mocha or a double espresso.

Wife: Great! I promise I won't spend a long time in the market. It does to have a ginger cappuccino and I can only find that at Dr. Café

معاني المفردات

Mocha or espresso: هذه أسماء أنواع من القهوة

ginger cappuccino : كابتشينو بالزنجبيل

Dr. Cafe : دكتور كيف (محل كافيه مشهور)

30. What's the husband planning to do today?

- A. To leave for work early
- B. To leave from work early
- C. To bring home some espresso
- D. To pray before coming home

31. What does his wife ask him to do?

- A. Not to go to work
- B. Not buy anything
- C. Go to the market for her
- D. Pick her up after work

32. Will there be time to get something to drink after shopping?

- A. If he leaves work early
- B. If the market is open
- C. If shopping doesn't take long
- D. If the prayer doesn't come early

33. What kind of drink does his wife plan to have?

- A. Turkish coffee
- B. Ginger cappuccino
- C. Double espresso
- D. Mocha

Recording 19

Mustafa: Do you remember the book that you loaned me? The one about the butterfly fact.

Fatima: Yeah, I do. In fact, I was going to ask if you could return it. I could use it for a report I'm working on.

Mustafa: Well! Actually I'm going to have to replace it. I was reading it out of the podium and forgot to bring it in with me and it was out there all night. That was the night where we had a big rainy storm and it got soaked.

34 . Why was Fatima going to ask for the book back?

- A. So it doesn't get lost.
- B. In order to protect it from damage.
- C. To use it in writing a report.
- D. The library wants it back.

35 .What problem did Mustafa have with the book?

- A. He didn't have time to read it.
- B. Several pages were torn out of it.
- C. He can't find it.
- D. It got wet in a storm.

Recording 20

A: I thought the food there was just the best I ever had.

B: Really!! I have to cross words with you at that one.

معاني المفردات

Loaned: سلف

Butterfly: فراشة

Podium: منصة القراءة

Storm: عاصفة

Soaked: ابتل / تبيل

هنا استمع الى الأسئلة واقرا الخيارات**36. Where are the speakers?**

- A. At a sword fight
- B. At a restaurant
- C. At a supermarket
- D. At a sports center

37. What can be inferred (يُستنتج) from the speaker's reaction?

(ردّة فعل)

- A. That she disagrees
- B. That she accepts
- C. That she doubts
- D. That she agrees

تدريبات عامة General Revision Exercise

1- Which of these sentences has the right number of commas),(with each comma in the right Place?

- A) I don't drink tea coffee or other drinks, such as cola, that contain caffeine
 B) I don't drink tea coffee or other drinks such as cola, that contain caffeine
 C) I don't drink tea coffee or other drinks such as cola that contain caffeine
 D) I don't drink tea, coffee or other drinks, such as cola, that contain caffeine

2. Which of these pronouns should always be capitalized?

- a) Me b) I c) You d) Him

3- Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- A) Neither the Americans will be able to invent a computer nor the Chinese which can think like a human being.
 B) Nor the Chinese neither the Americans will be able to invent a computer which can think like a human being.
 C) Nor the Chinese will be able to invent a computer which can think like a human being neither the Americans
 D) Neither the Americans nor the Chinese will be able to invent a computer which can think like a human being.

4- Choose the correct order to make the following sentences into a paragraph

1. There wasn't much time left before my flight would depart.
2. My father rushed home to bring my ticket.
3. I was very happy when my vacation came.
4. At the airport, I discovered that I had forgotten my ticket.
5. Thanks to my father, I was able to leave on time

- A. (4,5,1,2,3) B. (3,4, 1,2,5)
 C. (3,5,2,1,4) D. (4,3,5,1,2)

She is Mona. She is 24 years old.

5- The best way to combine these two sentences is:

- A) She is name Mona and is 24 years old.
 B) Her name is Mona and she is 24 years old.
 C) She is Mona and 24 years old.
 D) Her name MONA and her is 24 years old.

6- Identify the incorrect underlined word or words

Many people was worried about the corona virus until they listened to the doctors. Now they seem to understand everything.

