



# MAJARAH TAWJIHI 2009 CENTRE

## Unit one



### FACILITY:

- comfortable Classroom
- Extensive tuitions
- Excellent grades

### MORE INFORMATION:

+962781613374

[abeerathreh@gmail.com](mailto:abeerathreh@gmail.com)

**T. Abeer Athreh**

# Unit one

**To be happy, you must let go  
what has gone, be grateful for  
what remains and look forward  
to what coming next**



Base form	Past simple	Past participle	Base form	Past simple	Past participle
awake	awoke	awoken	lose	lost	lost
be	was/were	been	make	made	made
beat	beat	beaten	mean	meant	meant
become	became	become	meet	met	met
begin	began	begun	overcome	overcame	overcame
bend	bent	bent	pay	paid	paid
bet	bet	bet	prove	proved	proven/proved
bite	bit	bitten	read	read	read
bleed	bled	bled	ride	rode	ridden
blow	blew	blown	ring	rang	rung
break	broke	broken	put	put	put
bring	brought	brought	quit	quit	quit
build	built	built	rise	rose	risen
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	run	ran	run
burst	burst	burst	say	said	said
buy	bought	bought	see	saw	seen
catch	caught	caught	seek	sought	sought
choose	chose	chosen	sell	sold	sold
come	came	come	send	sent	sent
cost	cost	cost	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
creep	crept	crept	shake	shook	shaken
cut	cut	cut	shine	shone	shone
deal	dealt	dealt	shoot	shot	shot
dig	dug	dug	show	showed	showed/shown
do	did	done	shrink	shrank	shrunk
draw	drew	drawn	shut	shut	shut
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	sing	sang	sung
drink	drank	drunk	sit	sat	sat
drive	drove	driven	sink	sank	sunk
eat	ate	eaten	sleep	slept	slept
fall	fell	fallen	smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt
feed	fed	fed	speak	spoke	spoken
feel	felt	felt	speed	sped	sped
fight	fought	fought	spell	spelled/spelt	spelled/spelt
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt
forbid	forbade	forbidden	split	split	split
forget	forgot	forgotten	spoil	spoilt	spoilt
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spread	spread	spread
freeze	froze	frozen	stand	stood	stood
get	got	got/gotten	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	stick	stuck	stuck
go	went	gone	strike	struck	struck
grow	grew	grown	sweep	swept	swept
hang	hung	hung	swim	swam	swum
have	had	had	swing	swung	swung
hear	heard	heard	take	took	taken
hide	hid	hidden	teach	taught	taught
hit	hit	Hit	tear	tore	torn
hold	held	held	tell	told	told
hurt	hurt	hurt	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	throw	threw	thrown
know	knew	known	understand	understood	understood
lay	laid	laid	upset	upset	upset
lead	led	led	wake	woke	woken
lean	leant	leant	wear	wore	worn
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	weave	wove/weaved	woven/weaved
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lend	lent	lent	wind	wound	wound
let	let	let	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
lie	lay	lain	write	wrote	written
light	lit	lit			

## المحتوى CONTENTS

- **GRAMMAR** القواعد
  - ✚ **Present and past tenses P.4** الأزمنة ( المضارع والماضي )
  - ✚ **Question tags and echo questions** الأسئلة الذيلية واسئلة الصدى
- **READING** القراءة
  - ✚ **Making contact** التواصل
  - ✚ **Communication with the past** التواصل مع الماضي
  - ✚ **The next lingua franca** اللغة المشتركة
- **VOCABULARY** المفردات
  - ✚ **Collocations with contact, message and touch** متلازمات مع الاتصال
  - ✚ **Idioms and phrases related to communication** دلالات وعبارات متعلقة بالتواصل
  - ✚ **Emotion adjectives** الصفات
  - ✚ **Phrasal verbs** الأفعال المركبة
- **PRONUNCIATION** الصوتيات
  - ✚ **Intonation patterns** أنماط التنغيم
- **SPEAKING** المحادثة
  - ✚ **Using fixed phrases to express emotions** استخدام عبارات للتعبير عن المشاعر
- **WRITING**
  - ✚ **An analytical essay**
- **REVISION**

## تأسيس باللغة الإنجليزية

- الجمل في اللغة الإنجليزية تحتوي على (فاعل وفعل)

Subject = فاعل

Verb = فعل

- الفاعل باللغة الإنجليزية ينقسم الى نوعين (مفرد وجمع)

Singular = مفرد

Plural = جمع

She = هي للمؤنث

He = هو للمذكر

It = للشيء الغير عاقل

- الفاعل المفرد باللغة الإنجليزية له عدة اشكال: -

We = نحن

They = هم

You = انت / انت / انتم

I = انا

- الفاعل الجمع باللغة الإنجليزية له عدة اشكال: -

- الفعل باللغة الإنجليزية ينقسم ل مضارع وماضي ومستقبل لعدة اشكال منها: -

Present = مضارع

Past = ماضي

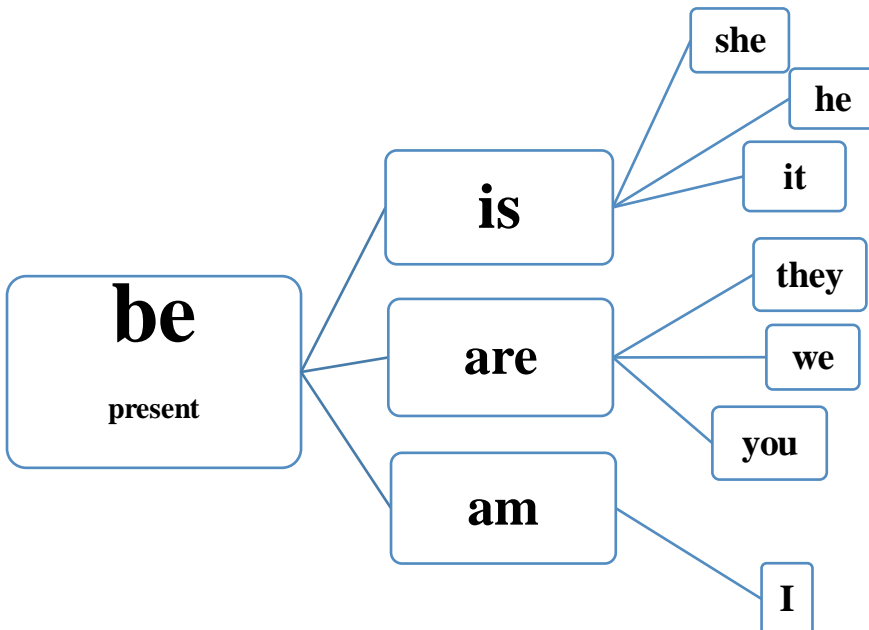
Be = is / are / am / was / were

Have = have / has / had

Do = do / does / did

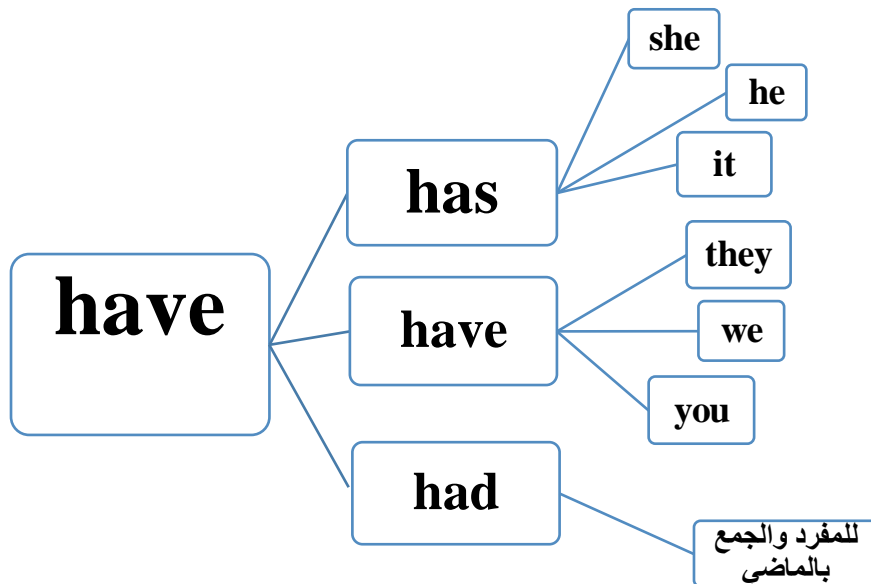
Modals = will / would / can / could / shall / should / may / might / must / ought to

- الفعل ممكن ان يكون: -



- Salma is happy.  
Salma = فاعل مفرد  
is = فعل
- We are here.  
We = فاعل جمع  
are = فعل
- I am tired.  
I = فاعل  
am = فعل

1. I \_\_\_\_ a student.  
A) is      B) am      C) are
2. She \_\_\_\_ my sister.  
A) am      B) are      C) is
3. We \_\_\_\_ happy.  
A) are      B) is      C) am
4. They \_\_\_\_ at school.  
A) am      B) are      C) is
5. He \_\_\_\_ a doctor.  
A) are      B) is      C) am
6. It \_\_\_\_ a cat.  
A) is      B) are      C) am
7. You \_\_\_\_ my friend.  
A) am      B) is      C) are
  
8. A) I is a teacher.  
B) I am a teacher.  
C) I are a teacher.
  
9. A) They is students.  
B) They am students.  
C) They are students.
  
10. A) She am happy.  
B) She is happy.  
C) She are happy.
  
11. A) Children am at school.  
B) Children are at school.  
C) Children is at school.
  
12. A) Hani are my father.  
B) Hani is my father.  
C) Hani am my father.
  
13. My name \_\_\_\_ Ali.  
A) are      B) am      C) is
14. This \_\_\_\_ my pen.  
A) are      B) is      C) am
15. They \_\_\_\_ in the garden.  
A) is      B) are      C) am
16. You \_\_\_\_ very kind.  
A) are      B) is      C) am
17. We \_\_\_\_ in the same class.  
A) am      B) are      C) is



- Ali has a book  
Ali = فاعل مفرد  
has = فعل مضارع
- People have a problem  
People = فاعل جمع  
have = فعل مضارع
- I had a homework yesterday.  
I = فاعل  
had = فعل ماضي  
Yesterday = دليل ماضي

- I \_\_\_\_ a pencil.  
A) has      B) have      C) had
- She \_\_\_\_ a new bag.  
A) has      B) have      C) is
- We \_\_\_\_ a big house in 2009  
A) has      B) are      C) have
- He \_\_\_\_ a brother.  
A) have      B) has      C) am
- They \_\_\_\_ two cars.  
A) has      B) have      C) is
- It \_\_\_\_ four legs.  
A) have      B) has      C) are
- You \_\_\_\_ a nice smile.  
A) has      B) have      C) had
- A) I has a dog.  
B) I have a dog.  
C) I is a dog.
- A) He has a car.  
B) He have a car.  
C) He are a car.
- A) They has books.  
B) They have books.  
C) They is books.
- A) She have a sister.  
B) She has a sister.  
C) She are a sister.
- A) We has a garden.  
B) We is a garden.  
C) We have a garden.



### types of subject:- أنواع الفاعل

اسم مؤنث She	شيء غير عاقل It	هم They	نحن We
اسم مذكر He	أنا I	أنتم You	

### Exercise:- put the suitable subject pronoun:- ضع ضمير الفاعل المناسب

1. Sami \_\_\_\_\_ is my best friend.
2. My Uncle \_\_\_\_\_ still drives a Camaro.
3. Kareem and I \_\_\_\_\_ were voted most popular couple.
4. Those boys \_\_\_\_\_ are always getting into trouble.
5. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ never ceases to amaze me.
6. Amal and Jamal \_\_\_\_\_ will be here at eight.
7. Mr Ahmad \_\_\_\_\_ took his time getting here.
8. my aunt \_\_\_\_\_ went to a baseball game.
9. The car \_\_\_\_\_ never starts on cold mornings.
10. A picture \_\_\_\_\_ was taken last autumn

### Types of verbs:- أنواع الفاعل

1. Base verb الفعل المجرد V1 ( play, eat, go, ...)
2. Past simple التصريف الثاني V2 (played, ate, went... )
3. Past participle التصريف الثالث V3 ( played, eaten, gone...)

### There are two types of verbs in simple past:- هناك نوعين من الأفعال في الماضي البسيط

#### 1. Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

- We always add ( ed ) to the regular verbs. ed نضيف للفعل المنتظم دائما

watch \_\_\_\_\_ cook \_\_\_\_\_ walk \_\_\_\_\_  
live \_\_\_\_\_ wash \_\_\_\_\_ open \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Irregular verbs الأفعال الغير منتظمة (الشاذة)

- see \_\_\_\_\_ buy \_\_\_\_\_ be \_\_\_\_\_  
find \_\_\_\_\_ write \_\_\_\_\_ eat \_\_\_\_\_



- الفعل الذي يجب تقسيمه الى فعلين تصريف ثاني هو be وذلك حسب الفاعل المفرد والفاعل الجمع

<u>Be</u>	
were	was
للجمع	للمفرد
they / we / you	she / he / it

Exercise:- put ( was / were ) according to the subject:- ضع الفعل وفقا للفاعل

1. Rami ..... at home last week.
2. They ..... at the cinema yesterday.
3. Your parents ..... at the station at nine o'clock.
4. Laila ..... in the street this morning.
5. My aunt ..... in hospital yesterday morning.
6. I ..... at school this morning.
7. Noor and Lara ..... at the zoo last Sunday.
8. We ..... in a Chinese restaurant last night.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is playing football in the yard.  
A. they                      B. you                      C. she                      D. I
2. \_\_\_\_\_ am very tired today.  
A. I                              B. you                      C. she                      D. we
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are cooking dinner right now.  
A. I                              B. you                      C. she                      D. it
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is my English teacher.  
A. My friends              B. children              C. my friend              D. I
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are going to the beach on weekends.  
A. I                              B. they                      C. she                      D. it
6. Look! \_\_\_\_\_ is raining.  
A. I                              B. you                      C. they                      D. it
7. My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ going to the mall.  
A. are                              B. is                              C. am                              D. was
8. Where is Ahmed? \_\_\_\_\_ is in the kitchen.  
A. she                              B. he                              C. it                              D. you
9. The cats are hungry. \_\_\_\_\_ want food.  
A. it                              B. he                              C. they                              D. you
10. I have a dog. \_\_\_\_\_ is very friendly.  
A. it                              B. he                              C. they                              D. you

