

2026

الثالث المتوسط



ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية

ENGLISH

الاستاذ المصطفى الخفاجي

UNIT ONE

Lesson 1

Describing Places : (وصف الاماكن)

عزيزي الطالب
ملزمتك هي الأولى في ملازم
اللغة الإنكليزية في العراق لأنها
خالية من النقوصات والحذف
ويوجد فيها المنهاج كامل لضمان
الدرجة الكاملة في الوزاري

1. **There is** (ذلك) يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد يوجد قبله (a - an).

(**There is + (a,an) + اسم مفرد + تكملة**)

/an قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحروف العلة التالية: (a e o i u)

مثل : **an** oil **an** art

/a قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف صحيح. الحروف الصحيحة هي بقية الحروف ماعدا حروف العلة.

مثل : **a** book **a** table

-There **is** an information desk.

-There **is** a supermarket

(Negative) (النفى) / عند النفي نضع (**not -n't**) بعد (**is**) .

-There **isn't** an information desk.

-There **isn't** a supermarket.

(Question) (السؤال) / عند السؤال نضع (**is**) في بداية الجملة أي نقدمها على (**there**) ونضع علامة سؤال نهاية الجملة.

-Is there an information desk?

-Is there a supermarket ?

2. **There are** يأتي بعدها اسم جمع مميزه من خلال (s) الجمع او الكلمات التالية :
(a lot of -few -some)

(**There are +** اسم جمع (s)
few
some
a lot of **+ تكملة**)

1-There **are** shops that sell computers.

2- There **are** video games for kids.

3-There **are** some sweets shops.

4-There **are** few apples in the box.

(Negative) (النفى) / عند النفي نضع كلمة (**not -n't**) بعد (**are**) .

-There **aren't** shops that sell computers.

-There **aren't** video games for kids.

(Question) (السؤال) / عند السؤال نقدم (**are**) على (**there**) أي نضعها بداية الجملة ونضع علامة سؤال نهاية الجملة.

- Are there video games for kids?
- Are there shops that sell computers?

3. **It has** : تتناسب مع الجمع ومع المفرد.

- It has a big car park
- It has tinted windows .

(Negative) (النفى) / عند النفي نضع (doesn't) قبل (has) ونحولها الى (have)
It has → It doesn't have

- 1-It doesn't have a big car park.
- 2-It doesn't have tinted windows.

(Question) (السؤال) / عند السؤال نضع (Does) قبل الفاعل أي بداية الجملة ونحول (has) الى (have) ونضع علامة سؤال نهاية الجملة.

- 1-Does it have a big car park?
- 2-Does it have tinted windows?

حالة خاصة:

- 1-نستخدم (some - few - a lot of) قبل الاسم الجمع شرط ان تكون الجملة مثبتة لانفي ولا سؤال.
- 2-نستخدم (any) قبل المفرد والجمع شرط ان تكون الجملة اما نفي او سؤال.

- 1-I bought-----oranges. (some – any)
- 2-Are there -----boys in the classroom ? (any –some)
- 3-There aren't-----problems. (any – some)

امثلة وزارية

- 1. There is an escalator in the mall . (Question) (2019/1)
- Is there an escalator in the mall ?
- 2. Are theresweet shops near your house? (some , a lot of , any) (2019/3)
- 3-(It has- There is) few bakeries.
- 4-It has a big coffee shop. (Negative). (2017/ن)
-It doesn't have a big coffee shop.
- 5-It has a fountain. (Question). (2018/ن)
-Does it have a fountain?
- 6- The mall a swimming pool. (having, doesn't have, have) (2021/1)
- 7- are many new exciting shops (their, there, they're) (2021/3)

تمرين (1) صفحة (4)

Match to make sentences:

- a. It (2) has a super market.
- b. There's an (4) Escalator.
- c. There isn't (6) an information desk.
- d. There are (5) lots of plant.

- e. There aren't (3) any cars.
f. It doesn't (1) have a swimming pool.

تمرين (2) صفحة (4)

Use There is/isn't and There are/aren't:

1. There is a clock in our class.
2. There is an information desk in the mall.
3. There are four shop assistants in this shop.
4. There are plants in this mall.
5. There is a supermarket in our street.
6. There are two escalators in each floor in this mall.

تمرين (3) صفحة (5)

Complete the texts with the words in the boxes.:

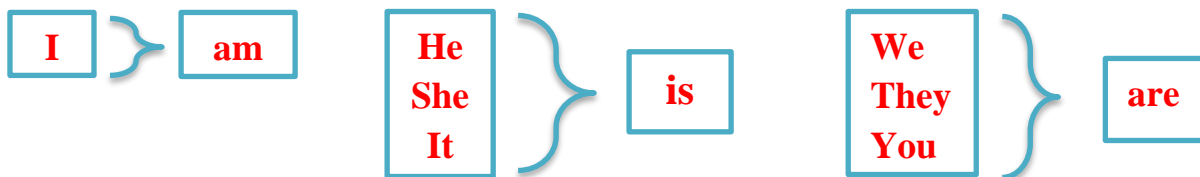
Eyes has is name young
A and has his wearing

A young boy is missing in the mall. He is six years old. His name is Jamal. He has short brown hair and brown eyes.

He is wearing a white T-shirt and jeans. The jeans are very old and his T-shirt has Iraq on it. He is also wearing a red baseball cap. He has white shoes and blue socks.

المضارع المستمر : Present Continuous

(تكلمة + فعل ينتهي (ing) + (is,are,am) + فاعل)



ملاحظة/ تأتي ظروف الزمان والكلمات التالية مع المضارع المستمر وهي دلالة على هذا الزمن:
(Be quiet – keep quiet) (now – at the moment – at the present – today)

- 1-I am listening to music now.
- 2-We are eating sandwiches at the moment.
- 3-He is working in the factory today.
- 4-They are swimming in the pool at the present time.

((حالات خاصة بأضافة -ing))

1- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) واحدة تحذف ونضيف (ing)

-make → making

-come → coming

2- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف صحيح وكان قبله حرف عله نضاعف الحرف الصحيح الاخير ونضيف (ing) .

الحروف العلة / (a i e o u)

الحروف الصحيحة / هي بقية الحروف ماعدا حروف العلة.

Swim → swimming

run → running

3- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب (ie) تحذف ونضع حرف (y) ونضيف (ing) .

-die → dying

-tie → tying

(Negative) (النفى) / عند النفي نضع (not - n't) بعد (is - are - am) فقط.

(تكملة + فعل (ing) + am not
isn't
aren't + فاعل)

1-I am listening to music now.(Negative)

-I am not listening to music now.

2- They (not / watch) TV at the moment. (Correct)

-They aren't watching TV at the moment.

3-He----- (not play) a computer game. (Present Continuous)

-He isn't playing a computer game.

(Question) (السؤال) / عند السؤال نقدم (is - are - am) الى قبل الفاعل ونضع علامة سؤال نهاية الجملة

(? + تكملة + فعل (ing) + فاعل + Am
Are
Is)

1-Nadia a is watering the flowers at the moment. (Question)

- Is Nadia watering the flowers at the moment?

2-What (you / do) right now ? (Correct)

What are you doing right now ?

3-She / what / cooking / now / ? / is (put in the correct order)

- What is she cooking now ?

4-----they playing football? (Is – Are – Am)

1-I'm ----- (read, reading, reads) a book at the moment. (2022/ت)(2023/2)

2-At the moment, we (learn) English. (correct) (2017/ت)

-At the moment , we are learning English .

3-Be quiet ! I (try) to do my homework. (correct) (2018/ن)

-I'm trying to do my homework.

4-Ali (eat) his sandwich right now. (put the verb in the correct form) (2018/1)

-Ali is eating his sandwich right now.

5-They (not / watch) TV at the moment. (Correct) (2021/ت)

-They aren't watching TV at the moment.

6-What (you / do) right now ? (2021/2)

-What are you doing right now ?

7-She / what / cooking / now / ? / is (put in the correct order) (2022/ت)

- What is she cooking now ?

8-Zaid and Mustafa (are taking/ is taking) some exercise. (2017/ن)

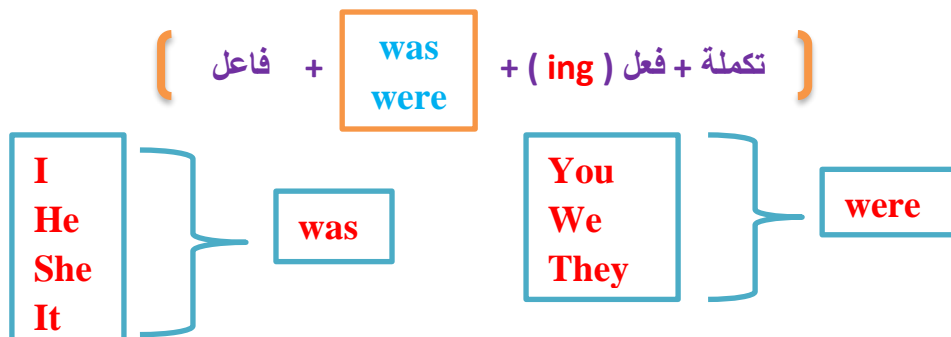
9-I'm painting my bedroom ----- (yesterday, every day, now)

10-Nadia a is watering the flowers at the moment. (Question) (2018/ت)

- Is Nadia watering the flowers at the moment?

11- The students English at this moment. (are reading/will read/ were reading) (2019/1)

Past Continuous : الماضي المستمر



1-I was driving my new car.

2-They were studying English.

3-Suha was cooking a good meal.

4-Ahmed was writing a posrcard.

5-We **were watching** a film.

(Negative) (النفى) / عند النفي نضع (**not – n't**) بعد (**was – were**) فقط.

(**wasn't** + فاعل)
(**weren't** + فاعل)

1-He ----- (write) an essay. (Past continuous – negative)

-He **wasn't** writing an essay

2-You were reading a novel.(Negative)

- You **weren't** reading a novel.

3-Huda (not / clean) the house. (Past continuous)

-Huda **wasn't** cleaning the house.

(Question) (السؤال) / عند السؤال نقدم (**was – were**) على الفاعل ونضع علامة سؤال نهاية الجملة.

(**Was** + فاعل)
(**Were** + فاعل)

1-They -----(drive) to the beach (Past continuous – question)

-**Were they** driving to the beach ?

2-She was learning French. (Question)

-**Was she** learning French ?

3-What (you / do) at 10 last night ? (Past continuous)

-**What were you** doing at 10 last night ?

امثلة وزارية

1-Ahmed was (drink / **drinking**) some tea. (ت/2022)

2- (**was** / were) Akram waiting for us? (ن/2017)

3-Huda (not / clean) the house. (Past continuous) (1/2018)

-Huda **wasn't** cleaning the house.

4-What (you / do) at 10 last night ? (Past continuous) (3/2018)

-**What were you** doing at 10 last night ?

5-He ----- (write) an essay. (Past continuous – negative) (3/2019)

-He **wasn't** writing an essay

6-They ----- (drive) to the beach (Past continuous – question) (2/2021)

-**Were they** driving to the beach ?

تمرين (3) صفحة (6)

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box:

1. Jassim **was eating** burger.

2. Fahad **was drinking** a cola.

3. Salwa was waiting in a queue.
4. Ibahim was coming down in the lift.
5. Hasan was coming down the stairs.
6. The children's mother was waiting.

مول الجواهر : Cavahir mall

تمرين (4) صفحة (5)

1. **Where Is the mall?**
It's in Istanbul. Turkey.
 2. **How many floors does it have?**
It has six floors.
 3. **Can I contact the office at 9 a.m.?**
No, it doesn't open until 10 a.m.
 4. **When did it open?**
It opened in 2005.
 5. **Can you pray at the mall? (2025/1)**
Yes. there is a mosque at the mall.
1. أين يقع المركز التجاري؟
انها في اسطنبول. ديك رومي.
 2. كم عدد الطوابق؟
لها ستة طوابق.
 3. هل يمكنني الاتصال بالمكتب الساعة 9 صباحاً؟
لا، لا يفتح حتى الساعة 10 صباحاً.
 4. متى تم افتتاحه؟
تم افتتاحه في عام 2005.
 5. هل يجوز الصلاة في المركز التجاري؟
نعم. يوجد مسجد في المركز التجاري.

Lesson 2

أخبر الوقت : Telling the time



1- طريقة قراءة الوقت هي ان نذكر الساعة اولا ثم الدقائق كما في الامثلة:

- 3:20 (Tell the time). It's three twenty.
12: 10 (Tell the time). It's twelve ten.
9: 30 (Tell the time). It's nine thirty.

2- اذا كان حقل الدقائق (00) تكتب كلمة (o'clock) كما في المثال:

- 11:00 (Tell the time) . It's eleven o'clock

3- اذا كان حقل الساعات اكبر من (12) نطرح (12) من الرقم الموجود.

- 15:17 (Tell the time). It's three seventeen.
18: 20 (Tell the time). It's six twenty.
23: 40 (Tell the time). It's eleven forty.
24: 00 (Tell the time). It's twelve O'clock

4- اذا كان في السؤال كلمة (past) نستخدم القاعدة التالية (الساعة + past + الدقائق + it's)

Ex: It's ten past three (15:15/**15:10**/15:20) (2023/2)

امثلة وزارية

- 15:10 (Tell the time). It's three ten. (2017/ت)
 16:05 (Tell the time). It's four five. (2019/1)
 17:10 (tell the time). It's five ten. (2017/2)
 14:41 (tell the time). It's two forty-one (2021/3)
 (12:10) it's (**twelve ten**/ten twelve) (2022/2)
 8:30 (Tell the time). Its eight thirty. (2024/2)

Lessons 3 قطعة الكتاب

سيارة هذا العام : Car of the year

عزيزي الطالب
 لضمان حصولك على الدرجة
 الكاملة في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية
 تابع قناة التلكرام حيث يوجد فيها
 أسئلة شهرية وأسئلة نصف السنة
 وأسئلة نهائية ومخططات
 وملخصات ذهنية تسهل عليك
 المادة.

@almustafasd

1-What is the name of the car of the year? (ت/2023) ماهو اسم سيارة هذه السنة

- Panther 3.0 D. بانثر

2-What are the standard features in the panther 3.0D ? ماهي مواصفات سيارة بانثر

-They are GPS , the sunroof , tinted windows and a fantastic CD player.

تحتوي تحديد مواقع , زجاج مظلل , ومشغل سي دي

3-How many seats are there in the panther 3.0D? كم مقعد تحتوي سيارة بانثر

- There are eight seats. ثمانية مقاعد

4-What are the safety features in the panther 3.0D? ماهي وسائل الأمان في سيارة بانثر

- There are airbags for the driver and passengers. يوجد وسائد هوائية للسائق والركاب

5-Who are interested in the engine? من الذي اهتم بالمحرك

-Some young men . بعض الشباب

6-How is the engine? كيف يبدو المحرك

- It's beautifully made and looks like an engine from a much more expensive car.

مصنوع بطريقة جميلة يبدو كمحرك من سيارة غالية

7-Is the panther 3.0D safe car or dangerous car? (ت/2022) هل سيارة بانثر آمنة ام خطيرة

- It is a safe car. سيارة آمنة

8-The new panther is really fantastic. بانثر الجديدة حقاً رائعة

9-Some people just stand and gaze at its beautiful shape.

بعض الشباب فقط يقفون وينظرون الى شكلها الجميل

- 10-The panther looks very expensive, but it is actually quite cheap
البانثر تبدو سيارة غالية ولكنها رخيصة نوعاً ما
- 11- The panther 3.0D does 12 kilometers to the liter.
البانثر تستهلك لتر لكل 12 كيلو متر
- 12-The panther 3.0D has a Four year warranty. (2023/2)(ت/2024) البانثر فيها ضمان اربع سنين
- 13- The panther 3.0D has seats for eight people. (2018/1) تحتوي البانثر ثمانية مقاعد
- 14-The car everyone is talking about and the car of the year is called
'Panther 3.0D'. (True / False) (صح) السيارة التي يتكلم عنها الجميع هي البانثر.
- 15- Some young men are more interested in the engine of "Panther 3.0D"
(True/False) (2017/2) بعض الشباب يهتمون في محرك سيارة البانثر. (صح)
- 16-Some young men are not very interested in its engine. (False / True) (2017/3)
بعض الشباب لا يهتمون في المحرك. (خطأ)
- 17-Panther 3.0D has no standard features. (False / True) (2019/1)
لا يوجد مواصفات في بانثر. (خطأ)
- 18-There`s loads of space inside panther 3.0D. (True / False)
يوجد مساحة كبيرة داخل السيارة. (صح)
- 19-The panther 3.0D has seats for six people. (False / True)
البانثر تحتوي ستة مقاعد (خطأ)
- 20-The panther 3.0D is actually very expensive. (False / True)
سيارة البانثر حقا غالية. (خطأ)
- 21-The panther 3.0D is a really safe car. There are airbags for the driver and passengers and many other safety features. (True / False) (2022/1)
سيارة البانثر امنة. يوجد وسائد هوائية للسائق والركاب ومواصفات امان اخرى. (صح)
- 22- The panther 3.0D is actually quite cheap (True / False)
سيارة البانثر هي سيارة رخيصة نوعاً ما
- 23- Does the panther 3.0D very expensive or quite cheap? (2023/1)
هل سيارة البانثر هي سيارة غاليا حقا ام رخيصة نوعاً ما
رخيصة نوعاً ما quite cheap -
- 24- The other standard features for the new panther 3.0D is GPS (True/False) (2022/2)
من المميزات الأخرى لسيارة البانثر هو جهاز تحديد المواقع (صح)

تمرين (3) صفحة (8)

- Not all passengers can feel safe inside the Panther. (True / False)
- You don't need to think about charging points when you own a Panther. (True / False)

3. Only the front of the car has electric seats and windows. (True / False)
4. The Panther takes care of your pocket and the planet. (True / False) (2024/2)(2024/ت)

تمرين (4) صفحة (9)

Look at the text on page 7 of your student's Book . Find the adjectives and the nouns they describe (التوصيل)

Adjective	Noun
fantastic رائعة	car سيارة
beautiful جميل	shape شكل
young صغار	men شباب
expensive غالية	car سيارة
tinted مظلل	window شباك
fun رائع	CD Player مشغل أقراص
fantastic ممتعة	all the ectaras كل الإضافات
cheap رخيصة	the Panther سيارة
important مهم	something شيء
safe آمنة	car سيارة

تمرين (5) صفحة (9)

Write the opposite (معاكسات)

terrible فضيع	X	fantastic رائع		dangerous خطير	X	safe امن
expensive غالي	X	cheap رخيص		Excellent ممتاز	X	Awful مريع
boring ممل	X	interesting ممتع		unimportant غير مهم	X	important مهم
ugly قبيح	X	beautiful جميل			X	

ملاحظة : الكلمات (really , quite) توضع قبل الصفات لتغير المعنى قليلا :

- ✓ نستخدم (**really** | **جدا**) لتقوية الصفة. نختارها اذا جاء قبلها أداة النكرة (a)
✓ نستخدم (**quite** | **الى حد ما**) لجعل الصفة اقل قوة. نختارها اذا جاء بعدها أداة النكرة (a)

تمرين (6) صفحة (9)

Complete these sentences with (really , quite)

- a. The Panther is really fast. You have to be careful! (2017/1)(2019/1)
b. It has a really beautiful shape. You'll love it!
c. I think this is quite a cheap bike. What do you think?
d. The exam was quite difficult, but not like the one last year.
e. I think safety is really important. It's the only thing I look for!

f. I bought my phone three years ago, so it's quite old now. My dad's is seven years old!

Lesson 4

ملاحظة / يجب حفظ الاسماء المركبة. تأتي على شكل (توصيلات)

تمرين (1) صفحة (10)

Match the words to make compound nouns?

sweet → shop محل حلويات

disc → brakes مكابح

car → park موقف سيارات

air → bag كيس هوائي

information → desk استعلامات

video → games ألعاب فيديو

insect → proof مبيد حشرات

litter → bin سلة نفايات

swimming → pool مسبح

shop → assistant بائع

sun → roof فتحة سقف

wind → proof مانع الريح

أعطاء السبب : Giving Reasons

ملاحظة / لتحويل الجملة الى جملة اعطاء سبب نتبع القاعدة التالية:

There is للمفرد
There are للجمع
It has مفرد وجمع

+ اسم الشيء +

So that you can
So that you can't
To help you

+ جملة السبب الثانية

ملاحظة / اذا كان الاسم المفرد لا يوجد قبله (a - an) نضع قبله (a - an) حسب الاسم.

1-disc brakes . (stop quickly) (Give a reason)

-There are disc brakes to help you stop quickly.

2-a pen in the bag. 'write the lesson' (Give a reason)

-There is a pen in the bag so you can write the lesson.

3-CD player (listen to music) (Give a reason)

-There is a CD player so you can listen to music.

تمرين (2) صفحة (10)

Use so you can/can't.

1-airbags (be safe in a crash)

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

2-CD player (listen to music)

-There is a CD player so that you can listen to music.

3-GPS (get lost)

-It has GPS so that you can't get lost.

4-electric windows (open windows easily)

-There are electric windows so that you can open windows easily.

5-sunroof (let light in)

-There is a sunroof so that you can let light in.

6-tinted windows (see into the car easily)

-There are tinted windows so that you can't see into the car easily.

امثلة وزارية

1.Cars have GPS so that you (can / can't) be lost . (2017/1)

2.Cars have GPS(because / so that) drivers can't be lost. (2018/2)

3. The car has air conditioning to help you (listen to music / keep cool) (2018/ت)

4.There are disc brakes in every car (because / so / to) help you stop quickly.(2018/3)

5.Cars have air conditioninghelp you keep cool.(a. to b. because c. so) (2019/ت)

6. The company supplied cars with so that drivers don't have to worry in an accident.

(a. CD player b. airbags c. GPS) (2019/1)

7. Cars have CD player that you can to music. (to/so/neither) (2021/3)

8. There are disc brakes (to help/help/helped) you stop quickly.(2023/ت)

9. The car has a CD player. (listen to music) (Use: so you can) (2023/2)

- The car has a CD player, so you can listen to music.

10- Skate board comes with a book (to help/and/but) you learn more about it. (2023/3)

تمرين (4) صفحة (11)

Match to make sentences:

- Five colours (3) to fit in with your room design.
- Slim design (5) so it can fit in a small room.
- Recycled materials (4) so you won't harm the planet.
- soft cushions (6) to help you relax.
- Legs with wheels (2) so you can move it easily.
- Removable covers (1) so you can wash them.

Lesson 5

تمرين (2) صفحة (12)

Find the adjectives with the following meanings:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Thin = slim نحيل | 4. good-looking = attractive جذاب |
| 2. Easy = not difficult سهل = ليس صعب | 5. all, every = whole بالكامل |
| 3. Various = different متنوع = متغير | 6. can be moved = portable يمكن تحريكه |

Lesson 6

ترتيب الصفات : Order of adjective

صفات عامة	الحجم	العمر	الشكل	اللون	الجنسية	المادة
Nice	Big	New	straight	White	Iraqi	Hair
Beautiful	Large	Modern	long	Black	Japanese	Cotton
Ugly	Middle	Old	short	Blue	Chinese	Steel
Friendly	Small	Young	curly	Green	Egyptian	Golden
Good	Little		wavy	Red	French	Silver

ملاحظة/ لحل ترتيب الصفات نتبع القاعدة التالية: (نجمعها في جملة "صح عشلجم")

(اسم المادة + الجنسية + اللون + الشكل + العمر + الحجم + الصفة العامة + فاعل)

have
has

1-She has ----- hair. (Re. arrange the adjective: **black / beautiful / curly**) (ت/2017)

-She has **beautiful curly black hair**.

2-It is a (**little / French / black / beautiful**) table (put in the correct order) (ن/2017)

- It is a **beautiful , little , black, French table**.

3-I / have / a / Italian / old / wonderful / watch. (order)

- I have a **wonderful , old, Italian watch**.

4-I bought a (white, Japanese, new) TV. (Arrange the adjectives)

-I bought a **new, white Japanese TV**.

5-I've got a ----- friend. (French, nice, young) (put in the correct order)

-I've got a **nice, young, French friend**.

6-He's wearing ----- T- shirt. (blue, Iraqi, new, cotton). (order)

-He's wearing a **new, blue, Iraqi, cotton T- shirt**.

7-In the fair, I saw -----cars.

(modern German small / small German modern / **a small modern German**)

8- She has ----- hair. (Re-arrange the adjectives: black, beautiful) (ن/2019/3)

- She has **beautiful black hair** .

9-Nada has.----- hair. (**beautiful curly black** \ black beautiful curly \ curly black beautiful)

10- Ali has got a (brown beautiful curly\ beautiful brown curly\ **beautiful curly brown**) hair.(ت/2021)(ت/2019)(ن/2017/2)

11- Salima has (straight hair black / **straight black hair**/ hair straight black) (ت/2022)(ت/2018)

12- Hana'a bought two shirts last week (**nice French cotton** / nice cotton French / French nice cotton) (ن/2019/1)

13- brown / Sally / curly / has / hair (Re-order the sentence) (ن/2022/2)

- **Sally has curly brown hair**.