- A) Many B) was worried C) listened D) seem

Choose the correct answer:

1- Children went to sleep as soon as the guests _____ left.

- A . has B. have C. are D. had

2 -Nouf is bad at English, so she to find a tutor.

- A . to try B. Is trying C. trying D. try

3- I bought the gift from the shop is near the pharmacy

- A . which B. where C. when D. why

4. London is _____ Paris

- A . as hot B. as hot as C. hot D. hottest

5. I'm working _____ to pass my exam.

- A . hardly B. much C. hard D. good

6. She asked her brother her the pen.

- A . given B. gives C. giving D. to give

7. The teacher ordered the students their books on page

- A . open B. to open C. opening D. opens

8. His wife wondered if to work the day after.

- A . was he B. is he C. he was D. he is

9. She said that she work the day before.

- A . go B. had gone C. going D. gone

10. The doctor asked the patient how

- A . he feels B. he felt C. did he feel D. does he feel

11. The stranger asked the man where the supermarket.

- A . he can find B. he could find C. can he find D. could he find

12. The boss told the secretary that for the meeting.

- A . can be B. will be C. would be D. is be

13. You are late again today.

Could you please try to arrive.....

- A . earlier B. earliest C. most earliest D. earliest

14. The milk must cold and kept in refrigerator.

- A . be kept B. kept C. to keep D. keeping

15. I really enjoyed the party, but _____ I felt really tired.

- A . afterwards B. following C. prior to when

16. I graduated with master degree, I was hired by Samsung.

- A . following B. prior C. subsequently D. before

17. I have extensive experience in _____ big project.

- A . manage B. managed C. managing D. manages

18. My _____? " oh, I am going to Madrid.

- A . departure B. destination C. direct D. arrival

19. Last winter when I was in London I _____ snow for the first time in my life .

- A . see B. seen C. saw D. sees

20. She thought of _____ away

- A . running B. ran C. run D. runs

21. I was walking when I saw _____ cats

- A . few B. less C. little D. much

22. Khalid always gets up _____ 6 0'clock in the morning

- A . on B. at C. for

23. Ali would have taken a taxi if he _____ enough time.

- A . have had B. was having C. had had D. had

24. The car _____ tomorrow.

- A . will repaired B. going to repair C. will be repaired D. have repaired

25. The match _____ by everyone now .

- A . is watching B. will watch C. is going to watch D. is being watched

26. Rahma _____ as her brother

was reading the papers.

- A . cooks B. cook C. cooking D. was cooking

27. The exam was _____ no one got full mark.

- A . very hard B. so hard that C. too hard D. much hard

28. Meshal said that he he'd go to the supermarket to buy some milk.

- A . thought B. is thinking C. has thought D. thinks

29. Faisal _____ study English until he had gone to United Kingdom.

- A . did not B. does not C. have D. are not

30. Do you think we will _____ John tomorrow?

- A . see B. seen C. saw D. sees

31. Aliaa's interview went well it _____ a lot more difficult.

- A . could be B. could have been C. could had D. could been

32. Do you think it will rain? _____

- A . I hope B. I don't hope so C. I hope so D. I wish it is

33. The company _____ significantly.

- A . Has evolved B. has been evolved C. evolved D. evolving

34. His breathing problems _____ by smoking.

- A . cause B. caused C. was caused D. were caused

36. As soon as Ahmed arrived at the airport,

he _____ us

- A . phones B. phone C. phoned D. has phoned

37. He can _____ a bike.

- A . driving B. drive C. riding D. ride

38. Muneera and Budour introduced _____ to us.

- A . himself B. yourself C. itself D. themselves

39. He bought a house _____ get married

- A . for to B. so to C. in order to D. so that

40. I _____ my friend Ali since I was 10 years old .

- A . know B. known C. have known D. knowing

41. _____ he was tired , he came to the meeting.