Form	Be	Have	Do
She	is بال مضارع was بال ماضي	has بال مضارع had بال ماضي	does بال مضارع did بال ماضي
he	is بال مضارع was بال ماضي	has بال مضارع had بال ماضي	does بال مضارع did بال ماضي
it	is بال مضارع was بال ماضي	has بال مضارع had بال ماضي	does بال مضارع did بال ماضي
they	are بال مضارع were بال ماضي	have بال مضارع had بال ماضي	do بال مضارع did بال ماضي
you	are بال مضارع were بال ماضي	have بال مضارع had بال ماضي	do بال مضارع did بال ماضي
we	are بال مضارع were بال ماضي	have بال مضارع had بال ماضي	do بال مضارع did بال ماضي
I	am بال مضارع was بال ماضي	have بال مضارع had بال ماضي	do بال مضارع did بال ماضي

- She \_\_\_\_ a teacher.  
a) are              b) is              c) am              d) were
- They \_\_\_\_ happy yesterday.  
a) was              b) is              c) were              d) am
- I \_\_\_\_ a bike.  
a) has              b) had              c) have              d) does
- He \_\_\_\_ his homework last night.  
a) do              b) did              c) does              d) done
- You \_\_\_\_ smart.  
a) is              b) are              c) am              d) was
- We \_\_\_\_ our homework every day.  
a) do              b) did              c) does              d) have
- It \_\_\_\_ raining yesterday.  
a) were              b) is              c) are              d) was
- They \_\_\_\_ a car.  
a) has              b) had              c) have              d) is
- He \_\_\_\_ very tired now.  
a) are              b) was              c) is              d) do
- I \_\_\_\_ my room yesterday.  
a) do              b) did              c) does              d) am

## PAST SIMPLE

## الماضي البسيط

Function:- الاستخدام

- actions **completed** at a specific time **in the past**

- أحداث اكتملت في وقت محدد في الماضي

Keywords:- الدلائل

- Last / ago / in the past / yesterday / that time / 1990 / at that time  
في ذلك الوقت      ذلك الوقت      أمس      في الماضي      قبل      الفأنت

Form:- الشكل

Affirmative	الاثبات	تتقسم الأفعال الماضية الى نوعين :- • Regular منتظم يضاف له ed نحدد انه منتظم اذا لم يكن موجود بالتصارييف صفحة ٣ • Irregular غير منتظم نستخرج الفعل تصريف ثاني من صفحة ٣
Negative	النفي	didn't + Verb1
Question	السؤال	Did + verb1

اكتب الفعل الماضي ( منتظم – غير منتظم ) :- Write the simple past of the following verbs:-

1. watch \_\_\_\_\_ , see \_\_\_\_\_ , give \_\_\_\_\_
2. speak \_\_\_\_\_ , cook \_\_\_\_\_ , prepare \_\_\_\_\_
3. write \_\_\_\_\_ . eat \_\_\_\_\_ , walk \_\_\_\_\_
4. have \_\_\_\_\_ . play \_\_\_\_\_ , meet \_\_\_\_\_

Hi there, "Yesterday, I woke up early and ate breakfast. Then, I went to the park with my friends. We played soccer and had a lot of fun. After that, we bought some ice cream and sat on a bench. In the evening, I watched a movie and went to bed early. It was a great day!



Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ a scary movie on TV.

( watch , watched , had watched , was watching )

**خطوات الحل:-**

١. نستخرج الدليل وهو yesterday

٢. نتأكد من الجملة اذا كانت اثبات او نفي او سؤال والجملة أعلاه اثبات

٣، كما تعلمنا سابقا في صفحة ٤ ان الاثبات نضع له تصريح ثاني او ed ليصبح الجواب **watched**

Last night, I \_\_\_\_\_ fast food.

( eat , ate , had eaten , was eating )

**خطوات الحل:-**

١. نستخرج الدليل وهو last

٢. نتأكد من الجملة اذا كانت اثبات او نفي او سؤال والجملة أعلاه اثبات

٣، كما تعلمنا سابقا في صفحة ٤ ان الاثبات نضع له تصريح ثاني او ed ليصبح الجواب **ate**

I \_\_\_\_\_ him in the restaurant two days ago.

( don't meet , didn't meet , hadn't met , wasn't meeting )

**خطوات الحل:-**

١. نستخرج الدليل وهو ago

٢. نتأكد من الجملة اذا كانت اثبات او نفي او سؤال والجملة أعلاه نفي كما هو واضح من الخيارات

٣، كما تعلمنا سابقا في صفحة ٤ ان النفي نضع له didn't + verb1 ليصبح الجواب **didn't meet**

Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in 2020?

( do live , did live , had lived , was living )

**خطوات الحل:-**

١. نستخرج الدليل وهو 2020 زمن ماضي

٢. نتأكد من الجملة اذا كانت اثبات او نفي او سؤال والجملة أعلاه سؤال

٣، كما تعلمنا سابقا في صفحة ٤ ان السؤال نضع له did + verb1 ليصبح الجواب **did live**

Yesterday, Osama \_\_\_\_\_ happy .

( am , were , has , was )

**خطوات الحل:-**

١. نستخرج الدليل وهو yesterday

٢. نتأكد من الجملة اذا كانت اثبات او نفي او سؤال والجملة أعلاه اثبات

٣، كما تعلمنا سابقا في صفحة ٤ ان الاثبات نضع له تصريح ثاني او ed

٤. هنا was / were تعتبر تصريح ثاني ولكن لكل واحدة استخدام

were للجمع	was للمفرد
They , you , we , I	she , he , it

### Exercises:-

1. She \_\_\_\_ to the store yesterday.  
a) goes                      b) gone                      c) went                      d) go
2. We \_\_\_\_ a great time at the party last night.  
a) have                      b) had                      c) has                      d) having
3. He \_\_\_\_ his homework before dinner two hours ago.  
a) do                      b) done                      c) did                      d) does
4. They \_\_\_\_ their car last weekend.  
a) washed                      b) wash                      c) washes                      d) washing
5. I \_\_\_\_ my best friend in high school last morning.  
a) meet                      b) met                      c) meeting                      d) meets
6. She \_\_\_\_ all the questions in the exam that time.  
a) answer                      b) answered                      c) answering                      d) answers
7. He \_\_\_\_ his keys at home yesterday.  
a) forget                      b) forgot                      c) forgetting                      d) forgets
8. We \_\_\_\_ dinner at a new restaurant in the past.  
a) eat                      b) ate                      c) eaten                      d) eating
9. The baby \_\_\_\_ all night that time.  
a) cry                      b) cried                      c) cries                      d) crying
10. She \_\_\_\_ a beautiful picture last week.  
a) draw                      b) drawn                      c) drew                      d) drawing
11. I \_\_\_\_ to the mall last night.  
a) didn't went                      b) didn't go                      c) not go                      d) don't go
12. They \_\_\_\_ their homework yesterday.  
a) didn't did                      b) didn't do                      c) don't do                      d) not did
13. The teacher \_\_\_\_ the test last week.  
a) didn't give                      b) didn't given                      c) not gave                      d) doesn't gave
14. \_\_\_\_ you go to school yesterday?  
a) Did                      b) Do                      c) Does                      d) Have
15. Where \_\_\_\_ you go last night?  
a) do                      b) does                      c) did                      d) are
16. \_\_\_\_ she call you yesterday?  
a) Did                      b) Does                      c) Do                      d) Has
17. I \_\_\_\_ him yesterday.  
a) see                      b) saw                      c) seen                      d) seeing
18. She \_\_\_\_ a message, but I didn't reply.  
a) send                      b) sent                      c) sending                      d) sends
19. We \_\_\_\_ TV last night.  
a) didn't watch                      b) didn't watched                      c) don't watch                      d) doesn't watched
20. She \_\_\_\_ home early yesterday  
a) leave                      b) left                      c) leaves                      d) leaving
21. we **watched** a good movie yesterday.  
What is the function of this sentence:-  
A. actions completed at a specific time in the past  
B. actions completed at a specific time in the present  
C. actions completed at a specific time in the future  
D. actions completed at a specific time in the past

# PAST CONTINUOUS

## الماضي المستمر

were + ing	was + ing
للجمع: we , they , we	للمفرد: I , it , he , she

### Function:- الاستخدام

- Actions in progress at a specific time in the past  
 كان يسوق امس في المساء  
 He was driving yesterday at noon
- Long actions interrupted by a shorter past action  
 كانت تدرس عندما وصلت صديقتها  
 She was studying when her friend arrived  
 زمن الجملة في الماضي المستمر عبارة عن حدثين (الدراسة = حدث طويل) قطعه (وصول صديقتها = حدث قصير)
- two actions happening at same time in the past  
 حدثين حصل في نفس الوقت في الماضي  
 كانوا يلعبون بينما تمطر  
 They were playing while it was raining  
 زمن الجملة في الماضي المستمر عبارة عن حدثين حصل في نفس الوقت في الماضي ( اللعب + المطر )
- Unexpected or annoying habits+ ( always / constantly / forever )  
 عادات غير متوقعة او مزعجة  
 كانت دائما تشكو من عملها  
 He was always complaining about his job  
 زمن الجملة في الماضي المستمر عبارة عن عادة مزعجة ( عرفنا من كلمة always )

### Summary:- تلخيص

- ❖ actions in progress at a specific time in the past ( when / while / as ) تأتي بدون
- ❖ a long activity interrupted by a short one ( when / while / as ) تأتي مع
- ❖ unexpected or annoying habits ( forever / always / constantly ) تأتي مع

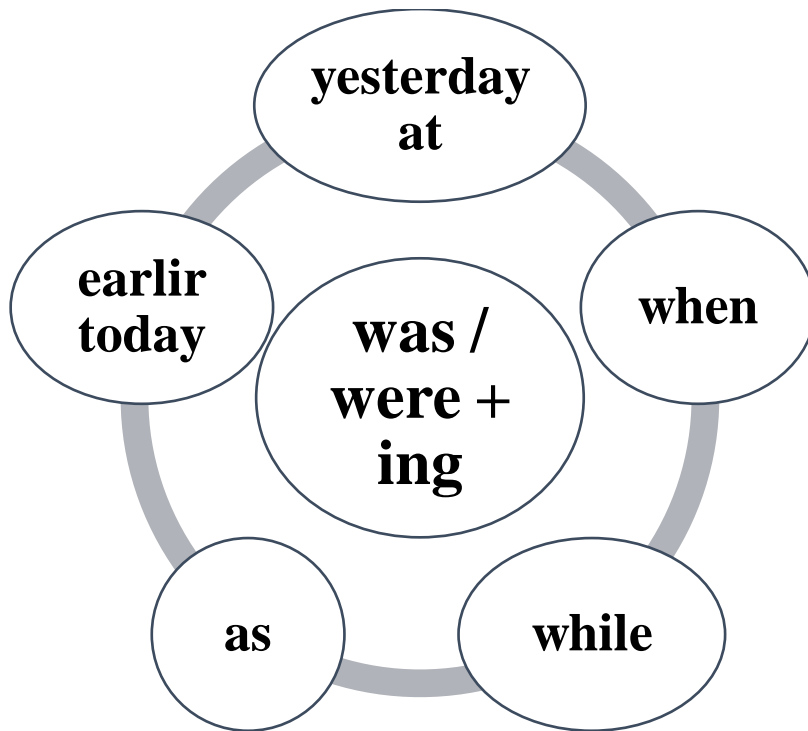
I was happily singing in the shower when my brother was recording me from the doorway.  
 While I was hitting the high notes, he was already sending the video to our family group chat!



**Exercises:-**

1. Bottles were found which had been sent by people who **were travelling** on the Titanic.  
We use the **past continuous** in the above sentence to talk about: -----.  
A) actions that started and finished in the past at a specific time in the past  
B) actions in progress at a specific time in the past  
C) a long activity interrupted by a short one  
D) actions in progress at the time of speaking
2. The police **were waiting** for him when he arrived there.  
We use the **past continuous** in the above sentence to talk about: -----.  
A) actions that started and finished in the past at a specific time in the past  
B) actions in progress at a specific time in the past  
C) a long activity interrupted by a short one  
D) actions in progress at the time of speaking
3. My brother **was always sleeping** late.  
We use the **past continuous** in the above sentence to talk about: -----.  
A) actions that started and finished in the past at a specific time in the past  
B) actions in progress at a specific time in the past  
C) a long activity interrupted by a short one  
D) unexpected or annoying habits that are no more repeated
4. I **was writing** to Jad when he called.  
We use the **past continuous** in the above sentence to talk about: -----.  
A) actions that started and finished in the past at a specific time in the past  
B) actions in progress at a specific time in the past  
C) a long activity interrupted by a short one  
D) actions in progress at the time of speaking
5. We **were writing** to each other regularly back then.  
We use the **past continuous** in the above sentence to talk about: -----.  
A) actions that started and finished in the past at a specific time in the past  
B) actions in progress at a specific time in the past  
C) a long activity interrupted by a short one  
D) actions in progress at the time of speaking
6. The sentence “**While Adel was waiting for us, his mum was texting** . “ indicates -----  
A) an action in progress at a specific time in the past .  
B) two actions happening at the same time in the past .  
C) an action in the past that was completed before another action or time in the past  
D) an activity which started before a second past event and was still in progress,
7. The sentence “ **We were writing to each other regularly back then.** “ indicates -----  
A) actions in progress at a specific time in the past.  
B) A long activity interrupted by a short one .  
C) finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened .  
D) actions and states which began in the past and continue until now





لكن اذا وُجدت  
في الجملة  
was/were +  
ing نختار  
ماضي بسيط  
وهو V2/ed

- **Yesterday at (time):**
  - ✚ **Yesterday at** 7 PM, I was cooking dinner.
  - ✚ He was watching a movie **yesterday at** midnight.
- **While:**
  - ✚ **While** I was studying, my friend **played** video games.
  - ✚ **While** they were walking in the park, it **started** to rain.
- **When:**
  - ✚ I was sleeping **when** the phone **rang**.
  - ✚ She was driving **when** she **saw** an accident.
- **As:**
  - ✚ **As** I was reading, the lights suddenly **went** out.
  - ✚ **As** we were talking, the baby **started** crying.