14- She has (**curly brown hair**/ brown curly hair/ hair curly brown) (ن/2021/2)

15- Noor is wearing (a bag pink / **a pink bag** / bag a pink) (ن/2023/3)

Lesson 7

Polite description : الوصف المؤدب

A- إذا كان يوجد في الجملة الاولى (**is + صفة**) وكانت الجملة الثانية مثبتة تحتوي أيضا (**is**) . نضع كلمة (**a bit**) في فراغ الجملة الثانية اي قبل الصفة.

1- she is fat. She is ----- fat. (Make sentence more polite)

-She is fat. She is a bit fat .

2- He's lazy. He's ----- lazy. (Use polite description)

-He's lazy. He's a bit lazy .

B- إذا كانت الجملة الاولى يوجد فيها (**is + صفة**) وكان موجود في الجملة الثانية (**isn't**) نضع (**الصفة المعاكسة + very**) للصفة الموجودة في الجملة الاولى في فراغ الجملة الثانية.

1-He is stupid. He isn't ----- (Make the sentence more polite)

-He is stupid. He isn't very clever.

2- She's noisy. She isn't ----- (Use polite description)

-She's noisy. She isn't very quiet.

C- إذا كان يوجد في الجملة الاولى (**can't**) وكان يوجد في الجملة الثانية ايضا (**can't**) نكمل نفس الجملة الاولى ونضع عبارة (**very well**)

1- She can't sing. She can't ----- (make it more polite)

-She can't sing. She can't sing very well.

2- He can't paint. He can't ----- (polite description)

- He can't paint. He can't paint very well.

D- إذا كان يوجد في الجملة الاولى (**can't**) وكان يوجد في الجملة الثانية (**isn't**) نضع بعدها (**very good at**) ونضيف (**ing**) الى فعل الجملة الاولى ونضعه مع التكملة بعد (**very good at**)

1-She can't sing. She isn't----- (more polite) (2021/1)

-She can't sing . She isn't very good at singing.

2-He can't play tennis. He isn't----- (Make it more polite)

-He can't play tennis . He isn't very good at playing tennis.

E- إذا كان يوجد في الجملة الاولى كلمة (**bad**) نضع في فراغ الجملة الثانية (**not very good at**)

Ahmed is bad at Arabic . Ahmed is----- (Make the sentence more polite)

-Ahmed is bad at Arabic. Ahmed is not very good at Arabic.

امثلة وزارية

1. He is fat . He's ... a bit ... fat . (Make the sentence more polite) (ت/2017)(ت/2021)(ت/2022)

2. She is short . She is ...a bit short . (Make the sentence more polite) (2021/2)

3. He is lazy. He is ...a bit ...lazy. (Make the sentence more polite) (2017/1)

4. She is bad at volleyball. She is at volleyball. (More polite) (2017/2)
-She is not very good at volleyball.
5. Sara is bad at English. Sara isat English. (Make the sentence more polite) (2018/ت)
-Sara is not very good at English.
6. She's bad at physics. She's.....at physics. (Make the sentence more polite) (2018/1)
-She's not very good at physics .
7. Zaid is unfriendly . Zaid is..... (Make the sentence more polite) (2019/1)
- Zaid is a bit unfriendly .
8. Leena is bad at Arabic (Make the sentence more polite)(2019/2)
- Leena is not very good at Arabic.
9. He is unfriendly. He's (Make the sentence more polite)(2022/1)
- a bit unfriendly.
10. Hasan can't play volleyball. He's not (Make the sentence more polite)(2023/ت)
- very good at playing volleyball.
11. She is short. She is (very tall / not very tall / a bit tall) (2023/1)

تمرين (3) صفحة (17)

Make these sentences more polite

- 1-H's fat . He's a bit fat.
- 2-He can't play football. He can't play football very well.
- 3-He can't play volleyball. He's not very good at volleyball.
- 4-He's unfriendly . He's not friendly. (2024/2)
- 5-He's stupid . He's not very clever.
- 6-He's lazy . He's a bit lazy.
- 7-She can't sing. She's not very good at singing.
- 8-She's bad at football. She's not very good at football.
- 9-She's boring. She's not much fun.

تمرين (4) صفحة (17)

Read and tick (V) the correct descriptions.

- a. My niece is a (friendly, little girl/little, friendly girl/girl, little friendly)
- b. She has (beautiful, black, curly hair. / curly, beautiful, black hair/beautiful, curly, black hair)
- c. She has an (ugly, old, little dog / old, ugly, little dog / ugly, little, old dog)
- d. Her bag is made from (pink, strong fabric / strong, pink fabric / fabric, pink strong)

كتابة اعلان : writing an advert

Get this smart watch ,simple and smart! Works with all systems. Track steps, heart rate, and sleep with the touchscreen. It's tough, water-resistant, and lasts 8–10 hours. Only 100,000 IQD for a smarter you!.

احصل على هذه الساعة الذكية ، بسيطة وذكية! تعمل مع جميع الأنظمة. خطوات تتبع ومعدل ضربات القلب و النوم مع شاشة اللمس. إنها قوية، مقاومة للماء ، وتستمر من 8 إلى 10 ساعات. فقط 100,000 IQD لتجعلك اذكى !.

Lesson 9

تمرين (2) صفحة (20)

Write the Opposites of these words (معاكسات)

old قديم	X	new \ young	comfortable مريح	X	uncomfortable غير
happy سعيد	X	unhappy حزين	stupid غبي	X	Clever ذكي
old – fashioned	X	modern حديث	lazy كسول	X	hardworking مجتهد
ugly قبيح	X	beautiful جميل	dark مظلم	X	Bright مشرق
wide واسع	X	Narrow ضيق	difficult صعب	X	Easy سهل
noisy ضوضاء	X	quiet هادئ	fast سريع	X	Slow بطيء
polite مؤدب	X	impolite غير مؤدب			

تمرين (3) صفحة (20)

Write words that match these definitions

- It makes cars , boils and planes move an engine
انه يجعل السيارات والطائرات والقوارب تتحرك المحرك.
- Words and pictures to help sell things adverts
كلمات وصورة تساعد على البيع الاعلانات
- A person Who helps others helpful
متعاون الشخص الذي يساعد الاخرين
- you can monitor your health with this device smart watch
الساعة الذكية تستطيع ان تراقب صحتك بهذا الجهاز
- three or more People waiting in line a queue
الطابور ثلاثة أشخاص او أكثر من الاشخاص ينتظرون في سطر

الجمع : Plural

1. تجمع الاسماء باضافة (s) الى الاسم المفرد

Ex : car – cars

Ex : book – books

2. تجمع الاسماء باضافة (es) للكلمات التي تنتهي بالاحرف (s , ss , sh , ch , x , z , o)

Ex : bus – buses

Ex : wash – washes

Ex : watch – watches

Ex : box – boxes

Ex : buzz – buzzes

Ex : potato – potatoes

إذا انتهى الاسم بحرف (o) مسبوق بحرف علة نظيف (s) فقط.

Ex : radio – radios

Ex : studio – studios

Ex : photo – photos

3. إذا كان الاسم ينتهي بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب الحرف (y) الى (i) ونظيف (es)

Ex : country – countries

Ex : hobby – hobbies

Ex : story – stories

4. إذا كان الاسم ينتهي بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف علة نظيف (s) مباشرة ويبقى على حاله

Ex : boy – boys

Ex : key – keys

5. بعض الأسماء التي تنتهي بالحرف (f , fe) تقلب الـ (f) الى (v) ونظيف (es)

Ex : wife – wives

Ex : knife – knives

Ex : thief – thieves

Ex : scarf – scarves

• هنالك بعض الشواذ :

Ex : roof – roofs

Ex : chief – chiefs

Ex : gulf – gulfs

Ex : proof – proofs

Ex : safe – safes

6. الجمع الشاذ : حيث تجمع الاسماء بدون إضافة (s) أو (es) بل يتغير شكل الكلمة.

Ex : man – men

Ex : woman – women

Ex : mouse – mice

Ex : sheep – sheep

Ex : fish – fish

Ex : cattle – cattle

Ex : child – children

Ex : ox – oxen

Ex : foot – feet

Ex : tooth – teeth

Ex : oasis – oases

Ex : goose – geese

The story Lesson 10

الزبون المحظوظ : Lucky customer

- 1- Describe Kareem's character? (2021/1) اوصف شخصية كريم
- **Hardworking and imaginative** مجتهد وواسع الخيال
- 2- The name of the book Kareem wants to buy (2022/1) اسم الكتاب الذي يريد كريم شرائه هو
- **"Islands of salt" by Al-Nawab.** جزر الملح الذي كتب بواسطة مظفر النواب
- 3- What is the name of the new book Kareem wants to buy ? (2022/2)(2019/1)
ما هو اسم الكتاب الذي يريد يشتريه كريم ؟
- **"Islands of salt" by Al-Nawab.** جزر الملح الذي كتب بواسطة مظفر النواب
- 4- Why had Kareem been saving up for months? (2021/1)(2022/1) لماذا يدخر النقود لأشهر
- **to buy the new book by his favourite poet.** لكي يشتري الكتاب الجديد لشاعره المفضل
- 5- How long had Kareem been saving up for the new book? (2023/2)
كم المدة التي كان كريم ينخر فيها نقوده لشراء الكتاب الجديد؟
- **for months.** لأشهر
- 6- How did Kareem find AL-Nawab's poems? كيف وجد قصائد النواب
- **very interesting.** جدا ممتعة
- 7- How many times Kareem had read all of AL -Nawab's poems at least? (2023/2)
كم مرة كريم قرأ قصائد النواب ؟
- **at least twice.** مرتين على الأقل
- 8- What was Kareem's dream? (2017/1)(2021/2)(2024/2) ما هو حلم كريم
- **to be a famous poet.** ان يصبح شاعر مشهور
- 9- Kareem's dream was (2018/1) حلم كريم كان
- **to be a famous poet.** ان يصبح شاعر مشهور
- 10- Kareem's dream was to be a famous doctor. (True / False) (2018/2)
حلم كريم كان ان يصبح دكتور مشهور (خطأ)
- 11- Kareem's dream was to be a famous (poet / doctor) (2023/2)
حلم كريم كان ان يصبح (شاعر) مشهور
- 12- Who was the 50th customer? من هو الزبون رقم 50
- **Kareem** كريم
- 13- Kareem was the lucky customer number 30. (True/False) (2024/2)
كريم كان الزبون المحظوظ رقم 30 (خطأ)
- 14- What is there for customer number 50? ماذا يوجد للزبون رقم 50
- **There is a big prize.** جائزة كبيرة
- 15- is there a prize for customer number 50? (yes/no) (2023/1) هل هنالك جائزة للزبون 50؟ (نعم)
- **yes**
- 16- What is the big prize for lucky customer 50? (2019/2) ما هي الجائزة الكبيرة للزبون 50؟
- **meet AL-Nawab.** يلتقي النواب
- 17- What was Kareem's big prize? (2022/2) ما هي جائزة كريم
- **meet Al-Nawab.** يلتقي النواب
- 18- Kareem has got **big prize**, he felt surge happiness. (2022/2)
كريم حصل على جائزة كبيرة، حيث شعر بسعادة كبيرة.
- **There is a big prize for the customer 50** (2018/2)

- 19-Kareem was the first to buy the latest book.(T/F) (2023/3) كريم أول شخص اشترى أحدث كتاب؟
- 20- How did the quiet boy spend most of his free time?
بماذا كان الصبي الهادي يقضي معظم وقت فراغه؟
- writing his own poems. كتابة قصائده الخاصة.
- 21-What did Kareem see there as he got closer to the bookshop?
ماذا رأى كريم عندما اقترب من المكتبة؟
- He saw a long queue. رأى طابور طويل.
- 22-What did Kareem's parents , friends and teachers say about him?
ماذا يقول والدين كريم وأصدقائه ومدرسيه عنه؟
- He was very imaginative. واسع الخيال جدا.
- 23- Kareem is very hard working, imaginative and quite boy. (2022/1)
كريم شخص مجتهد جدا, واسع الخيال و فتى هادي.
- 24-What poems had Kareem read? ماذا قرأ كريم؟
- He had read all of Al-Nawab's poems. قرأ كل قصائد النواب.
- 25-What did the queue of customers do when the shop owner rang a bell?
ماذا فعل الزبائن عندما صاحب المكتبة رن الجرس؟
-They started clapping and cheering. اخذوا يصفقون ويهتفون.
- 26- What did the shop owner do when Kareem got to the door? (2023/1)
ماذا فعل صاحب المكتبة عندما وصل كريم الى الباب؟
- rang a bell. رن الجرس.
- 27-Why did Kareem's parents , friends and teachers all say he was imaginative?
لماذا يقول والدين كريم وأصدقائه ومدرسيه بأنه واسع الخيال؟
-Because he spent most of his free time reading or writing his own poems.
لأنه يقضي وقت فراغه قراءة وكتابة الشعر.
- 28-Why was Kareem very surprised when everyone started clapping and cheering?
لماذا كان كريم متفاجيء عندما كل شخص صفق وهتف؟
-Because he didn't know what was happening. لأنه لايعلم ماذا يحصل.
- 29- How did Kareem find Al-Nawab poems after he had read it? (2023/1)
كيف وجد كريم اشعار النواب بعد قرائتها؟
- He found them very interesting. هو وجدها ممتعة جدا.
- 30- Kareem had read all of AL-Nawab's poems and found them boring.(True/False) (2017/2)
كريم قرأ كل اشعار النواب و وجدها مملة. (خطأ)
- 31- Kareem had read Al-Nawab's poems (once/twice) and found them (interesting/boring) (2019/2)
كريم قرأ اشعار النواب (مرتين) و وجدها (ممتعة)
- 32-Kareem had been saving up to buy the new book by his favourite poet. (2017/1)
كريم ادخر النقود لكي يشتري الكتاب الجديد لشاعره المفضل
- 33- After Kareem read Al-Nawab's poem, he found them very interesting (2018/1)
(ت) (2018/1) interesting

Answer the questions.

1. Where does the story take place? اين تقع القصة؟

It takes place in Al Mutanabbi Street. في شارع المتنبي.

2. Why was Kareem sad when arrived at the bookshop? لم كان كريم حزينا عندما وصل للمكتبة؟
Because there was a long queue forming outside المحل لأن كان هناك طابور طويل خارج المحل
3. What was Kareem's dream? ماذا كان حلم كريم؟
To be a famous poet one day. ان يكون شاعرا مشهورا يوما ما.
4. Why did the shop owner give Kareem a prize? لم أعطى مالك المحل كريم جائزة؟ (2024/1)
He was the 50th customer in the shop that day لأنه كان الزبون رقم 50 في المحل ذاك اليوم
5. Why was Kareem so happy with the prize? لم كان كريم سعيدا جدا بجائزته؟ (2025/1)
Because his patience was being rewarded. لأنه تمت مكافأة صبره.
6. Who is going to read Kareem's poems and give him advice? من سوف يقرأ قصائد كريم (2024/2) وينصحه؟
Al-Nawab promised to read Kareem's poems and give him advice. وعد النواب كريم بقراءة قصائده ونصحه.

UNIT TWO

Lesson 1

تمرين (2) صفحة (25)

Use a verb from the box to complete the phrases.

Have go Do kick read Score Spend watch win

a ball a game a hobby shopping a picnic a rest a story fishing TV a
goal the afternoon to the cinema some time a point.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. have a picnic يتنزه | 7. kick a ball يركل الكرة | 12. spend the afternoon قضاء |
| 2. have a rest يرتاح | 8. read a story يقرأ القصة | 13. watch TV مشاهدة التلفاز |
| 3. go to the cinema الذهاب للسينما | 9. score a point تسجيل نقطة | 14. watch a game مشاهدة المباراة |
| 4. go shopping تسوق | 10. score a goal تسجيل هدف | 15. watch a football match مشاهدة مباراة كرة القدم |
| 5. go fishing صيد السمك | 11. spend some time قضاء بعض الوقت | 16. win a game فوز المباراة |
| 6. do a hobby يمارس الهواية | | |

Talking about your likes and dislikes

(تكلم عن الرغبة او عدم الرغبة)

1. التحدث عن أشياء نحبها :

(فعل ينتهي ب (ing) او اسم + love, enjoy, like (s) + فاعل)

- I like eating fish.
- We enjoy watching a film.
- I love playing football.

(Negative) (النفى) / عند النفي نضع (don't , doesn't) قبل (love, enjoy, like)

- Sally enjoys cooking. (negative)
Sally doesn't enjoy cooking.

(Question) (السؤال) / عند الاستفهام نستعمل الصيغة التالية :

(? فعل ينتهي ب (ing) او اسم + love, enjoy, like + فاعل + Do/Does)

- Huda like swimming. (Question)

Does Huda like swimming?

2. التحدث عن أشياء لا نحبها (dislike):

(فعل ينتهي ب (ing) او اسم + hate (s), don't like + فاعل)

- You don't like reading novels.
- I hate spiders.
- He hates sleeping lates.
- I dislike bats.

(Negative) (النفى) / عند النفي نضع (don't , doesn't) قبل (hate)

- Sally hates cooking. (negative)
Sally doesn't hate cooking.

(Question) (السؤال) / عند الاستفهام نستعمل الصيغة التالية :

(? فعل ينتهي ب (ing) او اسم + hate + فاعل + Do/Does)

- John hates shopping. (Question)
Does John hate shopping ?

ملاحظة/ يأتي بعد هذه الأفعال فعل ينتهي ب(ing)

- I love ----- matches on TV. (watch , watching , to watch)
- We enjoy ----- near the beach. (a. camping b. camped c. to camp)
- I don't like (listen) to pop music. (correct)
I don't like listening to pop music.
- I don't like (fish). (correct the verb)
I don't like fishing.

ملاحظة/ يأتي السؤال بالصيغ التالية:

Express your like.....

Express your dislike..... (disagreement).....

حيث نجد الكلمة و العبارة التي نستخدمها بعد كلمة (concerning) في اغلب الاحيان.

امثلة وزارية

- Express your like concerning coffee. (use: like) (2017/ن)
I like coffee
- Express your dislike concerning flies. (2018/1)
I hate flies.

- We don't like noise in the classroom. (make/making/makes) (2019/1)
- Talk about your **dislike** concerning **hot water**. (use: don't like) (2019/3)
I don't like hot water.
- Express your **dislike** concerning **spiders**. (2021/3)
I hate spiders.
- Express your **disagreement** with attitudes concerning spiders. (2021/2)
I hate spiders.
- I don't like (fish). (correct the verb) (2021/1)
fishing
- Huda enjoys playing tennis. (negative) (2022/2)
Huda doesn't enjoy playing tennis.

Lesson 2

Expressing preference : (التعبير عن التفضيل)

هناك صيغتان للتعبير عن التفضيل :

I'd love, I'd like

+ to + فعل مجرد

I'd rather

+ فعل مجرد

- **I'd love to go** to the beach.
- **I'd like to visit** the museum.
- **I'd rather go** to the mall.

ملاحظة/ إذا جاء في الامتحان الوزاري كلمة (**favourite**) نتبع القاعدة:(**I like** + الشيء المفضل)

- What's your **favourite** colour? (Express your preference using : **white**)
I like white.
- What's your **favourite** hobby? (Express your preference. Use "**fishing**")
I like fishing.

ملاحظة/ للموافقة على التفضيل (agree\accept) نستخدم احد العبارتين

Yes, I'd love to

Yes, I agree

ملاحظة/ عند وجود كلمة (**like - I prefer**) نستخدم : الشيء البديل + **I don't . I prefer**

- I **like** horror stories Do you?, **I prefer** (Complete: preference)

I don't. I prefer happy stories

- I like green colour. Do you?, I prefer (Complete: preference)
I don't, I prefer white.
- I like swimming, do you? I prefer (Complete the preference, use "tennis")
I don't. I prefer tennis.

امثلة وزارية

- Use (I'd love) to express your preference concerning playing tennis. (2017/1)
I'd love to play tennis.
- I'd rather (helping/help/ to help) my mother in the kitchen. (2017/ن)
- I'd rather (go, gone, to go) to the beach on the play football. (2017/2)
- I'd rather (stay / stayed / to stay) at home because of the coldness. (2021/ت)
- (watch a film). (Expressing preferences using: I'd rather) (2022/2)
I'd rather watch a film.
- I would like (going, go, to go) to the park this afternoon. (2017/ت)
- My favorite game is football. Agree to his preference. (2019/1)
Yes, I agree.
- What's your favorite color? (Express your preference. Use "White") (2017/ن)
I like white.
- What's your favorite hobby? (Express Use "fishing") (2017/3)
I like fishing.
- I like green colour. Do you?I prefer..... (Complete: preference)
I don't. I prefer white colour.
- I'd rather..... to the fun fair. (a. to go b. go c. going)
- Express your preference concerning going to the mall. (Use: I'd love to) (2017/2)
I'd love to go to the mall.
- I like swimming. Do you?..... I prefer..... (Complete / preference use "tennis")
I don't. I prefer tennis.
- I like playing football. Do you.....? I prefer.....(Complete. Use: "tennis")
I don't. I prefer playing tennis.
- I like eating fish. Do you? I prefer..... (Complete: Use "chicken")
I don't. I prefer eating chicken.
- They'd rather (to play/playing/play) football on the beach. (2018/2)
- My favourite hobby is swimming. (agree to his preference) (2019/2)
Yes, I'd love OR: Yes, I agree.
- My favourite game is football. (agree to his preference) (2019/1)
Yes, I'd love OR: Yes, I agree.

Make suggestion: (عمل الاقتراح)

هناك عدة صيغ لعمل الاقتراح :

1. **Let's** + فعل مجردEx. **Let's** visit our cousins tonight.2. **Why not** + فعل مجردEx. **Why not** watch a film on TV?3. **Would you like** + **to** + فعل مجردEx. **Would you like to** play football?4. **How about** + (ing) فعل ينتهي بـEx. **How about** going to the cinema ?

أمثلة عامة

- Use "let's" to make a suggestion to your friend to order a pizza.
Let's order a pizza.
- Invite your friend to come to your birthday party. (Use: "would like")
Would you like to come to my birthday party.
- Make a suggestion for your brother about where to spend the holiday. (Use: "How about")
How about watching a film.

ملاحظة/ للموافقة على الاقتراح (agree\accept) نستخدم احد العبارات :

Yes, Let's

That's good idea

Yes, why not.

أمثلة وزارية

- I'd (like / **rather**) learn English.
- I'd (**like**/ rather) to learn English.
- I'd like (wear / **to wear**) casual clothes.
- How about (visit, **visiting**, to visit) our sick friend? (ت/2017)
- I would like (going, go, **to go**) to the park this afternoon.
- I'd rather (helping / **help** / to help) my mother in the kitchen.

- I'd rather (go, gone, to go) to the beach and play football.
- How abouta TV film? (a. watch b. watching c. to watches) (2017/3)
- How about (go) to the mall? (Correct the verb) (2017/ن)(2022/2)
How about going to the mall?
- Make a suggestion with (Let's). (Use: go to the mall) (2023/ت)
Let's go to the mall.
- How about (send) an email to our friends? (Correct) (2018/ت)
How about sending an email to our friends?
- Let's go for a picnic today. (**Accept**) (2017/ن)
Yes, let's.
- Let's go to the park. (**Accept**) (2017/2)
Yes, let's.
- Make suggestion to your little brother who has a toothache.(Use:"see the dentist")(2018/2)
Let's see the dentist. OR Would you like to see the dentist? OR How about seeing the dentist?
- Make a suggestion for your little brother about where to spend the holiday. (Use "How about...") (2017/1)
How about watching a film.
- Agree to your friend's suggestion to study English together. (2019/1)
Yes, let's OR Yes, why not OR That's a good idea
- Would you like to go to the mall? (Accept suggestion) (2021/1)
Yes, let's OR Yes, why not OR That's a good idea
- Suggest a place to go to with your friend. (Use: How about / museum) (2021/2)
How about going to the museum.
- (Let's/How about/**Why not**) go to the park? (2021/3)
- Use "How about" to make a suggestion to your friend to go to the beach on Friday.(2019/3)
How about going to the beach on Friday?
- ملاحظة/ عند وجود الفعل (Go) في جملة (How about) فنكتب (to) بعده حتى وأن لم تكن في السؤال.
- How about / go / the beach. (make a suggestion)(2023/3)
How about going to the beach.
- Let's (go / going) to the beach. (2024/2)

تمرين (1) صفحة (24)

Write the verb in the correct form (to go – go – going) .

1. Where would you like(to go/go/going)this afternoon?
2. How about (to go/go/**going**) to the park?
3. I'd rather (to go/**go**/going) to the beach and play football.
4. Why not (to go/**go**/going) to the fun fair?
5. I'd love (to go/go/going)to the mall.
6. Yes, let's (to go/**go**/going).

Lesson 4

(المضارع البسيط) Present Simple:

I, You, We, They

تكملة + فعل مجرد +

He, She, It

تكملة + فعل ينتهي ب (s) الشخص الثالث +

- I **get** up early every day.
- Huda **cooks** a good meal.
- We **go** to school by a bus.

ملاحظة : هناك حالات خاصة في إضافة (S) :

1- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بأحدى المقاطع التالية: (sh - ch - s - x - o) نضيف له (es)

wash → washes

Pass → passes

2- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) وكان قبله حرف صحيح نقلب (y) الى (i) ونضيف (es)

Study → studies

للمعلومة / حروف العلة هي (a e i o u) اما الحروف الصحيحة هي بقية الحروف.

