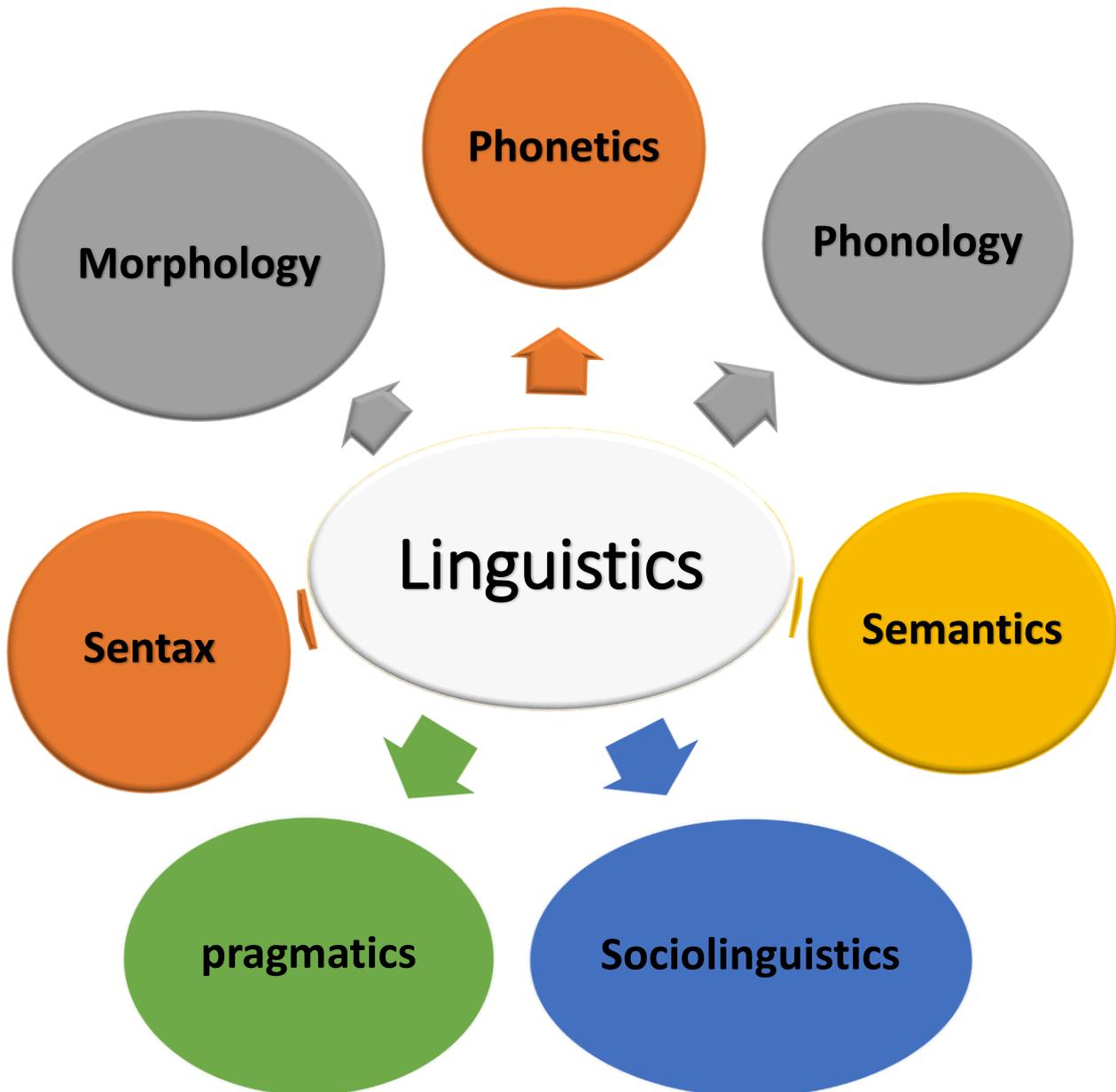


مادة إمتحان الوكالة
مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

الأونروا - أمجد عوض

Linguistics



* **Linguistics**-علم اللغويات:-The study of the nature, structure, and variation of language, including : phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, sociolinguistics, and pragmatics.

* **Language acquisition** - إكتساب اللغة :- Children acquire language through a subconscious process during which they are unaware of grammatical rules. This is similar to the way they acquire their first language.

* **Acquisition**-الإكتساب :- The processes by which people naturally develop proficiency in a language.

* **Language learning** - تعلم اللغة :- Students have conscious knowledge of the new language and can talk about that knowledge. It is the result of direct instruction in the rules of language Learning.

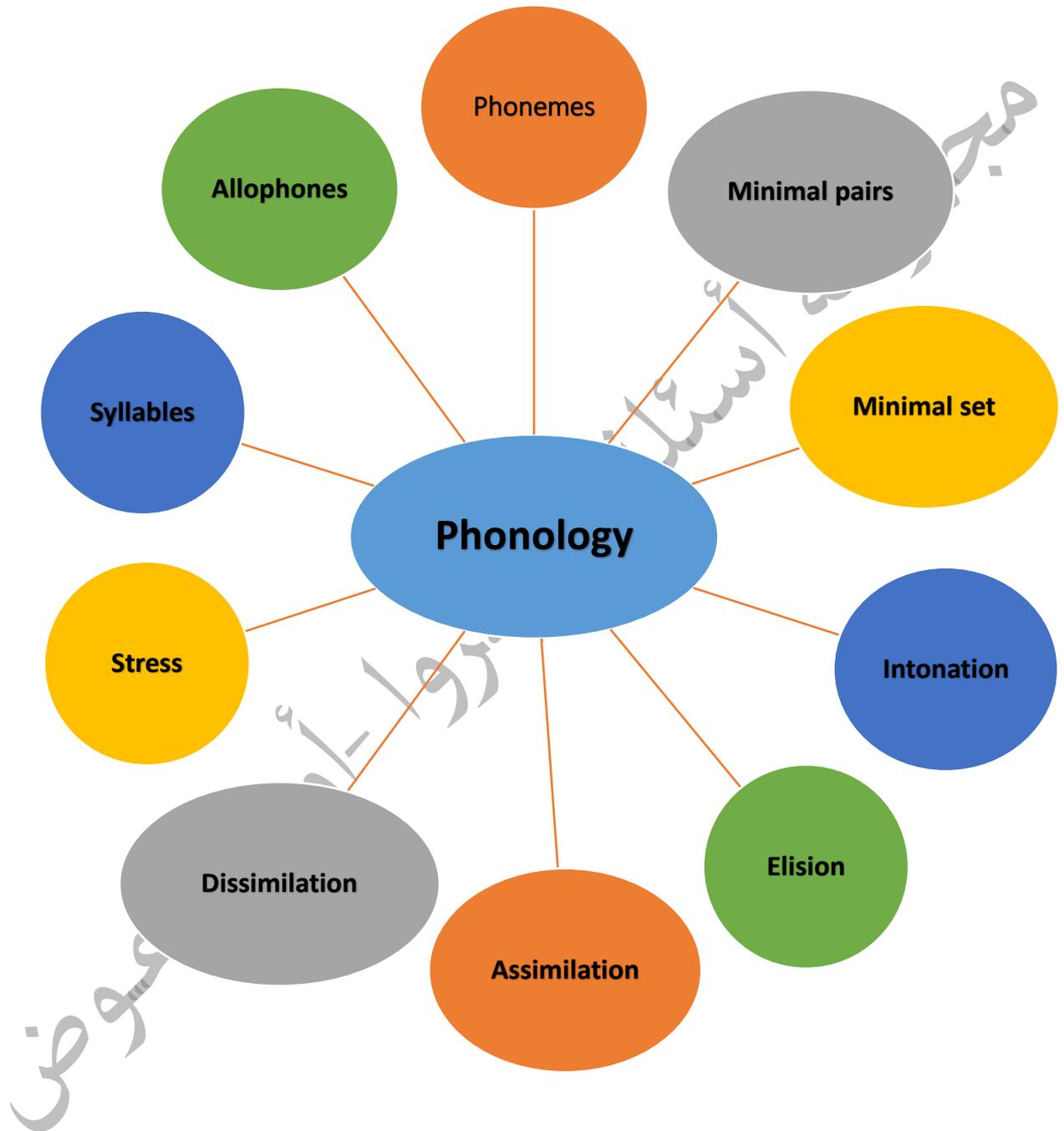
-The processes by which people formally develop language proficiency.

* **Sociolinguistics** - علاقة اللغة وإستخدامها في مجتمع معين :- Study of relation between language and society or study of the effect that society has on language use.

* **Pragmatics** - إستعمال اللغة في مواقف معينة :-

- The study of the use of linguistic signs , word and sentences, in actual situations. **E.g.** I will visit you tomorrow > for debt.

Phonology



* **Phonology** - علم تكوين وتنظيم وإستخدام الأصوات - Analyzes the sound system of speech.

- Sounds make difference in meaning.

- Is about the abstract in mind aspect of sounds.

- The study of how sounds are organized and used in natural languages.

- The study of the system and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

* **Phonemes** - وحدة صوتية :- A set of sounds in a language. E.g. Pray - bray / tip-dip / trip - drip / sat - cat bell - bill / had - hat.

- The smallest unit of language that makes difference in meaning through sounds.

- The smallest sound elements that distinguish one word from another.

* **Allophones** - تباين النطق , متغير صوتي :-

- One or two or more variants of the same phoneme in a language. It doesn't change meaning. E.g. pen (strong puff) - spin (weak puff) - stop (no puff).

- A phonetic variant of a phoneme in a particular language.

- Different spelling of the same letters.

* **Phone** - أصغر متغير صوتي في مجرى الهواء :-

- The smallest unit found in a stream of speech.

* **Aspiration** - خروج الهواء عند لفظ الحرف الأول من بعض الكلمات :-

- The puff of air that accompanies the initial voiceless consonants in such words E.g. pet.

- The puff of air stream that sometimes accompanies the pronunciation of stop.

* **Minimal pairs** - أزواج متشابهة في الأصوات :-

- Two words have different meaning. E.g. come-gum / rewind-resigned van-fan / desk - disk.

- Pairs of words which vary in single sound in same location in the word.

- Only one sound is different , same number of sounds , same place in both words.

- Is two words that differ in only one sound. (desk- disk)

* **Minimal sets**-مجموعات متشابهة في الأصوات :- A group of words that differ in only one sound. **E.g.** big - pig - fig - dig - wig bad - sad - had - mad - Dad.

* **Intonation** - إرتفاع طبقات الصوت :- The pitch patterns that a speaker uses when communicating in a certain language.

- Variation of spoken pitch that is not used to distinguish words.

E.g. Question > Ali is come today. / Statement > Ali is come today.

* **pitch** - وتيرة إهتزاز الصوت :- The property of sound that varies with variation in the frequency of vibration.

* **Rising :**

- Is he your friend , here the kind of intonation.

* **Epenthesis/ insertion** إدراج صوت :- One or more sounds are inserted into a word or between words. **E.g.** Br. I saw it > Am. I saw r it. / Br. Wate > Am. Water.

- Nothing Sound (X) becomes sound (Z).

* **Metathesis** تبديل الصوت :- Two sounds switch places (consonant / vowel). **E.g.** asked > aksed introduce > introduce / asterisk > asterisk.

* **Elision / deletion** - الإخفاء :- Omissions of sound, syllables or words in spoken or Written discourse. **E.g.** What > wat / every > evry / friendship > frienship / you and me > you an me.

- Deleting a sound “ drop the letters “.

- The omission of one or more sounds from a word.

- Sound (Z) becomes nothing (X).

* **Assimilation**- الإدغام :

- The influence of a sound on a neighboring sound so that the two sounds become similar.

E.g. ten men > temmen / this shop > thishop / pin pan > pipan his son > hison / good girl > googirl.

- A linguistic process by which a sound becomes similar to an adjacent sound.

- The process whereby feature of sound becomes part of another during speech production.

- Sounds become more similar.

* **Dissimilation** :- Sounds become more similar. **E.g.** February - february / fthinos - ftinos.

* Syllables :

ملاحظة :

- تقسم الكلمة الى مقاطع عبر اوات حروف العلة المنطوقة (a – o – e – i – u) , وهناك طريقة أخرى لمعرفة كم مقطع في الكلمة عبر وضع اليد أسفل الذقن , وكل حركة للذقن للأسفل عند نطق الكلمة يعتبر مقطع صوتي.

* Words :	* Syllables :
❖ Stop	1
❖ Expensive	3
❖ Photographic	4
❖ Cat	1
❖ Dog	1
❖ Hungry	2
❖ Buzy	2
❖ Power	2
❖ Chocolate	2
❖ Broccoli	2
❖ College	2
❖ Employ	2
❖ Sophomore	2
❖ Favorite	2
❖ Beautiful	3
❖ Employee	3
❖ Temperature	3
❖ Naturally	3
❖ Comfortable	3
❖ Prepared	2
❖ University	5
❖ Incredible	4
❖ Adorable	4
❖ Unestablishment	5
❖ Policeman	3
❖ Interesting	3
❖ Everyone	3
❖ Vegetable	3

* Syllables المقاطع الصوتية :

- A unit of sound consisting of a vowel and optional consonant before or after the vowel. Include onset , nucleus , coda and rhyme “ rime ”.
- We divide words syllables , it must contain vowel sound and diphthongs.

* **Onset**:- One or more consonants sounds at the beginning of the syllable. **E.g.** stop > st / pen > p / each > zero.

- The first consonant at the beginning of the word “ initial “.

- The part of the syllable before the vowel.