كما لاحظنا ان جمل الماضي المستمر تكون عبارة عن حدثين أحدهما ماضي مستمر والآخر ماضي بسيط . كمثال :-

- While I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music, my mom called me.  
a) was listening      b) were listening      c) listened      d) listening

في هذه الجملة الدليل هو while فأنها ماضي مستمر ولذلك نضع was / were + ing ولأن الفاعل I نضع was

- She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) an email as her brother was watching TV.  
a) was writing      b) were writing      c) wrote      d) writing

في هذه الجملة الدليل as فأنها ماضي مستمر ولذلك نجد ان الجملة محتوية على ماضي مستمر = was / were + ing في تلك الحالة نضع ماضي بسيط لأن الجملة يجب ان تحتوي على حدثين ماضي مستمر وماضي بسيط وليس الحدثين ماضي مستمر او الحدثين ماضي بسيط. **wrote**

**Exercises:-**

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the pool when it started to rain.  
a) was swimming      b) were swimming      c) swam      d) swimming
2. While we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch, the doorbell rang.  
a) was having      b) were having      c) had      d) having
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (run) in the park when he tripped and fell.  
a) was running      b) were running      c) ran      d) running
4. While the baby \_\_\_\_\_ (cry), her mother was making a bottle of milk.  
a) was crying      b) were crying      c) cried      d) crying
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV when my sister came home.  
a) was watching      b) were watching      c) watched      d) watching
6. While they \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the train, they talked to a stranger.  
a) was waiting      b) were waiting      c) waited      d) waiting
7. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) when the teacher entered the classroom.  
a) was talking      b) were talking      c) talked      d) talking
8. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) my room, I found an old diary.  
a) was cleaning      b) were cleaning      c) cleaned      d) cleaning
9. While she \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner, the phone rang.  
a) was cooking      b) were cooking      c) cooked      d) cooking
10. While we \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football, it started to rain.  
a) was playing      b) were playing      c) played      d) playing
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) when the alarm rang.  
a) was sleeping      b) were sleeping      c) slept      d) sleeping
12. While he \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work, he saw an accident.  
a) was driving      b) were driving      c) drove      d) driving
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) when the music stopped.  
a) was dancing      b) were dancing      c) danced      d) dancing
14. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to my friend, my phone battery died.  
a) was talking      b) were talking      c) talked      d) talking
15. They \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a movie when the lights went out.  
a) was watching      b) were watching      c) watched      d) watching
16. While we \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus, it started to rain.  
a) was waiting      b) were waiting      c) waited      d) waiting
17. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) the lesson when the fire alarm rang.  
a) was explaining      b) were explaining      c) explained      d) explaining
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book when my mom called me.  
a) was reading      b) were reading      c) read      d) reading

# PAST PERFECT

## الماضي التام

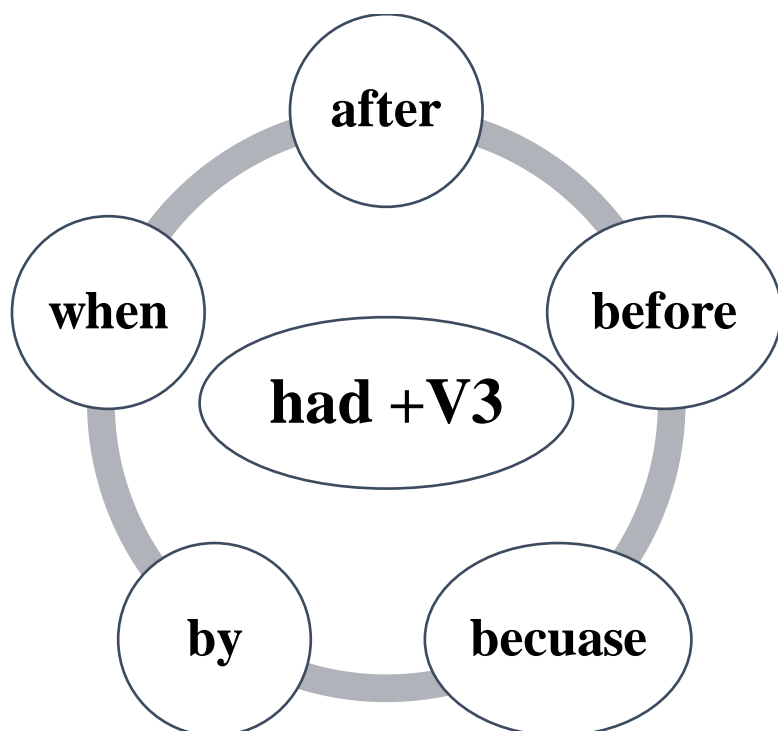
had + V3  
hadn't + V3

### Function:- الوظيفة

- action in the past was completed before action in the past  
( A situation in the past and an earlier state or action)  
حدث في الماضي اكتمل قبل حدث في الماضي ( موقف في الماضي وحالة او فعل سابق )  
 ✚ After she had left, I locked the door. بعد مغادرتها أغلقت الباب  
 ✚ I had finished my homework before my mom came. أنهيت واجبي قبل وصول أمي
- The duration of states before a specific point in the past  
المدة الزمنية للحالات قبل نقطة محددة في الماضي.  
 ✚ When she arrived, we had already eaten عندما وصلت كنا قد أكلنا
- completed earlier actions with a relevance to the time of the story  
أحداث مكتملة لها علاقة بزمان القصة  
 ✚ She cried because she had lost her phone بكّت لأنها كانت قد فقدت هاتفها
- experiences happened before a specific point in the past  
تجارب حدثت قبل نقطة محددة في الماضي  
 ✚ By 2010, she had travelled to five different countries. بحلول عام ٢٠١٠، كانت قد سافرت إلى خمس دول مختلفة.
- actions when we say how many times something happened.  
أفعال نذكر فيها عدد المرات التي حدث فيها شيء ما  
 ✚ He had visited Paris three times كان قد زار باريس ثلاث مرات

**Exercises:-**

1. I **had talked** to that police officer about the burglary before he knew I was innocent
  - a) Actions happening now
  - b) An action in the past completed before another action or time
  - c) Actions in progress at a specific time in the past
  - d) Things generally true in the present
2. By the time I arrived, they **had already left**.  
What is the function of this sentence?
  - a) experiences happened before a specific point in the past
  - b) An action happening now
  - c) An action that began in the past and continues until now
  - d) An action in progress in the past
3. They reported a fake news story about a man who was in hospital after he **had been** shot at a mine.  
What is the function of this sentence?
  - a) An action in progress at a specific time in the past
  - b) An action completed in the past
  - c) An action that began in the past and continues until now
  - d) An action happening now
4. Which sentence refers to **an action completed before another action or time in the past**
  - a) By the time I arrived, they had already eaten.
  - b) They were eating when I arrived.
  - c) They eat dinner every night at 6 p.m.
  - d) They have been eating for hours.
5. She **had finished** cooking before the guests arrived.
  - A. An action completed before another past action
  - B. Number of times something happened
  - C. Experiences before a specific point
  - D. Relevance to the time of the story
  - E. Duration before a specific time in the past
6. 2. By the age of 20, he **had written** three books.
  - A. Duration before a specific time
  - B. Experiences before a specific point
  - C. Relevance to the time of the story
  - D. Number of times something happened
  - E. An action completed before another past action
7. When I woke up, the sun **had already risen**.
  - A. Relevance to the time of the story
  - B. Number of times something happened
  - C. Duration before a specific time in the past
  - D. An action completed before another past action
  - E. Experiences before a specific point
8. She cried because she **had failed** the exam.
  - A. An action completed before another past action
  - B. Relevance to the time of the story
  - C. Number of times something happened
  - D. Experiences before a specific point
  - E. Duration before a specific time
9. He **had visited** the museum five times before it closed.
  - A. Relevance to the time of the story
  - B. Number of times something happened
  - C. Experiences before a specific point
  - D. Duration before a specific time
  - E. An action completed before another past action



لكن اذا وُجدت  
في الجملة  
**had+V3**  
نختار ماضي  
بسيط وهو  
**V2/ed**

1. By the time we got to the cinema, the movie \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. started                      B. had started                      C. was starting                      D. starts
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ her phone before she left the house.  
A. forget                      B. had forgotten                      C. forgets                      D. forgetting
3. When I arrived at the party, everyone \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. left                      B. has left                      C. had left                      D. is leaving
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ the project before the deadline.  
A. had finished                      B. finish                      C. finishing                      D. were finishing
5. He didn't go out because he \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.  
A. didn't do                      B. wasn't doing                      C. hadn't done                      D. hasn't done
6. They watched a film after the children ..... To bed.  
A. Are going                      B. will go                      C. go                      D. had gone
7. The boy's eyes were red because he ..... for hours.  
A. is crying                      B. have been crying                      C. has been crying                      D. had been crying
8. I felt a little better after I ..... the medicine.  
A. was taken                      B. have taken                      C. had taken                      D. am taking
9. After my mother had made breakfast she ..... out.  
A. goes                      B. has gone                      C. went                      D. is going
10. I ..... Ahmed after he had left.  
A. haven't phoned                      B. don't phone                      C. didn't phone                      D. doesn't phone
11. I ..... For an hour before a taxi arrived.  
A. have been waiting                      B. am waiting                      C. has been waiting                      D. had been waiting
12. Before I went out, I ..... My email.  
A. will check                      B. have checked                      C. am going to check                      D. had checked
13. Bushra gained weight because she ..... much.  
A. eat                      B. have been eating                      C. had been eating                      D. has been eating
14. The guests had left before I ..... home.  
A. get                      B. am getting                      C. got                      D. has got
15. Farah failed the final test because she had not ..... class.  
A. been attending                      B. attend                      C. attending                      D. be attending

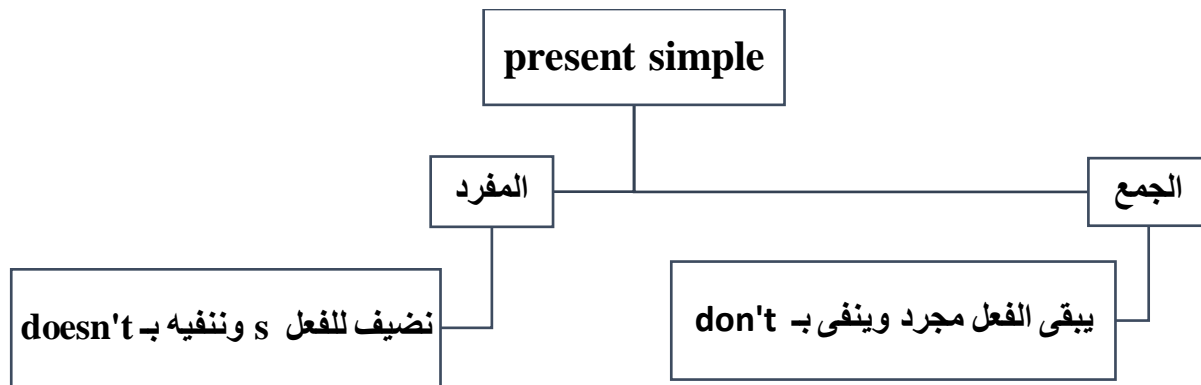
## Present simple

### المضارع البسيط

#### Functions :-

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>✚ <b>Routine and habits ( happen repeatedly)</b></p> <p>▪ He often <b>loses</b> touch with his colleagues</p>            | <p>روتين وعادات ( تحدث بتكرار )<br/>عادة يفقد التواصل مع زملائه</p> |
| <p>✚ <b>Facts and things that are generally true</b></p> <p>▪ Water <b>boils</b> at 100 degree</p>                          | <p>حقائق واشياء بشكل عام صحيحة<br/>الماء يغلي على درجة ١٠٠</p>      |
| <p>✚ <b>State ( love / like / believe / think / know / look )</b></p> <p>▪ He <b>loves</b> getting traditional letters.</p> | <p>حالة<br/>هو يحب تلقي رسائل تقليدية</p>                           |

1. He often **loses** touch with his colleagues. The function in this sentence is:-
  - a) Actions happening now
  - b) Routines and habits / things that happen repeatedly
  - c) Actions that were interrupted in the past
  - d) An action that started in the past and is still continuing
2. He now **shares** a flat with a friend. The **Present Simple** is used to express:
  - a) Things that are changing
  - b) Actions completed before another past action
  - c) Facts and things that are generally true
  - d) permanent situations around the present time
3. He **loves** getting traditional letters. The **Present Simple** is used to express: ( like/believe/think/know/look)
  - a) States
  - b) Actions completed before another past action
  - c) Facts and things that are generally true
  - d) Actions that are happening right now
4. Fawzi **writes** at least ten texts **every day**
  - a) Actions happening now
  - b) Routines and habits / things that happen repeatedly
  - c) Actions that were interrupted in the past
  - d) An action that started in the past and is still continuing
5. teenagers rarely **write** emails.
  - a) States
  - b) Actions completed before another past action
  - c) Facts and things that are generally true
  - d) Actions that are happening right now

**Keywords:-**

every / often / from time to time / usually / sometime / once in a while / nowadays / never/ بلا دليل

1. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the morning.  
 A. drink                                      B. drinks                                      C. drank                                      D. drinking
2. They often \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym after school.  
 A. goes                                      B. go                                      C. going                                      D. went
3. My father always \_\_\_\_\_ the news at 7.  
 A. watch                                      B. watches                                      C. watched                                      D. watching
4. We sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ pizza on Fridays.  
 A. ate                                      B. eating                                      C. eats                                      D. eat
5. I never \_\_\_\_\_ late to class.  
 A. is                                      B. are                                      C. am                                      D. be
6. He often \_\_\_\_\_ football with his friends.  
 A. play                                      B. played                                      C. playing                                      D. plays
7. The baby always \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
 A. cry                                      B. crying                                      C. cries                                      D. cried
8. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at 8 PM.  
 A. has                                      B. had                                      C. having                                      D. have
9. My sister often \_\_\_\_\_ her room.  
 A. clean                                      B. cleans                                      C. cleaned                                      D. cleaning
10. They never \_\_\_\_\_ sad.  
 A. is                                      B. are                                      C. was                                      D. being



## Present continuous

المضارع المستمر

### Functions:-

- ✚ things happening now or round now      أشياء تحدث الآن

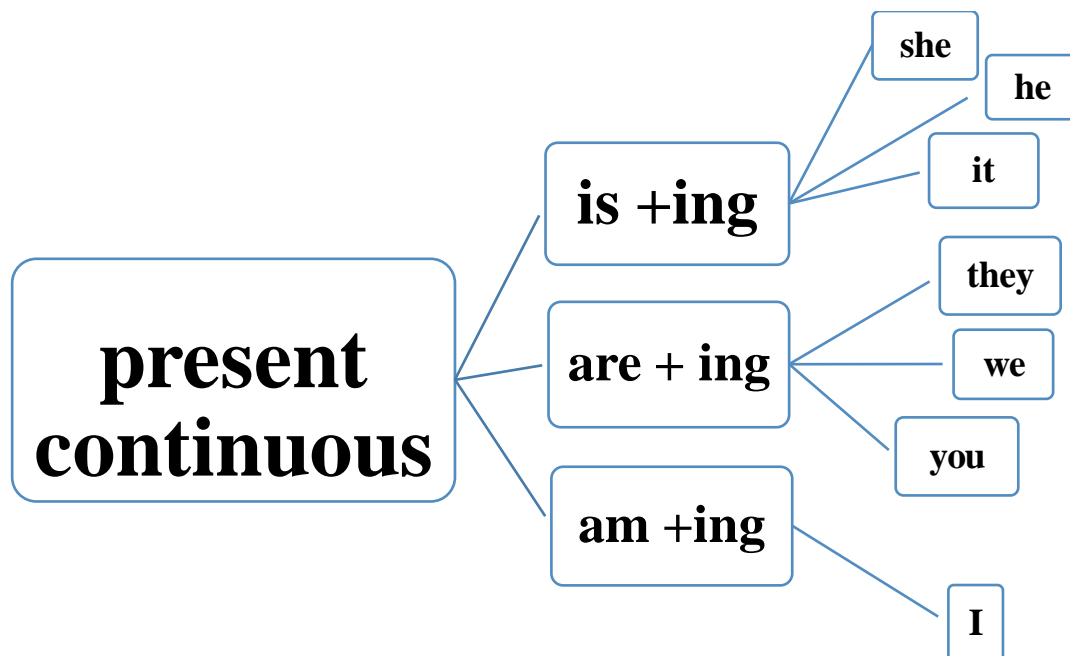
  - she **is writing** a text message right now      هي تكتب رسالة نصية الآن
  
- ✚ Situations that are changing during present time      مواقف تتغير خلال الوقت الحاضر

  - young people **are writing** by hand less often these days      الشباب يكتبون باليد اقل هذه الأيام
  
- ✚ action in progress at the time of speaking      حدث مستمر بوقت الحديث

  - he **is talking** on his phone      هو يتحدث بهاتفه
  
- ✚ temporary actions in progress around now

  - he **is thinking of** getting a new phone

1. He **is studying** for his exam right now.  
What is the function of this sentence?  
a) A routine or habit  
b) An action happening now  
c) An action completed at a specific time in the past  
d) A long activity interrupted by a short one
  
2. The population of the city **is increasing** rapidly this year.  
What is the function of this sentence?  
a) A routine or habit  
b) A situation that is changing during the present time  
c) An action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now  
d) An action in progress at a specific time in the past
  
3. Which sentence describes an **action happening now or around now** (Present Continuous)?  
A. She reads a book every week.  
B. She was reading a book when I called.  
C. She is reading a book right now  
D. She read a book last week.
  