- A . But B. Despite C. In spite of D. Though

42. I wish this story _____ true.

- A . were B. is C. has D. are

43. Sarah's bag is lost, I think that one is _____

- A . her B. hers C. she D. him

44. You seem to be having trouble there _____ I help you?

- A . Will B. May C. Must D. Could

45. Sami worked _____

- A . carefully B. careful C. most careful D. more careful

46. My father _____ to the radio all day yesterday

- A . listen B. listened C. was listening D. has listened

47. I have been studying _____ I can learn English

- A . too hard as B. so hard that C. too hard so D. hard to

48. The three boys seem _____ everywhere together.

- A . go B. to go C. to going D. are going

49. The Holly Mosque _____ hundreds of years ago.

- A . has been building B. has been built C. built D. was built

51. My STEP booklet _____ three days ago.

- A . loses B. was lost C. has lost D. were lost

52. This water _____ in the pipe yesterday.

- A . froze B. frozen C. freezes D. freeze

53. Ali _____ be a rich man to buy such an expensive car.

- A . must B. has C. can't D. is

54- He keeps _____ at me.

- A . looks B. looked C. looking D. is looking

55- My friend was sick so I will go to the party _____

- A . with myself B. by myself C. to myself D. for myself

56. I _____ at the party late last night.

- A . arrive B. arriving C. arrives D. arrived

57. He was late for the class _____ he could finish the test on time.

- A . but B. because C. so D. as

58. Ted wanted to have tailor suit made, _____ it came out all wrong.

- A . so B. however C. so that D. when

59. While I was visiting London last year, I _____ the snow for the first time in my life.

- A . see B. saw C. seen D. have seen

60. Ali was thirsty after exercising so he _____ a glass of water.

- A . drink B. is drinking C. drank D. drinking

61. Jeddah is _____ in the west side of Saudi Arabia.

- A . location B. locating C. locates D. is located

62. we _____ dinner at Japanese restaurant last night.

- A . have eaten B. did eat C. ate D. eats

63. Paul works _____ in the lab.

- A . careful B. carefully C. care D. careless

64. I think I left _____ in my classroom.

I will go back and check.

- A . nothing B. anything C. something D. anyone

65. After Ahmad graduates next year ,he _____ his family and get married.

- A . help B. helped C. will help D. has helped

66. Majed had some extra books so he gave _____ to Samy to use.

- A . one B. an one C. the one D. a one

67. I always travel _____ a train.

- A . on B. by C. in D. at

68. My father doesn't speak English and _____ my mother

- A . so does B. neither does C. either do D. neither do

69. France played a very good game, _____ Germany was able to win.

- A . but B. because C. so D. as

70. France played a very good game, _____ they won the World Cup.

A . but

B. because

C. so

D. as

Find the incorrect word:

1 When I got upstairs, everybody was running outdoors. Two fire trucks and a police car was outside my house.

A) upstairs

B) was running

C) trucks

D) was

2 My name is Thomas Martin. I live in a farm near Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A) in farm

B) live

C) is

D) Correct as is

3 I raises livestock and grow corn on my farm.

A) raises

B) on

C) grow

D) Correct as is

Correct the underlined word:

1 - When the children come home, we all work together.

A) home we all

B) home, us all

C) home, we are all

D) Correct as is

2 - My name it Jacqueline. I am a cash clerk at Dave's Grocery Store.

A) it is

B) is it

C) is

D) it does

3- Which of these sentences has the comma in the right place?

A) My car washing machine and, TV all broke down today.

B) My car, washing machine and TV all broke down today.

C) My car washing, machine and TV all broke down today.

D) My car washing machine, and TV all broke down today.

4- Which of these sentences has the comma in the right place?

- A) Lunch is lamb with peas beans and, new potatoes.
- B) Lunch is lamb with peas beans and new, potatoes.
- C) Lunch is lamb with peas beans, and new potatoes.
- D) Lunch is lamb with peas, beans and new potatoes.

5-Which of these sentences has BOTH commas in the right places?

- A) Secretaries, or, other workers can often get free eye tests.
- B) Secretaries, or other workers can often, get free eye tests.
- C) Secretaries or, other workers can often, get free eye tests.
- D) Secretaries, or other workers, can often get free eye tests.

البراعة
للدراسات

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