* **Nucleus** :- The vowel is in the middle of the word “ long - short - diphthongs - triphthongs “. **E.g.** stop > o / pen > e / each > e “ long vowel “.

* **Coda** :- One or more consonants sounds at the end of the syllable.

E.g. stop > p / pen > n / each > ch.

- The last consonant at end the word “ final “.

- The part of a syllable after the vowel.

* **Rhyme (rime)** :- The part of the syllable containing the vowel plus any following consonant. **E.g.** stop > op / pen > en/ each > each.

- Contains nucleus and coda together (**Nucleus + Coda**).

* **Consonant clusters** :- A group of consonant which cometogether in a word. “ two or more consonants in sequence “. **E.g.** string > str / link > nk / post > st.

* **Onset clusters**:

Consonants at the beginning of syllable. **E.g.** black > bl / throw > th / strong > str.

* **Coda clusters** :

Consonants at the end of syllable. **E.g.** post > st/ link > nk/ ring > ng.

* **Open syllable** :

Vowel sound at the end of syllable. **E.g.** me > e / to > o / no > o.

* **Close syllable** :

- Vowel sound at the end of syllable. **E.g.** up > u / at > a / cut > c

* Basic structure of syllable :

- Example :

1- cat = CVC5- kite = CVC

2- green =CCVC6- band = CVCC

3- them =CVC7- clean = CCVC

4- and =VCC8- so = CV

* Stress :

ملاحظة :

- لمعرفة مكان الشدة على الحرف , يجب تقطيع الكلمة أولا , ثم إتباع القواعد التالية :

* Rule (1) :

* إذا كانت الكلمة تتكون من مقطعين , هناك حالتين :

1- إذا كانت الكلمة إسم أو صفة , تكون الشدة على المقطع الأول.

2- إذا كانت الكلمة فعل , تكون الشدة على المقطع الثاني.

* Noun :	* Adjective :	* Verb :
▪ <u>China</u>	▪ <u>happy</u>	▪ <u>decide</u>
▪ <u>picture</u>	▪ <u>yellow</u>	▪ <u>forget</u>
▪ <u>minute</u>	▪ <u>useful</u>	▪ <u>explain</u>
▪ <u>money</u>	▪ <u>formal</u>	▪ <u>Arrive</u>
▪ <u>doctor</u>	▪ <u>tiring</u>	▪ <u>repeat</u>
▪ <u>hotel</u> “ شاذة ”		▪ <u>happen</u> “ شاذة ”
▪ <u>exam</u> “ شاذة ”		▪ <u>finish</u> “ شاذة ”

* Rule (2) :

* إذا إنتهت الكلمة بأحد هذه المقاطع , تكون الشدة على الكلمة التي قبلها.

* [tion – sion – cian – ic – ics – ical – ial].

E.g. information - civilization - fusion - discussion - electrician - politician - economiscientific -
mathematics - athletics - historical - commercial - differential.

* Rule (3) :

* إذا احتوت الكلمة على ثلاث مقاطع أو أكثر , وانتهت الكلمة في أحد هذه النهايات , تكون الشدة في المقطع الثالث ابتداء من العد من النهاية.

* [ment – ist – al – y] .

E.g. government-development -novelist - economist-animal - functional-pharmacy - activity.

* Rule (4) :

* إذا كانت الكلمة مركبة , هناك حالتين :

1- إذا كانت الكلمة عبارة عن اسم مركب , تكون الشدة على الكلمة الأولى.

E.g. blackbird.

2- إذا كانت الكلمة عبارة عن صفة أو اسم مركب , تكون الشدة على الكلمة الثانية.

E.g. oldfashion.

* ملاحظة :

1- الكلمات ذات الأربع مقاطع أو أكثر , تكون الشدة تقريبا في منتصف الكلمة.

E.g. information - communicate - photographer.

2- إذا كان هناك كلمة طويلة , مكونة من كلمة أصلية مجردة من الإضافات , تكون الشدة موجودة في الكلمة الأصلية.

E.g. comfort - discomfort -comfortably -comfortable -comforting -uncomfortable.

Semantics

* **Semantics** - علم دراسة معاني الكلمات - The study of meaning “ Connotation - Denotation ” it tries to understand what meaning is as an element of language and how it is constructed by language as well as interpreted, by speakers and listeners.

-The study which deals with meaning of words.

-Clear understanding of meaning allows students to communicate their messages clearly.

E.g. I sea my father (F) / I see my father (T).

-Provides speakers with a structure to use when they need to put words into sentences, creating meaning. E.g. A sandwich has eaten a boy (F) A boy has eaten a sandwich (T).

* **Compounding** - كلمات مركبة :-Joining or combining two words to produce single word. **E.g.** sunglasses/football / housewife / download / classroom / upgrade /part-time / 20-year-old.

-The process of combining two or more words to form a new word.

* **Borrowing** - إستعارة :-Taking of words from other languages. **E.g.** Piano > Italian / Sofa > Arabic.

- One of the most common sources of new word.

- The process of taking words from other languages. English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages.

* **Blending** - مزج :

-Joining the initial part of word with the final part of another words to produce new word. **E.g.** breakfast + lunch = brunch / smoke + fog = smog.

- The process of combining the beginning of one word and the end of another word to form a new word.

* **Clipping** - تقليس :

- Word of more than one syllable is reduced to shorter form. **E.g.** professor > prof examination > exam / advertisement> ad / gasoline >gas / gymnastics >gym.

- The process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form.

* **Coinage** مصطلحات خاصة بالإختراعات :- The invention of totally new terms. **E.g.** Nylon / Vaseline / Google.

* **Acronym** :- A short form of a word, name or phrase formed from the first letters of the series of words. **E.g.** ASAP>As Soon As Possible /BTW> By The Way TIA> Thanks In Advance.

* **Collocation** المتلازمات اللفظية :- Many words are habitually put together. **E.g.** handsome man/beautiful woman.

* **Synonyms** نفس المعنى / المرادفات :-Words that have the same or similar meaning. **E.g.** almost - nearly / big - large/buy - purchase / broad - wide / cab - taxi / freedom - liberty / car - automobile hug - embrace / unhappy - sad /rich - wealthy.

-The lexical relation that occurs between declare and announce.

***Antonyms** عكس المعنى / المتضادات :- Words which have opposite meaning. E.g. alive - dead / big - small male - female / rich - poor / hot – cold / happy - sad.

- An utterance that is intended to be taken as conveying the opposite of its literal meaning.

* **Hyponymy** - التصنيفات :- Subcategory of more general class. E.g. Color > yellow - green - red Animal > dog - ant - cat - cow. / Furniture > table - chair - bed.

***Homonyms (Polysemy)** - تعدد المعاني :- Words with more than one meaning. E.g.

bank > ركاب – ضفة نهر – مصرف – date > عهد - تاريخ – تمر – موعد / Jam > – مازق – زحمة سير – مربى – ضغط
bat > خفاش – مضرب / type > نوع – يكتب .

- Words that have same spelling and pronunciation but have different meaning.

***Homophones** - اللفظ المتجانس :

- Words that have different meaning and spelling but have the same pronunciation. E.g. ate - eight / see - sea / weight - way / stake - steak.

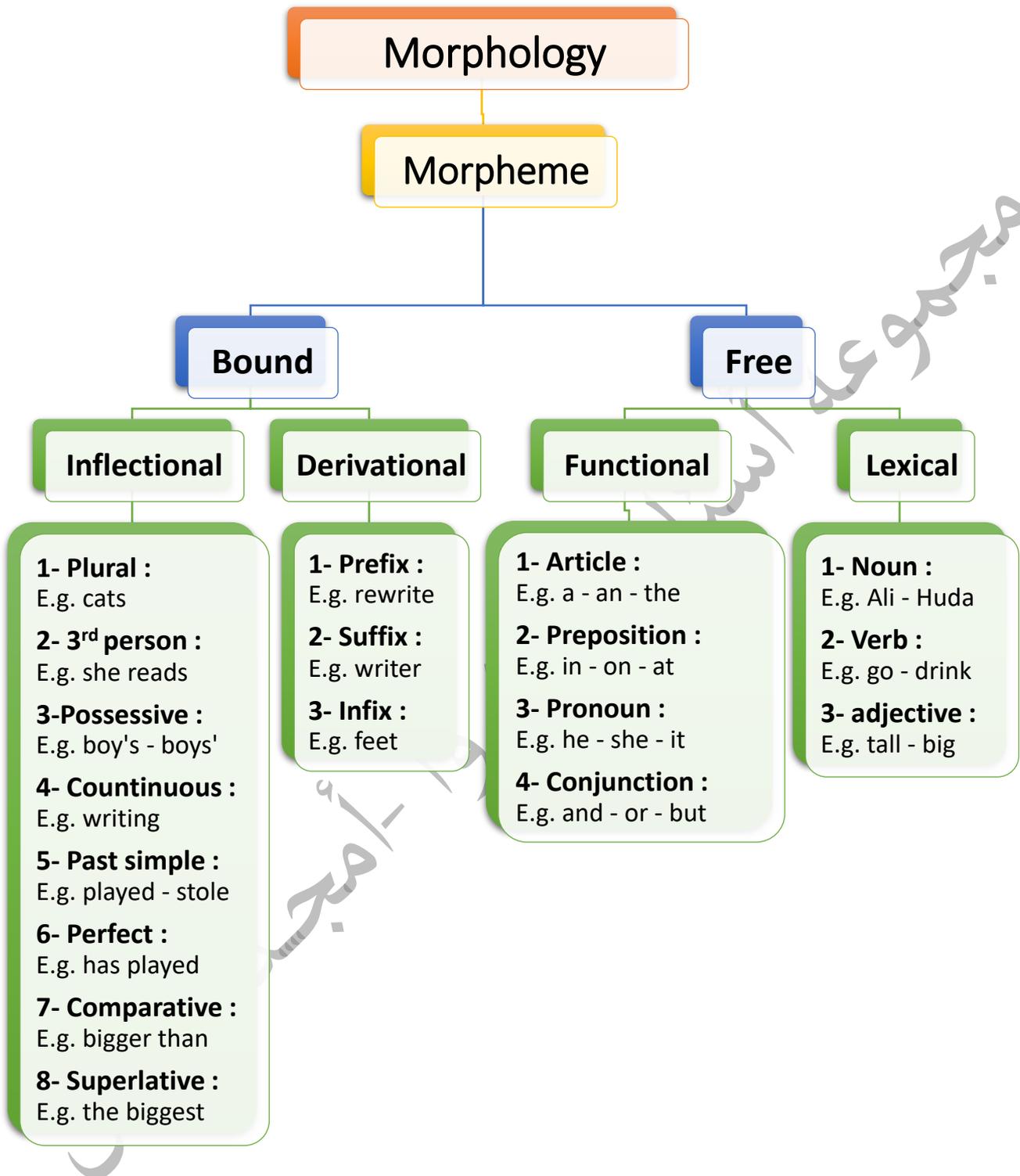
* **Homographs** - اللفظ المتجانس : - A group of words that have the same spelling , but have different pronounced and meaning. E.g. Bow (N) > قوس - Bow (V) > ينحني
Separated (V) > يفصل - separated (Adj) > يفصل .

- A group “ usually a pair “ of words that are spelled the same way but pronounced differently.

***Metathesis** : is the transposition of two phonemes (letters-sounds –syllable) in a word.

eg / crud / curd

Morphology



* **Morphology** - علم دراسة البنية الداخلية للكلمة. - The structure of words and the study of this structure.

- The branch of linguistics that studies.

* **Morpheme**:- The smallest meaningful unit in the grammar of a language .E.g. unhappiness > un - happy - ness > 3 morphemes.

* **Free morpheme** : - كلمة مجردة من أي إضافات

- Can stand alone “ have meaning ”. E.g. Keyboard -greenhouse - open - man.

- Words don't contains prefix and suffix.

* **Bound morpheme** : - الإضافات على الكلمة الأصلية

don't have meaning “. E.g. unhappiness > un - ness.

- Can't stand alone “

- Words contain prefix and suffix.

* **Lexical morpheme(content) :**

- The words that carry content or meaning of the message, including : noun > Ali , verb > drive and adjective > happy.

- We can create new word “ open class “. E.g. happy >happier- happiest- unhappy. walk >walked - walked - walking - walker.

* **Functional morpheme (grammatical) :**

All other free morphemes, including : article >a-an the , pronoun > he - him preposition > in - on - at and conjunction >and - but - or.

- Don't create new word “ closed class ”. E.g. a-an- the / in - on - at he - him - they - her /and - but - or - despite - also.

* **Inflectional morpheme :**

* لا يتغير المعنى إذا وضع لها إضافة , وتقبل إضافة واحدة فقط تكون في نهاية الكلمة.

- Changes the word form , but doesn't change the meaning. E.g. say > said.

* **Inflectional morpheme :**

* يتغير المعنى إذا وضع لها إضافة , وتكون الإضافة في أي مكان في الكلمة.

- Changes the word form , but creates new meaning. E.g. kill (V) > killer (N).

* **Root / stem / base / word family** : -The part of word form that remains when all inflectional and derivational affixes have been removed. E.g. unpredictability > predict “ root - stem - base “.

- The word that remains after deleting the affixes in the word.

- The word has meaning after deleting the affixes.

* **Free root** :- Can stand alone “ meaningful “. E.g. beautiful>beauty “ free root “.

* **Bound root** :- Can't stand alone “ Not meaningful “. E.g. advice> vice “ bound root “.

* **Classification** :- Change the word from “adj - noun - verb adv”. E.g. slow (Adj) > slowly (Adv).