ملاحظة : هناك عدة ظروف تأتي مع المضارع البسيط

1. ظروف الزمان: مثل (وقت + every) غالبا ما تأتي في نهاية الجملة.

- I go fishing **every** Friday.
- She cleans her bedroom **every** night.

2. ظروف التكرار: (always - never - usually - often - sometimes) تأتي قبل الفعل الرئيسي وبعد الفاعل.

- I **always** get up early.
- He **often** visits the old city every month.
- They **sometimes** go swimming.

(Negative) (النفى) / يتم نفي المضارع البسيط بوضع (doesn't \ don't) قبل الفعل وحذف (s - es) إن وجدت

- I play a computer game. (Negative)
I **don't play** a computer game.
- We go to the park by bus. (Negative)
We **don't go** to the park by bus.
- Ali washes his new car . (Negative)

Ali doesn't wash his new car.

- Noor watches a film with her mother. (Negative)

Noor doesn't watch a film with her mother.

(Question) (السؤال) / يتم الاستفهام بأستعمال الصيغة التالية :

(**Do + I, You, We, They** + **تكملة + فعل مجرد**)
(**Does + He, She, It** + **تكملة + فعل بدون (s)**)

- They go swimming.(Question)
- Do they go swimming?
- You speak English . (Question)
- Do you speak English?
- Ali washes his new car. (Question)
- Does Ali wash his new car?
- Noor watches a film with her mother. (Question)
- Does Noor watch a film with her mother?

((be مع المضارع البسيط))

ملاحظة/ be مع المضارع البسيط تعني (is are am)

I → am He She It → is You We They → are

- I (be) a doctor. (correct)
- I am a doctor.
- Ahemed (be) a good player. (correct)
- Ahmed is a good player.
- They (be) lazy boys.(correct)
- They are lazy boys.

امثلة وزارية

- Fatima (like) grapes. (present simple) (ت/2017)
- Fatima likes grapes.
- Huda enjoys playing tennis. (Negative) (ن/2017)
- Huda doesn't enjoy playing tennis
- Rana cooks chicken well. (Negative) (1/2018)
- Rana doesn't cook chicken well.

- Rasha goes to the mall every weekend. (question) (2021/3)
Does Rasha go to the mall every weekend ?
- Nadia **plays** tennis well. (Question) (2017/2)
Does Nadia play tennis well?
- Mazin **visits** his uncle every weekend. (Negative) (2018/ت)
Mazin doesn't visit his uncle every weekend.
- Najat goes to the mall every weekend. (Question) (2018/2)
Does Najat go to the mall every weekend?
- You are a movie fan. (Make a question) (2018/3)
Are you a movie fan?
- She has a nice dress (Negative) (2019/1)
She doesn't have a nice dress.
- They often their grandfather at the weekend. (**visit**/visits/will visit) (2019/2)
- Do you like movies? (Yes, I am/Yes, he does/ **Yes, I do**) (2021/1)
- football / play / well? / he / Can. (Put in order) (2023/ت)
Can he play football well?

ملاحظة اثرانية/ (audience) تعامل معاملة المفرد.

Ex. The audience watches the concert. (Negative)

The audience doesn't watch the concert.

Past Simple: (الماضي البسيط)

تكملة + فعل اعتيادي يضاف له (ed) او شاذ + فاعل

الفعل	الماضي
Play	Played
clean	Cleaned
go	Went
write	Wrote

- I watch**ed** TV. With my family.
- We studied**ed** Arabic last week.
- Mona **wrote** a letter yesterday

ملاحظة : هناك حالات خاصة في إضافة (ed) :

1- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف صحيح وكان قبله حرف علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الصحيح الاخير ونضيف له (ed) ولكن ليس كل الافعال.

stop → stopped

2- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) وكان قبله حرف صحيح نقلب (y) الى (i) ونضيف (ed)

study → studied

ملاحظة/ تأتي ظروف الزمان التالية مع الماضي البسيط وهي دلالة على هذا الزمن.
(yesterday - last - ago)

- She cleaned her bedroom **yesterday**.
- They won the match **last** month.

(Negative) (النفى) / عند النفي نضع (**didn't**) قبل الفعل ونحذف المقطع (**ed**) من الفعل الاعتيادي اما اذا كان شاذ يرجع الى اصله.

- I **watched** a film.(Negative)
I **didn't watch** a film.
- He **went** to his friend's house.(Negative)
He **didn't go** to his friend's house.
- We **played** computer games. (Negative)
We **didn't play** computer games.

(Question) (السؤال) / عند السؤال نضع (**Did**) قبل الفاعل ونحذف ال (**ed**) من الفعل الاعتيادي اما اذا كان شاذ يرجع الى اصله.

- She **visited** the old city.(Question)
Did she **visit** the old city?
- You **listened** to a music.(Question)
Did you **listen** to a music?
- She **told** them the truth.(Question)
Did she **tell** them the truth?

((افعال ال (be) مع الماضي البسيط))

ملاحظة/ نحول (be) الى (**was - were**) في حال يوجد دلالة على الماضي مثل: (**yesterday - last - ago**)

I, He, She, It → **was**

You, We, They → **were**

- I (be) sick **yesterday**.(Correct)
I **was** sick yesterday.
- They (be) tired **last night**.
They **were** tired last night.

امثلة وزارية

- I (watch) an interesting film **last night**. (correct the verb) (ت/2017)
I **watched** an interesting film **last night**.
- My brothers (be) in Basra last month. (Use the correct form) (ن/2017)
were

- He **went** to school **yesterday**. (Negative) (2017/ن)
He didn't go to school yesterday
- Luma enjoyed playing volleyball. (Change the sentence into negative) (2017/3)(2021/ت)(2023/2)
Luma didn't enjoy playing volleyball.
- They **helped** an old man cross the street. (Question) (2018/ت)
Did they help an old man cross the street ?
- Salim (will meet/is going to meet/**met**) his friends two days ago. (2018/1)
- He visits his uncle every week. (use: last week)
He visited his uncle last week.
- Sara arrived very early. (**yesterday**/tomorrow/now) (2021/2)
- The hall **was** empty. (Make the sentence negative)
The hall wasn't empty.
- The audience stayed very quiet. (Negative) (2021/2)(2022/1)
The audience didn't stay very quiet.
- It (not / rain) a lot last night.
It didn't rain a lot last night.
- We moved to a new house ----- (next week / every week / **last week**)
- He (arrive) home yesterday. (Correct) (2023/2)
He arrived home yesterday.
- Where (do) you go **yesterday** ? (correct the verb)
Where did you go yesterday ?
- Ahmed **helped** his father **yesterday**. (Negative) (2018/2)
Ahmed didn't help his father yesterday.
- I (be) a taxi driver two years **ago**.
I was a taxi driver two years ago.
- (**Did** / Were) you pass your driver test last week?
- (Did \ **was**) Mustafa active at school?
- Farouq (be) in the north of Iraq **last** month. (Correct the verb) (2019/ت)
Farouq was in the north of Iraq last month .

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be يكون	Was , were	Been
have يمتلك	Had	Had
buy يشتري	Bought	Bought
think يعتقد	Thank	Thought
tell يخبر	Told	Told
sell يبيع	Sold	Sold
say يقول	Said	Said
pay يدفع	Paid	Paid
get يجعل	Got	Got
build يبني	Built	Built

make يصنع	Made	Made
find يجد	Found	Fount
sleep ينام	Slept	Slept
spend يقضي	Spent	Spent
lend يقرض	Lent	Lent
go يذهب	Went	Gone
do يعمل	Did	Done
give يعطي	Gave	Given
take يأخذ	Took	Taken
send يرسل	Sent	Sent
drive يقود	Drove	Driven
speak يتكلم	Spoke	Spoken
write يكتب	Wrote	Written
breaker يكسر	Broke	Broken
steal يسرق	Stole	Stolen
leave يترك	Left	Left
become يصبح	Became	Became
come يأتي	Came	Came
see يرى	Saw	Seen
run يركض	Ran	Run
wake يمشي	Woke	Woken
swim يسبح	Swam	Swum
choose يختار	Chose	Chosen
bring يجلب	Brought	Brought
can يستطيع	Could	Could
take يأخذ	Took	Taken
lose يفقد	Lost	Lost
eat يأكل	Ate	Eaten
stand يقف	Stood	Stood
throw يرمي	Threw	Thrown
cut يقطع	Cut	Cut
put يصنع	Put	Put
read يقرأ	Read	Read
sit يجلس	Sat	Sat
meet يلتقي	Met	Met
leave يترك	Left	Left

- look, looked; lose, **lost**
- want, wanted; fly, **flew**
- do, did; spend, **spent**
- look, looked; grow, **grew**

- is, was; try, **tried**
- do, did; get, **got**
- is, was; say, **said**
- do, did; laugh, **laughed**
- look, looked; win, **won**
- clean, cleaned; leave, **left**
- look, looked; worry, **worried**
- do, doing; hit, **hit**
- clean, cleaned; send, **sent**
- send, sent; arrive, **arrived**

تمرين (2) صفحة (26)

complete the article with a verb from the box. use each word once.

I **read** an interesting book recently. It **was called** the mountains of the moon. It was a science fiction story. The main characters **were called** Jim and Mary. They **were** astronauts – you know, people who **go** into space? They **went** to the moon. They found a mountain on the moon. It **was made of** gold. They **got** lots of the gold, but then the spaceship was too heavy. It couldn't **take off**. I **didn't like** the ending because it **was** very sad.

كلمات الاسئلة

كيف How / لماذا Why / متى When / اين Where / ما What

قاعدة (1) :

.....? فعل مجرد + فاعل + فعل مساعد + كلمة السؤال

- What did you eat at breakfast?
- When does she wake up ?
- Why do they always come late ?
- Where do you want to go

كم المدة how long / كم يبعد how far / كم عمر how old / كيف how

قاعدة (2)

.....? + فاعل + am/is/are/was/were + كلمة السؤال

- How were they?
- How are you?
- How old was he?
- How old is your brother?
- How far is Basrah ?
- How did you get to work ?
- How long did it take you to get to school?

Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- new/what/you/comedy/in/play/this/character/TV/do/?
What character do you play in this TV comedy?
- happy/got/you/were/the/when/ part/you/?
Were you happy when you got the part?
- hear/the/how/news/did / you /?
How did you hear the news?
- play/the/how/school/did/about/ you / find out /?
How did you find out about the school play?

Correct eight spelling mistakes.

Lucy is an actor. She is in a new TV comdy. Lucy plays the caracter Samara. She did an audition. There where about 200 other girls at the audition. She got a phone col after the audition. Filming tuk six months. She had a speshial teacher who gave hur lessons every day.

actor → actor
 comdy → comedy
 caracter → character
 where → were
 col → call
 tuk → took
 speshial → special
 hur → her

(برنامج كوميدي): A TV comedy

1-What does Lucy play in the TV. Comedy?(2021/1) ماذا تلعب دور لوسي في البرنامج الكوميدي

- Lucy plays Samara. تلعب دور سماره.

2-How old is Lucy? (2024/ت) كم عمر لوسي

- She is 16 years old. عمرها 16 سنة.

3-Who's Samara? من هي سماره

- She's a character in a TV. Comedy , the daughter in a traditional family.

شخصية في برنامج كوميدي ابنة عائلة تقليدية

- The Character Samara, isa daughter from a traditional family. (2023/ت)

4-Who takes the main part in TV. Comedy?

من هو صاحب الدور الرئيسي في البرنامج الكوميدي

- Lucy. لوسي

5-How is Samara's brother? كيف هو اخ سماره

-He is very clumsy. شخص احمق

6-Who does Samara live with? مع من تعيش سماره

-She lives with her mother , father and younger brother.

تعيش مع والدتها ووالدها واخوها

7- What did Samara's brother put in his mother's tea? (2021/3)(2022/1)

ماذا وضع اخ سماره في شاي والدته

-He put salt instead of sugar. وضع ملح بدل السكر.

8-Where do they stay on a holiday? اين اقاموا في العطلة

- They stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool.

اقاموا في فندق فخم مع حوض سباحة

9 - Why did Lucy enjoy filming the latest episode? (2023/3)(2023/3)

لماذا استمتعت لوسي في تصوير الحلقة الأخيرة؟

- because they go away as a family on holiday. لأنهم ذهبوا في عطلة كعائلة.

10-Where does Samara's brother fall? اين وقع اخ سماره

-He falls in the pool. وقع في الحوض.

11-What does Samara's brother put on his hair? ماذا وضع اخ سماره في شعره

- He puts cleaning fluid. وضع سائل تنظيف.

12-Why did the mother dislike her tea? لماذا الوالده لم ترغب الشاي

- Because it tasted awful. لأن طعمه فظيع.

13- Samara's brother is very clumsy and he always having silly accidents. (2017/2)(2018/2)(2021/2)

اخ سماره اخرق ودائما يقوم بعمل اشياء حمقاء

14-The brother's hair turns green. شعر الاخ تحول للاخضر

15- Samara's brother spills his drink at lunch and then he slips in the puddle .

اخ سماره سكب الشراب عند الغداء ومن ثم انزلق في بركة الماء

16- Lucy's brother fell in the pool with all his clothes on. (True/False)

اخ لوسي سقط في الحوض وكان مرتدي جميع ملابسه (صح)

عزيزي الطالب

لضمان حصولك على الدرجة
الكاملة في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية
تابع قناة التلكرام حيث يوجد فيها
أسئلة شهرية واسئلة نصف السنة
واسئلة نهائية ومخططات
وملخصات ذهنية تسهل عليك
المادة.

@almustafasd

تمرين محذوف لكن مطلوب

1. Lucy's brother is clumsy and he always having silly accidents. (False) (ت/2017)
اخ لوسي اخرق ودائماً يقوم بعمل اشياء حمقاء (خطأ)
2. Samara is the name of the girls Lucy plays. (True) (2018/3)(2019/3)(2023/1)
سماره اسم الفتاة التي تلعب دورها لوسي (صح)
3. Samara's brother is older than her. (False) (2018/1) (خطأ) اخ سماره اكبر منها
4. Samara's mother liked her tea. (False) (2023/2) (خطأ) والدته سماره رغبت الشاي
5. Lucy's character fell in the pool. (False) (خطأ) شخصية لوسي سقطت في الحوض
6. Lucy's brother got very wet. (True) (صح) اخ لوسي تبلل
7. Lucy plays Samara in a tragedy play . (False)

لوسي تلعب دور سماره في مسرحية مأساوية (خطأ)

تمرين (1) صفحة (32)

Answer the questions. Write short answers.

1. What is the name of the girl Lucy play's? (ت/2019)(2024/2) ما هو اسم مسرحية الفتاة لوسي؟
Samara.
2. What Samara's brother like? ما هو شكل شقيق سمارة؟
He is very clumsy and always having silly accidents. إنه أخرق للغاية ويتعرض دائماً لحوادث سخيفة.
3. What was in the mother tea? ماذا كان يوجد في شاي الأم؟
Salt. ملح
4. What does Lucy say about filming the latest episode? ماذا تقول لوسي عن تصوير الحلقة الأخيرة؟
She enjoyed because they go as a family on a holiday. لقد استمتعت لأنهم يذهبون كعائلة في عطلة.
5. What did Samara's brother spill at lunch? (2024/1) ماذا سكب شقيق سمارة على الغداء؟
He spilled his drink. لقد سكب شرابه.

تمرين (2) صفحة (32)

These sentences come from Lucy's article. Match the beginning and ending of each sentence.

1. My brother is very clumsy (d) and is always having silly accidents.
2. In the first episode, he accidentally put salt instead of sugar in my mother's tea (e) and it tasted awful!
3. I really enjoyed filming the latest Episode (a) because we go away as a family on a holiday
4. We stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool (b) and my brother falls in the pool with all his clothes on!
5. Later that day, he spills his drink at lunch (c) and then slips in the puddle.

Complete these sentences about Lucy's TV show in the present simple. Use verbs from the box. You can use some verbs more than once.

Be – fall – put – spill – trip – drop – slip

1. My brother **is** very clumsy.
2. In the first episode, my brother **puts** salt in my mother's tea instead of sugar.
3. My brother **drops** things and **falls** over.
4. My brother **falls** in the hotel pool.
5. Then he **spills** his drink and **slips** in the puddle.

Lesson 7

invitation: (الدعوة)

ملاحظة/ الكلمات الدالة في السؤال هي (**invite / invitation**) لعمل الدعوات نستخدم الصيغ التالية:

(**Would you like to +** فعل مجرد **?**
Are you free on + اسم اليوم **?**)

ملاحظة/ الشيء الذي تدعو اليه مثل (**cinema – party – concert**) تجده بعد عبارة (**to the**) في السؤال.

ملاحظة/ اذا وجدنا (**your**) بعد (**on / to**) نحولها الى (**my**) ونحول ايضا (**with you**) الى (**with me**) عند الجواب.

ملاحظة/ عند عدم وجود فعل نقترح الفعل (**come**) مع الدعوات.

امثلة وزارية

- Invite your friend to the school graduation party. (use: would like) (ت/2021)(ت/2017)
Would you like to come to the school graduation party ?
- Invite Ali to the theatre. (ت/2017)
Would you like to come to the theatre ?
- Invite your friend to a picnic on Friday (use: free) (3/2018)
Are you free on Friday ?
- Invite your friend to have a cup of tea with you .(use : would you like) (1/2018)
Would you like to have a cup of tea with me?
- Invite your friend to come to your brother's wedding . (2/2017)
Would you like to come to my brother's wedding?

- Invite your friend to go with you on a picnic. (Use: "would you like") (2018/1)
Would you like to go with me on a picnic?
- Invite your friend to come to your birthday party. (Use "would like") (2017/1)
Would you like to come to my birthday party?
- (Would/Prefer/Need) you like to come to the school graduation party? (2023/1)

الانشاء

Lesson 7

Write an email. Invite your friend to attend your graduation ceremony in your school. Tell him / her about the date and the time of the ceremony.

Graduation Party

From : Faris

To : Ahmed

Dear Ahmed

Are you free on Tuesday, 30th of June? There is a school graduation party and I have two tickets. You must come because the party will be amazing. You will enjoy your time there. The party will beat Babylon Hotel at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If you can't come, let me know so I can give the ticket to someone else..

Write back soon,

Faris

من : فارس

إلى : أحمد

عزيزي أحمد

هل أنت حر يوم الثلاثاء 30 يونيو؟ هناك حفل تخرج من المدرسة ولدي تذكرتان. يجب أن تأتي لأن الحفلة ستكون مذهلة. سوف تستمتع بوقتك هناك. سيتغلب الحزب على فندق بابل في الساعة 5 بعد الظهر. إذا لم تتمكن من الحضور ، فأخبرني حتى أتمكن من إعطاء التذكرة لشخص آخر ..

اكتب مرة أخرى قريباً ،

فارس

تمرين (2) صفحة (34)

Complete these sentences . Choose a word from the box.

better افضل cost يكلف free فارغ need يحتاج prefer يفضل shall هل starts يبدأ would هل

1. Would you like to come to the school graduation party with me?
2. Are you free on Thursday?
3. Is Friday better for you?

4. Tell me if you prefer Thursday.
5. We don't need to get ticket in advance.
6. It starts at 8.00.
7. The seats cost 15,000 IQD.
8. Shall I get the cheapest?

Lesson 8

تمرين (1) صفحة (36)

Find words to match the definitions.

1. someone who works in an office → **clerk**
2. well known → **famous**
3. to exhibit or display → **show**
4. a business's money after expenses → **profit**
5. an assessment of something → **opinion**

Lesson 8 الانشاء

Write a fact file about your favourite film.

My favourite film

Fact File	
Title العنوان	Al-Resala فلم الرسالة
Released الاصدار	1976
Genre النوع	Historical تاريخي
Director المخرج	Mustafa AL-Akad
Scriptwriter كاتب النص	Abdul Hameed Al Sahar
Main characters ابرز الشخصيات	Abdullah Ghaith, Ahmed Salem, Mahmoud Saeed
The story القصة	it's about the life of our prophet Muhammad (PPUH) in Macca and the birth of Islam in the 7 th century. يتعلق الأمر بحياة نبينا محمد (صلى الله عليه واله) في مكة وولادة الإسلام في القرن السابع.
Interesting facts حقائق ممتعة	Battle of Bader معركة بدر
My opinion رأيي الشخصي	It's a really interesting film shows the events of our prophet's life in Mecca and his hijra to Madina. إنه فيلم مثير للاهتمام حقًا يعرض أحداث حياة نبينا في مكة وهجرته إلى المدينة.

Lesson 9

تمرين (2) صفحة (38)

Use a verb from the box to complete the phrases. borrow

Have – play - Write – go - Watch - spend

1. **Go** to the cinema
2. **Have** a picnic
3. **Borrow** a book
4. **Write** a letter W
5. **Spend** the morning I
6. **Watch** TV al
7. **Play** a game

تمرين (3) صفحة (38)

Write the words to match the definition.

1. a scary book, film or play → **horror**
2. your opinion and facts about a book, film or play → **review**
3. activities like running, jumping and swimming → **sports**
4. always having silly accidents → **clumsy**

story

Lesson 10

The champion : (البطل)

تمرين (2) صفحة (93)

Answer the questions .

1. Karam helped his brothers with their (**homework** / housework) . (ت/2024)
2. Karam ran into the road to save (his mother / his brother , **a little girl**)
3. Why was Karam lucky after his accident. (ت/2024)
He had a loving and supportive family
4. Karam didn't do well academically when he returned to school . (true / **false**) (2/2024)
5. Write four things Karam missed about playing basketball.
Physical activity , the speed , the teamwork and the competition of his favorite sport.
6. who helped Karam return to playing basketball ?
His PE teacher.
7. Karam ran into the road to save his mother. (True / **false**) (1/2025)

1. Who is Karam? من هو كرم؟
Karam was a very talented student. كان كرم طالباً موهوباً جداً .
2. What was Karam's favorite sport? ما هي رياضة كرم المفضلة؟
Basketball. كرة السلة.
3. Who did Karam help? من ساعد كرم؟
He helped his mother in the kitchen, his father in the garden and his brothers with their homework. كان يساعد والدته في المطبخ، ووالده في الحديقة، وإخوته في واجباتهم المدرسية .
4. Where did Karam's mother ask him to go? أين طلبت منه والدته أن يذهب؟
To the bakery to buy some bread.. إلى المخبز لشراء بعض الخبز .
5. What did Karam see while he was walking? ماذا رأى كرم وهو يمشي؟
He saw a little girl run into the busy road المزدحم في الطريق المزدحم رأى فتاة صغيرة تركض في الطريق المزدحم .
6. A large car was speeding quickly towards Karam (True/False). نت سيارة كبيرة مسرعة باتجاه كرم.
7. Did Karam see the car هل رأى كرم السيارة
Yes, he did.
8. How did Karam save the little girl كيف أنقذ كرم الطفلة الصغيرة
He ran into the road and pushed the girl to safety ركض إلى الطريق ودفع الفتاة إلى بر الأمان .
9. Karam's right foot was badly injured. (True/False) أصيبت قدم كرم اليمنى بجروح بالغة .
10. Where was Karam taken? أين تم أخذ كرم؟
To hospital. إلى المستشفى .
11. Why was Karam taken to hospital? لماذا تم نقل كرم إلى المستشفى؟
Because a car hit him لأن سيارة صدمته .
12. Could the doctors and nurses save Karam's foot? هل استطاع الأطباء والممرضون إنقاذ قدم كرم؟
No, they couldn't.. لا، لم يستطيعوا ذلك .
13. Why did Karam feel very sad? لماذا شعر كرم بالحزن الشديد؟
Because he thought that it was the end of his sporting life لأنه ظن أنها نهاية حياته الرياضية .
14. What did Karam miss after the accident? ماذا افتقد كرم بعد الحادث؟
He missed the physical activity, the speed, the teamwork and the competition of his favorite sport. لقد افتقد النشاط البدني والسرعة والعمل الجماعي والمنافسة في رياضته المفضلة .
15. Would Karam ever be able to play basketball again? سيتمكن كرم من لعب كرة السلة مرة أخرى؟
Yes, he would.. نعم، سيفعل .
16. Sport had been an important part of Karam's life. الرياضة جزءاً مهماً من حياة كرم.
17. Did Karam have wheelchair هل كان لدى كرم كرسي متحرك
No, he didn't.
18. Who offered Karam wheelchair? من عرض كرسي كرم المتحرك؟
Karam's PE teacher مدرس التربية البدنية لدى كرم .
19. Karam became a member of the national team أصبح كرم عضواً في المنتخب الوطني .
20. What challenge did Karam overcome? ما هو التحدي الذي تغلب عليه كرم؟
He could play basketball again after losing his left foot لعب كرة السلة مرة أخرى بعد أن فقد قدمه اليسرى .
21. Did Karam's team win any titles هل فاز فريق كرم بأي ألقاب
Yes, they did. نعم لقد فعلوا .
22. Karam ran into the road to save a little girl. (True/False) (2024/1)
كرم ركض إلى الطريق لأنقاذ فتاة صغيرة (صح)

UNIT THREE

Lesson 1

صفات المقارنة : Comparative adjectives

A- إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطع واحد مثل (old – new – small) في حالة درجات المقارنة نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(اسم + **than** + صفة يضاف لها (**er**) + (**is,are,am**) + فاعل)

ملاحظة/ نميز درجات المقارنة من وجود (**than**) بعد الصفة.