4. Which sentence shows a **situation that is changing during the present time** (Present Continuous)?  
A. The economy is improving this year.  
B. He has visited Paris many times.  
C. He studied for the exam last night.  
D. They were playing football when it started raining.



### Keywords:-

**Now / currently / at the moment / today / tonight / ! / these days**

1. Listen! Someone ..... up the stairs.  
 A) comes                                      B) was coming                                      C) is coming                                      D) came
2. Ahmed ..... now. I think he is sleeping.  
 A) is not working                                      B) haven't worked                                      C) wasn't working                                      D) didn't work
3. .... your mother cleaning the kitchen now?  
 A) Is                                      B) Are                                      C) Has                                      D) Does
4. Look! It ....., so I have to leave now.  
 A) rain                                      B) have rained                                      C) was going to rain                                      D) is raining
5. Don't talk to me! I ..... to concentrate at the moment.  
 A) had tried                                      B) was trying                                      C) am trying                                      D) tried
6. .... the nurses taking a rest at the moment?  
 A) Have                                      B) Are                                      C) Did                                      D) Is
7. Look at the black sky! It's ..... soon!  
 A) rain                                      B) going to rain                                      C) will rain                                      D) rains
8. The students ..... for their exams nowadays.  
 A) has prepared                                      B) was going to prepare                                      C) prepared                                      D) are preparing
9. The children ..... at the moment.  
 A) hadn't played                                      B) are not playing                                      C) didn't play                                      D) doesn't play

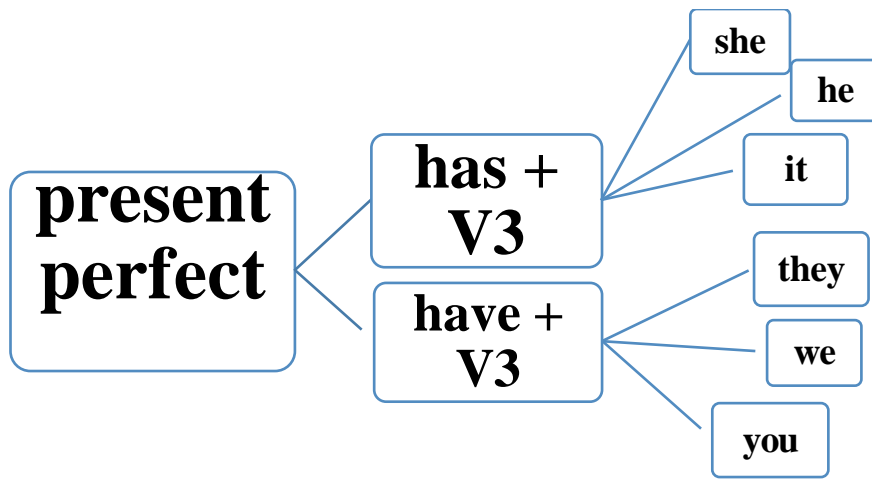
## Present perfect

### المضارع التام

#### Functions:-

- ✚ actions and states which began in the past and continue until now  
أحداث وحالة بدأت في الماضي واستمرت حتى الآن
  - I **have written** down everything she's said so far.
- ✚ Finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened  
أحداث منتهية في الماضي عندما لا نقول تماماً متى حدثت
  - They **have written** several very long essays
- ✚ the duration of states that begin in the past and continue up to now  
مدة حالات بدأت في الماضي واستمرت حتى الآن
  - He **has been** stuck here for five years
- ✚ experience during a present period of time  
تجربة خلال فترة زمنية بالحاضر
  - I **'ve sent** five thousand text message so far.

1. Which of the following describes the **Present Perfect** Simple?
  - a) Actions in the past that has no connection to the present
  - b) Finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when
  - c) Actions happening now
  - d) Actions completed before another past action
2. I **have known** him for ten years.  
What is the function of this sentence?
  - a) An action that began in the past and continues until now
  - b) An action completed at a specific time in the past
  - c) An action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now
  - d) An action happening now
3. He **has visited** France several times.  
What is the function of this sentence?
  - a) A finished action in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened
  - b) An action in progress at a specific time in the past
  - c) A routine or habit
4. Which sentence refers to **finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when?**
  - a) She has visited Italy many times.
  - b) She visited Italy last year.
  - c) She was visiting Italy when she met John.
  - d) She visits Italy every year.



**Keywords:-**

Since / for / recently /  
just / yet / already / so  
far / never / ever

1. Shahed ..... here homework yet.  
A) haven't done  
B) hasn't done  
C) don't do  
D) isn't done
2. Ahmad ..... since 5 .p.m.  
A) has been studying  
B) have been studying  
C) had been studying  
D) have studied
3. I ..... the boy, who sits beside me, for 2 years.  
A) knows  
B) am known  
C) have known  
D) will know
4. Where have you been? I ..... for ages.  
A) have been waiting  
B) had been waiting  
C) has been waiting  
D) has waited
5. I ..... for three hours now.  
A) have been studying  
B) has been studying  
C) had been studying  
D) studies
6. Ali ..... in England since 2000.  
A) am  
B) is going to be  
C) has been  
D) will be
7. Hadeel ..... her homework for two hours! She will be finished very soon.  
A) has been doing  
B) had been doing  
C) have been doing  
D) have done
8. Sami ..... his father since he was born.  
A) don't see  
B) doesn't see  
C) haven't seen  
D) hasn't seen

# Present perfect continuous

المضارع التام المستمر

## Functions:-

✚ action in progress or repeated over period of time up until now

حدث مستمر ومتكرر خلال فترة من الوقت حتى الان

- He **has been writing** thank-you letters all morning.

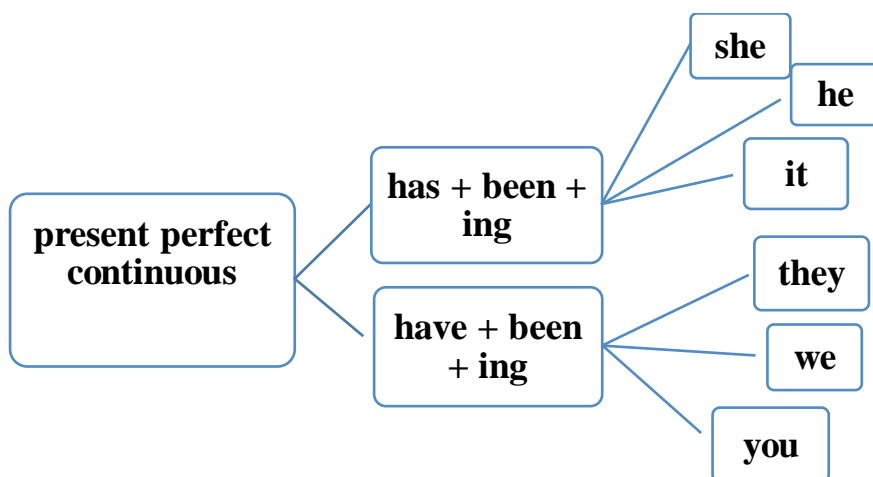
1. The **Present Perfect Continuous** is used for:

- Facts that are always true
- Actions completed at a specific time in the past
- An action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now
- An action completed before another action in the past

2. They **have been running** for an hour.

What is the function of this sentence?

- An action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now
- An action happening now
- An action completed at a specific time in the past
- An action completed before another action in the past



## Keywords:-

Since / for / all / lately /  
recent / again / how  
long

- I ..... all day; so I am not tired and go to the disco at night.  
haven't been working                      hasn't been working  
haven't worked                              hadn't been working
- I make my mother a cup of tea. She is hot and tired, she ..... all afternoon.  
has been cooking                              had been cooking  
is cooking                                      will cook
- Shahed ..... many researches lately.  
had done                              has been doing                      will do                              is doing
- We're late! the train ..... again.  
go                                      will have gone                      has been going                      had gone
- How long ..... my brother ..... his degree?  
had got                              will get                              is going to get                      has been getting

**Match the sentence halves. In pairs, discuss the reasons for your answers**

كتاب الطالب صفحة ٥ تمرين ٦

1. **The phone is ringing** \_\_\_\_\_. **The phone rings** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. all the time now that we run a business      طول الوقت الان بعد ان ندير تجارة  
 b. and I can't find where I've put it      ولا استطيع ايجاده حيث وضعته
2. **I've been calling Malek** \_\_\_\_\_. **I've called Malek** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. all day today      طول اليوم  
 b. a couple of times today      عدة مرات اليوم
3. **It's getting** \_\_\_\_\_. **It gets** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. easier and easier to stay in touch with people      اسهل واسهل البقاء على تواصل مع الناس  
 b. less difficult every time I write an essay      اقل صعوبة كلما اكتب مقالة
4. **I was watching a film** \_\_\_\_\_. **I watched a film** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. when the lights suddenly went out      عندما الضوء فجأة انطفأ  
 b. when I got home from school      عندما عدت للمنزل من المدرسة
5. **What do you think** \_\_\_\_\_? **What are you thinking** \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a. of my phone      هاتفي  
 b. about      عنه

**Choose the correct time expressions.**

كتاب الأنشطة صفحة ٤ تمرين ٢

1. I usually take a break from my screen **right now / from time to time** to rest my eyes.  
 أنا عادةً أخذ استراحة من شاشتي الآن / من وقت لآخر لأريح عيني.
2. According to my phone, I've spent 67 minutes online **since nine o'clock / ever since**.  
 وفقاً لهاتفي، لقد قضيت ٦٧ دقيقة على الإنترنت منذ الساعة التاسعة / منذ ذلك الحين.
3. We've been learning about ancient methods of communication **recently / last week**.  
 نحن نتعلم عن وسائل الاتصال القديمة في المدرسة مؤخراً / الأسبوع الماضي.
4. I forgot my password and blocked my email **the day before yesterday / in recent weeks**.  
 لقد نسيت كلمة المرور الخاصة بي وحظرت حساب بريدي الإلكتروني أول أمس / في الأسابيع الأخيرة.
5. We were walking on the beach **earlier today / once in a while** when we found a message in a bottle.  
 كنّا نمشي على الشاطئ في وقت سابق من اليوم / بين الحين والآخر عندما وجدنا رسالة في زجاجة.

Complete the sentences with the forms from the box. There are two extra forms. كتاب  
الأنشطة صفحة ٤ تمرين ٣

are becoming أصبحت	are you using هل تستخدم	do you have هل لديك	never writes لا يكتب
do you know هل تعلم	don't usually send لا نرسل عادة	'm talking اتحدث	Prefer يفضلوا
			writes تكتب

- Most teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ texting to calling.  
اغلب المراهقين \_\_\_\_\_ الكتابة على الاتصال
- My friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ emails.  
أصدقائي وأنا \_\_\_\_\_ الايميلات
- Once in a while, Zeina \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
من حين لحين ، زينا \_\_\_\_\_ كتب
- \_\_\_\_\_ your laptop right now? I'd like to borrow it.  
لابتوب الان؟ اود ان استعيره
- Can I call you back? I \_\_\_\_\_ to someone else at the moment.  
هل اتصل بك مجددا؟ انا \_\_\_\_\_ مع شخص اخر في هذه اللحظة
- Landline telephones \_\_\_\_\_ less and less common these days.  
الهواتف الأرضي \_\_\_\_\_ اقل واقل شهرة هذه الأيام
- \_\_\_\_\_ how much credit you've got left on your phone?  
كم مقدار الرصيد المتبقي في هاتفك

Complete the pairs of sentences with the correct endings in bold. كتاب  
الأنشطة صفحة ٥ تمرين ٤

- I've been texting Heba \_\_\_\_\_ لقد كنت أرسل رسائل لهبة
- I've texted Heba \_\_\_\_\_ لقد أرسلت رسائل لهبة  
( all morning / three times today ) ( ثلاث مرات اليوم ) ( طيلة الصباح )
- Lama's been writing \_\_\_\_\_ لقد كانت لما تكتب
- Lama has written \_\_\_\_\_ لقد كتبت لما  
( two essays today / that essay since morning ) ( مقالتين اليوم / تلك المقالة منذ الصباح )
- Abbas hasn't learnt \_\_\_\_\_ عباس لم يتعلم
- Abbas hasn't been learning \_\_\_\_\_ عباس لم يكن يتعلم  
( English for very long / how to write in English yet ) ( الإنجليزية منذ فترة طويلة / كيف يكتب بالإنجليزية بعد )



**Complete the story with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.** كتاب الأنشطة صفحة

تمرين ٥

was concentrating يركز	dropped وقع	went ذهب	happen يحدث	had left يغادر
had lost يفقد	was not لم يكن	didn't hear لم يسمع	was sitting يجلس	steal يسرق

Hani was riding his bike when he \_\_\_\_\_ his phone. He \_\_\_\_\_ on the road, so he \_\_\_\_\_ it fall. He arrived at school and \_\_\_\_\_ straight to his first lesson. He \_\_\_\_\_ in English class when he realised that he \_\_\_\_\_ it. He thought he \_\_\_\_\_ it at home, but when he got back at the end of the day, it \_\_\_\_\_ there. He never found out what \_\_\_\_\_ to it and assumed that someone \_\_\_\_\_ it

هاني كان يسوق دراجته عندما \_\_\_\_\_ هاتفه. هو \_\_\_\_\_ على الطريق لذلك هو \_\_\_\_\_ وقع. وصل الى المدرسة و \_\_\_\_\_ مستقيماً لأول حصة. هو \_\_\_\_\_ في صف الإنجليزي عندما ادرك انه \_\_\_\_\_ هاتفه. اعتقد انه \_\_\_\_\_ في المنزل، لكن عندما رجع في نهاية اليوم، \_\_\_\_\_ هناك. لم يكتشف ما \_\_\_\_\_ وافترض ان شخص \_\_\_\_\_

**Use the prompts to write questions.**

كتاب الأنشطة صفحة ٥ تمرين ٦

1. you / receive / any hand-written letters / recently?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. social media / change / the meaning of friendship?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. you / watch / the documentary / about communication through the ages / yesterday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Grandma / know / how to switch on the computer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. you / see / her photos on social media / before you met her?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. you / have a bad dream / when / I / wake / you up?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the news story with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

كتاب الأنشطة صفحة ٥ تمرين ٧

Members of an Australian family \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the world's oldest message in a bottle over 100 years after German researchers \_\_\_\_\_ it into the Indian Ocean. The Illman family \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) on the beach in Perth in Australia, when they \_\_\_\_\_ (come across) a bottle lying in the sand. Tonya Illman \_\_\_\_\_ (pick it up) and \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) a note inside. Researchers \_\_\_\_\_ (write) the note 132 years earlier.

**Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences**

كتاب الأنشطة صفحة ٥٩ تمرين ٣

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ shopping when I heard the news.
  - a. have been
  - b. was
  - c. am shopping
2. The researchers \_\_\_\_\_ understood the ancient text before that incredible day.
  - a. had been
  - b. had never
  - c. have never
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ that this is the best way to spread our message;
  - a. haven't agreed
  - b. am not agreeing
  - c. don't agree
4. Gas and oil prices \_\_\_\_\_ more and more expensive these days.
  - a. got
  - b. get
  - c. are getting
5. When I got to the stadium, I \_\_\_\_\_ a huge queue.
  - a. joined
  - b. was joining
  - c. had joined

- 
1. Which of the following tense can be used to talk about **habits and routine**

A. past simple	B. present simple	C. present perfect	D. past continuous
----------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------
  2. Which of the following tense can be used to talk about **permanent situations around the present time**

A. present perfect continuous	B. past perfect
C. present continuous	D. present perfect
  3. Which of the following tense can be used to talk about **action in progress at the time of speaking**

A. present perfect continuous	B. past perfect
C. present continuous	D. present perfect
  4. Which of the following tense can be used to talk about **action in progress around now**

A. present perfect continuous	B. past perfect
C. present continuous	D. present perfect

5. Which of the following tense can be used to talk about **the duration of state that began in the past and continue up to now**
- A. present perfect continuous                      B. past perfect  
C. present continuous                                  D. present perfect
6. Which of the following tense can be used to talk about **completed past action with present result.**
- A. present perfect continuous                      B. past perfect  
C. present continuous                                  D. present perfect
7. Which of the following tense can be used to talk about **action completed at a specific time in the past**
- A. past simple                      B. past perfect                      C. past continuous                      D. present perfect
8. Which of the following tense can be used to talk about **action were in a progress at a specific time in the past**
- A. past simple                      B. past perfect                      C. past continuous                      D. present perfect
9. Which of the following tense can be used to talk about **relation between a situation in the past and an earlier action**
- A. past simple                      B. past perfect                      C. past continuous                      D. present perfect
10. ' **he is talking on his phone** ' the function of this sentence is :-
- A. habits and routine  
B. action in progress at the time of speaking  
C. completed past action with present result  
D. action were interrupted by short past action
11. ' **she was studying when somebody tossed a brick** ' the function of this sentence is :-
- A. habits and routine  
B. action in progress at the time of speaking  
C. completed past action with present result  
D. action were interrupted by short past action
12. I love going for a regular run \_\_\_\_\_
- A. at the time                      B. earlier today                      C. in recent years                      D. once a week
13. I have lost touch with a few of my friends \_\_\_\_\_
- A. from time to time                      B. in recent years                      C. once a week                      D. right now
14. Dad makes contact with his cousin \_\_\_\_\_, so they're not close
- A. from time to time                      B. earlier today                      C. in recent years                      D. ever since
15. She has been chatting on her mobile \_\_\_\_\_ ages
- A. earlier today                      B. for                      C. in recent years                      D. ever since

16. I established contact with Mr. Hani \_\_\_\_\_, but he hasn't responded yet  
A. from time to time      B. earlier today      C. once a week      D. right now
17. Are you using the laptop \_\_\_\_\_? I need to send an email  
A. at the time      B. in recent years      C. right now      D. ever since
18. My teacher took my mobile phone off me yesterday, I was talking to my friend \_\_\_\_\_  
A. from time to time      B. at the time      C. these days      D, ever since
19. He hadn't stayed in touch with me \_\_\_\_\_ we had that argument  
A. from time to time      B. for      C. these days      D. ever since

1. **When you phoned, I ..... in the garage.**  
A) was working      B) work      C) am working      D) has been working
2. **We ..... Reem in town a few days ago.**  
A) see      B) will see      C) are going to see      D) saw
3. **Look! That man ..... to open the door of your car.**  
A) are going to try      B) have been trying      C) try      D) is trying
4. **Every twelve months, the Earth ..... the Sun.**  
A) circles      B) have circled      C) was going to      D) circle
5. **They watched a film after the children ..... to bed.**  
A) are going      B) will go      C) go      D) had gone
6. **Shahed ..... here homework yet.**  
A) haven't done      B) hasn't done      C) don't do      D) isn't done
7. **The boy's eyes were red because he ..... for hours.**  
A) is crying      B) have been crying      C) has been crying      D) had been crying
8. **Azeem ..... since 5 .p.m.**  
A) has been studying      B) have been studying      C) had been studying      D) have studied
9. **The phone ..... while I was having a bath.**  
A) is ringing      B) rang      C) is rung      D) rings
10. **Yesterday, the meeting ..... at 10 o'clock.**  
A) begin      B) begins      C) began      D) has begun
11. **Children usually ..... a lot of noise.**  
A) makes      B) was making      C) is making      D) make
15. **The children ..... at the moment.**  
A) hadn't played      B) are not play      C) didn't play      D) doesn't play
16. **I ..... the boy, who sits beside me, for 2 years.**  
A) knows      B) am known      C) have known      D) will know
17. **I felt a little better after I ..... the medicine.**  
A) was taken      B) have taken      C) had taken      D) am taking

# Questions tag

الأسئلة الذيلية

## Auxiliary verbs المساعدة

The form of ( be ) = am , is , are , was , were

The form of ( have ) = have , has , had

The form of ( do ) = do , does , did

The modals = ( will , can , should , would , could , shall , must , may , might )

حالات الفاعل :

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

2. ضمير ملكية او اسم شيء غير عاقل

Examples:

- She is happy , ..... ?

ننظر الى الفعل المساعد والفاعل في الجملة ومن ثم نحدد اذا هي مثبتة لنفيها ام منفية لنثبتها.  
نضع في البداية الفعل المساعد منفي او مثبت حسب عكس الجملة ومن ثم الفاعل.

- Hani haven't done anything , .....?

يجب كتابة الفاعل ضميييييير وليس اسم.  
تعتبر خاطئة اذا تم كتابة الفاعل بأسم صريح لذلك يجب كتابته كضمير.

1. The children will go to the school , .....?
2. We hadn't written the essay , .....?
3. They didn't learnt anything , .....?

هناك جمل لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد لذلك في تلك الحالة ننظر الى الفعل في الجملة

- V2 / ed = didn't  
The man won a prize , .....?
- V1 = don't  
We buy a new car , .....?
- s/es = doesn't  
Salma speaks English , .....?
- Have to = don't  
Children have to play , .....?
- Has to = doesn't  
It has to be ok, .....?
- Had to = didn't  
We had to find truth, .....?

### هناك حالات شاذة في هذه القاعدة مثل

- Let's = shall we  
Let's play piano , .....?
- Don't = will you  
Don't keep the secret , .....?
- I am = aren't I  
I am writing this essay , .....?
- الطلب = could you  
Buy me the newspaper, ..... ?
- دعوة = won't you  
Come to visit us next summer, .....?
- امر = will you  
Write it down, will you?

### : هناك ايضا حالات شاذة للفاعل . مثل

- This / That = it?  
This book isn't for you , .....?
- These / Those = they?  
These houses are very expensive , .....?
- Everything / nothing / anything / something = it?  
Every thing will be OK , .....?
- Someone / somebody / anyone / anybody / no one / nobody / everyone / everybody = they?  
\* Anyone helps us , ..... ?

### حالات لا نعكس بها الجملة

- rarely / hardly / never / seldom / barely / scarcely / no  
We will never forget that , .....?

## Echo questions

### أسئلة الصدى

١. تكون حوار بين شخصين وسؤال الصدى يكون رد لحوار مسبق
٢. لا نعكس الجملة من مثبت لمنفي ومن منفي لمثبت بل تبقى الجملة كما هي
٣. تحويل الفاعل I الى you

1. You like chocolate, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. don't you                      B. do you                      C. is he                      D. isn't he
2. He isn't at home, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. isn't he                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
3. We are going to the park, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. are we                      B. don't you                      C. aren't we                      D. is he
4. She didn't see the movie, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. didn't she                      B. did she                      C. do you                      D. is he
5. They can swim, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. can they                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. can't they
6. I'm right, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. am not I                      B. aren't I                      C. do you                      D. amn't I
7. Let's have some coffee, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. shall we                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
8. Nobody came, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. did they                      B. did he                      C. do you                      D. is he
9. You've finished your homework, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. have you                      B. don't you                      C. haven't you                      D. is he
10. It's a beautiful day, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. is it                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. isn't it
11. She won't be late, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. will she                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
12. They were at the party, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. weren't they                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
13. I should apologize, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. shouldn't I                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
14. He has gone already, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. hasn't he                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
15. We had a good time, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. didn't we                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
16. You would help me, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. wouldn't you                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
17. They must leave now, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. must they                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. mustn't they
18. She didn't see the movie, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. didn't she                      B. don't you                      C. did she                      D. is he
19. They can swim, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. can't they                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
20. There's a problem, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. isn't it                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. isn't there
21. This isn't working, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. is it                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
22. You don't understand, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. wouldn't you                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
23. She usually comes in late, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. doesn't she                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. is he
24. You are coming to the party, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. don't you                      C. aren't you                      D. is he
25. They haven't been to London yet, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. don't you                      C. do you                      D. have they
26. They went to school, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. don't you                      C. didn't they                      D. have they
27. She had a break, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. didn't she                      C. do you                      D. hadn't she

28. We had met them before, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. don't you                      C. hadn't we                      D. is he
29. This is an amazing house, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't it                      B. don't you                      C. isn't this                      D. is he
30. Nothing has happened so far, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. hasn't it                      C. do you                      D. has it
31. Those are Majeda's guests, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. aren't those                      B. are those                      C. aren't they                      D. is he
32. I can email my CV, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. can't they                      B. can't I                      C. do you                      D. is he
33. Someone has bumped into your car, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. haven't they                      C. hasn't he                      D. have they
34. Buy me the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. could you                      C. do you                      D. have they
35. You'll cook the dinner today, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. don't you                      C. won't you                      D. have they
36. Come to visit us next summer, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. don't you                      C. won't you                      D. have they
37. Write it down, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. will you                      C. won't you                      D. have they
38. Don't make a mess, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. shouldn't I                      B. will you                      C. won't you                      D. have they
39. Let's go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. will we                      B. don't we                      C. shall we                      D. can we
40. Sorry, I'm putting you on the spot, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. am I                      B. aren't I                      C. isn't it                      D. do I
41. Somebody told you, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. didn't they                      B. didn't he                      C. did they                      D. do they
42. Nobody gave you the message, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. didn't they                      B. did they                      C. did he                      D. doesn't he
43. Don't forget, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. shall you                      B. don't you                      C. won't you                      D. will you
44. He'll turn the laptop off, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. won't he                      B. will he                      C. can he                      D. isn't he
45. You couldn't help me, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. could you                      B. can you                      C. would you                      D. couldn't you
46. Come to the party, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. will you                      B. won't you                      C. do you                      D. shall we
47. He doesn't come across very well, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. doesn't he                      B. does he                      C. is he                      D. didn't he
48. You can't let it drop, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. will you                      B. can you                      C. could you                      D. shall you
49. You're going to Amman, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. are you                      B. don't you                      C. aren't you                      D. won't you
50. You haven't seen my mobile, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. did you                      B. haven't you                      C. have you                      D. do you
51. I should pay her a compliment when we first meet, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. won't I                      B. should I                      C. shouldn't I                      D. shall I
52. He's not going to take to you if you insist on having the last word, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. will he                      B. is he                      C. doesn't he                      D. isn't he
53. The room looks different... Someone has moved the sofa, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. hasn't he                      B. hasn't it                      C. haven't they                      D. did they
54. Let's get some ice cream, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. shall we                      B. do we                      C. will you                      D. can we



55. Come sit with us, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. shall we    B. do you    C. won't you    D. will we
56. Parents need to teach children not to drop litter, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. don't they    B. do they    C. didn't they    D. can't they
57. Pick it up, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. shall you    B. won't you    C. do you    D. will you
58. Nobody helped her, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. did she    B. did they    C. didn't they    D. does he
59. I'm having lunch with them, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. aren't I    B. am I    C. don't I    D. isn't I
60. Don't go out tonight, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. do you    B. won't you    C. will you    D. shall you
61. A I used to live in Aqaba.  
B \_\_\_\_\_? I bet is was amazing!  
A. did you    B. did I    C. will I    D. will you
62. **Majeda** : It's Nadia's birthday party tomorrow.  
**Lubna** : \_\_\_\_\_? Oh, no! I haven't bought her a present yet!  
A. will she    B. is it    C. doesn't she    D. isn't it
63. **Majeda** : Some earrings – they're silver.  
**Lubna** : \_\_\_\_\_? That's nice. You've been friends for a long time now  
A. are they    B. do they    C. aren't they    D. can't they
64. This is silly, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. isn't it    B. is it    C. isn't this    D. this?
65. Nothing ever changes, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. do it    B. does it    C. doesn't it    D. is it
66. Come and look at this, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. don't you    B. will you    C. shall we    D. won't you
67. Everyone was there, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. weren't they    B. wasn't they    C. was he    D. didn't they
68. Don't be late, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. are you    B. will you    C. do you    D. shall you
69. No one likes him, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. does he    B. do they    C. does they    D. do he
70. **Habib** : Actually, it's my birthday tomorrow.  
**Faisal** : \_\_\_\_\_? Do you have anything special planned?  
A. do it    B. does it    C. doesn't it    D. is it
71. **Imad** : Where would you go on holiday if you could go anywhere in the world?  
**Jamal** : \_\_\_\_\_ a good question, isn't it?  
A. it can    B. it isn't    C. it will    D. it is
72. **Imad** : But \_\_\_\_\_ lovely beaches in this country, aren't there?  
A. there aren't    B. they wasn't    C. he was    D. there are
73. **Jamal** : It can be too hot here, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is it    B. can't it    C. do it    D. can it
74. **Imad** : Actually, I used to live in France.  
**Jamal** : \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. did I    B. am I    C. didn't I    D. isn't I
75. I bet \_\_\_\_\_ too hot there in the summer, was it?  
A. it can    B. it wan't    C. it was    D. it is