* **prefix - قبل :**

* Prefix :	* Example :	* Meaning :
❖ Anti	- Antivirus	مضاد ✓
❖ Un	- Unhappy	الضد ✓
❖ Im	- Impossible	الضد ✓
❖ Ir	- Irregular	الضد ✓
❖ Il	- Illegal	الضد ✓
❖ In	- Incorrect	الضد ✓
❖ Dis	- Disadvantage	الضد ✓
❖ Mis	- Misunderstand	خطأ ✓
❖ Ex	- Ex- wife	السابق ✓
❖ Pre	- Pre- school	قبل ✓
❖ Re	- Rewrite	إعادة ✓
❖ Super	- Superman	صفة ✓
❖ Mid	- Midnight	منتصف ✓
❖ Trans	- Transnational	بواسطة / عبر ✓

*** Suffix - بعد :**

* Suffix :	* Example :	* Meaning :							
❖ En	- Golden	مصنوع ✓							
❖ Er	- Killer	الفاعل ✓							
❖ Ly	- Slowly	الظرف ✓							
❖ Ful	- Beautiful	الصفة ✓							
❖ Al	- personal	الصفة ✓							
❖ Ing	- reading	المصدر ✓							
❖ Able	- breakable	القابلية ✓							
❖ less	- wireless	عدم الإحتواء ✓							
❖ ness	- kindness	الإسم من الكلمة ✓							
ion	ment	ance	ation	ure	sion	ence	ity	hood	y
ship	ago	ness	al	th	er	or	ian	ist	

- Suffixes making noun :

- Suffixes making adjective :

ful	less	able	ible	ous	ive	ic	ical	al
ular	ing	ish	ly	ial	er	est	Y	

- Suffixes making verb :

ify	ize	en	ate	ed	s	ing
-----	-----	----	-----	----	---	-----

- Suffixes don't change classification in the words

hood	ess	ist	ism	Isn
s	ed	est	er	's

*** Suffix - بعد :**

- An element added at the middle end of a word to change its meaning or classification.

E.g. sick > sickness / walk > walked.

- Don't change word classification. E.g. child (Noun) > childhood (Noun)

book (Noun) = (books) (Noun) / play (Verb) > played (Verb).

- Change word classification. E.g. sick (Adj) > sickness (Noun)

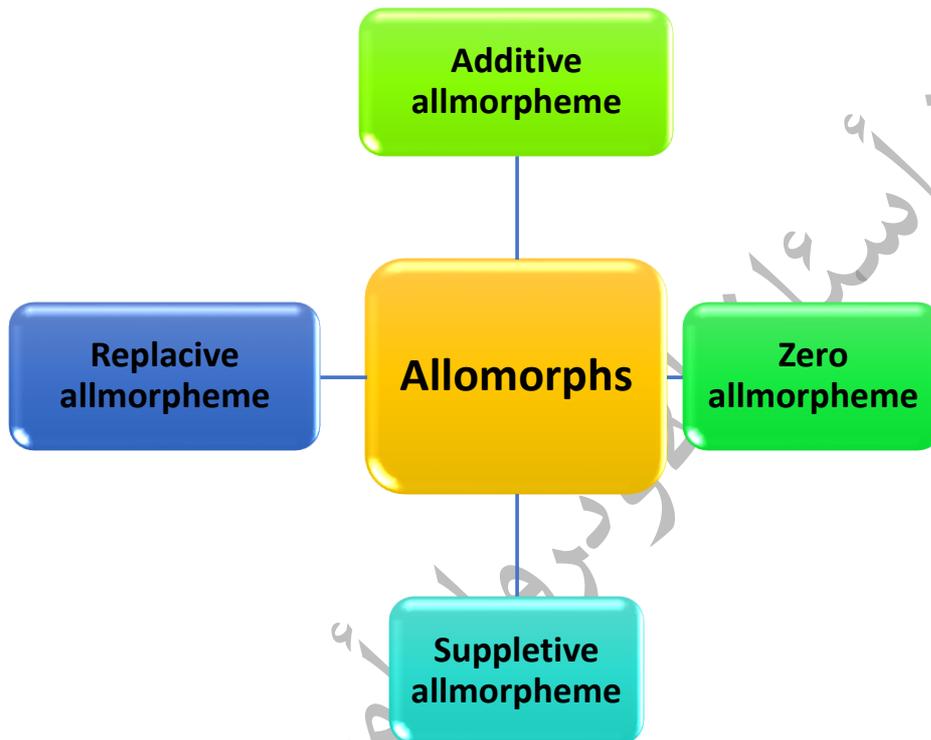
develop (Verb) > development (Noun).

* **prefix - قبل** :- An element added at the beginning of a word to change its meaning. E.g. happy > unhappy (Adj) / write > rewrite (Verb).

- Don't change word class.

* **Allomorphs** :- A variant form of a morpheme without changing the meaning. E.g. dogs > / z / cats > / s / - buses > / iz / - stopped > / t / - started > / id / - lived > / d /.

* Type of Allomorphs :



* **Suppletive allmorpheme** :- A complete change in the shape of a word.

- Example :

* Morphemes :	* Suppletive allmorpheme
- Go	went or gone
- Good	better or best
- Be	is or were or was

*** Zero allmorpheme:**

- No change in the shape of a word.

- Example :

* Morphemes :	* Zero allmorpheme :
- Cut	cut
- Deer	deer
- put	put

*** additive allmorpheme: -**

- We add suffixes “ additive is the pronunciation the suffix “.

- Example :

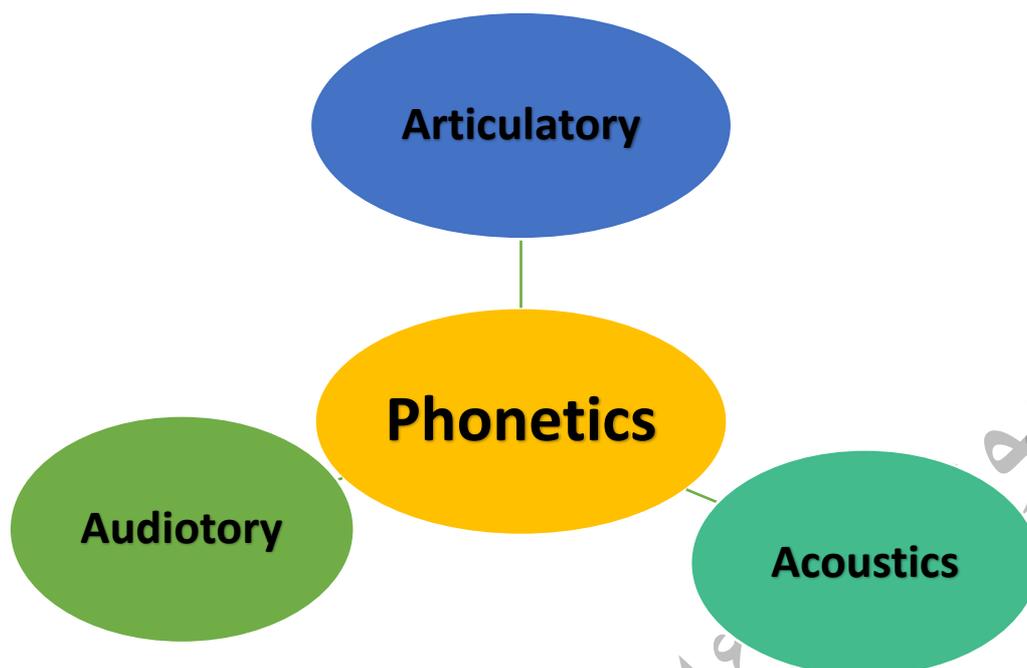
* Morphemes :	* Additive allmorpheme :
- Walk > walked	/ t /
- Book > books	/ s /
- Finish > finishes	/ iz /

*** Replacive allmorpheme :-** Replaces letters within the word to create irregular past tenses or irregular plural “ replacive is the new letter “.

- Example :

* Morphemes :	* Replacive allmorpheme :
- Write > wrote	o
- Man > men	e
- Foot > feet	ee

Phonetics



* **Phonetics**-علم دراسة الأصوات :- The study of human speech sounds , including :articulatory , auditory and acoustics phonetics.

- The study of the sounds of speech.
- The production of the sounds of speech

* **Articulatory phonetics** -الصوتيات اللفظية-:

- The production of the sounds of speech
- The study of how speech sounds are produced.

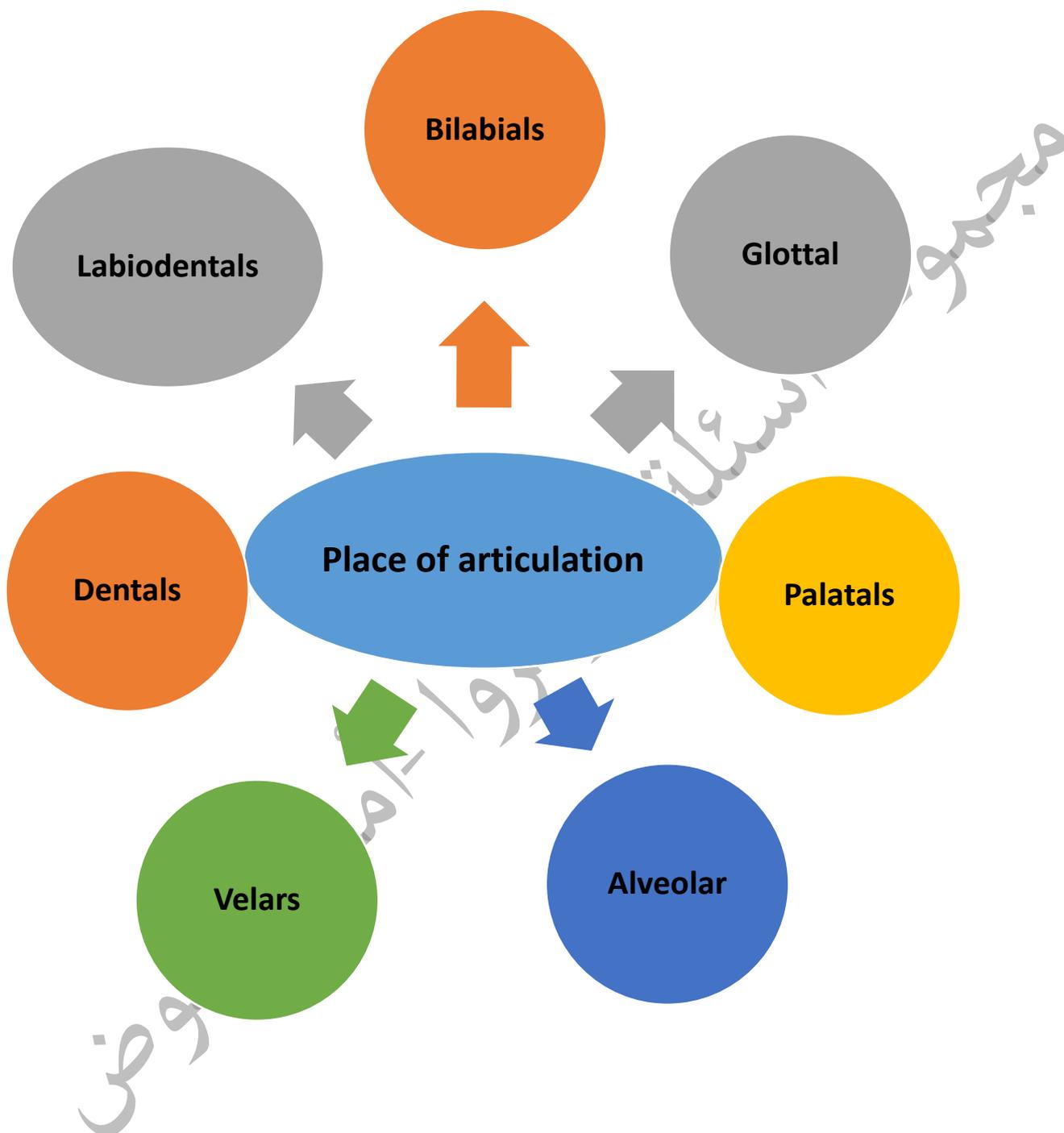
* **Auditory phonetics**-الصوتيات السمعية- :

- The study of the perception of speech sounds by the ear, also called “perceptual phonetics “.

* **Acoustics phonetics**-علم الأصوات السمعي- :

- Dealing with the sound of speech in terms of their frequency , duration , intensity.
- The study of the physical properties of speech as sound waves.

* Place of Articulation :



* Place of articulation مكان نطق الكلام :-

* المكان الذي يتم فيه إعاقة تيار الهواء عند نطق صوت ما (مكان نطق الكلام).

- The point of contact, where an obstruction occurs in the vocal tract between an active (moving) articulator (typically some part of the tongue) and a passive (stationary) articulator (typically some part of the roof of the mouth).

- The location where the airstream is obstructed in the production of a sound.
- Made in the mouth.

1- Bilabials - الشفتين :

- Sounds formed using both upper and lower lips. The lower lip articulates against the upper lip. [p] is voiceless, and [m] and [w] are voiced. (upper lip+lower lip) > /b, p, m, w/.

- **Bilabials (upper lip + lower lip) > / b - p - m - w /.**

2- Labiodentals - الأسنان والشفتين :

- Sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip. The lower lip articulates against the upper teeth. [f] is voiceless, and [v] is voiced. (lower lip+upper teeth) > /v, f/.

- **Labiodentals (lower lip + upper teeth) > / v - f /.**

3- Dentals - اللسان والأسنان :

- Sounds formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth (also referred to as interdental). The tongue tip articulates against the upper teeth. [θ] is voiceless and [ð] is voiced. (tongue+teeth) > / θ , ð /.