- I'm **older than** Ali.
- Muna is **smarter than** Huda.
- They are **smaller than** those.

ملاحظة : هناك حالات خاصة في إضافة (er) :

1- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي ب حرف (**e**) نضيف فقط (**r**)

nice → nicer

2- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف صحيح وكان قبله حرف عله واحد نضاعف الحرف الصحيح ونضيف (**er**) الى الصفة.

wet → wet**ter**

big → big**ger**

ملاحظة/ حروف العلة هي (**a e i o u**) بقية الحروف هي الحروف الصحيحة.

3- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف (**y**) وكان قبله حرف صحيح نقلب (**y**) الى (**i**) ونضيف (**er**).

happy → happ**ier**

lazy → laz**ier**

4- هنالك بعض الصفات الشاذة التي لانضيف لها شي وانما تتغير لذا يجب ان تحفظ.

الصفة	Comparative
good/well	Better
Bad	worse
Far	farther
Little	less
much/many	More

- I'm (**good**) than Ali. (correct)

I'm **better** than Ali.

- The marks are (**bad**) than Samir's. (correct)
- The marks are **worse** than Samir's.

B- إذا كانت الصفة مكونة من أكثر من مقطع مثل (**comfortable - expensive - beautiful**) تتبع القاعدة التالية:

(الاسم + **than** + الصفة مجردة + **more** + (**is, are, am**) + فاعل)

- Fatima is **more beautiful than** Noor.
- My car is **more expensive than** yours.
- They are **more practical than** theirs.

امثلة وزارية

- long, longer; fit, **fitter**.
- clean, cleanest; sad, **saddest**.
- small, smallest; hot, **hottest**.
- small, smaller; thin, **thinner**.
- long, longer; sad, **sadder**.
- long, longer; heavy, **heavier**.
- small, smaller; good, **better**.
- 13. small, smaller; noisy, **noisier**.
- long, longer; wet, **wetter**.
- tall, taller; terrible, **more terrible**.
- tall, taller; ugly, **uglier**.
- tall, taller; tidy, **tidier**.
- tall, taller; comfortable, **more comfortable**.
- thin, thinnest; useful, **most useful**.
- fast, faster; useful, **more useful**.
- sad, sadder; hot, **hotter**.
- good, better; tall, **taller**.
- clean, cleanest; interesting, **most interesting**.

التفضيل : Superlative

A- إذا كانت الصفة كلمة صغيرة ذات مقطع واحد .في حالة التفضيل نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(تكملة + صفة يضاف لها (est) + the + (is, are, am) + فاعل)

ملاحظة/ نميز التفضيل من وجود كلمة (the) قبل الصفة.

- I'm **the oldest** boy in my class.
- She is **the tallest** girl in the school.
- They are **the fastest** players.

ملاحظة : هناك حالات خاصة في إضافة (ed) :

1- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف (e) واحد نضيف فقط (st) للصفة.

nice → **nicest**

2- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف صحيح وكان قبله حرف عله نضاعف الحرف الصحيح الاخير ونضيف (est) للصفة.

wet → **wettest**

big → **biggest**

3- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف (y) وكان قبله حرف صحيح نقلب (y) الى (i) ونضيف (est) .

happy → **happiest**

lazy → **laziest**

4- هنالك صفات شاذة تحفظ حفظ.

الصفة	Superlative
good/well	Best
Bad	Worst
Far	Farthest
Little	Least
much/many	Most

- I'm the (**good**) in my class.(correct)
I'm the **best** in my class.
- They are the (**bad**) cars in the park.(superlative)
They are the **worst** cars in the park.

B- إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطعين او اكثر اي كلمة كبيرة نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(تكلمة + الصفة مجردة + **the + most** + (is, are, am) + فاعل)

- It is **the most comfortable** house.
- They are **the most expensive** cars.
- Jack is **the most practical** man.

My house is.....than yours. (biggest – **bigger** – big)

- This is the.....interesting book I have read. (more – **most**)
- I am (good – **better** – best) at English than Ali.
- Planes are fastertrains. (**than** – the)
- Fatima is (**more beautiful** – most beautiful) than Noor.

التشابه و الاختلاف

1-يوجد في الجملة (**than**) اي ان الجملة بصيغة المقارنة والمطلوب استخدام (**as.....as**) نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(الاسم الاول + **as** + الصفة مجردة + **as** + (isn't , aren't) + الاسم بعد (**than**))

- An elephant is bigger **than** a giraffe. (as....as)
A giraffe isn't as big as an elephant.
- A lion is faster **than** a bear. (as....as)
A bear isn't as fast as a lion.
- In the desert, a camel is more useful **than** a horse. (as....as)
In the desert , a horse isn't as useful as a camel.

2-اذا كان يوجد في الجملة (**as....as**) والمطلوب استخدام (**than**) او تحويل الجملة الى مقارنة. نتبع القاعدة التالية:
الاسم الاول + **than** + الصفة تتحول الى مقارنة + (is, are) + الاسم بعد (**as**) الثانية

- A bear is not **as** fast **as** a lion. (Comparative)
A lion is faster than a bear.
- A giraffe is not **as** big **as** an elephant.(Use: than)
An elephant is bigger than a giraffe.

3- إذا كانت الجملة بصيغة المقارنة اي موجود (**than**) والمطلوب استخدام الصفة المعاكسة بين قوسين. نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(الاسم الاول + **than** + الصفة المعاكسة تتحول الى مقارنة + (**is, are**) + الاسم الذي بعد (**than**))

- Cows are **bigger** than goats. (Use: small)
Goats are smaller than cows.
- A plane is **faster** than a car. (Use: slow)
A car is slower than a plane.

((موضوع جدا مهم))

ضمائر فاعل	ضمائر مفعول به	صفات تملك	ضمائر تملك
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
We	Us	Our	Ours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
They	Them	Their	Theirs

1- نستخدم ضمائر الفاعل اذا كان الفراغ في بداية الجملة وكان بعد الفراغ فعل او كان الفراغ بعد (**and**).

2- نستخدم ضمائر المفعول به اذا جاء قبل الفراغ فعل رئيسي او جاء حرف جر مثل

(**on – to – for – with – about**)

3- نستخدم صفات التملك في بداية الجملة او وسطها شرط يكون بعدها اسم.

4- نستخدم ضمائر التملك في اغلب الاحيان نهاية الجملة او حسب حالة الجملة.

امثلة وزارية

-saw a bird on the tree. (me – **I** – my)
- (them/**They**) visited the museum last week.
- Many animals are useful to (we, our, , **us**)
- I love my children and I work for ----- (they, **them**, their)
- Ahmed told (**us**, we) about the meeting.
- Eaten too much is very bad for (**our**, ours, us) health.
- Some bacteria are useful to ----- (ours , **us** , ours)
- The Bedouin used.... falcons to catch birds for food. (**their** , there , them)
- ----- parents feel happy when I get good marks (I, **my**, me)
- I washed (I) car an hour ago. (correct)
I washed **my** car an hour ago.

- That bag isn't mine. ----- bag is blue (use the correct pronoun or adjective)
That bag isn't mine. **my** bag is blue
- You need to tidy ----- room. It's a mess.
You need to tidy **your** room. It's a mess.
- Ali fell down and broke**his**..... leg. (Use the suitable pronoun)
- Saleem fell down and broke **his**..... leg. (Use a proper pronoun)
- I fell down and broke**my**..... hand. (Use the proper noun)
- Rana fell down the stairs and broke**her**.....hand. (Use the proper pronoun)

ملاحظة/ قد تأتي في سؤال الإضافات والتحويلات.

- I , my we , **our** he , **his**
- I , me we , **us** he , **him**
- He , him they , **them** she **her**

تمرين (1) صفحة (39)

Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence.

1. A bat is not a bird, but it can **fly** like a bird.
2. Owl's **hunt** and kill small animals at night.
3. If you put your foot on a snake, it will **bite** you.
4. Cows and goats **produce** milk.
5. Elephants **grow** very big, but it takes many years.

تمرين (1) صفحة (40)

Study the spelling rule and write the comparative forms.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. wet – wetter. | 4 – long – longer. | 7 – near – nearer. |
| 2. Thin – thinner. | 5 – noisy – noisier. | 8 – fit – fitter. |
| 3. sad – sadder. | 6 – friendly – friendlier. | 9 – heavy – heavier. |

تمرين (3) صفحة (40)

Write the comparative forms of these adjectives in the correct places in the table .

Cheap, dangerous, ugly, expensive, interesting, happy, careful, tidy

Quieter	more beautiful
Cheaper	more dangerous
Uglier	more expensive
happier	more interesting
tidier	more careful

Write these sentences differently so that they mean the same thing.

- An elephant is bigger than a giraffe.
A giraffe is not as big as an elephant.
A giraffe is smaller than an elephant.
- 1. A bear is not as fast as a lion.
A lion is faster than a bear.
A bear is slower than a lion.
- 2. In the desert, the camel is more useful than a horse.
In the desert, the horse is less useful than a camel.
In the desert, a horse is not as useful as a camel.
- 3. Cows are bigger than goats.
Goats are smaller than cows.
Goats are not as big as cows.

Future Simple : (المستقبل البسيط)

(تكملة + فعل مجرد + will ('II) + فاعل)

- I **will travel** to London .
- He **will build** a house.
- She **will study** French.

النفى (Negative) / في حالة النفى نحول ال **will** الى **won't**

- They **will** pass the exam.(Negative)
- They **won't** pass the exam.

الاستفهام (Question) / في حالة السؤال نقدم **will** الى بداية الجملة اي قبل الفاعل ونضع علامة سؤال نهاية الجملة.

- She **will** write an article.(Question)
- **Will** she write an article?

ملاحظة / قد نجد الكلمات التالية مع المستقبل البسيط. (**tomorrow** / **next**)

Lesson 2

First Conditional : (الحالة الشرطية الاولى)

(مستقبل بسيط + , + مضارع بسيط + if
مضارع بسيط + if + مستقبل بسيط)

- If people continue to grow taller, we will need bigger houses .
- She will pass the exam if she studies harder.

ملاحظة / عند وجود كلمة (be) في الجملة المضارع البسيط عند الاجابة تتحول الى (is - are - am) .

- If people grow taller, they (need) bigger houses. (correct) (2021/1)(2022/ت)
- If people grow taller, they will need bigger houses.
- If the weather (be) fine, I will go for a walk. (correct) (2017/ن)
- If the weather is fine, I will go for a walk.
- If he (have) the money and the time, he will go for a picnic. (correct) (2017/ن)
- If he has the money and the time, he will go for a picnic.
- What will happen if you (come, came, comes) late to school? (2017/ت)
- If you ----- too many sweets, you will feel ill (eat , will eat , ate) (2018/2)
- You ----- on your test if you don't study. (won't do well / don't do well) (2018/3)
- If I bake a cake, ----- have some ? (will you , do you) (2019/3)
- Your sister will miss the bus if she ----- get up soon (won't , doesn't) (2021/ت)
- You'll miss the bus if youget up soon. (won't, don't , didn't.) (2018/1)
- Sameer (comes / came / will come) to the party if he has spare time. (2023/3)
- Youthe exam if you don't study hard.(a. would fail, will fail , failed) (2019/ت)
- I.....the doctor if I am bitten by animal. (would see , will see , would have seen) (2022/1)
- What will happen if people to grow taller. (continue, continued ,continues) (2022/3)

تمرين (4) صفحة (43)

Choose the correct answer to complete each first conditional sentence.

- If you too many sweets, you will feel ill. (eat / will eat)
- You on your test if you don't study. (won't do well / don't do well)
- If I bake a cake, have some? (do you / will you)
- Your sister will miss the bus if she get up soon. (won't / doesn't)

Lesson 3

(موافقة الآخرين على الرأي)

اولا / نستخدم (so) مع الجمل المثبتة فقط حسب القاعدة التالية:

(ضمير الفاعل + فعل مساعد + So)

الأفعال المساعدة / (is am was were)

- I am happy to see you.-----am I . (So/Neither)
 - I am pleased to meet you. (Answer using :So/Neither)
- So am I

ملاحظة/ في حال عدم وجود فعل مساعد في الجملة نقترح فعل مساعد حسب فعل الجملة.

-إذا كان الفعل مجرد نقترح (do)

-إذا كان الفعل بزمن الماضي اي ينتهي ب (ed) او شاذ نقترح (did)

- I eat a sandwich. (So / Neither)
- So do I.
- I visited the museum. (So / Neither)
- So did I.
- They attended the meeting ----- I . (so do / so did)
 - I like sports, so (do – did – does) I.

ثانيا / نستخدم (Neither) اذا كانت الجملة منفية حسب القاعدة التالية:

(فاعل + فعل مساعد + Neither)

- I 'm not afraid of rats. (Answer using: So / Neither)
- Neither am I .

امثلة وزارية

- I don't mind flies. (a. So do I. b. Neither do I. c. Neither am I.) (ن/2017)
- They don't mind spiders. (a. Neither did b. Neither do I c. So do I) (ت/2017)
- They don't like horror stories. (a. Neither do I b. so do I c. Neither am I) (2/2018)
- I like spiders. (a. so do I b. so am I c. neither do I) (1/2021)
- I love chocolate. (a. so do I b. do I c. neither do I) (ت/2023)
- She is afraid of dogs. (a. so am I b. so do I c. so did I) (1/2023)
- I'm not afraid of rats. (a. so am I b. neither am I c. neither I am) (3/2023)

(مخالفة الآخرين في الرأي)

إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون الجواب منفي والعكس.

- Ammar: I like fish.
Muna: I don't. YG
- Omar: I don't like fish.
Hanan: I do.

امثلة وزارية

- I'm afraid of snakes. (Disagree to this preference) (2019/2)
I'm not.

تمرين (1) صفحة (44)

Answer the speakers with the sentences in the box.

I am - I don't - I don't mind them - Neither am I - Neither do I - So am I - So do I

- I love chocolate.
So do I
- I don't like horror stories.
Neither do I
- I'm not afraid of rats.
Neither am I
- My mother is afraid of dogs.
So am I
- My favourite stories are comedies.
I don't mind them

تمرين (4) صفحة (45)

Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

Neither am I - neither are scorpions - neither can camels - neither do birds -
neither do spiders

1. Spiders are insects, and **neither are scorpions**.
2. Birds don't have teeth, and **neither do spiders**.
3. My brother is not afraid of spiders, and **neither am I**.
4. Spiders don't have four legs, and **neither do birds**.
5. Spiders can't fly, and **neither can camels**.

Lesson 4

Second conditional : (الحالة الشرطية الثانية)

(تكملة + فعل مجرد + (Would, could) + فاعل + , + ماضي بسيط + if + ماضي بسيط + if + ماضي بسيط + (Would, could) + فعل مجرد + تكملة + if + ماضي بسيط + فاعل)

ملاحظة / عند نفي (would – could) تصبح (wouldn't – couldn't)
ملاحظة/ عند وجود كلمة (be) في جملة الماضي البسيط تصبح (was/were)

- Salah would live in Jamal's house if Jamal (go) a broad to work. (correct)
Salah would live in Jamal's house if Jamal went abroad to work.
- If he made a lot of money, he (go) on holiday around the world. (correct)
If he made a lot of money, he would go on holiday around the world.
- He would start his own business if he (have) lots of money. (correct)
He would start his own business if he had lot of money.
- If we (not have) air conditioning, it would be very hot. (correct)
If we didn't have air conditioning, it would be very hot.
- She (be) happier if she had more friends. (correct)
She would be happier if she had more friends.
- If my parent (be) rich, we would travel a lot. (correct)
If my parent were rich, we would travel a lot.

امثلة وزارية

- What would you do if you (see , saw , seen) a snake I your bed. (2021/3)
- If Ali went abroad to work, Salah (will live , would live) in Ali's house. (2017/3)
- If I had lots of money, I buy a new car. (would / will / am) (2017/1)
- If there was a spider in the room, I (will / would / am) put it outside. (2017/1)
- If there were no spiders, there be more insects. (will \ would \ can) (2017/1)
- If there (were, was, are) no spiders, there would be more insects. (2017/2)
- If there.....more mosquitoes, we would get more bites. (are\was\were) (2017/2)
- I would help you with your work if Ispare time. (have \ had \ has) (2018/ت)
- If he had lots of money ,hethe poor. (will help \ help \ would help) (2017/2)
- If I was going to a wild place, I....my father first. (told \ will tell \ would tell) (2018/2)
- If I was bitten by animal, Ito a doctor. (will go \ went \ would go) (2018/2)
- If Haitham passed his exams he the university. (will join / would have joined / would join) (2019/1)
- If there was spider in the room, I it outside. (put/will put/would put) (2022/ت)(2022/1)
- If Salah had lots of money he (go) on holiday around the world (correct) (2023/ت)
Would go
- If we didn't have any spiders, we (have) more mosquitoes. (correct) (2023/2)
Would have
- What would happen if (there are / were / there were) fewer snaked? (2023/3)

- If sally (not / fall), she wouldn't hurt herself. (Correct) (2025/1)
didn't fall

تمرين (1) صفحة (46)

Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

- If there were no spiders in the world, Kareem (would be / wouldn't be) happy.
- If there were no spiders, (there would be fewer mosquitoes / there would be more mosquitoes)
- If there were no mosquitoes in the world, (more people would get ill / fewer people would get ill)
- If fewer people got ill, (there would be fewer diseases in the world / more people would go to hospital)
- If there were fewer diseases in the world, (people would need more hospitals / people would live longer and healthier lives)

تمرين (2) صفحة (46)

Match the beginnings and ends of the second conditional sentences..

- If Salah had lots of money a) his house would have a swimming pool. (2021/ت)
- Jamal would start his own business e) if he had lots of money . (2021/2)
- If Jamal made lots of money from his business c) he would go on holiday around the world
- If I was Salah's friend d) he would take me on holiday too
- Salah would live in Jamal's house b) if Jamal went abroad to work.

تمرين (3) صفحة (47)

Complete the second conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If I (have) had lots money , I (buy) would buy a new computer .
- If I (see) saw a bear , I (Stand) would stand still and not make it angry .
- If we (be) were quicker , we (win) would win the running race . (2024/2)
- If (not play) didn't play football . I (play) would play basketball .
- If I (grow) grew wings . I (fly) would fly around the world .
- If I (not use) didn't use my phone every day , I (get) would get bored very quickly .
- If I (buy) bought a new video game , I (let) would let my brother play it.

قطع الكتاب

Lesson 5

(أسرع المخلوقات الحية) : The fastest living things

- What are the fastest things in the natural world? (2021/ت)(2022/ت)(2023/2) ماهو اسرع شيء في الطبيعة
-The falcons الصقور
- How fast can falcon dive? (2017/1)(2019/2) ماهي سرعة الصقر
-240 kph. كيلو متر بالساعة

عزيزي الطالب

لضمان حصولك على الدرجة
الكاملة في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية تابع
قناة التلكرام حيث يوجد فيها أسئلة
شهرية وأسئلة نصف السنة وأسئلة
نهائية ومخططات وملخصات ذهنية
تسهل عليك المادة.

@almustafasd

3-Who are the Bedouin? (2019/1) من هم البدو

-The people from the deserts of Arabia. أشخاص من الصحراء العربية.

4- Bedouin are people from the desert of Arabia. (2021/2)

5-Why did the Bedouin live mostly on dates, milk and bread?

لماذا كان البدو غالبا يتناولون فقط التمر , الحليب , والخبز؟

-Because it was difficult to catch animals and birds.

لأن كان من الصعب صيد الحيوانات والطيور

6-What was the favourite bird for the Bedouin to catch? ماهو الطير المفضل للبدو؟

-The large houbara. طير الحباري الكبير.

7-How did the Bedouin use to hunt? (2023/1) كيف اعتاد البدو الصيد

-On camels. على الجمال.

8-Why do the falcons fly high up and then dive down? لماذا الصقر يصعد للأعلى وينزل

-To kill a bird or small animal. لقتل طير او حيوان صغير.

9-Where are many falconers hunting nowadays? اين تمارس عملية الصيد بالصقور هذه الايام

-Muthanna , Samarra and Dhiqar in Iraq. المثنى , سامراء وذي قار.

10-What is the disadvantage of falconry sport? (2021/1) ماهي مضار رياضة الصيد بالصقور

- Many rare birds might be killed. الطيور النادرة سوف تقتل.

11- One disadvantage of the falconry is that many rare birds might be killed. (2022/1)

12-What did the government do to protect birds? ماذا فعلت الحكومة للحفاظ على الطيور

- Set up protected areas for birds. انشأت محميات طبيعية للطيور.

تمرين (A) صفحة (40)

Are the sentence True (T) or False (F).

1. Falcon can move faster than any other living things. (True) (2023/3)

الصقر اسرع المخلوقات. (صح)

2. Before falconry, the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat. (False) (2017/2)(2018/2)(2021/3)(2023/3)

قبل الصيد بالصقور كان البدو يأكلون الكثير من اللحم. (خطأ)

3. The Bedouin enjoyed the food that falcons caught for them. (True)

البدو يتمتعون بالطعام الذي تصطاده لهم الصقور. (صح)

4. Falconry used to be just a sport. (False) (خطأ)

5. There would soon be no rare birds because of falconry. (True) (2017/2)(2017/3)

سوف يكون قريبا لاوجود للطيور النادرة بسبب الصيد بالصقور. (صح)

6. The favourite bird for the Bedouin was falcon. (False)

الطير المفضل للبدو كان الصقر. (خطأ)

تمرين (4) صفحة (45)

Read the text in your student's book . Answer the questions.

1. Which animal is faster than any other living things? (2024/2) ماهو اسرع المخلوقات

The falcon الصقر

2. When did the Bedouin learn to catch the falcon ? متى تعلم البدو الصيد بالصقور

More than a thousand years ago بعد الف السنين

3. What did the Bedouin live on (eat) before falconry? على ماذا عاش البدو قبل الصقور
They live mostly on date, milk and bread على التمر والحليب والخبز
4. What was their favourite food using falcons ماهو طعام الصقور
It was large, long-legged bird called Al houbara طائر طويل الساقين يدعى الحباري
5. Why haven't too many birds been killed لماذا العديد من الطيور لا تقتل
Because the Government has set up protect and safe areas لان الحكومة انشأت محميات ومناطق امنة

Pronoun : (الضمائر)

ضمائر الفاعل تأتي في بداية الجملة بينما تستخدم ضمير المفعول به بعد الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة أو بعد كلمة to.

مفعول به + فعل + فاعل

صفات التملك تأتي قبل الأسماء. بينما ضمائر التملك تأتي بمفردها.

ضمائر التملك	صفات التملك	ضمائر المفعول به	ضمائر الفاعل
Mine	My	Me	I
Ours	Our	Us	We
Thiers	Their	Them	They
His	His	His	He
Hers	Her	Her	She
	Its	It	It
Yours	Your	You	You

ملاحظة/ نختار الكلمات التالية فقط اذا كان الفراغ بداية جملة او بعد كلمة (and) الكلمات هي :
(he - she - I - we - they - you)

ملاحظة/ نختار الكلمات التالية اذا كان الفراغ بعد الفعل او بعد حروف الجر مثل (on for to) الكلمات هي :
(me him her them us)

امثلة وزارية

1. Eating too much is very bad for (our, ours, us) health. (ت/2017)
2. Many animals are useful to (our / ours / us). (2017/1)
3. Saleem fell down and broke his leg. (Use a proper pronoun) (2017/2)
4. Some bacteria are useful too..... (a. our b. us c. ours) (2018/ت)(2019/1)(2019/1)
5. The Bedouin use.....falcons to catch birds for food. (a. their b. there c. them) (2018/1)
6. Dania studied really hard and hard work was rewarded. (hers, she, her) (2019/3)
7. Jassim broke his leg andcouldn't walk. (a. he b. him c. his) (2021/1)(2023/2)
8. Ahmed gave his mother and father a present.He gave it to (they/them) yesterday. (2022/2)(2024/2)

9. Jassim and Hamid were late for school "Can you take (we/us/our) in the car?" Jassim asked his father. (2023/3)
10. Mrs. Fatima asked Mariam a question. Mariam gave (her/she/hers) a good answer (2023/ت)

(التنقيط) : punctuation

- 1- بداية كل جملة اول حرف منها حرف كبير ونهاية الجملة اما نقطة او علامة سؤال حسب نوع الجملة.
- 2- اسماء الاشخاص وايام الاسبوع واشهر السنة واسماء المدن والقارات واسماء الانهر والمحيطات والدول كلها اول حرف كبير اينما وجدت في الجملة.
- 3- اسماء اللغات ايضا حرف كبير ← English Arabic French
- 4- الضمير (I) دائما حرف كبير.
- 5- نضع فارزة في حالة الاختصار مثل ← He is → He's not → n't

1-ali will travel to london (Punctuation)

-Ali will travel to London.

2-does huda like fish (Punctuation)

-Does Huda like fish?

تمرين (4) صفحة (51)

Write the questions and sentences with the correct punctuation.