1.2

# MAKING CONTACT

By Amer Asmar



التحكم لـ المسافرين مما يتيح التعليمات الأساسية تفهم الحيوانات بعض نعلم نحن We know some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control **their** فهم تستطيع الحيوانات ذكاء الأكثر بعض على الرغم لكن كمثال الجمال او الاحصنة horses or camels, for example. But although some of the more intelligent animals can figure out what we want **them** to do, we have long assumed that communication with – and جابن عالمة طبيعة من تم عمل بفضل ومع ذلك محدود لابدانه الحيوانات بين بعضها between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane كلاهما الحيوانات بعض ان بعين الاعتبار الامكانية نأخذ يجب ان الستينات منذ غودال Goodall since the 1960s, we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both القراءة احبت جابن طفلة عندما الأفكار المعقدة تنقل و نقوله ماذا تفهم take in what we are saying and get across complex ideas. As a child, Jane loved reading هذا ربما الحيوانات مع التحدث استطاع الذي الدكتور دوليتل اسمه شخصية خيالية عن كتب books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, **who** could talk to animals. Perhaps this عالم قابلت هي هنا العشرين في كانت عندما افريقيا الى للذهاب الهمها ما is what inspired **her** to go to Africa when **she** was in her 20s. Here **she** came across ascientist فورا هي البرية في الشمبانزي مراقبة وظيفة تريد ربما هي اذا جابن سأل الذي **who** asked Jane if **she** might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild. **She** immediately لبدء تنزانيا في تنقانيكا بحيرة شواطئ الى أمها مع ذهبت هي نعم اجابت said yes. **She** went with **her** mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start **her** حول الأشجار في شمبانزي من مجموعة تلاحظ هي قبل طويلا لم يمضي و عمل جديد new job, and it was not long before **she** made out a group of chimpanzees in the trees around امرأة انجليزية صغيرة استطاعت كيف منتزه الوطني ستريم قومي تسمى الان منطقة an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park. How could a young English woman بالبداية شمبانزي البري من مجموعة مع تتواصل امكناا تدريب علمي بدون with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees? At first, عن قليلا جدا تعلم هي لان ربما لكن تراها كلما بعيدا تهرب الحيوانات the animals ran away as soon as **they** saw **her**. But maybe because **she** knew very little about لاحقا تقفهم كسبت بهوئها ان الأرجح على الحيوانات البرية تلك these wild animals, it is highly likely that **her** calmness gained **their** trust. It was only later من مجموعة مختلفة ان رأت هي تكون خطيرة كيف تتعلم ستودان جابن ان that Jane would learn how dangerous **they** could be. **She** saw that different groups of هذا قبل لكن مجموعة منافسة القضاء على تحاول حيث في معارك شمبانزي chimpanzees had battles in which **they** tried to wipe out the rival group. But before this, **her** لهم السماح تتواصل بوضوح تستطيع الشمبانزي ان لها أظهرت دراساتها studies showed **her** that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing **them** to ان أشارت جابن مشاجرات تخوض أيضا الطعام مشاركة بعضها مساعدة و التنظيف groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments. Jane pointed out that the بـ التواصل تستطيع لكن الناس مثل اللغة باستخدام التواصل لا تستطيع الحيوانات animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but **they** could communicate by

الوقت هذا ب لغة الإشارة استخدموا انهم ادركت أيضا هي وبدهشة الصوت و اللمس touch and sound. Amazingly, **she** also realised **they** could use sign language. At this time, باستخدام الشمبانزي شاهدت جاين لكن أدوات استخدموا البشر فقط ان اعتقدوا الناس people believed that only humans could use tools, but Jane watched chimpanzees using صغارها ل النمل لاطعام العصي استخدموا ثم الشجر من النمل اخذ العصي sticks to take ants from a tree, and then used the sticks to feed the ants to **their** young. ان مرة لأول ل المجتمع العلمي ل أوضحت جاين عملها خلال Through **her** work, Jane spelled out to the scientific community for the first time that عملها حول كتب من عدد بكتابة قامت جاين أدوات استخدمت أيضا الحيوانات animals, too, could use tools. Jane went on to write a number of books about **her** work. As هم ان علمتنا السلوك الاجتماعي المتطور بشكل عالي الشمبانزي شرح أيضا well as explaining chimpanzees' highly developed social behaviour, she taught us that **they** الأمم المتحدة أصبحت في نباتيون كانوا انهم اعتقدوا كانوا الناس آكلة اللحوم are omnivores (people used to think they were vegetarian). In 2002, she became a UN في تغيير بالكامل حول أحدثت جودال جاين برأيي في السلام ل رسول Messenger for Peace. In my opinion, Jane Goodall brought about a complete change in the تانزانيا في عملها منذ التواصل تستطيع الحيوانات كيف فهم الناس طريقة way people understood how animals can communicate. Since **her** work in Tanzania, مثل الحيوانات بين التواصل من اشكال مختلفة دراسة ب استمروا علماء الطبيعة naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such عبر الفيلة و الحيتان أخرى تصدر من أصوات تلتقط التي الفيلة و الحيتان as whales and elephants, **who** can pick up sounds made by other whales and elephants over في تواصل الحيوانات حول أكثر حتى نتعلم ربما ان اشعر مسافات طويلة large distances. I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the المستقبل future.

نعلم أن بعض الحيوانات تفهم التعليمات الأساسية، مما يسمح للمسافرين بالتحكم في خيولهم أو جمالهم، على سبيل المثال. ولكن، وعلى الرغم من أن بعض الحيوانات الأذكى قد تتمكن من فهم ما نريده منها، فقد افترضنا منذ زمن طويل أن التواصل مع الحيوانات – وبين الحيوانات نفسها – يجب أن يكون محدودًا. ومع ذلك، وبفضل العمل الذي قامت به عالمة الطبيعة جين غودال منذ ستينيات القرن الماضي، ينبغي أن نأخذ على محمل الجد احتمال أن بعض الحيوانات يمكنها فهم ما نقوله، بل ونقل أفكار معقدة أيضًا. عندما كانت طفلة، كانت جين تحب قراءة كتب عن شخصية خيالية تدعى الدكتور دوليتل، الذي كان يستطيع التحدث إلى الحيوانات. وربما كان هذا ما ألهمها للسفر إلى إفريقيا في العشرينات من عمرها. وهناك التقت بعالم سألها إن كانت ترغب في وظيفة لمراقبة الشمبانزي في البرية، فوافقت فورًا. ذهبت مع والدتها إلى شواطئ بحيرة تنجانيقا في تنزانيا لتبدأ وظيفتها الجديدة، ولم يمض وقت طويل حتى لاحظت مجموعة من الشمبانزي بين الأشجار في منطقة تُعرف الآن بمنتره غومبي ستريم الوطني. لكن كيف يمكن لشابة إنجليزية بلا تدريب علمي أن تتواصل مع مجموعة من الشمبانزي البري؟ في البداية، كانت الحيوانات تهرب بمجرد أن تراها. لكن من المحتمل أن جعلها بهذه الحيوانات البرية هو ما ساعدها على كسب ثققتها، ربما لأن هدوءها كان واضحًا. ولم تدرك جين مدى خطورتها إلا لاحقًا، فقد شاهدت مجموعات مختلفة من الشمبانزي تدخل في معارك تحاول فيها القضاء تمامًا على المجموعة المنافسة. لكن قبل ذلك، أظهرت دراساتها أن الشمبانزي كانوا قادرين بوضوح على التواصل، مما مكنهم من تنظيف بعضهم البعض، ومساعدة بعضهم، ومشاركة الطعام، وكذلك الدخول في مشادات. وأشارت جين إلى أن هذه الحيوانات لا تستطيع التواصل باستخدام اللغة مثل البشر، لكنها تستطيع التواصل من خلال اللمس والأصوات. والأمر المذهل أنها أدركت أيضًا أنهم يستطيعون استخدام لغة الإشارة. في ذلك الوقت، كان يُعتقد أن البشر فقط هم القادرون على استخدام الأدوات، لكن جين شاهدت الشمبانزي يستخدمون العصي لاستخراج النمل من الأشجار، ثم يستخدمون تلك العصي لإطعام صغارهم. ومن خلال عملها، أوضحت جين للمجتمع العلمي – ولأول مرة – أن الحيوانات أيضًا يمكنها استخدام الأدوات. واصلت جين كتابة عدد من الكتب عن عملها. وبالإضافة إلى شرحها للسلوك الاجتماعي المتطور جدًا لدى الشمبانزي، علمتنا أنهم من الكائنات القارئة (أي أنهم يأكلون النبات والحيوان). وفي عام ٢٠٠٢، أصبحت جين غودال سفيرة للسلام لدى الأمم المتحدة. لقد أحدثت جين غودال تغييرًا كاملاً في طريقة فهم الناس لقدرة الحيوانات على التواصل. ومنذ عملها في تنزانيا، واصل علماء الطبيعة دراسة أشكال مختلفة من التواصل بين الحيوانات، مثل الحيتان والفيلة، التي تستطيع التقاط الأصوات التي يصدرها غيرها من الحيتان والفيلة عبر مسافات كبيرة.

### Meaning in English:-

Groom	تنظيف	to brush and clean fur غسيل وتنظيف أكثر
omnivore	اكل اللحوم	a living being that eats plants and animals كائنات تأكل النباتات والحيوانات
rival	منافس	a person or group that competes with others شخص او مجموعة تتنافس مع بعضها

### Questions:-

- What basic instructions can some animals understand?  
ما التعليمات الأساسية التي يمكن أن تفهمها بعض الحيوانات؟
- What are examples of animals that travellers can control?  
ما أمثلة الحيوانات التي يمكن للمسافرين التحكم بها؟
- What was the belief about communication with and between animals?  
الاعتقاد حول التواصل مع الحيوانات
- Who is Jane Goodall, and when did she begin her work?  
من هي جين غودال، ومتى بدأت عملها؟
- What did Jane enjoy reading as a child, how did it influence her?  
جين تستمتع بقراءته في طفولتها، وكيف أثر ذلك
- Why did Jane go to Africa in her 20s?  
لماذا ذهبت جين إلى إفريقيا في العشرينات من عمرها؟
- Where did Jane begin chimpanzee research, and with whom?  
أين بدأت جين أبحاثها حول الشمبانزي، ومع من؟
- What was the first reaction of the chimpanzees when they saw Jane?  
رد فعل الشمبانزي الأول عندما رأوا جين؟
- Why might Jane's calmness helped her gain the chimpanzees' trust?  
هدوء جين ساعدها على كسب ثقة الشمبانزي؟
- What did Jane later discover about the dangers of chimpanzees?  
ماذا اكتشفت جين لاحقاً عن خطورة الشمبانزي؟
- What aggressive behaviors Jane observe between chimpanzee groups?  
السلوكيات العدوانية التي لاحظتها جين؟
- What social behaviors did Jane observe in chimpanzees?  
ما السلوكيات الاجتماعية التي لاحظتها جين لدى الشمبانزي؟

13. In what ways did chimpanzees communicate, according to Jane?  
كيف كان الشمبانزي يتواصلون، حسب رأي جين؟
14. What forms of non-verbal communication did chimpanzees use?  
التواصل غير اللفظي التي استخدمها الشمبانزي؟
15. What tool did chimpanzees use, and for what purpose?  
ما الأداة التي استخدمها الشمبانزي، ولأي غرض؟
16. What belief about tool use did Jane disprove?  
ما الاعتقاد المتعلق باستخدام الأدوات الذي أثبتت جين عدم صحته؟
17. What fact did Jane reveal about the chimpanzees' diet?  
ما الحقيقة التي كشفتها جين حول النظام الغذائي للشمبانزي؟
18. In the writer's opinion, what did Jane Goodall change?  
برأي الكاتب، ما الذي غيّرته جين غودال؟
19. Which animals as examples of those that communicate over long distances?  
الحيوانات تتواصل عن بعد؟
20. What do naturalists continue to study since Jane's work?  
ما الذي يواصل علماء الطبيعة دراسته منذ عمل جين؟

**Read the article again and choose the correct answers.**

كتاب الطالب صفحة ٧ امرين ٣

1. According to the author, how did Jane get the chimpanzees to trust her?  
وفقاً للمؤلف، كيف جعلت جين الشمبانزي يثقون بها؟  
a She talked to them. كانت تتحدث إليهم.  
b She was relaxed with them. كانت مسترخية معهم.  
c They did not know she was there. لم يكونوا يعلمون بوجودها.
2. What were the two most important discoveries that Jane made?  
ما أهم اكتشافين قامت بهما جين؟  
a The chimpanzees could talk and make tools. كان الشمبانزي يستطيع التحدث وصنع الأدوات.  
b The chimpanzees had fights and disciplined their children. كان يتشاجرون ويؤدبون أطفالهم.  
c The chimpanzees could use tools and communicate using sign language. يستخدمون الأدوات ويتواصلون باستخدام لغة الإشارة.
3. What does the author believe might happen if humans could talk to animals?  
ماذا يعتقد المؤلف أنه قد يحدث إذا استطاع البشر التحدث مع الحيوانات؟  
a We would change our minds about how animals communicate. غير رأينا حول كيفية تواصل الحيوانات.  
b We might learn to communicate like whales and elephants. قد نتعلم التواصل مثل الحيتان والفيلة.  
c They might teach us important lessons. قد يُعلمونا دروساً مهمة.