- **Dental “ interdental “ (tongue + teeth) = / θ - ð /.**

4- Glottal - فتحة ما بين الحبال الصوتية :

- There is only one sound that is produced without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth. It is the voiceless sound [h]. The vocal folds themselves are the place of articulation. (vocal cords) > / h , ? /.

- **Glottal (between the vocal cords) = / h - ? /.**

5- Velars - سقف الحلق الطري الخلفي :

- Sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum. The tongue back articulates against the soft palate. [k] is voiceless whereas [g] and [ŋ] are voiced. (soft palate + tongue) / k , g , ŋ /.

- Consonant sound produced by raising the back of the tongue to the velum.

- **Velars (soft palate + tongue) > / k - g - ŋ /.**

6- Palatals (Alveopalatals) : -سقف الحلق الأمامي

-Sounds produced with the tongue and the palate. The tongue front articulates against the hard palate. [ʃ] and [tʃ] are voiceless whereas [ʒ], [dʒ], [r] and [j] are voiced. >(hard palate + tongue).

- Palatal (hard palate + tongue) = / j - r - tʃ - ʒ - dʒ - ʃ /.

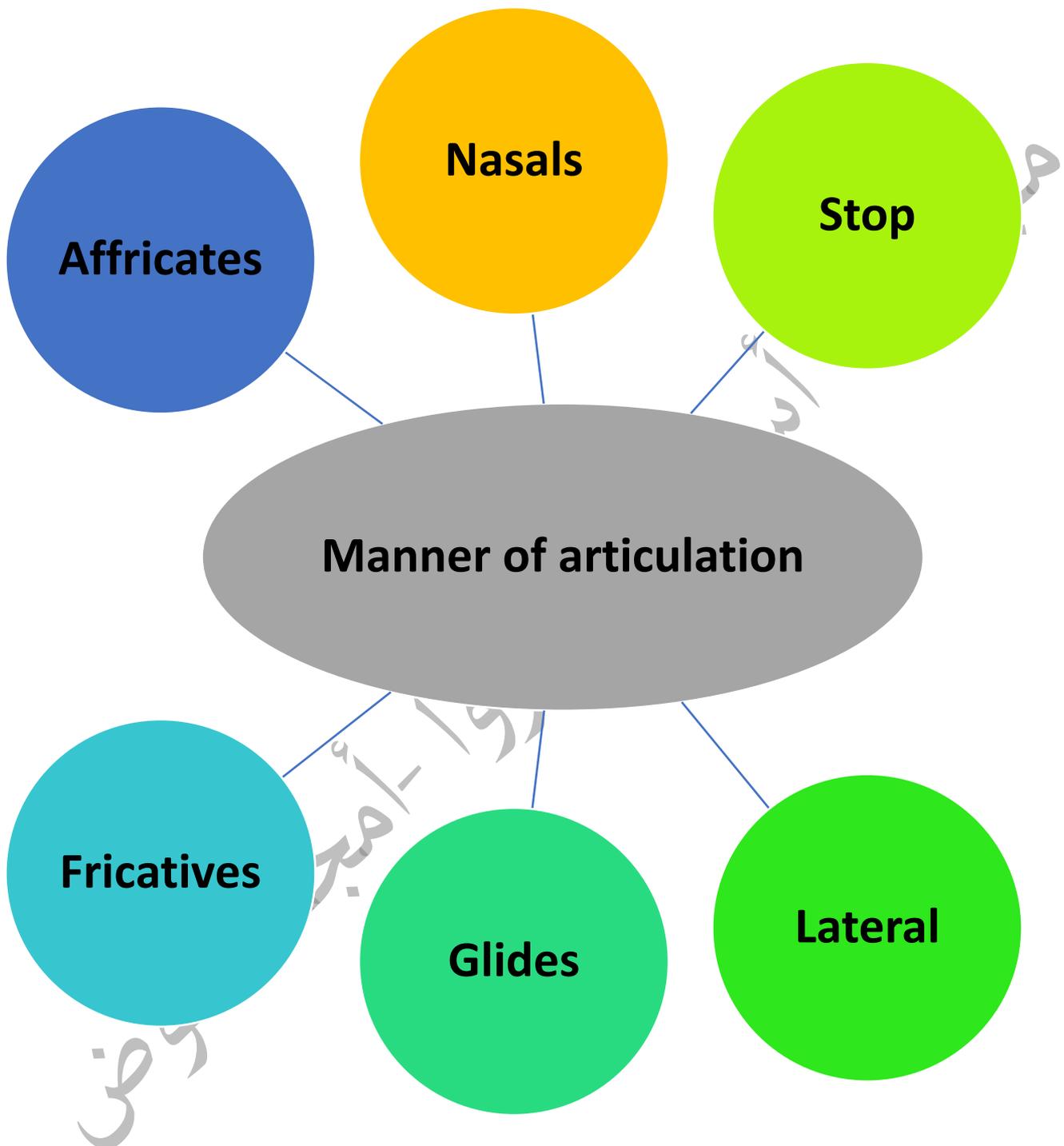
7- Alveolar : -اللسان ومنطقة ما خلف اللسان مباشرة

- A consonant that is articulated with the tongue against or close to the upper alveolar ridge, which contain the sockets for the upper teeth.[t]>(talk)[d] >(dig). (alveolar ridge + tongue) >/d, t, z, s, l, n/.

- Alveolar (alveolar ridge + tongue) > / d - t - z - s - l - n /.

مجموعتنا المتميزة الأوزونوا - أمجد عوض

*** Manner of Articulation :**



*** Manner of articulation** طريقة نطق الكلام:-

* حالة تيار الهواء المصاحب لنطق الصوت (طريقة نطق الكلام).

-Describes how the tongue, lips, jaw, and other speech organs make contact to produce a sound.

- Describes how the tongue, lips jaw, other speech organs make contact to produce sound.
- No air flow constriction.

1- Fricatives - إحتكاكي :

- Blocking the airstream and having the air push through the very narrow opening to producing the set of sounds. E.g. /f/ - /v/ - /s/ - /z/ - /θ/ - /ð/ - /ʒ/ - /ʃ/.

2- Affricates - انفجاري إحتكاكي :

- Brief stopping of the airstream with an obstructed release which causes some friction . E.g. /dʒ/ - /tʃ/.

3- Nasals - أنفي :

- The airstream passes through the nose as a result of the lowering of the soft palate (velum) at the back of the mouth. E.g. /m/ - /n/ - /ŋ/.

4- Stop (plosive) - انفجاري :

- E.g. /p/ - /b/ - /d/ - /t/ - /k/ - /g/ - /ʔ/.

5- Lateral - جانبي :

- E.g. /l/ - /r/.

6- Glides (approximant - semi vowels) - إنزلاقي " نصف علة " :

- E.g. /w/ - /j/.

* Voiceless - لا إهتزاز في الجبال الصوتية :

- A voiceless sound is one in which the vocal cords do not vibrate.
- Voiced sound is one in which the vocal cords don't vibrate.

* Voiced - إهتزاز في الجبال الصوتية - :

- A voiced sound is one in which the vocal cords vibrate.
- Voiced sound is one in which the vocal cords vibrate.

* Tongue twisters :

- Phrase that are difficult in pronunciation because the sound easily get confused.

*** Diagraph :**

- Combination of two letters representing one sound. **E.g.** “ sh “.

*** Grapheme :**

- The way we write a phoneme. **E.g.** / k / > k – c – ck – ch – qu.

* Sounds :	* Place :	* Manner :	* Voicing :
1- / b /	- Bilabial	- Stop	- Voiced
2- / p /	- Bilabial	- Stop	- Voiceless
3- / d /	- Alveolar	- Stop	- Voiced
4- / t /	- Alveolar	- Stop	- Voiceless
5- / g /	- Velar	- Stop	- Voiced
6- / k /	- Velar	- Stop	- Voiceless
7- / f /	- labiodental	- Fricative	- Voiceless
8- / v /	- labiodental	- Fricative	- Voiced
9- / θ /	- Dental	- Fricative	- Voiceless
10- / ð /	- Dental	- Fricative	- Voiced
11- / s /	- Alveolar	- Fricative	- Voiceless
12- / z /	- Alveolar	- Fricative	- Voiced
13- / h /	- Glottal	- Fricative	- Voiceless
14- /ʃ/	- Palatal	- Fricative	- Voiceless
15- /ʒ/	- Palatal	- Fricative	- Voiced
16- / dʒ /	- Palatal	- Affricate	- Voiced
17- / tʃ /	- Palatal	- Affricate	- Voiceless
18- / m /	- Bilabial	- Nasal	- Voiced
19- / n /	- Alveolar	- Nasal	- Voiced
20- / ŋ /	- Velar	- Nasal	- Voiced
21- / l /	- Alveolar	- Lateral	- Voiced
22- / r /	- Alveolar	- Lateral	- Voiced
23- / w /	- Bilabial	- Glide	- Voiced
24- / j /	- Palatal	- Glide	- Voiced
25- / h /	- Glottal	- Fricative	- Voiceless
26- / ? /	- Glottal	- Stop	- Voiceless

* Consonants Voiced Sounds :

1- / b / > [b].E.g. boy – robe – bubble – book – bag.

2- / d / > [d]. E.g. door – feed – deer – day – drive.

3- / g / > [g] “ ق ”.E.g. goal – flag – game – girl – good.

4- / L / > [L]. E.g. lion – pill – low – long – foil.

5- / m / > [m].E.g. moon – same – man – me – mother.

6- / n / > [n].E.g. no – turn – knew – now – name.

7- / r / > [r].E.g. room – more – rice – rat – road.

8- / z / > [z].E.g. zoo – buzz – zebra – nose – drives.

9- / v / > [v].E.g. van – cave – voice – movie – very.

10- / w / > [w].E.g. water – world – walk – what – watch.

11- / ʒ / > [sure - sion] “ ج ”.E.g. closure – vision – pleasure – decision – causal.

12- / dʒ / > [j - ge - gi - gy] “ د ج ”. E.g. just – change – gym – giant- jacket.

13- / ð / > [th] “ ذ ”. E.g. then – clothing – others – there – brother.

14- / ŋ / > [ng] “ آخر الكلمة ”. E.g. wrong – king – sing – bring – swimming.

15- / ŋg / > [ng] “ وسط الكلمة ”.E.g. angry.

* Consonants Voiceless Sounds :

1- / f / > [f - ph - gh] “ ف ”.E.g. fan – phone – laugh – tough – half.

2- / k / > [k - c - q] “ ك ”.E.g. kill – car – quite – like – come.

3- / p / > [p]. E.g. play – soup – past – keep – park.

4- / S / > [s - ce - ci - cy] “ س ”.E.g. sun – center – cigar – cycle – yes.

5- / t / > [t]. E.g. time – late – tall – train – ten.

6- / h / > [h] “ ه ”.E.g. home – help – hello – her – hat.

7- / j / > [y] “ ي ”.E.g. yet – tune – usual – you – yacht.

8- / θ / > [th] “ ث ”.E.g. think – both – three – path – thing.

9- / ʃ / > [sh - su - tion] “ ش ”.E.g. sheep – sure – action – cash – shirt.

10- / tʃ / > [ch] “ تش ”.E.g. chair – watch – church – teacher – rich.

* Short Vowel Sounds :

Short Vowels Sounds

/ɪ/	As in (hit), tin, bid, fill, sit,
/e/	As in (met), bed, ten, fell
/ʌ/	As in (cup), luck, duck, but, cup
/æ/	As in (cat), back, black, cap, bat
/ɒ/	As in (hot), rock, pot, cross, pop
/ʊ/	As in (put), could, pull, push, book
/ə/	As in (away), about, banana, teacher

* Long Vowel Sounds :

Long Vowel Sounds

/i:/	As in (seat), beat, mean, meat, see
/ɜ:/	As in (bird), work, word, turn, learn
/ɑ:/	As in (arm), card, car, father
/ɔ:/	As in (horse), board, thought, call
/u:/	As in (food), soon, moon, blue

* Diphthong :

- Sound combination that begins with vowel and ends with glide

Diphthongs sounds

ɪə	As in (n ear), h ere, y ear, r eally
ʊə	As in (o ur), p ower, p ure, d uring
eə	As in (a ir), w here, t here, p arent
eɪ	As in (s ay), e ight, t hey, m ake
ɔɪ	As in (b oy), j oin, p oint, o il
aɪ	As in (I), f ive, e ye, b y, t ime
aʊ	As in (n ow), o ut, h ow, d own
əʊ	As in (g o), k now, o nly

* Triphthong :

- The least common letter group and consists of three vowel in the same syllable

Triphthongs Sounds

eɪə	As in (l ayer), p layer
aɪə	As in (t ire), f ire, l iar
ɔɪə	As in (r oyal), l oyal, e mployer
aʊə	As in (p ower), s hower, h our
əʊə	As in (l ower), s lower, m ower

*** Phonetics transcriptions-الكتابة الصوتية :**

- Writing the English words that you pronounce using the symbols of sound not letters.

used in the dictionary

Consonants

p	pen	/pen/	s	so	/səʊ/
b	bad	/bæd/	z	zoo	/zu:/
t	tea	/ti:/	ʃ	shoe	/ʃu:/
d	did	/did/	ʒ	vision	/ˈvɪʒn/
k	cat	/kæt/	h	hat	/hæt/
g	got	/gɒt/	m	man	/mæn/
tʃ	chain	/tʃeɪn/	n	no	/nəʊ/
dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/	ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/
f	fall	/fɔ:l/	l	leg	/leg/
v	van	/væn/	r	red	/red/
θ	thin	/θɪn/	j	yes	/jes/
ð	this	/ðɪs/	w	wet	/wet/

Vowels and diphthongs

i:	see	/si:/	ʌ	cup	/kʌp/
i	happy	/'hæpi/	ɜ:	bird	/bɜ:d/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/	ə	about	/ə'baʊt/
e	ten	/ten/	eɪ	say	/seɪ/
æ	cat	/kæt/	əʊ	go	/gəʊ/
ɑ:	father	/'fɑ:ðə(r)/	aɪ	five	/faɪv/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/	aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ɔ:	saw	/sɔ:/	ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/	ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/
u	actual	/'æktʃuəl/	eə	hair	/heə(r)/
u:	too	/tu:/	ʊə	pure	/pjʊə(r)/

مراجعة

(r) indicates that British pronunciation will have /r/ only if a

* Pronunciation of [S] :

1- إذا جاء حرف ال (s) بين حرفين علة , يلفظ (س - s / ز - z) .