1. what would you do if you saw a snake
What would you do if you saw a snake?
2. if you were bitten by an animal what would you do
If you were bitten by an animal, what would you do?
3. would you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater
Would you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater?
4. would you kill a spider if you saw one
Would you kill a spider if you saw one?
5. if I had a dog I would walk it every day
If I had a dog, I would walk it every day.

مهم/ هذا السؤال ورد لأول مرة في 2025 الدور الأول وهو يطلب الربط بين اسم الموضوع والعنوان:

Q\ Write the following words under the correct headings.

(Journey رحلة, pharmacist صيدلي, swimming سباحة, vegetables خضروات, friendly ودود, desert صحراء)

1- describing people 2- geography 3- sports 4- jobs 5- agriculture 6- travel سفر

1- describing people = friendly 2- geography = desert 3- sports = swimming 4- jobs = pharmacist 5- agriculture = vegetables 6- travel = journey.

Lesson 7

(المبني للمجهول) : Passive voice

1- إذا كانت الجملة بزمن المضارع البسيط ونميز ذلك من خلال الفعل (اما مجرد او ينتهي ب s) في هذه الحالة نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(كلمة + فعل تصريف ثالث + (المفرد is) (الجمع are) + المفعول به)

ملاحظة/ نجد المفعول به بعد الفعل الرئيسي للجملة. (كلمة + مفعول به + فعل رئيسي + فاعل)
ملاحظة/ الفعل التصريف الثالث هو ان نضيف للفعل المقطع (ed) اذا كان اعتيادي اما اذا كان شاذ يتغير شكله.

1. Marsh Arabs **grow** some crops.(Passive)(ت/2017)
Some crops are grown.
2. I **open** the window.(Passive) (ن/2017)
The window is opened.
3. She **cleans** the rooms.(Passive) (ن/2017)
The rooms are cleaned.
4. Falcons **eat** small animals and birds. (passive) (3/2017)
Small animals and birds are eaten by falcons.
5. Huda **cleans** the house every day. (passive) (ت/2018)
The house is cleaned every day.
6. His medicine ----- every day. (**is taken** , are taken , was taken) (3/2018)
7. In summer, more ice cream ----- . (are eaten , is eating , **is eaten**) (2/2018)
8. English (speak) all over the world. (correct to make passive sentence) (3/2018)
English **is spoken** all over the world.
9. The flower (water) by my mother every three days. (correct to make passive) (ت/2019)
The flower are watered by my mother every three days.
10. New technology / use for / extracting oil. (present simple. passive) (3/2019)
New technology **is used for** extracting oil.
11. New phones with bigger screens / tested / in our laboratory. (present simple. passive)
New phones with bigger screens **are tested** in our laboratory.
12. Crops such as rice, barley and wheat (grown, **are grown**, is grown) by the marsh Arabs.
(2/2017)(3/2018)
13. Crops by the marsh Arabs. (grow , are grow , **are grown**) (ت/2018)
14. Farmers grow cotton and sugar in Sudan. (Re-write in passive) (3/2019)
Cotton and sugar are grown in Sudan by farmers.
15. Traditional books (used/**are used**/is used) as a transport. (2/2018)(1/2021)(2/2022)

2- إذا كانت الجملة بزمان الماضي البسيط ونميز ذلك من خلال:

(الفعل الذي ينتهي ب (ed) أو الفعل الشاذ أو من خلال ظروف الماضي التالية: **yesterday – ago – last** في هذه الحالة نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(**تكملة + فعل تصريف ثالث + (للمفرد was) (للجمع were) + المفعول به**)

1. The teacher **corrected** the mistakes. (passive)
The mistakes **were corrected** by the teacher.
2. Somebody **left** these books in the classroom. (passive)
These books **were left** in the classroom.
3. A thief **stole** my car (passive)
My car **was stolen**.
4. I **lost** my suit case at the airport (passive)
My suit case **was lost** at the airport.
5. My bedroom (**was decorated**, will be decorated, is decorated) a week **ago**.
6. The e-mail (sent) **yesterday**. (correct to make passive)
The e-mail **was sent** yesterday.
7. New waiters (employ) **last** week. (correct to make passive)
New waiters **were employed** last week.
8. I lost my wallet in the mall. My walletin the mall.(was losing / **was lost** / lost)(2017/1)
9. My watchin the market **last** week. (stolen \ **was stolen** \ is stolen) (2017/3)
10. My mother's walletat the mall **yesterday** (**was stolen** \ stole \ was stealing) (2018/1)
11. He broke his leg playing football. His leg In the football match. (was breaking/broken/**was broken**) (2018/1)
12. Her father bought Layla a new camera last week. (passive) (2018/2)
Layla **was bought** a new camera last week.
13. Too many mobile phones (**were thrown**/throw/thrown) away. (2023/3)

3- إذا كان يوجد في الجملة (**can**) نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(**تكملة + فعل تصريف ثالث + can be + المفعول به**)

1. We **can** see bats at night. (passive)
Bats **can be seen** at night.
2. Hedgehogs can ----- (eat) by foxes. (correct to make passive)
Hedgehogs **can be eaten** by foxes.
3. Gazelles can ----- (hunt) by lions. (correct to make passive) (2023/2)
Gazelles **can be hunted** by lions.
4. You----- if you are bitten by a snake. (**can be killed** / killed can be / be can killed)
5. Where **can** you find wild flamingos ? (passive) (2022/2)
Where **can the wild flamingos be found**
6. How **can** they tame wild animals? (passive)
How **can wild animals be tamed**
7. Snakes (can find / can be find / **can be found**) in deserts. (2017/1)
8. A lot of animals can (frighten) of human. (passive) (2023/1)
A lot of animals **can be frightened** if human.

4- إذا كانت الجملة مضارع تام ونميز ذلك كم وجود (**have - has**) في الجملة. نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(**تكلمة + تصريف ثالث + been + (للمفرد has) (للجمع have) + المفعول به**)

1. We **have** discovered wild goats in Iraq. (passive)
Wild goats have been discovered in Iraq
2. I **have** finished my homework. (passive)
My homework has been finished.
3. My tools ----- by some body. (has been stolen , stolen , have stolen, **have been stolen**)
4. A new species has ----- (discover). (correct to make passive)
A new species has been discovered.

((**used to be** + فاعل))

- 1-Hilla is greener thanbe (it used \ **it used to be** \ it used to)
- 2-Libya is bigger than it(it used to be \ used to \ **used to be**)
- 3-Ali is smart than(he used \ she used to be \ **he used to be**)

تمرين (2) صفحة (52)

Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Hedgehogs can **be eaten** (eat) by foxes.
2. Gazelles can **be hunt** (hunt) by lions.
3. Lions can't **be found** (find) in Iraq. (ت/2022)
4. A camel can't **be raced** (race) without a rider. (2022/1)
5. Bats can **be seen** (see) in the desert.
6. A goat can **be attacked** (attack) by an eagle.

تمرين (3) صفحة (53)

Put the words in the correct order to make passive sentences using can.

1. be/Iraq/jackals / found/in/can
Jackals can be found in Iraq.
2. in / can't/found / Iraq/be/monkeys
Monkeys can't be found in Iraq.
3. the/can/marshlands / seen / storks / be / in
Storks can be seen in the marshlands.
4. in/wild/be/can/mountains/the/goats/seen
Wild goats can be seen in the mountains.

Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

1. A car has hit a hedgehog.
A hedgehog has been hit.
2. Rawan found the hedgehog. (2024/2)
The hedgehog was found.
3. She took it to the vet.
It was taken to the vet.
4. The vet has looked after the hedgehog.
The hedgehog has been looked after.
5. The vet released it when it got strong.
It was released when it got strong.
6. The vet has thanked Rawan for helping the animal.
Rawan has been thanked for helping the animal.

الانشاء

Lesson 8

Write a paragraph about wild life.

Wild Life

Wild life in Iraqi Marshes is very rich. People raise sheep and cattle there. They also grow rice, wheat and barley. They live in arched houses and use boats for transport. Many species of birds can be found. However, because of falconry, a lot of them were killed and they are endangered.

But the Iraqi government has set up protected areas for birds. People cannot hunt there. These safe areas helped to raise the numbers of rare animals again and the environment is richer now .

الحياة البرية في الأهوار العراقية غنية جداً. يربي الناس الأغنام والماشية هناك. كما يزرعون الأرز والقمح والشعير. إنهم يعيشون في منازل مقوسة ويستخدمون القوارب للتنقل. يمكن العثور على العديد من أنواع الطيور. ومع ذلك، بسبب الصيد بالصقور، قُتل الكثير منهم وهم مهددون بالانقراض.

لكن الحكومة العراقية أنشأت مناطق محمية للطيور. لا يمكن للناس الصيد هناك. ساعدت هذه المناطق الأمانة على زيادة أعداد الحيوانات النادرة مرة أخرى وأصبحت البيئة أكثر ثراءً الآن.

Write a fact file on wild life.

Wild Life

Fact File	
Kind of wildlife نوع من الحياة البرية	The marshes were the stopover of many birds like Flamingo, pelicans and herons. كانت الأهوار بمثابة محطة توقف للعديد من الطيور مثل طيور النحام والجمع ومالك الحزين.
Where? أين؟	In south east of Iraq. في جنوب العراق.
When? متى؟	During winter season. في موسم الشتاء.
What has changed? ماذا تغير؟	The ecosystem has changed because of the draining in 1990. لقد تغير النظام البيئي بسبب الجفاف في عام 1990.
What do student think? ماذا يعتقد الطالب؟	Marshes must be protected. يجب حماية الأهوار

قطع الكتاب

Lesson 8

Life on the marshes : (الحياة في الاهوار)

- 1-Where can Marsh Arabs be found?(2017/ت)(2021/1) أين يوجد سكان الاهوار
- In the south-east of Iraq. جنوب شرق العراق.
- 2- Marsh Arabs can be found in the south-east of Iraq. (2023/2)
- 3-What animals do Marsh Arabs raise?(2017/2)(2019/2) ماذا يربي سكان الاهوار
- Sheep , cattle and domestic buffalo. الاغنام الابقار والجاموس.
- 4-What crops are grown by the Marsh Arabs?(2018/1)(2019/1) ماذا يزرعون من المحاصيل
-Rice , wheat and barley. الرز , الحنطة والشعير.
- 5-What kind of house do Marsh Arabs build?اي نوع من المنازل يبنون
-houses from the reeds. منازل مصنوعة من القصب.
- 6-Why do their houses have two entrances?لماذا منازلهم ذات مدخلين
-One part is for the family and the other half for the animals.
الاول للعائلة والثاني للحيوانات
- 7-What do Marsh Arabs use for transportation?(2022/ت) ماذا يستخدم سكان الاهوار للنقل
- (mashhoof / tarrada) المشحوف (الطراة)
- 8- Mashhoof (tarrada) is used to transport in Marshes. (2021/2)
- 9-How many species of birds can be found in the marshland? كم نوع من الطيور موجود
-More than Forty. اكثر من أربعين نوع.
- 10-Why are 40__60% of Marsh Arabs at risk?

لماذا اربعين بالمئة الى ستين بالمئة من الاهوار في خطر؟

- Because most of the wetland has dried up. بسبب ان اغلب المسطحات المائية جفت.

11- What did the draining of marshes in 1990 cause?

ماذا سبب جفاف الاهوار في 1990؟

-A significant change in the ecosystem. سبب تغير في النظام البيئي.

12- Where do Marsh Arabs live? اين يسكن سكان الاهوار؟

-In arched houses. في بيوت مشيدة.

13-rice, wheat , and barley are known as crops. (2017/3)(2021/ت) محاصيل

14- What crops are grown by the Marsh Arabs? (2018/1)(2019/1)

-rice, wheat , and barley

15- Marsh Arabs live in arched houses built from reeds. (2019/3)(2019/ت)

سكان الاهوار يسكنون في بيوت مشيدة من القصب.

16- Marsh Arabs live in arched house built from concrete and bricks. (True/False) (2018/2)

17- The houses of Marsh Arab are built from reeds (True/False). (2021/ت)

18- Most Marsh Arabs live in arched houses which they build from reeds. (2022/1)

19- Houses in the marshlands are usually about three meters wide and about six meters long and less than three meters high.

20- Houses in the marshlands are built at the waterside or on Artificial reed island. (2022/2)

21-Flamingoes , pelicans and herons are birds. الفلامنكو والبجع ومالك الحزين هي طيور

22- What birds are found by the Marsh Arabs?

- Flamingoes , pelicans and herons.

23-The draining of marshland caused change in the ecosystem.

جفاف الاهوار سبب تغير في النظام البيئي

Lesson 9

تمرين (1) صفحة (56)

Write the words that match the definitions.

1- a bird that hunts and kills other birds bird of prey

الطائر الذي يصطاد ويقتل الطيور الاخرى . طائر جارح

2- the opposite of safe dangerous

عكس كلمة أمن. خطر

3- sit and travel on a horse or camel ride

الجلوس والسفر على الحصان. يركب

4- the fastest bird in the world falcon

أسرع طائر في العالم الصقر

5- rice and wheat , for example crops

الرز والحنطة على سبل المثال. المحاصيل

6- people who are not children adults

الناس الذين هم ليسوا أطفال البالغين

تمرين (2) صفحة (56)

Choose (a), (b), (c) or (d) to complete each sentence.

1. Which is fastest living thing? (a) more (b) **the** (c) the most (d) a

2. The Bedouin used falcons to catch food. (a) **their** (b) there (c) they (d) them

3. What will happen if this change ? (a) continue (b) continued (c) will continue (d) **continues**
4. if there was a spider in the room, I it outside. (a) put (b) will put (c) **would put** (d) have put
5. What would happen if fewer snakes? (a) there are (b) were (c) will be (d) **there were**
6. Hilla is greener than be. (a) it used (b) used to (c) **it used to** (d) it was used
7. Many animals are useful to (a) we (b) our (c) ours (d) **us**

Story

Lesson 10

(كيف تملأ الفراغ) : How to fill a space

1. Describe the rich merchant's working life. وصف حياة التاجر الثري العملية.
He bought and sold gold, animal skin, silks and salt. اشترى وباع الذهب وجلد الحيوانات والملح.
2. What did the rich merchant give his three sons? ماذا اعطى التاجر الثري أبنائه الثلاثة؟
His riches ثرواته
3. What did each son buy? ماذا اشترى كل ابن؟
Majid bought straw, Ali bought feathers and Hamad bought a candle ماجد اشترى القش وعلي اشترى ريش وحمد اشترى شمعة
4. What did the merchant decide to do when he became old and tired? ماذا قرر التاجر ان يفعل عندما اصبح كبير في السن ومتعباً؟
To give his riches to his three sons ان يعطي ثرواته لأبنائه الثلاثة
5. How many children did the merchant have? كم عدد أولاد التاجر؟
three sons ثلاث أبناء
6. The merchant's oldest son was called **Majid** اسم ابن التاجر الأكبر هو
7. The merchant's second son was called **Ali** اسم ابن التاجر الثاني هو
8. The merchant's youngest son was called **Hamad** اسم ابن التاجر الأصغر هو
9. Why did the merchant decide to give his land to his sons while he is alive? لماذا قرر التاجر ان يعطي ارضه لأبنائه بينما هو على قيد الحياة؟
because his land is easy to cut up. لأنه من السهل تقسيم ارضه.
10. What did the merchant give each of his sons? ماذا اعطى التاجر لكل من أبنائه؟
A coin عملة
11. Where did the merchant's sons go? اين ذهب أولاد التاجر؟
To the souq الى السوق
12. Why did Majid and Ali laugh on their brother Hamad? لماذا ضحك ماجد وعلي على اخيهما حمد؟
because Hamad had nothing لأنه لم يكن لديه شيء
13. Who got the house of the merchant? من حصل على منزل التاجر؟
Hamad, the youngest son حمد, الابن الاصغر

14. How did Hamad fill the room? كيف ملئ حمد الغرفة؟

With the light of the candle بضوء الشمعة

15. Who was the merchant cleverest son? من كان اذكى أبناء التاجر؟

Hamad حمد

16. Hamad bought (a. a candle b. feathers) (2025/1)

تمرين صفحة (57)

Answer the questions.

1. Where did the merchant live? أين عاش التاجر؟

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

عاش في بيت كبير وقوي ذا حديقة جميلة.

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

لم أعطى التاجر ثروته لأبنائه؟

He wanted to spend more time relaxing in his garden

اراد قضاء وقت اكثر مسترخيا في حديقته

3. What did Majid buy? (2024/2) ماذا اشترى ماجد؟

Straw. قش.

4. What did Ali buy? ماذا اشترى علي؟

Feathers. ريش.

5. What did Hamad buy? ماذا اشترى حمد؟

A candle. شمعة.

6. Were Majid and Ali happy when Hamad got the house? (2024/ت)

هل كان ماجد و علي سعيدان عندما وصل حمد المنزل؟

Yes, they were.

UNIT FOUR

قطع الكتاب

قصة حياة ابراهيم : Ibrahim's life story

- 1-Where was Ibrahim's village? اين قرية ابراهيم?
- In the south of Iraq. في جنوب العراق
- 2- Ibrahim's small village was in the south of Iraq when he was a child. (2018/2)
- 3-What did Ibrahim look after for his father?(2019/2) لماذا يعتني ابراهيم من اجل والده
- Goats and chickens. الماعز والدجاج
- 4-Why did Ibrahim ask lots of questions? لماذا ابراهيم يسأل كثيرا
- Because he was interested in animals. لأنه يهتم في الحيوانات
- 5-Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad?(2019/3) لماذا انتقل ابراهيم لبغداد
- His father got a new job in Baghdad. والده حصل على وظيفة جديدة في بغداد
- 6-Why did Ibrahim ask his father for books? لماذا يطلب من والده كتب
- Because he liked the reading. هو يحب القراءة
- 7-What did Ibrahim learn from Pierre? ماذا تعلم من بير
- To speak some French. يتكلم بعض الفرنسية
- 8-Why did Ibrahim want to be a zoologist? لماذا يريد ان يصبح عالم يختص بالحيوان
- To study animals لكي يدرس الحيوانات
- 9-Where is Ibrahim writing his book? اين كتب ابراهيم كتابه
- In France. في فرنسا
- 10-Ibrahim lived in small village in south of Iraq when he was a child. (complete) (2017/1)
ابراهيم يسكن في قرية صغيرة جنوب العراق عندما كان طفلاً.
- 11-from an early age Ibrahim was interested in animals . (complete) (2017/ت)
منذ صغره كان ابراهيم مهتم في الحيوانات.
- 12- Ibrahim was interested in animals from an early age. (2018/ت)
- 13-When Ibrahim left school , he studied zoology. (complete)
عندما تخرج من المدرسة درس علم الحيوان.
- 14-Pierre helped Ibrahim to learn French. (complete) (2018/3)
بير ساعد ابراهيم تعلم اللغة الفرنسية.
- 15-Ibrahim was not interested in animals until he went to school. (False)
ابراهيم لا يهتم في الحيوانات حتى عندما ذهب للمدرسة. (خطأ)
- 16- Ibrahim found out about animals from television. (False)
ابراهيم اكتشف الحيوانات من خلال التلفزيون . (خطأ)
- 17- Ibrahim moved to Baghdad when he was 16 years old. (2019/ت)
- 18- Ibrahim moved to Baghdad when he was 17. (False) (2017/3)
ابراهيم انتقل لبغداد عندما كان عمره 17 (خطأ)
- 19-Pierre helped Ibrahim to learn French. (True) بير ساعد ابراهيم لتعلم الفرنسية (صح)
- 20-Ibrahim wrote a book at university. (False) ابراهيم كتب كتابه في الجامعة (خطأ)

عزيزي الطالب
لضمان حصولك على الدرجة
الكاملة في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية
تابع قناة التلكرام حيث يوجد فيها
أسئلة شهرية واسئلة نصف السنة
واسئلة نهائية ومخططات
وملخصات ذهنية تسهل عليك
المادة.
@almustafasd

Mark the sentences true (T) or False (F).

1. Ibrahim was not interested in animals unit until he went to school . (F)
ابراهيم لم يكن مهتم بالحيوانات الى ان ذهب للمدرسة
2. Ibrahim found out about animals from television (F)
ابراهيم تعلم اشياء عن الحيوانات من التلفزيون
3. Ibrahim moved to Baghdad when he was 17. (F)
أنتقل إبراهيم الى بغداد عندما كان عمره 17 سنة.
4. Pierre helped Ibrahim learn French. (2024/2) (T)
بيري علم إبراهيم اللغة الفرنسية
5. Ibrahim wrote a book at university. (F)
أبراهيم ألف كتاب في الجامعة

Answer the questions.

1. Where was Ibrahim's village?
It was in the south of Iraq.
2. What did he look after for his father?
He looked after his father's goats and chickens.
3. Why did Ibrahim ask lots of questions?
Because he was interested in animals.
4. Why did Ibrahim ask his father for books?
Because he liked reading.
5. Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad?
Because his father got a new job there / with Iraq Petroleum.
6. What did he learn from Pierre?
He learnt to speak French and he learnt about France.
7. Why did Ibrahim want to be a zoologist?
He wanted to be a zoologist so that he could study animals in different countries.
8. Where is Ibrahim writing his book?
He is writing his book in France.

Q\ Write about your life .

My life

My name is Abbas . I'm sixteen years old . I was born in Baghdad but I live now in Hilla . I live with my parents and my sister , . ! I like playing football . I used to read stories .

In primary school , I feel happily and I met my friends . I liked English and Maths lesson . I feel very good with my friends in sport lesson . Usually , I do my homework when go home.

When I leave Intermediate school , I feel very exciting about going to preparatory school . I want to be an engineer to build my country.

اسمي عباس عمري 16 سنة ولدت في بغداد ولكن الان اعيش في الحلة . اعيش مع والدي واختي . احب لعب كرة القدم . وبعدها تعودت اقرا القصص.

عندما بدأت الدراسة الابتدائية شعرت بالسعادة والتقيت بأصدقائي ، احببت درس اللغة الانكليزية والرياضيات ، انها كانت فتره رائعة ... اكثر متعتي مع اصدقائي في درس الرياضة . عادة اعمل واجباتي عند عودتي للبيت.

عندما اغادر الدراسة المتوسطة اشعر بالحماسة للذهاب للدراسة الاعدادية . اتمنى ان اكون مهندس لبناء بلدي

EXTRA ACTIVITIES

تمرين (1) صفحة (62)

Opposites.

1- slow بطيء	fast سريع
2- ugly قبيح	beautiful جميل
3- dark مظلم	bright لامع
4- expensive	cheap رخيص
5- safe امن	dangerous خطر
6- sad حزين	happy سعيد
7- noisy مزعج	quite هادئ
8- young صغير السن	old كبير
9- hard working مجد	lazy كسول
10- awful مرع	fantastic رائع

تمرين (2) صفحة (62)

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. his / colour / What / ? / is / hair
What colour is hair?
2. he/ does /? / Where / live
Where does he live?
3. does/wear / What / he /? (2024/2)
What does he wear ?
4. ? / football / play / well / he / Can
Can he play football well?
5. he / ? / Is / science / good / at / and / maths
Is he good at maths and science?

تمرين (3) صفحة (63)

Write the verb in the correct form to go, go or going.

1. I'd love **to go** to summer school this year.
2. I'd rather **go** to the library.
3. How about **going** fishing?
4. Ok. Let's **go** fishing.

تمرين (4) صفحة (64)

Write these in the past simple.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. want → wanted | 4. arrive → arrived | 7. send → sent | 10. Set → set |
| 2. is → was | 5. laugh → laughed | 8. Lose → lost | 11. get → got |
| 3. say → said | 6. land → landed | 9. fly flew | 12. put → put |

تمرين (6) صفحة (64)

Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun or possessive adjective.

1. That red bag isn't mine. **My** bag is blue.
2. Salman fell down the stairs and broke **his** leg!
3. You need to tidy **your** room. It's a mess.
4. Please come to the park for a picnic with **me , us**
5. Dania has passed the exam. **She** studied really hard and **her** hard work were rewarded.

تمرين (7) صفحة (64)

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the first conditional sentences.

1. If you too many sweets, you will feel ill. (**eat** /will eat)
2. You on your test, if you don't study. (**won't do well** / don't do well)
3. If I bake a cake, have some? (**will you** / do you)
4. Your sister will miss the bus if she get up soon. (won't / **doesn't**)

تمرين (8) صفحة (64)

Rewrite each second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1. There would be more insects if there were no spiders.
If there were more spiders, there would be no insects.
2. The number of birds has gone up.
There are more birds than it used to be.
3. A mouse is not as big as a rat.
A rat is bigger than a mouse.
4. Falcons eat small animals and birds.
Small animals and birds are eaten by falcons.
5. Where can you find wild flamingos?
Where can wild flamingos be found?

قطع الكتاب

عدد قليل جداً من الفهود : too few leopards

تمرين (10) صفحة (65)

Answer the questions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Why was there a big decrease in numbers?
Because of the lose of habitat, hunting and war. | لماذا حدث انخفاض كبير في الأعداد؟
بسبب فقدان الموائل والصيد والحرب. |
| 2. Why do the brothers want to save the leopards? (2025/1)
Because they are important part of Iraq culture and identity | لماذا يريد الإخوة إنقاذ الفهود؟
لأنهم جزء مهم من ثقافة وهوية العراق. |
| 3. Why can't people hunt leopards?
Because they are endangered it is against the law to hunt them. | لماذا لا يستطيع الناس اصطياد الفهود؟
نظرًا لأن حيواناتك معرضة للخطر، فمن المخالف للقانون اصطيادهم. |
| 4. Why is Bamo Mountain the perfect place for leopards?
Because it is remote. | لماذا يعتبر جبل بامو المكان الأمثل لهم
لأنه بعيد. |

UNIT FIVE

Lesson 2

Past Continuous : الماضي المستمر

(تكملة + فعل (ing) + (was,were) + فاعل)

- I **was driving** my new car.
- They **were studying** English.
- Suha **was cooking** a good meal.
- Ahmed **was writing** a posrcard.
- We **were watching** a film.