يجرون في البالغون من حوالي فقط ان أكدت المملكة المتحدة في دراسة مؤخرة  
 A recent study in the UK revealed that only about 25% of adults in the UK can hold a  
 وأسباب ثقافية من خليط الى يعود هذا لغة اجنبية ب محادثة  
 conversation in a foreign language. This was attributed to a mixture of cultural reasons and  
 المدارس في الأولوية اصبح الان تعلم لغة مع ذلك سياسات حكومية سابقة  
 past government policies. However, language learning is now being prioritized in schools.  
 من الأهمية الأكثر ب المعترفة اللغات من ثلاثة هي الألمانية و الإسبانية الفرنسية  
 French, Spanish and German are three of the languages identified as the most important. On  
 في الطلاب من الأغلبية العظمى مختلف الدول الأخرى في الوضع جهة أخرى  
 the other hand, the situation in other countries is different. The vast majority of students at  
 الان الإنجليزي الإنجليزية عادة هي حيث لغة اجنبية يتعلموا المدارس الثانوية  
 secondary school learn a foreign language, **which** is often English. English is now a  
 لل غاية هي اللغة الأجنبية في الاتقان أيضا مدارس أساسية عدة في مادة اجبارية  
 compulsory subject in many primary schools too. Fluency in a foreign language is highly  
 جيد وجود أولا هذا لأسباب عدة هناك مستقبل الطلاب ل مهم  
 important for a student's future. There are many reasons for this. Firstly, having a good  
 المهنة المختارة في ناجحين ان يكونوا الشباب تساعد اللغة الأجنبية امر اتقان  
 command of a foreign language can help young people be successful in **their** chosen career.  
 متعة و ارهاقا اقل السفر يجعل أيضا لغة مختلفة في الكفاءة إضافة لذلك  
 What's more, proficiency in a different language also makes travelling less stressful and fun!  
 أيضا هم لغة اجنبية يتعلم الطلاب عندما انه ننسى يجب ألا أخيرا  
 Finally, we shouldn't forget that when students learn a foreign language, **they** are also  
 طريقة عظيمة هذه تتحدث بها حيث الدول او الدولة ثقافة حول يتعلموا  
 learning about the culture of the country or countries where **it** is spoken. This is a great way  
 ضخم كما مهمة حقا الإنجليزية هل مع ذلك أيضا الفهم العالمي تعزيز في  
 of promoting global understanding too. However, is English really as crucial as the large  
 الرئيسية انها تعتبر هي الصين و الهند تقترح الإنجليزية الطلاب من عدد  
 number of students of English would suggest? India and China are considered to be the main  
 اللغات الرئيسية احدى دراسة منطقي يبدو لذلك الاقتصادات الناشئة  
 emerging economies, so it would seem to make sense to study one of the main languages  
 هو على المستقبل تهيمن سوف لغات أي هو السؤال الدول تلك في المحكية  
 spoken in these countries. The question of which languages will dominate the future is a  
 خذ تفكر به الذي المستقبل على يعتمد حقا جوابه صعب  
 difficult one to answer. It really depends upon which future we are considering. Take the  
 الألمانية و الفرنسية تعلم ب وقتهم يضيعون الطلاب ربما الاعمال مستقبل  
 future of business. Perhaps students are wasting **their** time by learning French and German,  
 العالم في لغة تحدثا اكثر الماندرين الى انتباههم يحولوا يجب ان و  
 and should be turning **their** attention to Mandarin, the most spoken language in the world.  
 فيها بالاعمال للقيام اللغات المهمة ستكون الإسبانية و العربية تقترح أيضا المقالات  
 Reports also suggest Arabic and Spanish will be important languages to do business in. As

لأنها لكن العالم في اللغة تحدثا الأكثر هي الصينية يتعلق السفر فيما far as travel is concerned, Chinese is the most spoken language in the world, but as **it** is او الفندق خلال رسالتك إيصال سهل من المشتركة اللغة المثالية ليست معقدة complex, it isn't the ideal lingua franca. It is easy to get your message across in a hotel or كن تعلمها ببساطة او نتحدثها بشكل واسع لا لكن الفرنسية و الإسبانية في مطعم restaurant in Spanish and French, but neither is as widely spoken or as simple to learn as التواصل الدولي من وسيلة ك الإنجليزية لذلك English. So, English as a vehicle of international communication would seem to be here to stay.

كشفت دراسة حديثة في المملكة المتحدة أن حوالي ٢٥٪ فقط من البالغين هناك يستطيعون إجراء محادثة بلغة أجنبية. وقد تُسبب هذا إلى مزيج من الأسباب الثقافية والسياسات الحكومية السابقة. ومع ذلك، يتم الآن إعطاء أولوية لتعلم اللغات في المدارس. وقد تم تحديد الفرنسية والإسبانية والألمانية كأهم ثلاث لغات من ناحية أخرى، يختلف الوضع في دول أخرى. فالغالبية العظمى من طلاب المدارس الثانوية يتعلمون لغة أجنبية، وغالبًا ما تكون هذه اللغة هي الإنجليزية. كما أصبحت اللغة الإنجليزية الآن مادة إجبارية في العديد من المدارس الابتدائية أيضًا. وتُعد الطلاقة في لغة أجنبية أمرًا بالغ الأهمية لمستقبل الطالب. هناك أسباب كثيرة لذلك. أولاً، إتقان لغة أجنبية يمكن أن يساعد الشباب على النجاح في حياتهم المهنية التي يختارونها. علاوة على ذلك، تجعل الطلاقة في لغة مختلفة السفر أقل توترًا وأكثر متعة! وأخيرًا، لا ينبغي أن ننسى أنه عندما يتعلم الطلاب لغة أجنبية، فإنهم يتعلمون أيضًا عن ثقافة البلد أو البلدان التي تُحدث فيها تلك اللغة. وهذه طريقة رائعة لتعزيز التفاهم العالمي أيضًا. ومع ذلك، هل اللغة الإنجليزية مهمة حقًا كما يوحي العدد الكبير من الطلاب الذين يدرسونها؟ تُعتبر الهند والصين الاقتصاديين الناشئين الرئيسيين، لذا يبدو من المنطقي دراسة إحدى اللغات الرئيسية التي تُحدث في هذه البلدان. سؤال أي اللغات ستهيمن على المستقبل هو سؤال صعب الإجابة عليه. الأمر يعتمد حقًا على أي مستقبل نفكر فيه. خذ مستقبل الأعمال كمثال. ربما يكون الطلاب يضيعون وقتهم في تعلم الفرنسية والألمانية، ويجب عليهم توجيه اهتمامهم إلى اللغة الصينية (الماندرين)، التي تُعد اللغة الأكثر تحدثًا في العالم. تشير التقارير أيضًا إلى أن اللغتين العربية والإسبانية ستكونان مهمتين لمجال الأعمال. أما بالنسبة للسفر، فاللغة الصينية هي الأكثر تحدثًا في العالم، لكنها ليست اللغة المثالية كلغة تواصل دولية (لينجوا فرانكا) بسبب صعوبتها. من السهل توصيل رسالتك في فندق أو مطعم باللغة الإسبانية أو الفرنسية، لكن لا توجد أي منهما متحدث على نطاق واسع أو سهلة التعلم مثل اللغة الإنجليزية. لذلك، يبدو أن الإنجليزية كلغة للتواصل الدولي ستظل موجودة ومستمرة.

1. What percentage of UK adults can hold a conversation in a foreign language

نسبة البالغين يمكنهم إجراء محادثة

2. What are the reasons behind the low number of multilingual in the UK?

الأسباب انخفاض عدد متعددي اللغات

3. Which foreign languages are now prioritized in UK schools?

اللغات الأجنبية التي تُعطى أولوية في مدارس بريطانيا؟

4. How is the situation in other countries different from the UK in terms of language learning?

كيف يختلف الوضع في دول أخرى عن المملكة المتحدة من حيث تعلم اللغة؟

5. Which foreign language is most commonly taught in secondary schools around the world?

ما هي اللغة الأجنبية الأكثر تدريسًا في المدارس الثانوية حول العالم؟

6. In which type of schools is English becoming a compulsory subject?

من المدارس أصبحت الإنجليزية مادة إجبارية؟

7. Why is fluency in a foreign language important for students?

تُعد الطلاقة في لغة أجنبية مهمة للطلاب؟

8. Which two countries are considered the main emerging economies?

الدولتان التي تُعتبران من الاقتصاديات الناشئة؟

9. What are the main languages spoken in these emerging economies?

اللغات التي تُتحدث في الاقتصاديات الناشئة؟

10. According to the text, which language is the most spoken in the world?

ما هي اللغة الأكثر تحدثاً في العالم؟

11. Why might students be wasting time learning French and German, according to the writer?

لماذا قد يكون الطلاب يضيعون وقتهم في تعلم الفرنسية والألمانية، حسب الكاتب؟

12. Which languages are suggested to be important for future business?

اللغات يُقترح أنها مهمة للأعمال المستقبلية؟

13. Why is Chinese not ideal as a global travel language despite being widely spoken?

لماذا ليست الصينية اللغة المثالية للسفر العالمي رغم انتشارها؟

14. What makes English a more practical language for travel?

ما الذي يجعل الإنجليزية لغة أكثر عملية للسفر؟

15. Why is English likely to remain the main language of international communication?

لماذا من المرجح أن تبقى الإنجليزية اللغة الرئيسية للتواصل الدولي؟



**Make more collocations with the nouns contact, message and touch, using the verbs from the box. You can use one word twice.** كتاب الطالب صفحة ٤ تمرين ٢

Contact تواصل	Message رسالة	Touch تواصل
Establish يؤسس Maintain يبقى Lose يخسر Make يعمل	Pass on يمرر Deliver يوصل Carry on يحمل Convey ينقل Spread ينشر	Lose يخسر Stay in يبقى

- People invented more ingenious methods of \_\_\_\_\_ messages  
A. losing B. making C. maintaining D. delivering
- Even after graduation, we promised to \_\_\_\_\_ touch.  
A. stay in B. making C. pass on D. spread
- I moved to a new city and eventually \_\_\_\_\_ contact with my old neighbours.  
A. convey B. lose C. stay in D. carry

**Match the highlighted phrasal verbs from the article with definitions below.** كتاب الطالب صفحة ٧ تمرين ٢

Phrasal verbs الأفعال المركبة		
figure out	Solve ( found)	يكتشف
make out	see something difficultly	رؤية شيء بصعوبة
wipe out	destroy	يذمر
point out	tell something don't know ( drawn attention )	يخبر
spell out	explain	اوضح
come across	meet or find	يقابل او يجد
get across	communicate	يتواصل
take in	understand and remember ( process )	يفهم او يتذكر
bring about	cause	يسبب
pick up	receive	التقاط

- Some of the more intelligent animals can \_\_\_\_\_ what we want them to do.  
بعض الحيوانات الذكية يمكنها أن تفهم ما نريد منها أن تفعله.
- Some animals can both \_\_\_\_\_ what we are saying and **get across** complex ideas.  
بعض الحيوانات يمكنها أن تستوعب ما نقوله وتنقل أفكارًا معقدة.
- Jane Goodall \_\_\_\_\_ a scientist who asked her if she might want a job observing chimpanzees.  
صادفت جين جودال عالمًا سألها إن كانت تود العمل في مراقبة الشمبانزي.
- It was not long before Jane Goodall \_\_\_\_\_ a group of chimpanzees in the trees.  
لم يمض وقت طويل حتى رأت جين جودال مجموعة من الشمبانزي في الأشجار.
- Different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the rival group.  
كان هناك معارك بين مجموعات مختلفة من الشمبانزي حاولوا فيها القضاء على المجموعة المنافسة.
- Jane \_\_\_\_\_ that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people.  
أشارت جين إلى أن الحيوانات لا يمكنها التواصل باستخدام اللغة مثل البشر.
- Jane \_\_\_\_\_ to the scientific community for the first time that animals could use tools.  
شرحت جين للمجتمع العلمي لأول مرة أن الحيوانات يمكنها استخدام الأدوات.
- Jane Goodall \_\_\_\_\_ change in the way people understood how animals can communicate.  
أحدثت جين جودال تغييرًا كبيرًا في الطريقة التي يفهم بها الناس كيف تتواصل الحيوانات.

1. I was embarrassed when he ---- that I had made some basic spelling mistakes. **مخرج عندما اخبرني عن الاخطاء**  
a. pointed out                      b. made out                      c. came across                      d. brought about
2. It was cloudy, but he could still -----the distant star. **كان غائما لكن استطعنا رؤية النجوم**  
a. point out                      b. make out                      c. come across                      d. bring about
3. I -----an interesting article about space exploration the other day. **وجدت فقرة ممتعة عن اكتشاف الفضاء**  
a. pointed out                      b. made out                      c. came across                      d. brought about
4. Technology has -----many changes in the way we live. **التكنولوجيا سببت عدة تغيرات بطريقة عيشنا**  
a. pointed out                      b. made out                      c. came across                      d. brought about
5. My teacher is very good at-----difficult ideas so that we understand them. **المعلمة جيدة بفهم الأفكار الصعبة**  
a. getting across                      b. figuring out                      c. spelling out                      d. picking up
6. It took me ages to -----exactly how to use the telescope. **استغرق وقت لاكتشاف كيفية استخدام التليسكوب**  
a. get across                      b. figure out                      c. spell out                      d. pick up
7. You don't understand? Do I have to -----what I mean? **لم تفهم ؟ هل علي ان أوضح ما اقصد**  
a. get across                      b. figure out                      c. spell out                      d. pick up
8. We couldn't use mobile phones in desert, but started to ----- **signals** when we went into the mountains.  
a. pick up                      b. wipe out                      c. figure out                      d. bring about
9. I **found** it hard to understand what the physics teacher was talking about.  
a. get across                      b. figure out                      c. spell out                      d. pick up
10. You must **explain** your idea very clearly so he understands.  
a. get across                      b. figure out                      c. spell out                      d. pick up
11. Rana has **drawn my attention** to a problem.  
a. got across                      b. figured out                      c. pointed out                      d. picked up
12. I couldn't **process** so much information.  
a. get across                      b. take in                      c. spell out                      d. pick up
13. This device will **receive** a signal from someone trapped under the snow after an avalanche.  
A) pick up                      B) wipe out                      C) figure out                      D) bring about
14. Space exploration could **cause** a big change in the way we see our place in the universe.  
A) point out                      B) pick up                      C) make out                      D) bring about
15. It was raining so heavily that we could barely **see** the road ahead.  
A) point out                      B) pick up                      C) make out                      D) bring about
16. The arrival of the new shopping centre has completely **destroyed** local shops.  
A) picked up                      B) wiped out                      C) figured out                      D) brought about
17. I found it hard to **understand** what the physics teacher was talking about.  
A) figure out                      B) spell out                      C) wipe out                      D) make out
18. I could never figure ----- how to do something.  
A) in                      B) up                      C) across                      D) out
19. If he makes mistakes I always think it's best to point them ----- immediately.  
A) about                      B) out                      C) across                      D) up
20. Jane saw different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to wipe----- the rival group.  
A) about                      B) out                      C) across                      D) up
21. Sadly, the accident brought -----a serious change in his personality.  
A) across                      B) in                      C) about                      D) out
22. They sent me a letter, ----- out the details of the agreement.  
A) getting                      B) coming                      C) spelling                      D) picking
23. Technology has ----- about many changes in the way we live.  
A) figured                      B) pointed                      C) made                      D) brought
24. Stone is the star of an incredible story about ----- out how to communicate with the past.  
A) getting                      B) figuring                      C) taking                      D) picking