E.g. case – promise – safe – house - use / easily – visa – visit - nose - result - to house - to use.

2- إذا جاءت هذه التركيبية في نهاية الكلمة (sy) , حينها حرف ال (s) يلفظ (ز) .

E.g. easy - busy – noisy.

2- إذا جاء حرف ال (s) في نهاية الكلمة , فإنه يلفظ (س - s) إذا إنتهت الكلمة الأصلية بأحد أصوات الحروف التالية :

(p - t - h - [k - c] - [f - gh - ph] - [th - ث]) .

E.g. drops - cats – books – cliffs – laughs – graphs – myths – births.

3- إذا جاء حرف ال (s) في نهاية الكلمة , فإنه يلفظ (إز - iz) إذا إنتهت الكلمة الأصلية بأحد أصوات الحروف التالية :

(z - [s - ce - ci - cy - x] - ch - sh - [j - ge - gi - gy]) .

E.g. prizes - boxes – buses – races – watches – washes - changes.

4- إذا جاء حرف ال (s) في نهاية الكلمة , فإنه يلفظ (ز - z) إذا إنتهت الكلمة الأصلية بأحد أصوات الحروف التالية :

(b - d - g - v - l - r - m - n - ng - w - o - a - i - e - u - y - [th - ذ]) .

E.g. crabs – words – bags – gloves – deals – wears – dreams – fans - songs – cows - zoos trees – cameras – days- breathes.

* Pronunciation of [D] :

1- إذا جاء حرف ال (d) في نهاية الكلمة , فإنه يلفظ (id / إد) إذا إنتهت الكلمة الأصلية بأحد أصوات الحروف التالية :

- (t - d).

E.g. landed – needed – ended - started – visited - wanted.

2- إذا جاء حرف ال (d) في نهاية الكلمة , فإنه يلفظ (t / ت) إذا إنتهت الكلمة الأصلية بأحد أصوات الحروف التالية :

- (ch - sh - th - p - t - [k - c] - [s - ce - ci - cy - x] - [f - gh - ph]).

E.g. watched – washed – breathed - stopped – looked – divorced – laughed .

3- إذا جاء حرف ال (d) في نهاية الكلمة , فإنه يلفظ (d / د) إذا إنتهت الكلمة الأصلية بأحد أصوات الحروف التالية :

- (b - d - g - v - l - r - m - n - ng - o - a - i - e - u - y - [j - ge - gi - gy]).

E.g. robbed – smiled – loved – begged – planned – travelled – played.

* Pronunciation of [C] :

1- إذا جاء بعد حرف ال (c) هذه الحروف (e - i - y) يلفظ (s - س) , عدا ذلك يلفظ (k - ك) .

E.g. cell – center - cigar – city – cycle – cyber / car – cat – cap - cop.

* Pronunciation of [G] :

1- إذا جاء بعد حرف ال (g) هذه الحروف (e - i - y) يلفظ (j - ج) , عدا ذلك يلفظ (ق) .

E.g. general – page – giant – magic – gym – Egypt / goal – Google - game.

Syntax

* **Syntax** :- التركيب القواعدي للكلمات / علم النحو / بناء الجملة

- The grammatical order of words in a sentence or line of verse or dialogue. **E.g.** I want these books (T) / want I these books (F).

-The way words are put together in a language to form phrases, clauses or sentences "syntax is part of grammar".

- The part of linguistics that studies sentence structure.

* **Types of syntax are :**

1- **Words order** :- الترتيب الصحيح للجملة

E.g. - I want these books. (T)

- Want these I books. (F)

2- **Agreement** :- توافق الفعل مع الفاعل والاسم مع المحددات

E.g. - He wants this book. (T)

- He want this book. (F)

3- **Declarative** :- جملة خبرية صحيحة (S + V + A)

E.g. - John works hard.

4- **Interrogative** :- جملة سؤال صحيحة

E.g. Does john work hard ?

5- **Exclamatory** :- جملة تعجب

E.g. - What an idea it is ! (T)

- What an idea is it ! (F)

6- Emphatic - التأكيد على الجملة:

E.g. - He works hard.

- He does work hard.

7- Object - إكمال الجملة بمفعول بهأول + مفعول به ثاني :

E.g.- I give Ali a book (T).

- I see Ali a book(F).

* Abbreviations in syntactic analysis :

1- Sentence	S	E.g. Ali plays tennis.
2- Noun	N	E.g. Girl , cat , boy.
3- Noun phrase	NP	E.g. The boy , a football.
4- Article	ART	E.g. A , an , the.
5- Proper noun	PN	E.g. Ali , Laila , Jordan , English.
6- Pronoun	PRO	E.g. He , they , her.
7- Verb	V	E.g. Go , speak , drink.
8- Verb phrase	VP	E.g. Play tennis , eat Mansaf.
9- Auxiliary	AUX	E.g. Can , may , should.
10- Copula	COP	E.g. Am , are , is , was.
11- Prepositional	P	E.g. At , for , in , on.
12- Prepositional phrase	PP	E.g. At home , in 1995.
13- Adjective	ADJ	E.g. Happy , big , tall , short.
14- Adjective phrase	ADJP	E.g. Extremely happy , so clever.
15- Adverb	ADV	E.g. Quickly , slowly , badly.
16- Adverb phrase	ADVP	E.g. Very quickly , next week.

- **E.g.** A child can kick a football.

- **Sentence (S)** : A child can kick a football.

- **Noun phrase (NP)** : A child

- **Article (ART)** : A

- **Noun (N)** : child

- **Auxiliary (AUX)** : can

- **Verb phrase (VP)** : kick a football

- **Verb (V)** : kick

- **Noun phrase (NP)** : a football

* **Determiners in English :**

1- Definite article > “ The “.

2- indefinite article > “ A - AN “.

3-demonstratives > “ This - these - that - those “.

4-demonstratives > “ This - these - that - those - their “.

5-Distributives > “ All - both - half - every - each - either - neither “.

6-Numbers >One , ten , thirty

7- Difference words >Other, another

8- Pre – determines >Such, what, quite, rather

9-Quantifiers : > “ A few - a little - much - many - a lot of - most - some any - enough “.

* **Tree Diagram :**

- A way of representing the hierarchical nature of a structure in a graphical form.

* **phrase :**

- A sequence of a word or a group of words arranged grammatical construction and functions as a unit in sentence.

* **Types of phrases :**

1-Noun phrase.

2-Verb phrase.

3-Adjective phrase.

4-Adverb phrase.

5-Prepositional phrase.

* **Noun phrase :**

- Refers to a phrase that is built upon a noun.

E.g. The smart girl bought a book from a tall man.

*** Verb phrase :**

- Refers to a phrase that is composed of at least one verb.

E.g. The boy has been playing and he found a doll.

*** Adjective phrase :**

- Refers to a phrase that modifies a noun.

E.g. She is extremely happy today.

*** Prepositional phrase :**

- Refers to a phrase that begins with preposition.

E.g. The man in the black coat arrived by plane.

*** Adverb phrase :**

- Refers to a phrase that often tell us where , when , why , and how event occurred and modifies a verb.

E.g. Ali spoke English very quickly in the party last year.

*** Subordinating conjunctions :**

- After , although , though , before , because , as , since , until , when , yet, while whenever , as soon as , unless.

*** Coordinating conjunctions :**

- or , and , but.

*** Dependent clause** جملة غير مكتملة المعنى :

- A sentence doesn't complete meaning. **E.g.** pass the exam.

*** Independent clause** - جملة مكتملة المعنى :

- A sentence complete meaning. **E.g.** Ali is happy.

* Types of sentences :

1-Simple sentence.

2-Compound sentence.

3-Complex sentence.

4-Compound complex sentence.

* Simple sentence :

- A sentence containing a subject and verb.

E.g.- Sami waited for the train.

* Compound sentence :

- Consists of two or more independent clauses connected to one another with coordinating conjunctions.

E.g. Ali waited for the train, but the train was late.

- **Coordinating conjunctions** :but

- **Independent clause**: Ali waited for the train, but the train was late.

* Complex sentence :

- Made up of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses connected to it by subordinating conjunctions.

E.g. Because Ali is clever , he always gets high grades on test.

- **Subordinating conjunctions** : Because

- **Dependent clause** : Ali is clever

- **Independent clause**: he always gets high grades on test

* Compound complex sentence :

- Comprised of at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

E.g. When I grow up , I want to be doctor , and my mom is proud of me.

- **Subordinating conjunctions** :When

- **Dependent clause** :I grow up

- **Independent clause**: I want to be doctor , and my mom is proud of me.

Competence



* Sociolinguistics competence:

* قدرة الشخص على التمييز أن هذه الأسئلة مقبولة إجتماعياً أم لا.

- The learner's ability to use language appropriately in various social contexts. Includes knowledge of sociocultural rules of use. **E.g.** It is highly taboo to ask someone's income or weight.

- Society and cultural “ respect and courtesy “.

* Pragmatics competence:

* قدرة الشخص التمييز من سياق الجملة هل هو طلب أم أمر أم سؤال بشكل مهذب , ويجب أن لا يبدأ بفعل أمر

- The study of the use of linguistic sig, words and sentence, in actual situations .E.g.
Could I have your pen, please ?

- Related to the situation in which it is used.

* Discourse competence :

* قدرة الشخص على طرح أفكار متسلسلة وكلمات ربط سليمة عند الحوار أو الكتابة.

- Refers to the way ideas are linked across sentences, in written discourse, or utterance. “ producing cohesive and coherent text “ :

- **Cohesion (ideal level)** : Refers to how we link ideas linguistically.

E.g. “ Do you work here? ” Yes, I do.

- **Coherence (sentence level)** : Refers to how we link the meanings of sentences or utterances in written or spoken texts.

E.g.

A : It’s hot in here.

B : I’ll open a window.

* Distinctive competence :

* قدرة الشخص على طرح أفكار متسلسلة وكلمات ربط سليمة عند الحوار أو الكتابة.

- The language ability that distinguishes you from others. “ person’s skills “.

* Strategic competence :

* قدرة الشخص على حل مشاكل التواصل والإنقطاع ووضع حلول وبدائل واستراتيجيات عن طريق : استخدام لغة الجسد أو استخدام الإشارات , أو إعادة الحديث ببطئ , إذا حدث سوء فهم أو استيعاب بين المتكلم والمستمع.

- How well the person uses both verbal forms and non-verbal communication to compensate for lack of knowledge in the other competencies.

- It refers to a person's ability to keep communication going when there is a communication breakdown.

- How to repair communication breakdown.

* Grammatical competence (linguistics) :

* قدرة الشخص على تمييز أن هذه الجملة صحيحة أو لا في ذهنه.

-The ability to recognize and produce the grammatical structures of a language and to use them effectively in communication.

* Communicative competence :

* قدرة الشخص عند التواصل التمييز بين ألقاب الأشخاص.

- The ability to use language in a variety of communicative situations.

E.g. Dear Dr. Ali > doctor. / Dear Ali > A friend.

* Performance :

* قدرة الشخص على تعديل الأخطاء الناتجة عن الكتابة أو التحدث أو زلة اللسان أو السرعة.

- Refer to the speaker's actual use of language in real situations ; what the speaker actually says or writes , including grammatical errors.

Prepositions

* in :	* on :	* at :	* by :	* with :
1- الأوراق E.g. in a book	1- الكهربائيات E.g. in a phone	1- الساعات E.g. at 5 PM.	1- بواسطة E.g. by a taxi by emails	1- أعضاء الجسم E.g. with hand
2- المواصلات E.g. a taxi	2- المواصلات E.g. a bus	2- شيء محدد E.g. at midnight		2- الأدوات E.g. with fork
3- الفصول E.g. winter	3- الأيام E.g. Monday	3- شيء بديهي E.g. at school		
4- المناطق E.g. Jordan Amman				
5- شيء عام E.g. morning past - night				

ENGLISH GRAMMAR **FOR - SINCE** Woodward ENGLISH

SINCE + point in time (in the past)
SINCE + starting point
 (and continues until now) → **NOW**

FOR + duration of time

I have been living in Spain **since** 2012. I have been living in Spain **for** 6 years.

FOR + period of time
 + number + time word

When we measure the duration of something or how long it lasts. It has a start point and an end point and can be used in different tenses.

- I studied English in Ireland **for** 2 years.
- I will be there **for** around two months.
- We have been married **for** 16 years.

SINCE + starting point
 + a time / a date

When something started in the past and continues until now. **Since** is mostly used in the present perfect and perfect progressive tense.