(Negative) (النفى) / عند النفي نضع (not – n't) بعد (was – were) فقط.
(تكملة + فعل (ing) + (wasn't , weren't) + فاعل)

1-He ----- (write) an essay. (Past continuous – negative)

-He **wasn't writing** an essay.

2-You were reading a novel.(Negative)

- You **weren't reading** a novel.

3-Huda (not / clean) the house. (Past continuous)

-Huda **wasn't cleaning** the house.

(Question) (السؤال) / عند السؤال نقدم (was – were) على الفاعل ونضع علامة سؤال نهاية الجملة.
(? + تكملة + فعل (ing) + فاعل + (was, were))

1-They -----(drive) to the beach (Past continuous – question)

-**Were they driving to the beach ?**

2-She was learning French. (Question)

-**Was she learning French ?**

3-What (you / do) at 10 last night ? (Past continuous)

-**What were you doing at 10 last night ?**

امثلة وزارية

1-Ahmed was (drink / **drinking**) some tea. (ت/2017)

2- (**was** / were) Akram waiting for us?

3-Huda (not / clean) the house. (Past continuous) (ن/2017)

-Huda **wasn't cleaning** the house.

4-What (you / do) at 10 last night ? (Past continuous) (2017/2)

-**What were you doing at 10 last night ?**

5-He ----- (write) an essay. (Past continuous – negative) (2018/3)

-He wasn't writing an essay .

6-They ----- (drive) to the beach (Past continuous – question) (2019/3)

-Were they driving to the beach ?

7- People were shouting at the arts team. (Negative) (2021/1)

- People weren't shouting at the arts team.

8- Many people (were waiting/waited/wait) when the minister arrived at 10a.m. (2022/1)

9- The president (read) his emails when he got the invitation to visit Iraq. (Correct) (2022/2)

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

10- The arts team were performing very well. (Negative) (2022/2) (2024/2)

- The arts team weren't performing very well.

11- The mother (wait) at the information desk. (Past continuous) (2023/3)

- The mother was waiting at the information desk.

استخدام ادوات الربط (as/while/when/ and)

نستخدم ادوات الربط (as\ while / when / and) لربط زمن الماضي البسيط مع زمن الماضي المستمر لنبين ان هنالك زمن قصير ومفاجأ وهو الماضي البسيط دخل على حدث طويل ومستمر وهو الماضي المستمر

➤ **While | AS** : تأتي هذه الادوات في بداية او وسط الكلام ويأتي بعدها دائما ماضي مستمر.

(ماضي مستمر + **AS / While** + ماضي بسيط)

1. I was swimming, my sister phoned me. Use: While)

While I was swimming, my sister phoned me.

2. My sister phoned me, I was swimming.(Use: when)

When my sister phoned me, I was swimming.

➤ **When | and** - :تأتي هذه الادوات في بداية او وسط الكلام ويأتي بعدها دائما ماضي بسيط.

(ماضي بسيط + **When / and** + ماضي مستمر
جملة ماضي مستمر + جملة ماضي بسيط + **When**)

1. It rained, we were playing tennis.(Use: When)

When It rained, we were playing tennis.

2. We were playing tennis, it rained. (Use: and)

We were playing tennis and it rained.

تمرين (4) صفحة (71)

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets (past simple or past continuous).

The President of France (read) was reading his emails when he (get) got the invitation to visit Iraq. He (accept) accepted the invitation and (look forward) was looking forward to the visit. The President (come) came to Iraq on Tuesday. He (arrive) arrived early in the morning. He (go) went to the Al-Shaab Stadium.

The Prime Minister (give) gave the President lunch. After that, they (watch) were watching a football match when the President (get) got an important phone call. After the match, he (leave) left and (go) went to the airport.

تمرين (5) صفحة (71)

Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. What was Salma (do / doing) before the dog ran at her?
2. She (played / was playing) in the park.
3. John (saw / was seeing) the dog and Salma.
4. John (acted / was acting) quickly and saved Salma.
5. Many people (waited / were waiting) when the minister arrived at 10 a.m.
6. He (spoke / was speaking) to the public before leaving at 2 p.m. (2023/1)

تمرين (2) صفحة (75)

Make these sentences negative.

1. The hall was empty.
The hall wasn't empty.
2. The students were wearing school uniform.
The students weren't wearing school uniform.
3. The arts team were performing very well.
The arts team weren't performing very well.
4. Sara enjoyed standing at the back.
Sara didn't enjoy standing at the back.
5. People were shouting at the arts team.
People weren't shouting at the arts team.
6. The audience stayed very quiet.
The audience didn't stay very quiet.
7. Sara was sure the performance was good.
Sara wasn't sure the performance was good.

الانشاء

Lesson 2

Writing about a TV programme .

TV programme

I watched a good programme yesterday, It was fantastic programme about lions and it was very exciting. There were some lions gazing at a deer sitting under a tree and they were very hungry .There was a photographer watching and taking photos. When one of the lions attack the deer and hit the tree. The photographer started laughing out loud..

شاهدت بالأمس برنامجا جيدا، كان برنامجا رائعا عن الأسود وكان مثيرا للغاية. كان هناك بعض الأسود يحدقون في غزال يجلس تحت شجرة وكانوا جائعين للغاية. وكان هناك مصور يراقب ويلتقط الصور. عندما هاجم أحد الأسود الغزال وضرب الشجرة. بدأ المصور بالضحك بصوت عالي..

قطع الكتاب

Lesson 3

قراءة كل شيء عن ذلك : Read all about it

1-Where did the Iraqi minister of education arrive? (ت/2017)

اين وصل وزير التعليم ومتى؟

- In London yesterday in 21 June 2016. في لندن البارحة تاريخ 21

2-What did the meeting focus on? على ماذا ركزت المقابلة

- To discuss educational development. لمناقشة تطور التعليم.

3-What was the minister' suggestion? ماهو اقتراح الوزير

-Opening English schools in Iraq. فتح مدارس انكليزية في العراق.

4-Who welcomed the Iraqi minister at the airport? من الذي استقبله في المطار

- British minister of education وزير التعليم البريطاني

5-What did the sport's minister open in Basra? ماذافتح وزير الرياضة في البصرة

-A new sports city مدينة رياضية جديدة

6-How much the sport's city cost ?How long did it take? كم كلفت المدينة وكم استغرقت

-One billion IQD and three years to build. واحد مليار دينار عراقي لمدة ثلاث سنين.

7- The sports city took (one/two/three) years to build. (2018/3)

8- How long did the sports city take to build? (ت/2019/1)

- three years.

9-When did the sport's minister arrive? متى وصل وزير الرياضة

-At 10 a.m. الساعة العاشرة صباحا.

10-Why was the boy from the UK called a hero? لماذا كان الولد من

-He saved a child from a dangerous animal. انقذ طفلة من حيوان خطر.

11- The boy from UK called a hero because He saved a child from a dangerous animal. (2021/2)

12-What was Salma doing at the start of the story? (2025/1)(2024/ت) ماذا كانت سلمى تفعل بداية القصة

-Salma was playing with a ball. تلعب مع الكرة.

13-What did the dog do first? ماذا فعل الكلب في البداية

-The dog barked at Salma. نبح على سلمى.

14-What was John doing at the start of the story? (2023/ت) ماذا كان يفعل جون بداية القصة

-He was playing football nearby. كان يلعب كرة القدم.

15-What did John do to the dog? (2023/2) ماذا فعل جون للكلب

-He kicked the ball at the dog. ضرب الكرة باتجاه الكلب.

تمرين (2) صفحة (70)

Answer the questions about Salma Al-Bayati and John Smith. Write short answers.

1. What was Salma doing at the start of the story?
- playing with a ball.
2. What did the dog do first?
- it barked at Salma.
3. What was John doing at the start of the story?
- playing football nearby.
4. What did John do?
- He kicked the ball at the dog.

Lesson 4

تمرين (1) صفحة (72)

Match each section with contents.

1. Home News (j) news from your own country.
2. International News (i) news from other countries.
3. Arts (g) news about art, plays, paintings, etc.
4. Sport (h) news about football, tennis, etc.
5. Business (f) news about companies, money, etc.
6. Fashion (e) news about clothes.
7. Leisure (m) things do in your spare time.
8. Home and Garden (c) information about furniture, flowers, etc.
9. Advertisements (a) advertisements for jobs, things for sale, etc..
10. Television (k) programmes this evening.
11. Letters (d) articles sent to the paper from readers.
12. Opinion (L) the ideas of the editor about recent news items
13. Cartoons (b) funny pictures.

There are three spelling and Punctuation errors in each sentence Underline and Correct them.

- 1- Oil prices have been falling steadily for the last six months
- 2- There are many new and exciting shops in the Al-Mansour Mall ?
- 3- How many acres of rainforest are destroyed every day ?
- 4- My new favorite TV show is on today at 6 o'clock .

Lesson 7

المستقبل البسيط : Future Simple

تستخدم زمن المستقبل عند التخطيط لعمل شيء معين في المستقبل.
ظروف الزمان هي (Later , Tomorrow , Next)

ملاحظة :- نستخدم هذه الظروف مع هذا الزمن وتأتي غالبا بعد الفعل المساعد أو بعد الفاعل . (هي كلمة دالة على الزمن اي نستدل من خلالها الزمن)

يتكون هذا الزمن من ثلاث قواعد.

(تكملة + فعل مجرد + will + فاعل)

ملاحظة / اختصار (will) هو ('ll)

ملاحظة / هنالك بعض ظروف الزمان التي تأتي مع المستقبل البسيط وهي دلالة على هذا الزمن.
(tomorrow , next , soon , later , in the future.)

- 1- I **will** travel to London.
- 2- She **will** buy a new car.
- 3- They **will** play basketball.

(Negative) (النفي) / فقط نحول كلمة (will) الى كلمة (won't) يعني (will+ not = won't)

- 1- I **won't** travel to London.
- 2- She **won't** buy a new car.
- 3- They **won't** play basketball.

(Question) (السؤال) / نقدم (will) الى بداية الجملة اي ماقبل الفاعل ونضع علامة سؤال نهاية الجملة.

- 1- **Will** she buy a new car?
- 2- **Will** they play basketball?
- 3- **Will** I travel to London ?

- 1- She ----- the Art college next year. (has joined, was joining, will join) (ن/2017)
 2- The train will (leave, leaving, left, leaves) soon. (ت/2017)
 3-It will be very hot ----- (yesterday, every day, tomorrow) (3/2018)
 4-They (send) us the information when they get it. (Future) (ت/2021)
 -They will send us the information when they get it.
 5-John will finish the work by 5:00 p.m. (Negative) (3/2021)
 -John won't finish the work by 5:00 p.m.

Lesson 9

تمرين (2) صفحة (82)

Match the words to the definitions.

Quiz show برنامج مسابقات documentary تقرير weather طقس talk show برنامج حوارى comedy كوميدي

- 1-It tells a funny story comedy.
 انها تخبر قصص مضحكة. كوميدي
 2-Information about sun , rain and temperature weather.
 معلومات عن الشمس والمطر ودرجة الحرارة . طقس
 3-A question and answer programme Quiz show.
 سؤال وجواب في برنامج. برنامج مسابقات
 4-Conversations between famous people talk show.
 محادثة بين مشاهير . برنامج حوارى
 5-It gives you information about one subject documentary .
 يعطي معلومات عن موضوع ما . التقرير

تمرين (3) صفحة (82)

Match the nouns in the box.

race gymnastics goal tennis medal

- 1-score goal سجل هدف 2-win medal فوز بالميدالية 3-play tennis اللعب تنس
 4-run race اركض في سباق 5-do gymnastics اللعب جمناستك

A powerful lesson for everyone

درس قوي لكل شخص

- 1-What was the special offer of Al-Sabah newspaper?(ت/2022) ماهو عرض جريدة الصباح
طالبان يعملان كصحفيان للجريدة
-Two students can work as reporters on the paper
- 2- Al-Sabah newspaper makes a special offer to five students from local schools
(False)(ت/2017)
- 3- Al-Sabah newspaper makes a special offer to two students from local schools (True)
- 4- Every year, Al-Sabah newspaper makes a special offer to two young students.(2022/2)
- 5-Who was the lucky boy ? How old was he?(ت/2022) من الولد المحظوظ وكم عمره
سلام احمد عمره 15 سنة .
-Salam Ahmed , he was 15 years old .
- 6- Who was the lucky boy last summer? (2017/1)
- Salam Ahmed.
- 7- Salam Ahmed was the lucky boy. (True) (2023/2)
- 8- How old was the lucky boy Salam? (2017/2)(2017/3)(2018/ت)(2023/2)
- 15 years old.
- 9- Salam was (15/25) years old. (2023/1)
- 10- Who was the lucky boy who won the special offer last year? (2019/1)
- Salam Ahmed.
- 11-What did the editor say to the reporters? (2018/1) ماذا قال المحرر للصحفيان
- A big new restaurant is opening in Baghdad next Tuesday.
هناك مطعم جديد كبير سوف يفتح في بغداد الثلاثاء المقبل
- 12-What did Salam take with him on Tuesday? (ت/2017)(2019/2) ماذا اخذ معه سلام يوم الثلاثاء
دفتر ملاحظات وكامرة
- Notebook and camera
- 13- What did Salam take with him when he went to write his first report? (2018/3)
- Notebook and camera
- 14-What did the special thing attracted Salam's attention?(ت/2017)(2022/1) ما الذي جذب انتباه سلام
-A young boy was taking his old father to the restaurant for a treat.
ولد كان قد اخذ والده للمطعم
- 15-What did the son buy his father?(2021/2) ماذا اشترى الولد لوالده
بعض الطعام
-Some food
- 16- Why was the boy's father dropping food on his shirt and trousers? (ت/2021)(2023/3)
لماذا كان والد الصبي يسقط الطعام على قميصه والبنطلون
- Because he was very old and weak .
لأنه كان كبير وضعيف البنية
- 17- The father was dropping food on his shirt and trousers because he was very old and weak. (2019/2)
- 18- Because the father was very old and weak, he was dropping the food on his shirt and trousers. (True). (2019/1)
- 19- Did the customers watch the old man with love and respect? (2021/3)
هل نظر الزبائن للرجل الكبير بحب واحترام

-No, they didn't. لا لم يفعلوا

20-What did the son do when his father had finished eating?

ماذا فعل الولد عندما انتهى والده الطعام

-Took him to the washroom . اخذه للمغاسل

21- How did the son feel when they came out of the washing room?

كيف شعر الولد عندما خرجوا من المغاسل

-He felt proud and pleased. شعر بالفخر والسعادة

22- The son took his father to the washroom and patiently wiped food from his clothes, combed his hair and straightened spectacles when his father had finished eating.(2021/2)

23-What did Salam do after asking the father and his son questions and taking notes? ماذا

فعل سلام بعد ان سأل الوالد والصبي

- Salam made his first report. كتب تقريره الاول

24-What was the moral lesson that the son left behind? (2021/2)

ماهو الدرس الاخلاقي الذي تركه الولد

-He left a lesson for every son and hope for every father.

ترك درسا لكل ابن وامل لكل اب

25-What did Salam Ahmed want to be?(2018/2) ماذا يريد سلام ان يصبح

-A reporter. صحفي

26- Salam Ahmed wanted to be a reporter. (2019/3)

27-The son looked at his father with respect and love. (True)

الابن كان ينظر لوالده بحب واحترام (صح)

28-The son looked at his father in disgust. (False) (2018/1)(2021/1)

الابن كان ينظر الى والده بكره (خطأ)

29-Salams first report was about the touching story of the boy and his father.(True)(2018/3)

اول تقرير لسلام عن الصبي ووالده (صح)

30- Salam made his first report about a boy and his father. (True) (2023/2)

31-On Tuesday Salam took his note book and camera. (complete)

يوم الثلاثاء اخذ معه سلام دفتر ملاحظات وكامرة

32- The boy bought his father some food. (complete) الصبي اشترى لوالده طعام

تمرين (2) صفحة (83)

Answer the questions.

1. Which newspaper run the competion?

Al-Subah news paper.

ما هي الصحيفة التي تدير المسابقة؟
صحيفة الصباح الاخبارية.

2. Where did Salam write his first report ?

At a big new restaurant.

أين كتب سلام تقريره الأول؟
في مطعم جديد كبير.

3. What two things did Salam take with him? (2025/1)

Camera and notebook.

ما الشيئين اللذين أخذهما سلام معه؟
الكاميرا والدفتر.

4. Why were the cusotemer disgust with old man?

لماذا كان العميل يشعر بالاشمئزاز من
الرجل العجوز؟

كان رجلاً ضعيفاً وخشياً، وأسقط الطعام على سرواله.

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

بعد الوجبة ماذا فعل الصبي؟

أخذ والده إلى الحمام، وغسل ملابسه، وسرّح شعره.

6. What did the boy leave behind in the restaurant?(2024/2)

ماذا ترك الصبي في المطعم؟

لقد ترك درساً لكل ابن وأملاً لكل أب.

UNIT SIX

Lesson 1

تعريف المهن : Jobs

(تكلمة + الفعل يضاف له (s او es) + is someone who + اسم المهنة)

امثلة وزارية

1. Define a mechanic . (use: work in a garage and repair cars) (2017/2)(2021/3)(2022/ت)
A mechanic is someone who works in a garage and repairs cars.
2. Define a teacher. (use: works in a school, teaches students) (2023/ت)
A teacher is someone who works in a school, teaches student.
3. Define a firefighter (put out fires and saves people) (2017/3)(2018/1)
A firefighter is someone who puts out fire and saves people.
4. Define a doctor.(use; help sick people and work in a hospital)(2017/1)(2018/ت)(2021/ت)
A doctor is someone who helps sick people and works in a hospital.
5. Define a policeman (use: protect people from criminals) (2018/2)
A policeman is someone who protects people from criminals.
6. Define a shop assistant. (work in a shop)
A Shop a assistant is someone who works in a shop.
7. Define a nurse. (Use: "takes care of sick people in hospitals") (2017/ن)(2018/2)
A nurse is someone who takes care of sick people in hospitals.
8. Define a lawyer. (Use: "advises people about law") (2019/ت)
A lawyer is someone who advises people about law.
9. A (pilot \ mechanic) is someone who works in the garage and repairs a car.
10. A..... is someone who takes care of sick animals. (policeman \ vet \ firefighter)
11. A (firefighter \ doctor) is someone who works in hospital and helps people.
12. The person who takes care of sick animals is called avet.....
13. Define a pilot (flies a plane) (2018/3)(2019/2)
A pilot is someone who flies a plane.
14. A vet is someone (which/where/who) takes care of sick animals. (2017/2)(2022/ت)
15. Define a vet (use: takes care of sick animals) (2019/3)
A vet is someone who takes care of sick animals.
16. Define a dentist (use: look after people's teeth) (2021/1)
A dentist is someone who looks after people's teeth.
17. Define a waiter (take orders for food) (2021/2)
A waiter is someone who takes orders for food.
18. Define a painter (use paints rooms) (2021/1)

A painter **is** someone **paints** rooms.

تمرين (1) صفحة (84)

Use words from both boxes to make phrases.

Verbs : cut – design – give – help – make – put out – repair – send

nouns/noun phrases: cars - clothes - fires - hair - post - sick - people - software - tours

1. cut hair.
2. make software.
3. design clothes.
4. repair cars.
5. give tours.
6. send post.
7. help sick people.
8. put out fires.

Lesson 3

المستقبل : Future – going to

ملاحظة/ نستخدم هذا الزمن للمستقبل المخطط له او موعد مخطط له او حدث سوف يحصل قريبا.

(تكملة + فعل مجرد + (am, is, are) + فاعل)

- 1-I **am going to** travel abroad .
- 2-She **is going to** study French
- 3-They **are going to** work in that factory.

(Negative) (النفى) / نضع كلمة (not - n't) بعد (is are am) لتصبح (**am not - aren't - isn't**)

- 1-I **am not** going to travel abroad .
- 2-She **isn't** going to study French.
- 3-They **aren't** going to work in that factory.

(Question) (السؤال) / نقدم (is are am) الى بداية الجملة اي قبل الفاعل ونضع علامة سؤال نهاية الجملة.

- 1-**Is** she going to study French?
- 2-**Are** they going to work in the factory?

1-We (buy) a big house next week. (future: use : going to) (2017/ن)

-We are going to buy a big house next week.

2-I am going to ----- a new language soon (learning , learn , to learn) (2022/ت)

3-They is going to spend the weekend with their grandparents. (correct) (2018/ت)

-They are going to spend the weekend with their grandparents.

4- I (leave) school as soon as I'm 16. (Future: going to) (2023/2)

- I'm going to leave school as soon as I'm 16.

تمرين (2) صفحة (100)

Complete these sentences with will or going to.

1-I am going to see a football match tomorrow with my friends.

2-The match is going to start at 7 o'clock. (2021/1)(2022/2)

3-It is an important match and lots of people will be there.

4-I am going to wear a coat because it will be cold in the evening.

5-After the match, we are going to eat in a restaurant because we will be very hungry.

6-I have to be home at 10 o'clock or my father will be angry.(2024/2)

قطع الكتاب

Lesson 4

مدرسة المستقبل : The school of the future

1-How will the teaching and the learning take place in the future? (2017/1)

كيف سيكون التعليم في المستقبل

-Over computers connected to the internet. باستخدام الحاسوب المربوط بالانترنت

2-How will the students communicate and discuss work with other students in the future? (ت/ 2023)

كيف سوف يتواصل ويتناقش الطلاب

-By the internet. بواسطة الانترنت

3-Where will young people who are interested in science or music be able to study?

اين سوف يدرس الطلاب المهتمة بالعلوم والموسيقى

-At the special buildings. في بنايات خاصة

4-What is the importance of global education? ماهي اهمية التعليم العالمي

- connect with other students all over the world. التواصل مع طلاب من كل انحاء العالم

5-School in the future will be very different to schools now because

there will be much more technology.

المدارس في المستقبل سوف تكون مختلفة ستكون اكثر تطورا

6-In the super school, there will be a science park , a museum, sport facilities and mosque .(ت/2024)

في مدارس المستقبل سيكون هنالك حديقة علمية و متحف و فعاليات رياضية ومسجد

Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Schools in the future will have more technology. (T) | ستتوفر تكنولوجيا أكثر للمدارس في المستقبل |
| 2. There won't be any school buildings. (F) | لن تكون هناك مباني مدرسية |
| 3. Students will need access to the internet. (T) | سيحتاج الطلاب الدخول للإنترنت |
| 4. Lesson times will be arranged to suit different students. (T) | سترتب أوقات الدروس لتناسب الطلاب المختلفين |
| 5. Schools in the future will be smaller. (F) | ستكون المدارس في المستقبل أصغر |
| 6. All students will study Sport, Music and Science. (F) | سيدرس كل الطلاب الرياضة والموسيقى والعلوم |
| 7. Students will learn with other students all around the world. (T) | سيتعلم الطلاب مع طلاب آخرين من حول العالم |

Relative Pronouns : ضمائر الوصل

(للعاقل who) (لغير العاقل that which) (للمكان where) (للملكية whose)

((نمط الفراغات))

فعل + who + اسم عاقل
 فعل أو ضمير + that-which + اسم غير عاقل
 اسم + whose + اسم
 اسم أو ضمير + where + اسم مكان

امثلة وزارية

- 1-The old women ——— is sitting there is my grandma (who, which, where) (ت/2017)
- 2-The student , (which, where, who) is making a speech, is my cousin. (2017/3)
- 3-A vet is someone (where, who, which) takes care of sick animals. (ت/2022)(2017/2)
- 4-That's the dog ——— frightened my little sister. (that, where, who)
- 5- I saw the car (who, which, where) hit the child.
- 6-I saw the man house was sold yesterday.(who \ which \ whose) (ت/2018)
- 7-Mazin bought the house Garden is very beautiful. (2018/1)
(who \ whose \ which)
- 8-That is the man was stopped by the police. (who / where / which) (2017/1)
- 9-That is the girl won the top prize. (which \ whose \ who) (ن/2017)
- 10-The story I borrowed from Mona was interesting. (who \ where \ which) (2018/1)
- 11-My family decided to buy the house (where \ whose \ which) has a big garden. (2018/2)
- 12-The police arrested the thief stole the money. (which \ who \ where) (2018/2)
- 13-That's the engineer (who / which / where) designed the house. (2018/3)
- 14-Do you know the name of the town (which \ who \ where) he was born. (ت/2019)
- 15-They thanked the man (which/whose/who) saved the boy. (2019/2)

- 16-Where are the books (who/which/whose) I left there? (2019/3)
 17-He was one of the most eminent physics (who/which/also) ever lived. (2021/3)
 18-I've brought some cake (that/who/what) my sister made yesterday. (2023/ت)
 19-Where are the books (that/and/who) I left here? (2023/1)
 20-The story was about a man (who/what/where) lived near a forest. (2023/3)

تمرين (3) صفحة (91)

Choose the correct pronouns to complete the sentences.