## Idioms and phrases related to communication

كتاب الطالب صفحة ٨

Idioms دلالات		
make a favourable <b>impression</b>		انطباع جيد
<b>strike</b> up a conversation		يبدأ محادثة
have a <b>laugh</b>		يستمتع
create a <b>bond</b>		يقوي العلاقة
make <b>small</b> talk		حوار بسيط
pay a <b>compliment</b>		يمدح
<b>hit</b> it off		يصاحب
<b>take</b> to you		يحب
come <b>across</b> as		يبدو
<b>jump</b> down somebody's <b>throat</b>	React angry	يتصرف بغضب
put somebody on the <b>spot</b>	Embarrass	يخرج
<b>fire</b> questions at someone	Ask	يسأل
refuse to let something <b>drop</b>	Not stop talking	لا يتوقف عن الحديث
<b>insist</b> on having the last <b>word</b>	Final point	ينهي الحوار
not get a word in <b>edgewise</b>	Unable to say	غير قادر على الكلام

- He started talking to the **new neighbour**. He -----with the new neighbour. جار جديد  
A) came across as B) struck up a conversation C) paid him a compliment D) had a laugh
- She gave the impression of being very self-confident. She -----being very **self-confident**. واثقة  
A) came across as B) struck up a conversation C) paid him a compliment D) had a laugh
- Abeer **commented on how nice** her shoes were. Abeer -----about her shoes. تمدح كم لطيف حذاءها  
A) came across as B) struck up a conversation C) paid him a compliment D) had a laugh
- I immediately **liked** him. I-----immediately. احببته  
A) came across as B) took to him C) paid him a compliment D) had a laugh
- We found it really **funny**. We really -----about it. ممتع  
A) came across as B) took to him C) paid him a compliment D) had a laugh
- Then the boss asked me to say who I thought was to blame. It was so **embarrassing**! محرج  
A) refuse to let something drop B) fire questions at someone  
C) insist on having the last word D) put somebody on the spot
- You always have to be the **last one to speak**, don't you? اخر من يتحدث  
A) refuse to let something drop B) fire questions at someone  
C) insist on having the last word D) put somebody on the spot
- I told him I **didn't want to talk** about it anymore, but he wouldn't stop. لا يريد التحدث  
A) refuse to let something drop B) fire questions at someone  
C) insist on having the last word D) put somebody on the spot
- He just kept **asking** me one thing after another for what seemed like ages. اسأل  
A) refuse to let something drop B) fire questions at someone  
C) insist on having the last word D) put somebody on the spot
- When I told her I was going to be a few minutes late, she got really **angry**! غاضب  
A) refuse to let something drop B) fire questions at someone  
C) insist on having the last word D) jump down somebody's throat
- She talked so much that I **didn't manage to say** anything at all during lunch. لم استطع التحدث  
A) not get a word in edgewise B) fire questions at someone  
C) insist on having the last word D) jump down somebody's throat

12. I **didn't really like** her friends when I met them. I didn't ----- with her friends when I met them. لم احب  
A) came across as B) took to him C) hit it off D) had a laugh
13. She decided to ----- a compliment about my new haircut.  
A) hit B) pay C) make D) give
14. I didn't know anyone at the party, so I ----- up a conversation with the person next to me.  
A) struck B) paid C) created D) made
15. We immediately ----- it off and became best friends.  
A) hit B) paid C) made D) took
16. The correct definition of the following idiom "**jump down somebody's throat**" is -----.  
A) to ask someone a lot of questions quickly B) to not stop talking about something  
C) to react angrily to something D) to have to make the final point
17. The correct definition of the following idiom "**put somebody on the spot**" is -----.  
A) to embarrass someone by forcing them to answer a difficult question  
B) to not stop talking about something  
C) to react angrily to something  
D) to have to make the final point
18. The correct definition of the following idiom "**fire questions at someone**" is -----.  
A) to embarrass someone by forcing them to answer a difficult question  
B) to not stop talking about something  
C) to react angrily to something  
D) to ask someone a lot of questions quickly
19. The correct definition of the following idiom "**refuse to let something drop**" is -----.  
A) to embarrass someone by forcing them to answer a difficult question  
B) to not stop talking about something C) to react angrily to something  
D) to ask someone a lot of questions quickly
20. The correct definition of the following idiom "**not get a word in edgeways**" is -----.  
A) to embarrass someone by forcing them to answer a difficult question  
B) to not stop talking about something  
C) to be unable to say anything because someone else is talking all the time  
D) to ask someone a lot of questions quickly
21. means the same as the following definition "**to react angrily to something**" -----.  
A) refuse to let something drop B) fire questions at someone  
C) jump down somebody's throat D) put somebody on the spot
22. means the same as the definition "**to embarrass someone by forcing them to answer a question**" ----  
A) refuse to let something drop B) fire questions at someone  
C) jump down somebody's throat D) put somebody on the spot
23. means the same as the following definition "**to ask someone a lot of questions quickly**" -----.  
A) refuse to let something drop B) fire questions at someone  
C) jump down somebody's throat D) to not stop talking about something
24. means the same as the definition "**to be unable to say anything because someone is talking all time**"  
A) refuse to let something drop B) fire questions at someone  
C) insist on having the last word D) not get a word in edgeways
25. If you -----questions at someone, you ask them a lot of questions very quickly, one after another.  
A) throw B) fire C) hit D) take
26. To insist on having the last -----means to be unable to say anything because someone else is talking  
A) say B) word C) throat D) edgeways
27. To jump ----- somebody's throat means to react angrily to something.  
A) to B) down C) on D) off
28. People usually ----- to you, right? Perhaps you were just trying a bit too hard.  
A) strike B) hit C) take D) drop

## Emotion adjectives ١٠ كتاب الطالب صفحة

Adjectives الصفات		
terrified	frightened	مخيف
astonished	surprised	مندهش
exasperated	annoyed	منزعج
livid	furious	غاضب
tense	nervous	متوتر
ecstatic	Thrilled / happy	سعيد
bewildered	confused	مرتبك
devastated	Upset / sad	مكتئب
Hazardous	not safe / dangerous	خطير

- The synonym for the underlined adjective totally **confused** is -----.  
A) terrified B) devastated C) bewildered D) ecstatic
- The synonym for the underlined adjective **extremely happy** is -----.  
A) terrified B) devastated C) bewildered D) ecstatic
- The synonym for the underlined adjective **sad** is -----.  
A) terrified B) devastated C) bewildered D) ecstatic
- The synonym for the underlined adjective **annoyed** is -----.  
A) exasperated B) devastated C) terrified D) ecstatic
- I'm completely -----about my exam results – I never thought I'd do so well! لم اعتقد ان علامة الامتحان جيدة  
A) frightened B) bewildered C) livid D) ecstatic
- He has no idea how he lost his phone. He feels completely ----- فقدت الهاتف  
A) frightened B) bewildered C) livid D) tense
- Randa's mother was -----when she found out her daughter had cheated in the exam again. غشت بالامتحان  
A) frightened B) bewildered C) livid D) ecstatic
- She felt very -----as she waited for her job interview. تنتظر مقابلة العمل  
A) tense B) bewildered C) livid D) exasperated
- He's -----that someone will find out his secret. احد ما سيكتشف سره  
A) frightened B) bewildered C) livid D) ecstatic
- Nothing is changing and he is becoming more and more -----about the situation. لا شيء يتغير به  
A) tense B) bewildered C) livid D) exasperated
- I'm a very good student, so I was really ----- when I found out I'd failed an exam.  
A) tense B) devastated C) livid D) exasperated

Speaking كتاب الطالب صفحة ١١

Expressing		
Anxiety الإرهاق	1. Keeping me <b>up</b> at night 2. Worried <b>sick</b> 3. Concerned 4. Worrying about 5. What's the worst that could happen	لا يستطيع النوم ليلاً مريض من القلق قلق قلق بشأن أسوأ من ذلك
Relief الراحة	1. <b>Breathe</b> a Sigh of relief 2. Weight off my <b>mind</b>	تنفست الصعداء أزال حملاً عن كاهلي
Annoyance / frustration الإحباط أو الازعاج	1. Driving me up the wall 2. Gets on my nerves 3. Had it up to here 4. Fed up with	يفقدني صوابي يصير اعصابي طفح الكيل سئمت من
Surprise / disbelief التفاجأ وعدم التصديق	1. Got to be <b>kidding</b> me 2. Get <b>out</b> of here 3. Who would have <b>thought</b> it 4. Don't believe you	هل تمزح معي لا اصدقك من كان يعتقد ذلك لا اصدقك
Sadness الحزن	1. <b>Down</b> in the dumps 2. Feel a bit blue 3. Heartbroken 4. Sorry to hear that	مكتئب جداً اشعر بالحزن قلبي مكسور سئمت من
Enjoyment / happiness المتعة والسعادة	1. Walking on air 2. Can't stop smiling 3. So happy	اطير من الفرح لا يستطيع التوقف عن الابتسام سعيد

- I'm extremely concerned** about my aunt - she isn't very well. قلق
  - I'm feeling a bit blue.
  - I'm worried sick about
  - I can breathe a sigh of relief now.
  - I've had it up to here with
- That's awful.** It's horrible when a relative is sick. محزن
  - I'm feeling a bit blue.
  - I'm worried sick about it.
  - I'm so sorry to hear that.
  - I've had it up to here with.
- There's no need to worry.** You'll be great! قلق
  - I'm feeling a bit blue.
  - it's been keeping me up at night.
  - I'm so sorry to hear that.
  - What's the worst that could happen?
- I don't believe you!** You lucky thing! لا اصدقك
  - You've got to be kidding me!
  - I'm walking on air!
  - I'm so sorry to hear that.
  - I've had it up to here with.
- Yes, I'm **so happy.** سعيد
  - a weight off your mind.
  - I'm walking on air!
  - I'm so sorry to hear that.
  - I've had it up to here with.
- I'm completely fed up with** people gossiping behind my back. سئمت من ذلك
  - I'm feeling a bit blue.
  - I'm walking on air!
  - I'm so sorry to hear that.
  - I've had it up to here with.
- I don't blame you. It's terrible. I finished my geography project. That must be **a relief for you.** راحة
  - a weight off your mind.
  - I'm walking on air!
  - I'm so sorry to hear that.
  - I've had it up to here with.



8. **It's been keeping me up at night.** The function of this phrase / sentence above is to express -----.  
A) sadness B) surprise C) anxiety D) relief
9. **I can breathe a sigh of relief now.** The function of the phrase / sentence above is to express -----.  
A) sadness B) surprise C) anxiety D) relief
10. **I'm worried sick about.** The function of this phrase / sentence above is to express -----.  
A) sadness B) surprise C) anxiety D) relief
11. You've got to be kidding me! Get -----of here!  
A) out B) off C) down D) up
12. I'm worried ----- about my mum's health.  
A) kidding B) thought C) sick D) ill
13. That's a weight off my -----.  
A) out B) mind C) brain D) up
14. Now I can a sigh of relief.  
A. breathe B. blow C) sick D) ill
15. You've got to be me!  
A. kidding B. joking C) brain D) up
16. It's been keeping me at night.  
A. out B. up C) down D) up
17. Who would have it?  
A. understood B. thought C) sick D) ill
18. I'm feeling a bit ----- in the dumps  
A) out B) off C) down D) up
19. One of the following options / sentences is expressing "**anxiety**"-----.  
A) I'm feeling a bit blue. B) I'm worried sick about  
C) I can breathe a sigh of relief now. D) I've had it up to here with
20. One of the following options / sentences is expressing "**relief**" -----.  
A) I'm feeling a bit blue. B) I'm worried sick about  
C) I can breathe a sigh of relief now. D) I've had it up to here with
21. The neighbours are playing loud music again.-----! صوت الموسيقى عالي!  
A. It's driving me up the wall! B. I'm walking on air  
C) I'm feeling a bit blue. D) I'm worried sick about
22. The farmer's horse died. حصان المزارع مات  
A. He's heartbroken. B. It really gets on his nerves.  
C) I'm walking on the air. D) I'm worried sick about
23. How did the interview go? I got the job -----! حصلت على الوظيفة!  
A. I'm feeling a bit blue. B) I can't stop smiling!  
C) I'm feeling a bit blue. D) I'm worried sick about
24. **Hassan :** But my phone is broken again! ----- want my money back! هاتفي انكسر مجددا  
A. Im feeling a bit down in the dumps. B. I've had it up to here with it!  
C) I'm feeling a bit blue. D) I'm worried sick about

**Writing** كتاب الطالب صفحة ١٣**Complete the sentences with the correct preposition in each gap.**

Prepositions	
Rely	on
Refer / direct / according	to
learn	about
Control	over

1. I can see my grandparents struggle to learn \_\_\_\_ the latest developments in computing.
2. Social media sites explain ways that parents can have control \_\_\_\_ their children's internet use.
3. We know that social media directs \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements its users.
4. Too many children probably rely \_\_\_\_\_ social media to make friends.

**Social media**

Social media is now a big part of our daily lives. People use platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok to talk to others, share news, and express their opinions.

There are many good things about social media. It helps people stay connected with friends and family, even if they live far away. It also helps us learn new things and see what is happening in the world quickly. However, there are also some problems. Some people spend too much time on social media, which can affect their studies or work. Also, always seeing other people's "perfect" lives online can make users feel sad or not good enough.

Another issue is fake news. Anyone can post something that is not true, and many people might believe it. Privacy is also a big concern because some apps collect personal information without telling users. Social media is used by people of all ages, but it is especially popular among teenagers and young adults. Many people check their accounts several times a day. This shows how important and addictive these platforms can be.

Companies also use social media for advertising. They study users' interests and then show them special ads. This is called targeted advertising. Sometimes, people don't even know that their data is being used this way. Schools and teachers sometimes use social media in education. For example, they can create groups for students, share lessons, and give homework. But, it's important to stay focused and not get distracted by other content.

Another important point is cyberbullying. This means saying bad things or threatening others online. It can hurt people's feelings and cause stress, especially for young users. Because of all these effects, many experts say we should spend less time online and take breaks from social media. It is good to enjoy time with family, go outside, and do activities away from the screen.

In conclusion, social media has both good and bad sides. We should use it wisely and try to balance online life with real life.



تم تنزيل هذا الملف من موقع منتديات صقر الجنوب



للدخول على قسم الصف الأول ثانوي

اضغط هنا