- He hasn't eaten **since** 7 o'clock.
- I have been working here **since** June.
- We have been married **since** 2002.

for ten minutes
for eight hours
for five days
for six months
for three years
for two centuries

since 8 o'clock
since Monday
since February
since 1982
since I left school
since the end of last century

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Phrasal Verbs

* Phrasal verbs :	* Meaning :
Ask out	Ask someone to go on a date
Bring out / bring on	Cause
Bring up	Rear children / mention or introduce a topic
Call back	Return a telephone back
Call in	Ask to come to an official place for a specific purpose
Call off	Cancel
Call on	Ask to speak in class / visit
Call up	Call in the telephone
Catch up (with)	Reach the same position or level
Check in / check into	Register at a hotel / investigate
Check out / check out (of)	Take a book from a library / investigate / leave a hotel
Cheer up	Make (someone) feel happier
Clean up	Make clean and orderly
Come a cross	Meet by chance
Cross out	Draw a line through
Cut out	Stop an annoying activity
Do over	Do again
Drop by / drop in (on)	Visit informally
Drop off	Leave (someone / something) at a place
Drop out (of)	Stop going to (school / a class / a club ...)
Figure out	Find the answer by reasoning
Fill out	Write the completions of questionnaire
Find out	Discover information
Get a long (with)	Exist satisfactorily
Get back (from)	Return from a place / receive again

Get in / get into	Enter a car / arrive
Get off	Leave (an airplane / a bus / a train ...)
Get on	Enter (an airplane / a bus / a train ...)
Get out of	Leave a car / avoid work or unpleasant activity
Get over	Recover from an illness
Get through	Finish
Get up a raise from	A raise from (bed / chair)
Give back	Return an item to some one
Give up	Stop trying
Go over	Review / check carefully
Grow up (in)	Become an adult
Hand in	Submit an assignment
Hand up	A telephone conversation / put clothes on a hanger or hook
Have on	Wear
Make up	Invent / do past work
Keep out (of)	Not enter
Keep up (with)	Stay at the same position or level
Kick out (of)	Force (someone) to leave
Look after	Take care of
Look into	Investigate
Look out (for)	Be careful
Look over	Review or check carefully
Look up	Look for information in a reference book
Name after / name for	Give a baby the name of someone else
Pass away	Die
Pass out	Distribute / lose consciousness
Pick out	Select
Pick up	Go to get someone in (a car) / take in one's hand
Point out	Call attention to
Put away	Remove to a proper place
Put back	Return to original place
Put off	Postpone
Put on	Put clothes on one's body
Put out	Extinguish a cigar
Put up with	Tolerate
Run into / run across	Meet by chance
Run out (of)	Finish a supply of something
Show up	Appear / come
Shut off	Stop (a machine / a light / a faucet)
Take after	Resemble
Take off	Remove clothing / leave on a trip
Take out	Take someone on a date / remove
Take over	Take control
Take up	Begin a new activity or topic
Tear down	Demolish / reduce to nothing
Tear up	Tear into many little pieces
Think over	Consider carefully
Throw away / throw out	Discard / get rid of
Throw up	Vomit / regurgitate food
Try on	Put on clothing to see if it fits
Turn down	Decrease volume or intensity
Turn up	Increase volume or intensity

Turn off	Stop (a machine / a light / a faucet)
Turn on	begin (a machine / a light / a faucet)
Turn out	Extinguish a light
Turn in	Submit an assignment / go to bed

Literary works

Literary work	Writer	Structure
A Tale of Two Cities Oliver Twist Hard Times Great Expectations	Charles Dickens	A novel
Mrs Dalloway To the Lighthouse	Virginia Woolf	A novel
Things Fall Apart	Chinua Achebe	A novel
The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald	A novel
The Catcher in the Rye	J. D. Salinger	A novel
Invisible Man	Ralph Ellison	A novel
On the Road	Jack Kerouac	A novel
The Black Cat	Edgar Allan Poe	A short story
The Glass Menagerie	Tennessee Williams	A play
A Good Man Is Hard to Find	Flannery O'connor	A short story
A Farewell to Arms The Old Man and the Sea Cat in the Rain	Ernest Hemingway	A novel A short story A short story
Waiting for Godot	S. Becket	A Play
Heart of Darkness	Joseph Conrad	A novel
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer	Mark Twain	A novel
Animal Farm	George Orwell	A novel
The Lord of the Rings	J. R. R. Tolkien	An epic high-fantasy novel
A Passage to India	E. M. Forster	A novel
Robinson Crusoe	Daniel Defoe	A novel
The Scarlet Letter	Nathaniel Hawthorne	A novel
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	A novel
Gone with the Wind	Margaret Mitchell	A novel
The Necklace	Guy de Maupassant	A short story

The Lottery Ticket	Anton Chekhov	A short story
The Story of an Hour	Kate Chopin.	A short story
Crime and Punishment The Brothers Karamazov	Dostoevsky	A novel
The Odyssey The Iliad	Homer	An epic poem
As you like it Comedy of errors Measure for measure Merchant of Venice Midsummer night dream Tempest Twelfth night Two gentlemen of Verona King Lear Othello	Shakespeare	A play

Glossary of Fiction Terms

* **Literature** - الأدب :- A body of written works , the name has traditionally been applied to those imaginative works of poetry and prose.

- A form of writing whose value lies in beauty of its thoughts. Figuresonal emotional effects.

* **Poetry** : - Any communication resembling poetry in beauty or the evocation of feelings.

* **Verse** - شعر :

- It denotes a single line of poetry and refer to a stanza or other parts of poetry.

* **Prose** - نثر :

- It contrasts with verse , it describes language written in a usual form , not as poetry

* **Novel** :

- An extended fictional work in prose , usually in the form of a stage.

* **play** :

- A dramatic work intended for performance by actors on a stage.

* **Fiction** قصة خيالية :

- An imagined story.

* **Drama** مسرحية تجمع بين الكوميديا والتراجيديا :

- Derived from the Greek word dram, meaning "to do" or "to perform" the term drama may refer to a single play, a group of plays "Jacobean drama", or to all plays "world drama".

* **Comedy** - الكوميديا : - A serious drama typically a work intended to interest, involve, and amuse the reader or audience, in which no terrible disaster occurs and that ends happily for the main characters " happy ending " .

* **Tragedy** - التراجيديا : - A serious drama typically describing a conflict between the protagonist and a superior force (such as destiny) and having a sorrowful or disastrous conclusion that elicits pity or terror " sad ending " .

* **Closet drama** المسرحية القرآنية لا تؤدي على المسرح :

- A play that is written to be read rather than performed onstage.

* **Narrative poem** قصيدة سردية :

- poem that tells story , may be short or long, story it relates.

- A poem that tells a story. A narrative poem may be short or long, and the story it relates may be simple or complex

* **Narrator** الشخص الراوي :

- The voice of the person telling the story .

* **First person** :- Narrator is a part of the story . Often uses [I – me – my – mine – we – us – our] .

* **Second person** :- Usually for instructions. It uses [you – your] .

* **Third person** : - Narrator tells thoughts and feelings of more than one character. It contains [he – she –her – they –them – also character's names " Ali "] .

* **Biographical criticism** دراسة ونقد السيرة الذاتية للكاتب : - An approach to literature which suggests that knowledge of the author's life experiences can aid in the understanding of his or her work.

* **Anonymous** - الكاتب مجهول : - The identity of the author is unknown.

* **Caesura** - الإنقطاع :

- A break or pause in a line of poetry , usually in the middle of a line.

* **Flashback** - إسترجاع أحداث الماضي :

- The scene that takes place before or during a story begins.

* **Allegory** - الإستعارة :

- A symbolic narrative in which the surface details imply a secondary meaning. Allegory often takes the form of a story in which the characters represent moral qualities.

- The surface imply secondary meaning, often takes the form of story in which characters represent moral qualities.

* **Alliteration** - الجناس :

- The repetition of consonant sounds, especially at the beginning of words. E.g. "Fetched - fresh ".

* **Assonance** - سجع :- The repetition of similar vowel sounds in in nearby words that do not end the same. for example, "asleep under a tree," or "each evening." Similar endings result in rhyme, as in asleep in the deep ”.

* **Allusion** - التلميح :-

-A brief reference to a person, place, thing, event, or idea in history or literature.

- Reference to person ,thing ,event ,literature , idea in history.

* **Lyric** - قصيدة غنائية :- A type of brief poem that expresses the personal emotions and thoughts of a single speaker.

* **Ballad** - أغنية شعبية : - A song transmitted orally from generation to generation, that tells a story and that is written down.

* **Stanza** : - A group of lines of poetry which have a rime patterns.

- A stanza four-line stanza, known as a quatrain, consisting of alternating eight- and six syllable lines. Usually only the second and fourth lines rhyme pitch pattern.

* **Sonnet** - قصيدة تتألف من 14 بيت :

- A fixed form of lyric poetry that consists of fourteen lines.

* **Hymn** - أنشودة دينية :- Religious song of poem , typically of praise to God.

* **Ode** - قصيدة غنائية :

- A lyric poem with a complex structure in which someone or something is praised.

* **Couplet** - مقطع شعري مؤلف من بيتين :

- Two lines of poetry that usually rhyme and have the same meter.

* **Epic** - ملحمة :- A long narrative poem, told in a formal style.

* **Climax** - الحبكة : - A plot of a play or story. The climax represents the point of greatest tension in the work.

* **Plot (Climax)** - العقدة / الحبكة :

- The unified structure of incidents in a literary work.

* **Denouement** - إنفراج الحبكة :- The resolution of the plot of a literary work. (resolution of plot).

* **Elegy** - الرثاء :

- Lyric poem written to commemorate someone who is dead.

* **Satire** - الهجاء :- A literary work that criticizes human behavior.

* **Fable** - أسطورة :- A brief story with an explicit moral provided by the author. Fables typically include animals as characters.

- Explicit moral provided by author include animals as characters.

* **Myth** - خرافة / أسطورة :

- A story which is normally not true and in which supernatural being play important parts.

* **Foil** - شخص يوازي الشخصية الرئيسية :- A character who contrasts and parallels the main character in a play or story.

- A character who contrasts and parallels main characters in play.

* **Protagonist** - بطل الرواية / الشخصية المحورية :- The main character of a literary work.

* **Antagonist** - الخصم :- A character or force against which another character struggles.

* **Conflict** - الصراع :

- A struggle between opposing forces in a story or play.

- Struggle between opposing

* **Theme** - الفكرة الرئيسية :- The idea of a literary work abstracted from its details of language, character, and action.

* **Tale** - قصة تقوم بوصف للأحداث الغريبة مباشرة دون تفصيل :- A story that narrates strange happenings in a direct manner, without detailed descriptions of character.

* **Tone** - موقف ضمني من الكاتب تجاه العمل وشخصياته :- The implied attitude of a writer toward the subject and characters of a work.

* **Script** - السيناريو - :

written text of a play, includes the dialogue between characters, stage directions

* **Suspense** - التشويق : - The anxious anticipation of a reader or an audience as to the outcome of a story.

* **Style** - تائق في أسلوب استخدام الكلمات :

- The way an author chooses words, arranges them in sentences or in lines of dialogue or verse.

* **Symbol** - الرمز :

- An object or action in a literary work that means more than itself.

* **Metaphor** - المجاز / الإستعارة :- Comparison between unlike things without explicitly comparative word. **E.g.** My love is a red rose.

* **Simile** - التشبيه :- A figure of speech involving a comparison between unlike things using “ like - as “. **E.g.** My love is like a red rose.

* **Onomatopoeia** - المحاكاة الصوتية :

- Words that phonetically imitate resembles or suggests the sound that it describes. **E.g.** buzz / roar / hiss / crack.

- The use of words to imitate the sound they describe.

- The use of words to imitate the sounds they describe.

* **Personification** - التشخيص :- A figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract is given human qualities or abilities.

* **Arbitrariness** - الربط بين الإشارة والمعنى :- The absence of any natural connection between word's meaning and its sound or form. **E.g.** A cat arches it's back in attacking attitude.

- In animal , there is a link between the signal and the message.

- The relationship between linguistic form and meaning.

* **Figures of speech** - الصور البلاغية :-

- Ways of using language that deviate from the literal, denotative meanings of words in order to suggest additional meanings or effects.

* **Figurative language** - علم البلاغة :- A form of language use in which writers and speakers convey something other than the literal meaning of their words.

* **Diction** - إنتقاء الكلمات في العمل الفني :- The selection of words in a literary work.

- The choice of words in a literary text.

* **Foreshadowing** - الحس:

- Hints of what is to come in action of play.

* **Parable** - المثل :- A brief story that teaches a lesson .

* **Irony** - السخرية :

- A contrast between what is said and what is meant or between what happens and what is expected to happen in life and in literature.

* **Parody** - محاكاة ساخرة :

- Mocking imitation of a literary work.

* **Renaissance** - عصر النهضة :-

- Rebirth or revival the Greek learning.

* **Anagram** - إعادة ترتيب الحروف :- A word or phrase made from the letters of another word or phrase. E.g. heart>earth.

* **Carpe diem** - إنتهز الفرصة :- The Latin phrase meaning "seize the day.

* **Connotation** - المعنى الضمني للكلمة :- A word that goes beyond its dictionary meaning.

* **Denotation** - المعنى الحرفي للكلمة :- The dictionary meaning of a word.

* **Dialogue** - الحوار :

- The conversation of characters in a literary work.

* **Paraphrase** - إعادة صياغة النص :- A prose restatement of the central ideas of a poem, in your own language.

* **Prologue** - الإفتتاح / المقدمة :- The opening speech or dialogue of a play.

* **Setting** - المكان والزمان :

- The time and place of a literary work.