- Students (which/who) want to study History can visit the museum.
- Everyone (who/which) has a computer will be able to learn at home.
- School buildings, (which/that) will bigger, will have lots of new facilities.
- Every family will have access to the internet, (who/which) will fast and cheap.
- Lessons, (that/which) can be arranged at any time, will designed for individual le
- The teachers, (which/who) could be anywhere in the world, will be experts.
- Students can access learning on any device (that/who) can connect to the internet.
- When students are studying, anyone (who/which) is in the house can watch the lessons.

تمرين (4) صفحة (91)

Put the words and phrases in the correct order to make sentences.

- can learn from home / who / students / have the internet
Students, who have the internet, can learn from home.
- will be bigger / school buildings / which / will have more facilities
School buildings, which have more facilities, will be bigger.
- the facilities / will be used for sports / include a football pitch and a gym / that
The facilities that include a football pitch and a gym will be used for sports.
- some people / don't have the internet / who / will not be able access the lessons
Some people, who don't have the internet, will not be able to access the lessons.
- who / want to play sport/ can go to 'super school' / students
Students, who want to play sport, can go to 'super school'.
- can cause health problems / which / will be looking at screens all day, / students
Students will be looking at screens all day, which can cause health problems.

Lesson 5

Definite and Indefinite articles

ادوات التعريف والتكثير

تستخدم اداة التكثير (a) امام الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف صحيح ونستخدم (an) امام الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف علة وكذلك تستخدم اداة التعريف (the) امام الاسماء المعروفة.

1- نستخدم ادوات التكثير (a , an) عندما نتحدث عن اسم تتوفر فيه الشروط الآتية (مفرد / معدود / غير محدد)

Ex : Can I have a pen ? ليس قلم محدد وانما أي قلم.

Ex : I need an umbrella. انا احتاج مظلة (ليست مظلة معينة).

2- نستخدم ادوات التكثير (a , an) مع المهن (الوظائف)

Ex : She is a teacher.

Ex : He is an engineer .

3- نستخدم اداة التكثير (the) عندما نتحدث عن شيء محدد (مذكور مسبقاً للقارئ) (نذكره للمرة التالية في كلامنا).

Ex : The pen on the desk is mine. القلم الذي على الرحلة لي (القلم محدد)

Ex : Can you open the door. (هناك باب واحد معروف)

Ex : I saw a boy trying to climb a tree. The boy couldn't because the tree was high.

4- نستخدم (the) مع الاسم الذي يوجد منه نوع واحد في الكون

the sun the moon the earth the sky the wind the pyramids
الشمس القمر الأرض السماء الرياح الأهرامات

Ex : The earth goes round the sun.

Ex : The wind was very strong.

5- نستخدم (the) امام بعض المصطلحات والعبارات

(at the moment / at the weekend / at the present time)

6- نستخدم (the) امام صفات التفضيل.

(the biggest / the best / the most beautiful)

الحالات التي لا تستخدم فيها ادوات التعريف والتكثير:

أ- كلمة school المدرسة

ب- اسماء الدروس English , math , history

ت- بعد كلمة (like , hate) إذا كنا نتحدث عن اشياء عامة.

Ex: I like chocolate - I hate coffee.

ث- اسماء الايام والاشهر Sunday , April

ج- اسماء المدن والدول والقارات

- Baghdad , Iraq , Asia

ح- اذا كان اسم الدولة مختصر بحروف او كان اسم الدولة يتكون من كلمتين نستخدم (the)

- The UK , the USA

الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ، المملكة المتحدة

the united kingdom , the united states of America

- 1- I went to London on (a , an , the) holidays. (2017/ت)
- 2- Could you close _____ door, please? (a , an , the) (2017/3)
- 3- we live in (a , an , the) flat in (a , an , the) city center. (2019/2)
- 4- Have you read _____ English books? (a , an , the) (2019/1)
- 5- There were no chairs , so we have to sit on _____ floor. (a , an , the) (2018/2)
- 6- Can I have (an/a/the) apple, please? (2017/ن)
- 7- I want to be (an/a/the) teacher. (2021/ت)

تمرين (1) صفحة (100)

Complete the paragraphs with a, an or the before the nouns where they are needed. Leave a space if no article is needed.

Hayder is a teacher in a school in Najaf. school is near the local stadium. Hayder teaches Maths and likes the job very much. He likes young people and he is very happy with the students in his classes.

Hayder would not like to have a job in an office. He has a friend who works in an office. Hayder's wife works in the same office. She says the work is very boring.

Lesson 6

السؤال عن الاتجاهات : Asking for direction

ملاحظة/ إذا وجدنا في السؤال كلمة (ask) او كلمة (way / direction) نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(? + اسم المكان + Can you tell me how to get to the)

ملاحظة/ نجد اسم المكان بعد كلمة (to)

- 1-Ask someone the way to the Grand Hotel.
- Can you tell me how to get to the Grand Hotel ?
- 2-Ask for the direction to the public library.
- Can you tell me how to get to the public library ?
- 3-What do you say when you ask someone to show you the way to the park? (2017/1)(2021/ت)
- Can you tell me how to get to the park?
- 4-What do you say when you ask someone to show you the way to the hospital? (2017/3)
- Can you tell me how to get to the hospital?

وصف الاتجاهات Giving directions

1-إذا كانت (traffic lights) هي اول معلومة مابين الاقواس نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

-Go to the traffic lights.

2-إذا كانت المعلومة بهذا الشكل (straight / traffic lights) نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

-Go straight on until you get to the traffic lights.

3-إذا كانت المعلومة بهذا الشكل (**straight / street**) تستخدم القاعدة التالية:

-Go straight along the street.

4-إذا وجدنا كلمة (**left / right**) في بداية او وسط المعلومات نضع قبل الكلمات كلمة (**turn**) وإذا كانت الكلمات في نهاية المعلومات نضع قبلها (**it's on the**)

5-إذا وجدنا كلمة (**past**) نضع قبلها (**Go**)

6-إذا وجدنا كلمات (**building - house**) ضمن المعلومات نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

When you get to the **house** **right**
+ turn + **left**
Building

امثلة وزارية

1-Show the way to the cafe. Use the following prompts (traffic lights / left / straight the street / right) (ت/2017)

-Go to the traffic lights. Turn left. Go straight along the street. It's on the right.

2-Tell someone the way to the bookshop. (use: straight / traffic lights / right /left) (ن/2017)

-Go straight on until you get to the traffic lights. Turn right. It's on the left.

3-Show the direction to the cinema using (straight East Street / left / right) (3/2018)

-Go straight along the East Street. Turn left. It's on the right.

4-Show the way to the pharmacy. Use the prompts. (straight / traffic lights) (2/2019)

-Go straight on until you get to the traffic lights.

5-Show the way to the gallery. Use the prompts. (blue house / left) (3/2021)

-When you get to the blue house turn left.

6- Can you tell me (how to get to/ next to) the library? (2/2021)

7- How far (will it take / is it)? (2/2024)

تمرين (1) صفحة (94)

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

استدر turn يستغرق long مر من خلال past بجوار next to
كيف اصل how to get to بخط مستقيم (مباشرة) straight on

1. Go straight on until you get to the traffic lights.

2. When you get to the blue house turn left.

3. Can you tell me how to get to the library?

4. Go past the bookshop and it's on the right.

5. My house is next to the park.

6. How long will it take?

سيرة حياة مشهور : A famous Career

- 1-When and where was Ibn Al-Haitham born? متى واين ولد ابن الهيثم
-In 965 in Basra, Iraq. 965 في البصرة, العراق سنة
- 2- Ibn Al-Haitham was born in 965 in Basra, Iraq. (2019/1)(ت/2018)
- 3-Where did Ibn Al-Haitham receive his education? اين درس ابن الهيثم
-In Basra , Baghdad and later travelled to Egypt. في البصرة وبغداد ثم مصر
- 4- Ibn Al-Haitham received his education in Basra, Baghdad and later travelled to Egypt. (2019/3)
- 5- Ibn Al-Haitham received his education in (Basra and Baghdad/Basra and London)(2023/3)
- 6-What was Ibn Al-Haitham called? ماذا يسمى ابن الهيثم
-The physicist and al-Basri الفيزيائي او البصري
- 7- Ibn Al-Haitham sometimes called Al-Basri after his birthplace in Basra in Iraq. (2023/1)
- 8-What was Ibn Al-Haitham's contribution during his staying in Spain?
ماهي مساهمات ابن الهيثم خلال فترة اقامته في اسبانيا
-Fields of physics , medicine, scientific subject. في حقول الفيزياء والطب والعلوم.
- 9- In Medieval Europe, Ibn Al-Haitham was called the physicist. (2022/1)
- 10-What was Ibn Al-Haitham known of? Why ?
بماذا كان ابن الهيثم معروف ولماذا
-He was known as the father of optics for his contributions in the field of optics.
كان معروف بأبو البصريات لمساهمته في حقول البصريات
- 11- Abu Ali Al-Hasan Ibn Al-Haitham known to the west as father of optics. (2022/2)
- 12- What was Ibn Al-Haitham's famous book called? (2018/1) ما اسم كتاب ابن الهيثم المشهور
- Kitab Al-Manazir (book of optics) كتاب المناظر
- 13- Kitab Al-Manazir (book of optics) was the name of Ibn Al-Haitham's famous book. (2022/ت)
- 14- What languages did Ibn Al-Haitham's book translate to?
الى اي لغات ترجم كتابه
-Into Latin and many other languages. اللاتينية ولغات اخرى
- 15-Ibn Al-Haitham became famous because he made great achievements in the fields of optics, mathematics and astronomy. (2021/2)
ابن الهيثم اصبح مشهور لأنه صنع إنجازات عظيمة في مجالات النظريات والرياضيات وعلم الفلك.
- 16-When and where did Ibn Al-Haitham die? متى واين توفي
- In 1040 - in Cairo. في 1040 في القاهرة
- 17-Who celebrated Ibn Al-Haitham achievements? And when?
من الذي احتفل بإنجازات ابن الهيثم ومتى
-UNESCO , 1001 اليونسكو
- 18-What was the name of short education film produced by some of science centers? ما اسم
الفلم القصير الذي انتجه بعض العلماء
-Inventions and The world of Ibn Al-Haitham الاختراعات وعالم ابن الهيثم

19-According to medieval biographers, how works did Ibn Al-Haitham write?

كم عمل كتب ابن الهيثم
-More than 200 works. أكثر من 200 عمل

تمرين (1) صفحة (96)

Match.

1. Regulate (c) to control or keep something working in the best.
2. Propose (d) to add or give something extra.
3. Impractical (f) not easy or sensible to do.
4. Optics (a) the science of light and how it moves
5. Explanation (b) a statement that makes something easy to understand.
6. Contribute (e) to suggest something for people to decide on.

1. التنظيم (ج) للتحكم أو إبقاء الشيء يعمل على أفضل وجه.
2. اقترح (د) إضافة أو إعطاء شيء إضافي.
3. غير عملي (و) ليس من السهل أو المعقول القيام به.
4. البصريات (أ) علم الضوء وحركته
5. الشرح (ب) عبارة تجعل الشيء سهل الفهم.
6. ساهم (هـ) في اقتراح شيء ليقرر الناس بشأنه.

تمرين (5) صفحة (97)

Complete the sentences from the text with the linking words in the box. Don't look at your Student's Book until you have finished.

Also and but which who

1. He is sometimes called 'al-Basri' after his birthplace, Basra in Iraq.
2. Most of his works are now lost, more than 50 of them have survived.
3. His most famous work is Kitaab al Manazir (Book of Optics), is seven volumes.
4. This great work was translated into Latin. many other languages.
5. He was one of the most eminent physicists ever lived.

تمرين (6) صفحة (97)

Write short answers to the questions.

1. When was Ibn al-Haitham born? متى ولد ابن الهيثم؟
965.
2. Where was he born? أين ولد؟
Basra, Iraq.
3. Who asked him to regulate the River Nile?(2025/1) من الذي طلب منه تنظيم نهر النيل؟
Caliph. الخليفة.
4. Which scientific explanation did he give? ما هو التفسير العلمي الذي قدمه؟
He gave a scientific explanation of the parts of the eye and the process of vision.

قدم شرحاً علمياً لأجزاء العين وعملية الرؤية.
كم عدد أعماله الباقية؟

5. How many of his works have survived?(2024/2)
More than 50.

الانشاء

Write a about a career of real person

career of real person

Noor Sabri is an Iraqi football player. He was born in 1984 Baquba. He played football with the national Iraqi team. After he had finished school, he achieved his dream to be footballer. He worked and practised a lot to be a good player. He enjoys playing football and making his family and people happy. His plan for the future is to be a coach. He is on his way to be a successful coach.

نور صبري، لاعب كرة قدم عراقي. - من مواليد بعقوبة عام 1984. لعب كرة القدم مع منتخب العراق الوطني. وبعد أن أنهى دراسته حقق حلمه في أن يصبح لاعب كرة قدم. لقد عمل وتدرّب كثيراً ليصبح لاعباً جيداً. يستمتع بلعب كرة القدم وإسعاد عائلته والناس. خطته للمستقبل هي أن يكون مدرباً. وهو في طريقه ليكون مدرباً ناجحاً.

story Lesson 10

العمل الجاد يؤتي ثماره : Hard work pays

تمرين (2) صفحة (101)

Answers the questions.

- Who did Dalia live with? تعيش مع من داليا
She is a girl from simple family who lived with her grandparents after the death of her parents.
هي فتاة تعيش مع اجدادها بعد وفاة والديها.
- Huda and Mariam studied hard at school (True/False)(2024/2) هدى ومريم درستنا بجد في المدرسة
- What decision did Dalia take about the farm? ما هو القرار الذي اتخذته داليا بشأن المزرعة؟
she made decisions about buying new disease-resistant, seeds modernizing and farm's system.
كان عملها هو اتخاذ القرارات بموضوع مكافحة الحشرات والبذور ونظام الحقل.
- The farmer (paid Dalia good salary / a started a new business) when the farm started turn profit.(2025/1) المزارع (دفع راتباً جيداً لداليا / بدأ مشروعاً جديداً) عندما بدأت المزرعة في تحقيق الربح
- What did Dalia's new business do. ماذا كان عمل شركة داليا الجديدة.
To give management advice to the farmers. إعطاء نصائح إدارية للفلاحين للفلاحين
- Huda and Mariam were (happy, surprised, angry) about Dalia's success. كانت هدى ومريم (سعيدتين، متفاجئتين، غاضبتين) من نجاح داليا.

1. Dalia Enjoyed school and worked hard at her classes particular maths (True/False)

داليا مستمتعة بالدراسة وتعمل بجد في الصفوف وبشكل خاص الرياضيات.

2. Dalia has (two / three) classmates

3. How is Dalai different from her classmates from rich families ? كيف تختلف داليا عن زميلاتها

✓ Dalia from simple family but her classmates from rich families.

داليا من عائلة بسيطة لكن زميلاتها من عوائل غنية

✓ Dalia liked her study but they are not داليا تحب دراستها لكن زميلاتها لا

✓ they were not happy about every thing and complained about getting up early

لم يكونوا سعداء بكل شيء واشتكوا من الاستيقاظ مبكراً

4. Dalia's friends (Huda and Mariam) enjoyed wearing their school uniform every day (True/false)
استمتع أصدقاء داليا (هدى ومريم) بارتداء الزي المدرسي كل يوم

5. Why Dalia was lucky to go to school ? لماذا كانت داليا محظوظة بالذهاب الى المدرسة
because there are many children in the world can't go to school لان الكثير من الطفل لا يستطيعون الذهاب الى المدرسة

6. What Job did Dalia get after school? ماهي الوظيفة الذي حصلت عليها داليا بعد المدرسة
She worked in farm and became acquainted on the reports farm management عملت في حقل زراعي وكانت مطلعة بامور الزراعة

7. What decision did Dalia take about the farm ? ماهو القرار الذي اتخذته داليا حول الحقل
she made decisions about buying new disease-resistant,seeds modernizing and farm's system كان عملها هو اتخاذ القرارات بموضوع مكافحة الحشرات والبذور ونظام الحقل

8. How is the farm under Dalia's care ? كيف هو الحقل تحت إدارة داليا

The farm was Turing profit and thrive تحول الى مربح وناجح

9. The farmer was happy with the change in the farm (True/False)

10.How did Dalia use the money get from her farm's management?

كيف استخدمت الأموال الذي تحصل عليها من مشروع ادارتها للحقل

She used her money to support her parents and other part to do her own business management.

استخدمت الاموال لدعم ذويها وكذلك لانشاء مشروعها التجاري الخاص بالدهشة عندما زارو شركة داليا

11.Why Huda and Mariam were surprise when visit Dalia's company ? لماذا تفاجأت هدى ومريم عند زيارتهما لشركة داليا؟

because they saw Dalia was now a powerful business woman who was running successful company.
لان شاهد داليا أصبحت سيدة اعمال قوية وتدير شركة ناجحة

12.What is the morel lesson of story "Hard work pays " ما هو الدرس الأخلاقي من قصة العمل الجاد ؟

The worth having as result of hard work. الثراء الذي تكسبه هو نتيجة لجهدك

UNIT SEVEN

Lesson 1

Country & Nationality : البلد و الجنسية

لتحويل الكثير من البلدان الى جنسياتها (Nationalities) او صفاتها (Adjectives) نضع (- / -ese / -ian / -an / -ish / -i) الى نهاية اسم البلد او تكون شاذة اي لا تخضع لتلك الاضافات وكما يلي:

	Country البلد	Nationality الجنسية
1- <u>I</u>	Bahrain البحرين Qatar قطر Iraq العراق Oman عمان	Bahraini بحريني Qatari قطري Iraqi عراقي Omani عماني
2- <u>N</u>	Australia استراليا India الهند Russia روسيا	Australian استرالي Indian هندي Russian روسي
3- <u>Ish</u>	England انكلترا Spain اسبانيا Britain بريطانيا Turkey تركيا Sweden السويد	English انكليزي Spanish اسباني British بريطاني Turkish تركي Swedish سويدي
4- <u>Ese</u>	Lebanon لبنان Japan اليابان Sudan السودان China الصين	Lebanese لبناني Japanese ياباني Sudanese سوداني Chinese صيني
5- <u>Ian</u>	Egypt مصر Canada كندا Italy إيطاليا	Egyptian مصري Canadian كندي Italian إيطالي
6- <u>شاذة</u>	Holland هولندا The united states الولايات المتحدة France فرنسا	Dutch هولندي American امريكي French فرنسي

تمرين (1) صفحة (101)

تمرين (1) صفحة (118)

Complete the table.

القطر	الجنسية	القطر	الجنسية
England	English	France	French
The United State	American	Canada	Canadian
Lebanon	Lebanese	Australia	Australian
Egypt	Egyptian	Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish	India	Indian
Bahrain	Bahraini	Japan	Japanese
Qatar	Qatari	Sudan	Sudanese

تمرين (2) صفحة (102)

Complete the sentences with the countries and adjectives in the box.

- I was born in France, so first language is French.
- I usually cook American food like hot dogs because I'm from the USA.
- Madrid, Barcelona and Seville are famous Spanish tourist cities.
- I saw the Great Pyramids and the River Nile when I went to Egypt.
- Traditional Bahraini foods include machboos and muhammar.
- Ottawa is the capital of Canada.

Lesson 3

تمرين (3) صفحة (107)

Find these words in the text. What can you replace them with?

- exhausted = tired متعب
- unexpected = surprising غير متوقع
- views = sights مناظر
- rescue = recovery ينفذ

Lesson 4

Adverbs and Adverbials: الظروف وعبارات الظروف

تعطي الظروف وعبارات الظروف معلومات عن الفعل ، اي انها تخبرنا كيف حصل الفعل وأين حصل ومتى.

1. Adverbs: الظروف .

وتتكون من كلمة واحدة

(slowly / carefully / quietly)

Ex : He speaks nicely.

Ex : We usually go to the library.

Ex : My uncle lives there .

2. Adverbials: العبارات الظرفية :

وتتكون من كلمتين أو أكثر وعادة يكون معها حرف جر.

(on foot / by car / by taxi / Sunday)

Ex : They crossed the desert on foot .

Ex : We left on Tuesday .

Ex : I put the keys on the table .

* تقسم الظروف الى ثلاث اقسام :

1. ظروف الزمان (Adverbs of time)

وهي الظروف التي تعبر عن زمن حدوث الفعل (متى يحدث) وتنقسم الى قسمين:
➤ ظروف الزمان المحددة (Definite) : وهي الظروف التي تعطي وقت محدد ويكون موقعها اما في بداية الجملة او في نهايتها مثل:

(in the morning , on Sunday , weekly , every day , before breakfast , after lunch , in the holiday , at the weekend)

Ex : After breakfast we usually play in the garden.

Ex : I am going to have a swim after lunch .

➤ ظروف الزمان الغير محددة (indefinite): وتسمى ايضاً ظروف التكرار والتي لا تعطي وقت محدد ويكون موقعها بين الفاعل والفعل الرئيسي.

(often / usually / always / sometimes / every)

Ex : I sometimes go swimming.

2. ظروف الحال (Adverbs of manner)

وهي الظروف التي تخبرنا عن كيفية حدوث الفعل او شيء معين ويكون موقعها بعد الفعل الرئيسي او المفعول به وغالباً تنتهي بـ (ly) مثل (slowly / quickly) او غير منتهية بالحرفين (ly) مثل :

(fast / on foot / by boat / well / on horseback / by taxi /)

Ex : They walked slowly.

Ex : They crossed the desert on foot.

3. ظروف المكان (Adverbs of place):

وهي الظروف التي نخبرنا عن مكان حدوث الفعل (اين؟) او حدوث شيء معين ويكون موقعها بعد الفعل الرئيسي او المفعول به مثل:

(there / here / in the house / on the table / at the concert / in the party / in the match / in the race ... in the city / in Baghdad)

Ex : Muna has to wait at the hospital.

يكون ترتيب الظروف اذا اتت في جملة واحدة كما يلي (حال ، مكان ، زمان)

Ex : My friend sang very well at the concert last night.

حال

مكان

زمان

امثلة وزارية

- 1- Sami played (well last week in the race, well in the race last week, in the race last week well). (2017/1)
- 2- Jamal drove his car _____ (a. carefully in the city yesterday , b. in the city carefully yesterday, c. carefully yesterday in the city). (2019/1)
- 3- I to Syria in the holidays , by bus , travelled. (put in order to make sentence) (2017/ن)
- I travelled by bus to Syria in the holidays.
- 4- It rained _____ (a. last night heavily in Baghdad, b. heavily in Baghdad last night, c. in Baghdad heavily last night). (2017/ت)
- 5- car, by car , foot , on foot , horseback , on horseback
- 6- Zahraa did (well yesterday in the exam/in the exam well yesterday/well in the exam yesterday) (2017/3)
- 7- Mazin drove (carefully yesterday in the trip/yesterday carefully in the trip/carefully in the trip yesterday) (2018/2)
- 8- In the park / I'm / in the evening / to walk / going. (put in order) (2021/2)
- I'm going to walk in the park in the evening.
- 9- his homework / sometimes / in the morning / My brother / does. (put in order) (2021/3)(2023/3)
- My brother sometimes does his homework in the morning.
- 10-T.V. presenters have to speak (clearly/clear) so that people can understand them. (2022/2)

تمرين (3) صفحة (109)

Put these words and phrases in order to make sentences.

- 1- The children / happily / played / in the garden / all day (2022/ت)
- The children played happily in the garden all day.
- 2- in our house / read / usually / after dinner / we / quietly
- We usually read quietly in our house after dinner.
- 3- I / to the Emirates / travelled / in the holidays / by bus
- I travelled by bus to the Emirates in the holidays.
- 4- last night / played music / my brother/very loudly/shouted/and my father/angrily / at him

- My brother played music very loudly last night and my father shouted angrily at him.
- 5- Hisham / patiently / had to wait / for a long time / at the hospital.
- Hisham had to wait patiently at the hospital for a long time.
- 6- People / usually / in London / to work / travel / by underground / who live.
- People who live in London usually travel to work by underground.
- 7- carefully / homework / his / after supper / does / Manaf (2021/1)
- Manaf does his homework carefully after supper.
- 8- starts / usually / 8 o'clock / finishes / and / Jood / school / at / at / 3 o'clock.
- Jood usually starts school at 8 o'clock and finishes at 3 o'clock.

Lesson 5

الأعتذار : Apologize

1-للاعتذار نستخدم عبارة (I'm sorry)

- My stomach feels very sore (Apologize)
I'm sorry.
- you just knocked my bag on the floor. (Apologize)
I'm sorry.

* إذا وجدنا كلمة (late) في جملة السؤال نستخدم التعبير التالي:

I'm sorry for being late.

- Apologize for your headmaster / headmistress for being late for first lesson. (2017/2)
- I'm sorry for being late.
- Apologize to your teacher for being late for the class. (2017/1)
- I'm sorry for being late.