* **Displacement** :

- The capability of language to communicate about things that are not immediately present (spatially or temporally) things that are either not here or are not here now.

- The ability of human language to refer to things not present in the immediate environment.

* **Ellipsis** - حذف الحروف أو الكلمات : -

- The omission of word or group of words. **E.g.** modern > mden / asks > aks I went to the mall on Monday , and she on Sunday. > Ion Monday , and she on Sunday.

* **Accuracy** - الدقة في إستخدام اللغة :- The ability to use the language correctly, without making mistakes with grammar or vocabulary.

- The ability to produce rapid , following natural speech , but not necessarily grammatically correct speech.

* **Fluency** - الطلاقة في إستخدام اللغة :- The ability to speak the language easily, quickly and with few pauses and allows for mistakes as long as communication has been successful.

* **Accent** - اللفظة :

- Refers to the speakers' pronunciation of words.

* **Dialect** - اللهجة :- A way of speaking that differs from other ways of speaking in the syntax and the words it uses, as well as its pronunciation.

- A type of informational diction. Dialects are spoken by groups of people from a particular geographic region, economic group, or social class.

* **Colloquial language** - اللهجة العامية :- The everyday language, we adopt when chatting to friends. **E.g.** “ Hello Fred, how's the new mother-in-law these days? “.

- Informal diction that reflects casual, conversational language.

* **Slang** :

* نوع من اللهجة العامية يتحدث بها مجموعة من الناس (السود في امريكا).

- A particular form of colloquial language used by certain social groups.

* **Lingua Franca** :

* لغة قديمة استعملت كوسيلة للتفاهم بين شعوب حول المتوسط.

- Is a trade language used by different language communities around the Mediterranean, to communicate with others. Not sharing a mother tongue.

* **Metonymy** - الكناية :- Replacing the name of thing (institution - person - industry) with the name of something else with which it is closely associated .**E.g.** The white house > to mean president / to mean presidential administration of the USA.

- A figure of speech in which a closely related term is substituted for an object or idea.

* **Etymology** علم أصل الكلمات :-

- Study of the origin and history of word.

* **Inter language** - الإرتكاز على اللغة الأم عند تعلم لغة جديدة :

- The language that is a mix between the target language and the mother tongue.

* **Intra - language** - الإختلاف في اللهجة أو اللفظ عند نطق الكلمة - A small difference in the same language like dialect. **E.g.** either / better.

* **Cross language** - ترتبط في عدة لغات :- Relating to many languages.

* **Trans - language** - توظيف عدة لغات في محادثة واحدة - To use multiple languages in a single discourse.

* **Language transfer** - النقل من اللغة الأم الى اللغة الجديدة - Applying knowledge from one language to another language.

* **Positive transfer** - التركيبة في الجملة مثل العربي :

- Implies the mother tongue have similar structure in Arabic.

E.g. I love mom > ”أنا أحب أمي”.

* **Negative transfer** - الإختلاف في الترتيب أو القواعد أو الكتابة أو اللفظ - The trans of different elements and structure from the mother tongue to the target language. **E.g.** He a teacher (F) > He is a teacher (T).

* **Overgeneralization** - تطبيق القواعد في مكان لا يجب تطبيقه فيه - The application of grammatical rule in cases where it doesn't apply. **E.g.** mans (F) > men

(T) / dranked (F) > drank (T).

* **Overextension:**

* عند الأطفال كل حيوان له أربع أقدام يسمى " كلب " , وكل رجل يسمى " بابا " , وكل امرأة تسمى " ماما " .

- It is used in children language development.

*** Embedded question :**

- The type of question usually starts with some phrase as : could you tell me.../ may I ask you...

*** Tongue twisters :**

- The phrase that are difficult in pronunciation because the sounds easily get confused.

Can you can a can as a canner can can a can? She sells seashells by the seashore.

*** Structure :**

The way which the parts of sentence are connected with each other and form a whole.

*** phrase :**

- A sequence of a word or a group of words arranged grammatical construction and functions as a unit in sentence.

***An adverb:**

a word that describes an adjective, a verb, or another adverb.

***A preposition:**

a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence.

***A conjunction:**

a word joins words, phrases, or clauses, and indicates the relationship between the elements joined.
and... but... or... while... because

*** An interjection:** a word used to express emotion. Oh!... Wow!... Oops!

***A noun:** a word that functions as the name of a specific object or set of objects

Do	Make
do a course	make breakfast, lunch ...
do a report	make a sandwich / make a salad
do a good/ /bad job	make a cup of tea
do business	make a reservation / make a list / make plans
do homework	make a profit / make a fortune / make \$ _____ / make money
do the housework	make friends
do the laundry	make fun of someone - make a joke
do the dishes	make a phone call / make a speech / make a complaint
do the shopping	make a bet/ make a suggestion / make a prediction/ make an observation
do work	make an excuse / make a promise / make a fuss / make a comment
do exercise	make a decision / make a mistake / make progress / make an attempt
do your best	make an exception / make a difference

Getting eight hours of sleepa big difference in my day. I have more energy!	
does	Makes
After I got home from the office, I was too tired tothe housework.	
makes	do
I really need tothe laundry – I don't have any clean clothes left!	
do	makes
I'm ...a list of everything we need for the wedding: invitations, decorations, a cake, a band, the dress.	
making	doing
I'man effort to stop smoking this year.	
doing	making
I'lldinner if you do the dishes afterwards.	
make	do
I went to the bank,some shopping, and mailed a package at the post office.	
made	did
Youa few mistakes in your calculations – the correct total is \$5430, not \$4530.	
did	made
I'vemy decision – I'm going to go to New York University, not Boston University.	
made	did
Please excuse me – I need toa phone call.	
make	does
I\$250 selling my old CDs on the internet.	
did	made
I'vea reservation for 7:30 at our favorite restaurant.	
made	did
I'mdinner – it'll be ready in about ten minutes.	
doing	making
Don't worry about getting everything perfect – justyour best.	
make	do
Webusiness with clients in fifteen countries.	
do	make
We'replans to travel to Australia next year.	
doing	making
Wea complaint with our internet provider about the terrible service, but we still haven't heard back from them.	
did	made
The company presidenta speech about ethics in the workplace.	
made	did
It's difficult toany predictions about the future of the economy.	
make	does
Ia promise to help her whenever she needs it.	
did	made

Structure

Choose the best answer (a , b , c , or d)

- 1- In the event of rain, the party..... indoor.
a. will held b. will be hold **c. will be held** d. will hold
- 2- It was wise of your parents you to have training in computer.
a. send b. sending c. sent **d. to send**
- 3- Hardly had I left my office than it to rain
a. begin **b. began** c. had begun d. has begun
- 4- Our house is bigger than
a. them **b. theirs** c. its d. mine
- 5- It was who killed his close friend.
a. **he** b. her c. him d. it
- 6- I just don't approve your cheating on the exam.
a. at b. on **c. of** d. about
- 7- The board turned..... his suggestion for the project because it was too costly
a. Into b. on c. in **d. down**
- 8- The final sound of the word "judged" is pronounced as
a. /t/ **b. /d/** c. /Id/ d. /It/
- 9- I spilt coffee on my suit and tried to clean it, but I more harm than good. It looks even worse now!
a. **did** b. had c. took d. made
- 10- I don't think this is my book, I think it is
a. he **b. mine** c. his d. theirs
- 11- I don't think this is my book, I think it is
a. He b. mine **c. his** d. theirs
- 12- I'm used to reading short stories expresses.....
a. talking about habits in the past b. talking about habits in the present
c. talking about habits in the future d. talking about facts in the past.
13. Write about a stressful situation which you dealt
a. successful b. success c. succeed **d. successfully**
14. Having..... the essays the manager asked for, I set out for holiday.
a. Prepare b. had prepared **c. prepared** d. is prepared

15. No sooner..... the station than the train left

- a. had reached b. reached had **c. had he reached** d. has he reached

16. Carbon dioxide is not a pollutant, it makes crops and forests grow faster.

- a. therefore **b. on the contrary** c. although d. because of

17. Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look

- a. safe** b. safely c. save d. safes

18. "The students in this class are well" This means

- a. The students in this class are good and polite
b. The students in this class are well-educated
c. The students in this class are healthy
d. The students in this class are well-organized

19. The pilot asked the passengers about their destination

- a. should have** b. could have c. could d. will

20. Driving downtown to the stadium for the baseball game was easy. We got there quickly because there was traffic.

- a. Few b. a few **c. little** d. a little

21. The Professor's lecture was very clear. As a result, students had questions at the end of the class.

- a. few** b. a few c. little d. a little

22. The final sound of the word "sounded" is pronounced as

- a. /d/ b. /t/ c. /It/ **d. /Id/**

23. The plural of the word "syllabus" is

- a. syllabus **b. syllabi** c. syllabuses d. syllabous

25. He would rather that you at home.

- a. smoke **b. smoked** c. smoke d. to smoke

26. How much money do you have"? The function of the mentioned expression is

- a. Asking about price **b. Asking about quantity**
c. Asking about numbers d. Asking about instructions

27. Which of the following words has the sound of / au /

- a. now **b. route** c. row d. plough

28. I know we might not catch the plane, but let's at least..... an attempt to be on time.

- a. did b. had c. took **d. made**

29. repeated assurances that the product is safe, many people have stopped buying it.
- a. Although b. Because of c. Owing to **d. In spite of**
30. If he doubled his efforts. I am sure he the prize.
- a. should have got b. has to get **c. could have got** d. will get
31. Which of the following sentences are logically organized?
- a. Have you seen his sports Italian car new?
 b. Have you seen his Italian new sports car?
c. Have you seen his new Italian sports car?
 d. Have you seen his new sports Italian car?
32. " T T T" is abbreviation of
- a. Teacher Time Talking** b. Time Talking Teacher
 c. Talking Time Teacher d. Teacher Talking Time
33. " E. F.L" is abbreviation for
- a. English Language as a foreign b. English a foreign as Language
 c. English a foreign language as **d. English as a foreign Language**
34. Bears like to rub..... Against a tree
- a. yourself b. yourselves c. ourselves **d. themselves**
35. These two boys help..... .
- a. one another **b. each other** c. one other d. each others
36. The final sound of the word " clapped" is pronounced as?
- a. /d/ **b. /t/** c. /Id/ d. /It/
37. The police were suspicious at first but IConvince them that we were innocent.
- a. could b. will c. was able **d. was able to**
38. Ali phoned while you were out. Yes, I know . I call him back.
- a. **am going to** b. will c. would d. was going to
39. After arguing for over two hours, I decided to to her demands.
- a. give up b. **give in** c. give away d. give out
40. They travelled in an easterly direction. The underlined word is
- a. an adverb **b. an adjective** c. a noun d. preposition
41. My father, along with his friends, going to the cinema.
- a. are b. have c. has **d. is**

68. They like him as much as me. This means

- a. They like him as much as I like him. b. They like him as much as they like me.
c. They like me as much as I like him d. They like him as much as they like him

69. Immediately on..... the station, the train left.

- a. reach b. to reach c. reaching d. is reaching

70. The use of detail is method of developing a controlling idea, and almost all students employ this method.

- a. more common b. most common c. common d. the most common

71. She had toothache, so she appointment with the dentist for tomorrow.

- a. made b. take c. have d. do

72. effort bring high rank.

- a. many b. some c. much d. few

73. The sooner the exam is scheduled, the time you have to prepare.

- a. less b. least c. little d. littlest

74. The plural of "cactus" is

- a. cactus b. cactus c. cacti d. cacty

75. All of the students in the class taught by professor Robert..... required to turn in their term papers next Monday.

- a. is b. are c. was d. has been

76. They have..... the class after the teacher.

- a. entered by b. entered down c. entered d. entered through

77. you will work at night.

- a. from now b. from now and on c. from now or on d. from now on

78. I some fruits when I was in the farm.

- a. picked b. picked up c. picked over d. picked in

79. The adjective of the word "Switzerland" is

- a. swiss b. switzer c. switzerian d. switzerzeer

80. Either she or I wasting the money.

- a. is b. have c. are d. am

81. Neither did he finish the assignment nor tell his boss.

- a. he did b. didn't he c. did he d. does he

82. The study was to determineor not there was a connection between gender and linguistic achievement.

- a. what b. whether c. how d. that

83. Amjad to find the gas tank empty as he the truck only twice that week.
 a. was surprised/had been using b. is surprised/has used
 c. **was surprised/had used** d. will be surprised/was using
84. Before the advent of satellite , viewers..... a very wide selection of channels.
 a. must not have b. needn't have c. shouldn't have d. **didn't use to have**
85. The bank robbery..... I told you is in the local newspaper today.
 a. of which b. that c. where d. **about which**
86. Cell phones are dangerous when people use them while they..... cars.
 a. **are driving** b. would drive c. will drive d. were driving
87. Jack, works deal romantically with the overwhelming power of nature and struggle for survival, was a prolific American novelist and short story writer.
 a. which b. **whose** c. where d. who
88. The conversation between the airport control tower and pilots that the plane approval to land before it crashed.
 a. **revealed/had received** b. has revealed/has received
 c. revealed/would be received d. had revealed/will receive
89. Drivers over 65 have experience, butphysical and sensory capabilities.
 a. would be diminishing b. must be diminished c. were to diminish d. **may have diminished**
90. Wefor three years for something to happen that.....our situation.
 a. are waiting/will have improved b. **have been waiting/will improve**
 c. had waited /has improved d. will have waited/will improve
91. The doctors have not been able to determine when.....to lose her mental capacity.
 a. did the woman begin b. **the woman began** c. began the woman d. the woman was begun
92. Why so many people die from this illness..... unknown, but researchers have learned much about the source of the problem.
 a. **is** b. are c. has d. have
93. Knowing how to repair and install computer networksMelissa a great advantage in her job , because she is the only person in the company with that knowledge.
 a. have given b. given c. giving d. **has given**
94. Hurricanes..... during this time of year.
 a. almost occur never b. occur almost never
 c. **almost never occur** d. never occur almost
95. The professor was pleased with..... of the students.
 a. progress remarkable b. remarkable progress
 c. the progress remarkable d. **the remarkable progress**

96. The professor has not written a book.....to the masses to generate interest from a publisher.

- a. enough appealing
b. **appealing enough**
c. appeal enough
d. enough appeal

97. The children were eager..... their father after his long absence from the house because he had been working in another country.