2-إذا كان معنى الجملة يدل على عدم السماع ماقاله المتكلم نستخدم (Pardon?) ونميز ذلك من الكلمات التالية:
(didn't hear - didn't get - didn't understand - repeat)

- Your teacher has said something you didn't understand you want him to repeat it .
Pardon?

ملاحظة/ نستخدم العبارات التالية لقبول الاعتذار (Accept – Respond to the apology) اي واحد منها مقبول.

-That's Ok

-Never mind

-Don't mention it.

امثلة وزارية

- I'm sorry. I just dropped some water on your shoes. (Respond to this apology).
(2017/1)(2018/2)(2018/3)
Never mind

- I'm so (pardon / **sorry**) for forgetting your birthday. (2024/2)
- The cake is a little dry. I'm sorry. (Accept this apology). (2021/1)
That's O.k.
- Sorry for being late (Accept) (2018/ت)
Don't mention it.
- Apologize for your brother for breaking his camera. (2021/3)
I'm sorry.

تمرين (1) صفحة (110)

Read the dialogues using apologetic language. Choose the correct words.

- Hey! You just knocked my bag on the floor. (**I'm sorry** / That's ok.)
- I'm so sorry for forgetting your birthday. (Pardon? / **Don't mention it**) (2017/3)
- My stomach feels really sore. (That's ok / **I'm sorry**) (2021/2)
- Would you like some tea? (**Pardon** / Don't mention it)
I said, would you like some tea?
- Did you bring the book I asked for? (**Oh, I'm sorry** / That's ok. I forgot.) (2017/ن)
- Pardon? I afraid I didn't hear you the first time. (**That's ok.** / Don't mention it.)
I'll say it again.

المضارع التام البسيط: Present Perfect simple

I	He
You	She +
We + have + فعل تصريف ثالث	has + فعل تصريف ثالث
They	It

الفعل التصريف الثالث / اذا كان الفعل اعتيادي يضاف له (**ed**) اما اذا كان شاذ يتغير شكله.

الفعل	التصريف الثالث
Play →	played
go →	gone

- I **have studied** hard.
- They **have gone** to Paris.
- Ali **has played** a game.
- Huda **has visited** her uncle.

(Negative) (النفى) / عند النفي فقط نضع (**not - n't**) بعد (**have - has**) لتصبح (**haven't - hasn't**)

- I **haven't** studied hard.
- Huda **hasn't** visited her uncle.
- They **haven't** gone to Paris.

(Question) (السؤال) / نقدم (**have - has**) الى بداية الجملة اي قبل الفاعل ونضع علامة سؤال نهاية الجملة.

- Have** they gone to Paris?
- Has** Huda visited her uncle?

- Has Ali played a game?

الظروف التي تستخدم مع المضارع التام

(just – already – never – ever – yet – since – for)

- 1-نستخدم (just - already - never) مع المضارع التام شرط ان تكون الجملة مثبتة. موقع هذه الكلمات بعد (have – has) وقبل الفعل التصريف الثالث.

- My father has never eaten fish.
-I have already watched a film.
-She has just finished her work.

- 2-نستخدم (ever) مع المضارع التام في حالة السؤال فقط. موقعها بعد الفاعل وقبل الفعل التصريف الثالث.

- Have you ever camped in the desert?
-Has he ever repaired the car?
-Have they ever gone to Paris?

- 3-نستخدم (yet) تستخدم مع المضارع التام في حالة النفي والسؤال . موقعها نهاية الجملة.

- I haven't finished my work yet.
-She hasn't gone to school yet.
-Have you watched the movie yet?

- 4-تستخدم (since) قبل الوقت المعلوم (ساعة يوم اسبوع شهر سنة).

Since

ايام اسبوع
اجزاء اليوم
ظروف زمان
اشهر سنة
ساعات
ضمائر فاعل
last

- since Monday
-since April
-since 8 O'clock
-since yesterday
-since I was....

- 5-تستخدم (for) قبل كمية الوقت اي الوقت غير معلوم فقط كمية الوقت.

for

عدد
اسم جمع
a
an
the last

- for two weeks
-for a long time
-for five months
-for ten years

1. Ali has (break) his leg during the match. (correct) (2017/ت)
Ali has broken his leg during the match.
2. I have been to France ----- two months (since / for) (2017/ن)
3. She has lived in this town (since / for) 1999. (2017/3)
4. Have you (never / ever) eaten mushroom ?
5. I have ----- to my teacher about exam. (spoke , spoken , speak) (2018/ت)
6. She has (never / ever) tried Indian food.
7. I have lived in this villageI was three years old. (since \ for \ from) (2018/1)
8. I have lived in this house (since / for / ago) ten years. (2018/3)
9. I have been living in this village ----- 2010 . (for \ since \ ago) (2019/1)
10. Hamid has been waiting for me -----8 o'clock. (since \ for \ at) (2019/1)
11. I have never ----- a crocodile .(seen , saw , see) (2019/3)
12. I (have/been/have been) in this school for three years. (2022/ت)
13. Mr. Smith (live) here for eight years. (Present perfect) (2023/1)
has lived
14. I have (lived/live/lives) in this house since I was three. (2023/2)
15. My brother has been in Egypt (since/from/for) two years. (2021/2)

تمرين (4) صفحة (111)

Use the verbs in brackets to complete these sentences with the correct tense: past simple or present perfect.

1. My brother has been in Egypt for two years. (be) (2022/1)
2. When did you go to Kenya? (go)
3. Has your pen-friend ever visited you? (visit)
4. Where did you leave your car last night? (leave)
5. I have never seen a crocodile. (see) (2022/2)

تمرين (1) صفحة (112)

Use the prompts to write two sentences. The first should be in the past passive and the second should be in the present passive.

1. New technology / used for extracting oil
New technology was used for extracting oil.
New technology is used for extracting oil.
2. Eco-friendly cars / invented / to reduce the need for oil
Eco-friendly cars were / are invented to reduce the need for oil.
3. Too many / mobile phones / thrown away.
Too many mobile phones were/are thrown away.
4. Oil and gas production / in Europe / increased to meet demand in cold weather
Oil and gas production was/is increased to meet demand in cold weather.
5. New machinery/ delivered / to the factory every month

New machinery was/is delivered to the factory every month.

6. New phones with bigger screens / tested / in our laboratory

New phones with bigger screens were/are tested in our laboratory.

Lesson 7 قطع الكتاب

الألعاب الآسيوية : Asian games

تمرين (b) صفحة (114)

Write the answers.

1-What was the idea behind the Asian games?(2021/2) ماهو الهدف من الالعاب الآسيوية

- Friendships are built between people from different countries.

لتكوين صداقات بين الناس من مختلف البلدان

2-How often do the games take place?(2018/2)(2024/2) كل كم فترة تقام الالعاب

-Every four years. كل اربع سنين

3- When did the games begin?(2021/ت) متى واين بدأت الالعاب

-In India in 1951 في الهند سنة 1951

4-Whose idea was it to hold the games?(2022/2)(2025/1) لمن فكرة الالعاب ممن اتت هذه الفكرة

-From India. من الهند

5-Where and when the last game held? اين اقيمت اخر الالعاب ومتى

- South Korea , 2014. جنوب كوريا 2014

6-Has Iraq won any medals in the Asian games?(2018/3) هل فاز العراق بأي ميدالية في الالعاب

-Yes, it has. نعم

7- Where were the first games held?(2017/1)(2017/2)(2018/ت) اين اقيمت اول العاب

-In India في الهند

- The first Asian games were held in (Iraq/India/Qatar) (2019/1)

- The first Asian games were held in India. (2019/2)(2022/ت)

Lesson 8 قطع الكتاب

دولتان افريقيتان : Two African countries

1-What is the capital of Sudan? ماهي عاصمة السودان

-Khartoum الخرطوم

2-What are the main crops and exports in Sudan? ماهي اهم المحاصيل في السودان

- cotton and sugar and gum Arabic. القطن والسكر والعلك العربي

3-What is Libya's main product? ماذا تنتج ليبيا

-Oil النفط

4-What is the capital of Libya? ماهي عاصمة ليبيا

-Tripoli. طرابلس

5- Libya is mostly desert and always very hot. (False) ليبيا في الغالب صحراء وحارة دائماً (2018/2)

6- Tripoli is the capital of (Sudan/Egypt/Libya). طرابلس هي عاصمة (ت/2019)

7- Sudan produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic. السودان تنتج القطن والسكر والعلكة العربية (2021/1)

8- The capital of Sudan is (Tripoli/Khartoum/Bengali) عاصمة السودان هي (2021/3)

9- The highest temperature in the world 58 degrees centigrade, was record in Libya in 1972.

اعلى درجة حرارة في العالم كانت 58 درجة وسجلت في ليبيا في 1972 (2022/2)

10- Sudan is the third largest country in Africa. السودان ثالث أطول دولة في افريقيا (2023/3)

11- Tripoli is the capital of Libya. (True) طرابلس عاصمة ليبيا (ت/2024)

تمرين (1) صفحة (116)

Find the answers to these questions about Libya and Sudan.

1- Which country is bigger? اي بلد يعتبر أكبر

Libya.

2- Which one has fewest people? اي منها يوجد فيه عدد أقل من السكان

Libya.

3- What do they have in common? بماذا يشتهر هذين البلدين

They both speak Arabic.

تمرين (2) صفحة (116)

Write answers to these questions.

Libya: ليبيا

1. Libya is mostly desert. (T) ليبيا هي في الغالب صحراء

2. It is always very hot there in Libya. (F) انها دائماً تكون حارة في ليبيا

3. There is no agriculture in Libya. (F) لا يوجد زراعة في ليبيا

4. Libya produces oil. (T) ليبيا تنتج النفط

5. Leptis Manga is a modern city. (F) لبتس ماغنا هي مدينة حديثة

Sudan: السودان

6. Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean sea. (F) (2018/1)(2019/2)(2021/3)(2024/1)
السودان لديها خط ساحلي مع البحر الابيض المتوسط

7. The capital of Sudan is Khartoum. (T) عاصمة السودان هي الخرطوم (2017/3)

8. Sudan gets most of its water from Blue Nile. (F) (2023/1)

السودان تحصل على معظم مياهها من النيل الازرق.

9. Sudan produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic. (T)

السودان تنتج القطن السكر والصمغ العربي.

10. Animal farming is not important in Sudan. (F)

المواشي غير مهمة في السودان

Q\ Writing about a country making use of these points: the name of country, its capital, site, population ,.....

Iraq

Iraq is a large country in Western Asia . Most of the west is desert , but there are flat grasslands in the center and forest and mountain in the north . Two rivers , The Tigris and Euphrates, are the country's main sources of water. Baghdad ,where many people live and work, is the capital of Iraq.

The main crops farmers grow are rice, wheat and date. Iraqis on of the world's main producer of oil.

العراق بلد كبير في غرب آسيا. معظم الغرب عبارة عن صحراء، ولكن هناك مراعي مسطحة في الوسط وغابات وجبال في الشمال. نهران، دجلة والفرات، هما المصدران الرئيسيان للمياه في البلاد. بغداد، حيث يعيش ويعمل الكثير من الناس، هي عاصمة العراق.

المحاصيل الرئيسية التي يزرعها المزارعون هي الأرز والقمح والتمر. العراقيون من المنتج الرئيسي للنفط في العالم.

Lesson 9

تحويل الصفات الى ظروف

1- لتحويل الصفات (Adj.) الى ظروف (Adv.) نقوم بإضافة (ly) الى نهاية الصفة.

Ex : quick → quickly

Ex : beautiful → beautifully

2- الصفات المنتهية بـ (y) يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (ly)

Ex : happy → happily

Ex : easy → easily

3- هنالك ظروف شاذة يجب ان تحفظ:

Ex : good → well

Ex : fast → fast

امثلة وزارية

1- slow, slowly ; good, well ; easy, easily (ن/2017)

2- loud, loudly , comfortable , comfortably (3/2017)

3- T.V presenters have to speak. (clearly / clear) (2/2019)(2/2024)

4- You should always drive (careful / carefully) in the crowd streets. (1/2023)

تمرين (2) صفحة (118)

Write the opposites.

- 1- happily بسعادة – unhappily بحزن
- 2- slowly ببطء – quickly, fast بسرعة
- 3- badly بشكل سيء – well جيد
- 4- comfortably مريح – uncomfortable غير مريح
- 5- in a friendly way بصورة ودية – in an unfriendly way بصورة غير ودية

تمرين (3) صفحة (118)

Complete the sentences with these words:

quietly dangerously clearly carefully

1. TV presenter have to speak clearly.
2. When I speak quietly, my teachers says, "Speak up"
3. You should always drive carefully.
4. If you drive dangerously, you might have an accident.

story

Lesson 10

معاً من أجل مدرسة أفضل: Together for a better school

- 1- Why did Ammar call his friends? لماذا قام عمار بالاتصال بأصدقائه?
- Because he saw his school grounds were a mess and he didn't clean it alone
لأنه رأى ساحات المدرسة فوضوية ولم يستطع تنظيفها وحده
- 2- Why was Ammar shocked by what he saw? لماذا كان عمار مصدوم مما رأى?
- Because he saw the school grounds were a mess
لأنه رأى ساحات المدرسة كانت فوضى
- 3- What about the school garden? What did he see? ماذا رأى؟
- He saw the grass had grown really tall, the trees had grown too big and there were weeds, rocks and rubbish.
رأى عشب طويل جداً والأشجار كانت كبيرة والحشائش والصخور والقمامة.
- 4- What did Ammar do next morning? ماذا فعل عمار في الصباح التالي?
- He took a large bag to school grounds, moved rocks and filled the bag with rubbish.
هو اخذ كيس كبير لساحات المدرسة ونقل الصخور وملئ الكيس بالقمامة
- 5- Where did Ammar meet Fahad? أين التقى عمار وفهد?
- At the school grounds. في ساحات المدرسة.
- 6- Did Ammar and Fahad clean all the school grounds? هل نظفوا عمار وفهد جميع ساحات المدرسة?
- No, they didn't. كلا، لم يفعلوا.
- 7- When did Ammar and his classmates arrive to school? متى وصل عمار وزملائه الى المدرسة?

-At 7 (seven) O'clock. في الساعة السابعة.

8- Why were the parents and the teachers delighted? لماذا كان الإباء والمعلمون مبتهجين؟

-Because, they were so impressed with the children's hard work.

لأنهم كانوا مذهولين بالعمل الجاد الذي قام به الأطفال.

تمرين (2) صفحة (119)

Answers the questions:

1. Ammar saw _____ when he walked past the school
(a- students cutting trees b- teacher eating lunch c- **messy school ground**)
رأى عمار أرض المدرسة فوضوية عندما كان يمر أمام المدرسة
2. Ammar couldn't tidy the school ground alone (**True** / false)
عمار لم يتمكن من ترتيب أرض المدرسة بمفرده.
3. Who brought the lawn mower? من أحضر جزازة العشب؟
Fahad's brother.
4. (**Ayaa** / Ayaa's sister) Know someone who could bring new plants.
(آية / أخت آية) تعرفت على شخص يمكنه إحضار نباتات جديدة
5. The teachers and parents were **delighted and impressed** with the students hard work.(2024/2)
أعجب المعلمون وأولياء الأمور بالعمل الجاد الذي قام به الطلاب.
6. What happen to the student when the term began?(2025/1) ماذا يحدث للطالب عند بدء الفصل الدراسي؟
They received certificates and were made environment Ambassadors for the school.
لقد حصلوا على الشهادات وأصبحوا سفراء البيئة للمدرسة.

UNIT EIGHT

الانشاء

Q\ Write a simple event that happened to you.

New year

Last week, I decided to go with my friends to spend the New Year Day in Erbil. On our way, it was raining heavily. One of the tires of the car got puncture. It was difficult to change the tire the rain. We reached Erbil at midnight. We were very tired. We missed the night. So, we went directly to a hotel to rest and sleep.

قررت الأسبوع الماضي أن أذهب مع أصدقائي لقضاء يوم رأس السنة في أربيل. وفي طريقنا كانت السماء تمطر بشدة. تعرض أحد إطارات السيارة للثقب. كان من الصعب تغيير إطار المطر. وصلنا إلى أربيل في منتصف الليل. لقد كنا متعبين للغاية. لقد افقدنا الليل. لذلك، ذهبنا مباشرة إلى الفندق للراحة والنوم.

EXTRA ACTIVITIES

تمرين (3) صفحة (124)

Choose the correct pronouns to complete the sentence:

1. Jassim broke his leg and couldn't walk. (he / him)
2. Ahmed gave his mother and father a present. He gave it to yesterday. (they / them)
3. I often go to the beach with my sister,' said Noor. like the sea.' (We / Us)
4. Mrs Fatima asked Mariam a question. Mariam gave. a good answer. (she / her) .
5. Jassim and Hamid were late for school. 'Can you take in the car?' Jassim asked his father. (we/ us)

تمرين (4) صفحة (125)

Use words from the box to complete the sentences.

Wages – complain – definitely – earn – opportunity – difficult – facilities - officer

1. School is a good opportunity to prepare for a university education.
2. At university, some courses are quite easy and others are very difficult.
3. Modern universities have good sports facilities.
4. If you get a better job, you can earn more money.
5. The wages in some jobs are not very high.
6. Some people complain that they don't have enough money.
7. You can get advice on a good job from a careers officer.
8. It is definitely a good idea to study hard from the future.

تمرين (3) صفحة (118)

Write the words in the box under the correct heading:

Desert – journey – mosque – fertile – port – crops – forest – horseback – farming –
grassland – museum – passenger – refinery – mountain – pyramid – vegetables

Travel	Geography	Buildings	Agriculture
Journey	Desert	Mosque	Fertile
Port	Forest	Museum	Crops
Horseback	Grassland	Refinery	Farming
Passenger	Mountain	Pyramid	Vegetables

Ali's Career : وظيفة علي

تمرين (8) صفحة (127)

Read the sentences and mark them true (T) or false (F). Each sentence is about a different paragraph.

1. Ali read a lot of books with his teachers at primary school. (F)
2. He found the work difficult in his second year at secondary school. (T)
3. Ali wanted to stay at school at 16 and stay with his friends. (F)
4. Ali helped the vet with the animals on the farm. (F)
5. Ali's parents decided to come back to the farm every summer. (T) (2025/1)
6. Ali continued to struggle at school after working on the farm. (F)

تمرين (9) صفحة (127)

Answer the questions. Begin with Because:

1. Why did Ali want to leave secondary school?
Because he made new friends who didn't like school.
2. Why did Ali's parents want him to go to university?
Because they wanted him to get a good job.
3. Why did Ali want to leave school and get a job?
Because his friends were going to leave school and get jobs.
4. Why did a vet come to the farm?
Because one of the cows got very sick.
5. Why was Ali worried about going back to school for the third year?
Because he couldn't stop thinking about the work he would have to make up.
6. Why is it easier for Ali to work hard now?
Because he knows what he wants to do now.

القطعة الخارجية

هناك ثلاث أنواع من اسئلة القطعة الخارجية

الاول : (True صح / خطأ False) حيث يحتوي منطوق السؤال على هاتين الكلمتين فيكون الجواب بمطابقة السؤال مع القطعة . السؤال الموجود يكون جوابه (T) مع الاعتماد على الترجمة والكلمات المرادفة.

الثاني : فراغات واختبارات من القطعة : وهذا النوع يشبه الى حد ما النوع الاول من حيث اعتماده على المعاني والمرادفات والترجمة .

الثالث : السؤال والجواب : حيث يعطي اسئلة ويطلب اجوبة مفصلة ويكون الجواب باتباع الخطوات التالية .

1. نقرأ القطعة جيداً اكثر من مرة ونحاول فهمها فهناك اجوبة تنزل نضاً من النقطة للنقطة .
2. صيغة السؤال تكون كالآتي .

? التكملة + فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد + اداة سؤال

3. نحذف اداة السؤال وكذلك نحذف علامة الاستفهام ونضع بدلها نقطة .

4. نكتب الفاعل بداية الجملة بحرف كبير او على شكل ضمير فاعل

EX : (Ali---He / Nada --- she)

5. الافعال المساعدة لا تحذف بل تكتب بعد الفاعل مباشرة ما عدا (do , did , does) تحذف .

6. does تحذف ونظيف s , es الشخص الثالث الى الفعل الرئيسي

- (do) تحذف ويبقى الفعل الرئيسي كما هو .

- (did) تحذف ونحول الفعل الرئيسي الى ماضي بإضافة ed اذا كان قياسي اما اذا كان الفعل غير قياسي تتغير شكله .

7. بعد هذه الخطوات نضع الفعل الرئيسي ونكمله من بعد الى نقطه

EX : Why does Ali use his car ?

- سبب من القطعة (التكملة) + Ali uses his car

8. الجواب الذي لا تنطبق عليه النقاط السابقة يكون جوابه مباشرة من القطعة مع الاهتمام بما يلي :

- عند وجود (What happened to) تحذف ونكمل من بعدها للنقطة

- اداة السؤال (Who) تحذف ونضع بدلها فاعل عاقل من القطعة .

Ex: Who broke the window ?

- Ahmed broke the window ?

- او نحذفها ونضع مفعول به عاقل من القطعة

Ex : Who did Ali visit ?

- Ali visited Omar .

9. اذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد (بمعنى هل) يكون جوابه اما (Yes) او (NO) حسب القطعة :

فعل مساعد + فاعل , Yes
not + فعل مساعد + فاعل , No

10. اذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد ويحتوي على كلمة (Or) يكون الجواب اما الجملة (الكلمة التي قبل (or) او بعدها.

Ex : Did Ahmed go to Mosul or Hilla ?

• هذه مجموعة من ادوات الاستفهام تفيد بإيجاد الجواب

الاداة والمعنى	الفائدة (تسال عن)	الاداة والمعنى	الفائدة (تسال عن)
what ماذا	تسال عن الشيء	How كيف	تسال عن الكيفية
Where اين	تسال عن المكان	How many كم العدد	تسال عن المعداد
When متى	تسال عن الزمان	How much كم الكمية	تسال عن غير المعداد
Who من	تسال عن العاقل	How far كم البعد	تسال عن المسافة
Which أي	تسال عن غير عاقل	How long كم الطول	تسال عن الطول
Whose لمن	تسال عن الملكية	How often كم مرة	تسال عن عدد المرات
Why لماذا	تسال عن السبب	How old كم العمر	تسال عن العمر

Q\ Read the following passage carefully:

Erna Hart is going to swim across the English channel tomorrow. She is going to set out from the French Coast at five o'clock in the morning . Erna is only fourteen years old and she hopes to set up a new world record. She is strong swimmer and many people feel that she is sure to succeed Erna's father will set out with her in a small boat. Mr. Hart has trained his daughter for years. Tomorrow he will be watching her as she swims the long distance to England. Erna decides to take short rests every two hours . She will drink something but won't eat anything solid. Her school friends will be waiting for her on the English channel Coast. Among them will be Erna's mother , who swam the channel herself when she was a girl

Now answer the following questions : (choose 5)

1. Where is Erna going to swim tomorrow ?
2. Who trained Erna to swim for years ?
3. What does Erna want to set up ?
4. How will Mr. Hart set out with his daughter ?
5. What did Erna's mother do when she was a girl ?
6. Will Erna's mother be waiting for her daughter tomorrow?

Answer

1. Erna is going to swim across the English .
2. Her father , Mr. Hart .
3. She hopes to set up a new world record .
4. In a small boat
5. Erna's mother swam the was girl
6. Yes , she will .

Q\ Read the following passage carefully:

Taj Mahal lies in India. It is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It has got very beautiful pools and gardens. It is pink in the early morning , white at midday and moonlit at night . Taj Mahal was the grave (tomb) for Mumtaz Mahal , the wife of the king Mahal. She was very beautiful and was the love of his life .She died in 1629 after the birth of their fourteenth child. The king didn't eat for eight days after her death and his black hair turned white. He decided to build a tomb in her memory . The master architect was us tad from Turkey , Abdul Haq from Iran produces all the writing on the walls. The king decided to build the tomb near the Red Fort - the Royal Palace . Taj Mahal has got four minarets , a dome , a mosque and four small rivers. The builders built the whole building from white marble

Now answer the following questions : (choose 5)

1. Where does Taj Mahal lie ?
2. What is the color of Taj Mahal midday ?
3. When did the wife of the king die ?
4. Why didn't the king eat for eight day ?
5. Who was the master architect of Taj Mahal ?
6. How many minarets does Taj Mahal have got ?

Answer

1. In India
2. White
3. She died in 1629
4. Because of the death of his wife
5. Ustad from Turkey
6. Four

Q\ Read the following passage carefully:

Peter was a driving examiner who had tested people who wanted to get a driving licence. One day he came out of his office and saw a car at the side of the road with a young man in it. He got into the car beside the young man and told him to check the lights , the brakes and all the other usual things. The driver did everything without any mistake. Then Peter told the driver to drive forward. On the way the driver said to Peter politely , " Could you please tell me why we are doing all these things ? I was passing through this town and only stopped to look at my map.

Now answer or complete the following : (choose)

1. Peter saw a when he came out of his office.
2. What was Peter's job ?
3. Did the young man do everything correctly ? (Yes / No)
4. Was the young man polite . (Yes / No)
5. Peter told the driver to drive forward .(True / False)
6. The driver was passing through town and only stopped to look at map. (True / False)

Answer

1. a car
2. a driving examiner
3. yes
4. No
5. True
6. True