- a. **to see**
b. seeing
c. see
d. to seeing

98. This is the first time Janet has taken.....difficult class, but she plans to complete it.

- a. such
b. so a
c. **such a**
d. for

99. You have sent a letter of application to a college, together with your curriculum vitae which the college requested. What do you say in the letter to explain that your curriculum vitae is attached.

- a. You asked for my curriculum vitae, so here it is
b. As you can see, I've enclosed my curriculum vitae.
c. **As you requested, I enclose my curriculum vitae.**
d. Here is my curriculum vitae.

100. You have applied for a job , but you would like the company to send you more information What do you say?

- a. **I'd be grateful if you would send me more information.**
b. I want you to send me more information.
c. send me some information, if you don't mind.
d. I like some information.

101. My friend and I enjoy doing many of the same things. In that respect, we have a lot...

- a. in similar
b. in particular
c. **in common**
d. common

102. I won't be here tomorrow,.....

- a. neither won't I
b. **neither will I**
c. neither I will
d. neither do I

103. The plural word from " boy-scout" is

- a. boys-scout
b. **boy-scouts**
c. boys-scouts
d. boys-scout

Structure 2

Choose the best answer (a , b , c , or d)

1. Which of the sentences are grammatically correct?

- a. I know what he said.
- b. I know all said he
- c. I know all he said
- d. I know which he said.

2. Which of the following sentence is grammatically correct?

- a. Are you free in this morning?
- b. Are you free this morning?
- c. Are you free at this morning?
- d. Are you free on this morning?

3. One of these sentences is written correctly.

- a. Ought I do this task by myself?
- b. ought I doing this task by myself?
- c. Ought I to do this task by myself?
- d. I ought do this task by myself

4. One of the following sentences is written correctly?

- a. Being in haste, he left the door open
- b. Being in haste, the door was left open
- c. Being in haste, does he left the door open
- d. Being in haste, he left open the door.

5. All of the following sentences are correct except one:

- a. She has disappeared from the house.
- b. She was disappeared from the house.
- c. She disappeared from the house.
- d. She disappears from the house.

6. She sings as well as playing the piano. This sentence means that.....

- a. Her singing is as good as her playing
- b. She not only plays, but also sings.
- c. she sings and playing the piano at the same time
- d. she sings but she doesn't playing the piano now.

7. They like him as much as me. This means

- a. They like him as much as I like him.
- b. They like him as much as they like me .
- c. They like me as much as I like him
- d. They like him as much as they like him

8. Which of the following sentence is correct?

- a. They played football under the rain.
- b. They played football in the rain.
- c. They have played football at the rain.
- d. They have played football to the rain

9. One of these sentences is written correctly:

- a. Through he is fat but he runs fast.
- b. Though he is fat still he runs fast.
- c. Though he is fat yet he runs fast.
- d. **Though he is fat , he runs fast.**

10. One of these sentences is written correctly

- a. They cost a lot of money , as use them carefully.
- b. **They cost a lot of money, hence use them carefully**
- c. They cost a lot of money, since use them carefully
- d. They cost a lot of money, for use them carefully

11. One of these sentences is written correctly

- a. This is my servant, I was telling you about him.
- b. This is my servant who I was telling you about him.
- c. **This is my servant about whom I was telling you.**
- d. This is my servant that I was telling you about him.

12. One of these sentences is written correctly

- a. No sooner he reached the station the train started.
- b. No sooner he reached the station, than the train started.
- c. **No sooner did he reach the station, than the train started**
- d. No sooner did he reach the station than the train starts.

13. One of these sentences is written correctly:

- a. You hate him much as I
- b. You hate him as much I
- c. You hate him as I much
- d. **You hate him as much as I**

14. One of these sentences is written correctly

- a. **she spent all the summer at home.**
- b. she spent the summer all at home.
- c. she spent at home all the summer.
- d. she spent all at home the summer all.

Idioms

1. You shouldn't sign there I think he's about **to make a monkey out of you.**

- a. to make you feel stupid
- b. **to make a food of you**
- c. to make you lose interest
- d. to make you lose money

2. Without my glasses I can't see where I'm going in fact I'm **as blind as a bat.**

- a. **very short sighted**
- b. very long sighted
- c. very far sighted
- d. very clear sighted

3. I don't want to have to **twist your arm** but I hope you realize that your refusal to comply could be harmful.

- a. Allow you to agree
- b. ask you to agree
- c. **force you to agree**
- d. beg you to agree

4. If you do join a political party then you are expected to **toe the line** on every occasion.

- a. **stick to the rules**
- b. speaking your mind
- c. say what you like
- d. follow your work up

5. Most people like to come home after work and **put their feet up**.

- a. sit down
- b. **relax**
- c. take their socks off
- d. take their shoes of

6. I **take my hat off** to all those people who worked hard to get the contract.

- a. respect
- b. welcome
- c. hide
- d. **congratulate**

7. Some of you worked on until **the small(wee) hours** to make it a successful project.

- a. it was dark outside
- b. it was late in the day
- c. **it was late in the evening**
- d. it was early in the morning

8. He is like a **fish out of water** whenever he goes to a party.

- a. **feels uncomfortable**
- b. feels thirsty
- c. feels silly
- d. feels dry

9. Don't ever lend him money, he spends it **like water**.

- a. very slowly
- b. very often
- c. **very freely**
- d. very carefully

10. He'll be all right soon because any criticism is usually **like water off a duck's back** to

- a. **of no importance**
- b. of some importance
- c. of great importance
- d. of such importance

11. If you're unsure about **which way the cat is going to jump**, I suggest you hang on for a bit longer.

- a. How much it will cost
- b. when your turn comes
- c. how you can succeed
- d. **what will happen next**

12. I suddenly started shouting and screaming and people could plainly see that he **had lost his cool**

- a. become rude
- b. become loud
- c. **become angry**
- d. become stupid

13. With the appointment of a new director it was decided to make a clean sweep and create a new board of governors.

- a. remove all obstacles
- b. remove all problems.
- c. remove all symbols
- d. remove all articles

14. I couldn't agree with you more, to be honest you've taken the words out of my mouth

- a. said what I wanted to hear
- b. said what I wanted to say
- c. said what I wanted to know
- d. said what I wanted to learn

15. You can use special symbols in your e-mails if you want to show you're down in the mouth.

- a. Decide
- b. definite
- c. defeat
- d. depressed

16. Mr. Thompson only buys things that are in a sale.

- a. uneconomical
- b. priceless
- c. inexpensive
- d. overpriced

17. You can always rely on him to throw a spanner in the works and suddenly everything stop

- a. make things go slowly
- b. make things go quickly
- c. make things go right
- d. make things go wrong

18. It's like talking to a brick wall because you never get an answer from him.

- a. there's nobody there
- b. there's something there
- c. there's a lot there
- d. there's anything there

19. Now that he's passed his exams and got his qualifications he's decided to let his hair down

- a. behave noisy
- b. behave easily
- c. behave informally
- d. behave fully

20. We wanted to cheer you up as we'd heard you were feeling a bit low.

- a. rather angry
- b. rather depressed
- c. rather uneasy
- d. rather strange

21. As soon as they heard the news, they didn't hesitate and drove hotfoot to the hospital.

- a. very quickly
- b. on a horse back
- c. in a sports car
- d. by taxi

2. The boss sometimes lets his staff **KNOCK OFF** at four o'clock.
- a. hand in their work
 - b. **leave work**
 - c. stop for a tea break
 - d. make suggestions
3. In London this morning, three people wearing masks **HELLOD UP** a van carrying gold
- a. **robbed**
 - b. lifted
 - c. delayed
 - d. killed
4. It was so hot in the theatre that I almost **DROPPED OFF**
- a. decided to leave
 - b. fell from the balcony
 - c. fainted
 - d. **fell asleep**
5. It was getting late so I decided to **TURN IN**
- a. give up
 - b. **go to bed**
 - c. go home
 - d. switch off the light
6. My speech started well, but I **DRIED UP** after a few minutes.
- a. got bored
 - b. **couldn't continue**
 - c. decided to cut it short
 - d. began to feel thirsty
7. I knew exactly what she wanted me to do: she didn't need to **SPELL It OUT** for me.
- a. tell me how to write it down
 - b. help me to do it
 - c. **explain it any further**
 - d. plan my life for me
8. As it was getting late, I decided to **PRESS ON**.
- a. find a place to sleep
 - b. phone for help
 - c. finish the ironing
 - d. **keep going**
9. May I ask you a question? **FIRE AWAY**
- a. don't worry! There's no danger
 - b. No!
 - c. **go ahead**
 - d. please leave me alone!
10. It's snowing heavily at the moment, but it's expected to **EASE OFF** later
- a. **lessen**
 - b. move away
 - c. freeze
 - d. stay the same
11. You must try not to **DWELL ON** your brother's problems.
- a. forget
 - b. **think too much about**
 - c. remember
 - d. benefit from
12. I need you to be on time. Don't **LET** me **DOWN** this time.
- a. stop
 - b. **disappoint**
 - c. continue
 - d. take care of

6. He was visiting the town for a few days, so I **let him stay** in my flat.

- a. put in b. put on c. **put up** d. put up with

7. I suggest that you **review** these figures before you submit them in your final report.

- a. go across b. go up c. go on d. **go over**

8. Would you please **distribute** these invitations to the students in your class?

- a. **hand out** b. hand in c. hand over d. hand back

9. Before you **establish** a small business, you must be sure that you are acting in compliance the Zoning laws.

- a. Set down b. **set up** c. set about d. set aside

10. She **telephoned** her friend to tell him about the meeting they decided to drive these together

- a. Turned on b. took off c. **called up** d. called on

11. Would you please **give your attention** to me while I'm talking?

- a. dress up b. **look at** c. wear out d. look for

12. I think you should **remove** the last two sentences in the paragraph.

- a. **take out** b. pick out c. talk over d. find out

13. John's mother knew that he wasn't telling the truth **from the beginning**.

- a. little by little b. all right c. **all along** d. never mind

14. Let's **go on a serious walk** in the mountains this weekend.

- a. **take a hike** b. take a trip c. take place d. take a stroll

15. We were late to the party, but we got there **before the time** to eat dinner.

- a. to wait on b. **in time to** c. on time d. be over

16. When we finally decided to eat out, we got ready **rapidly**.

- a. **in no time** b. on time c. as soon as d. quite a few

This yellow tie doesn't **match** your blue jacket at all.

- a. get rid of b. **go with** c. come from d. call off

18. I am too tired to do my homework now; I'm sure I'll do it **eventually**

- a. **sooner or later** b. right away c. at first d. at last

19. Is it **acceptable** for Mary to borrow our car for a few hours?

- a. right away b. **all right** c. step by step d. little by little

20. Fortunately, Mary is **associating well with** her new co-workers

- a. calling on b. talking over c. **getting along with** d. last

Prepositions

1. Different models on this car are sale.
a. in b. on c. about d. at
2. This is one of the best programs shown TV.
a. in b. with c. on d. by
3. She received the prize behalf of her old father.
a. in b. with c. for d. on
4. some pupils study history heart.
a. by b. at c. in d. from
5. The decrease demand has caused a huge drop in their profits.
a. on b. of c. about d. in
6. I had an invitation the party on the occasion of his wedding.
a. at b. to c. of d. in
7. The new director is responsible the policies in the company.
a. for b. of c. with d. in
8. Are you satisfied the way that the business is being run?
a. of b. at c. with d. for
9. At school today, we had a long discussion..... the best way to learn English.
a. of b. about c. from d. to
10. Are you familiar..... professor John's work on bilingualism in parrots.
a. with b. about c. from d. at
11. The old man shouted..... the kids because they were very naughty.
a. of b. at c. on d. in
12. Could you write a wonderful introduction my research?
a. in b. of c. to d. from
13. The effect of problems her, made her crazy.
a. on b. in c. at d. about
14. The shop assistant was very rude me
a. at b. to c. of d. in

15. I told him he would have to replace the broken lid..... a new one
a. with b. of c. at d. from
16. Switzerland produces goods..... a very high quality.
a. at b. in c. from d. of
17. most the company will give him 2,000 pounds a month.
a. of b. on c. at d. from
18. The thief was taken to the police station force.
a. by b from c. at d. in
19. She received the prize behalf of her old father.
a. in b. on c. out d. against
20. The man was arrested because he is suspicion.
a. below b. beyond c. inside d. under
21. Everybody arrived dressed their smartest clothes.
a. on b. with c. in d. of
22. The lack of freedom and social justice is obvious..... everyone.
a. at b. towards c. by d. to
23. The criminal confessed..... the murder of the old man.
a. of b. into c. to d. at
24. Would you like a drink, officer?
Not while I'm duty, sir
a. in b. on c. of d. by
25. Even the teachers were prohibited..... walking on the lawn.
a. of b. from c. on d. in

Vocabulary

Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase

- As a government official, Benjamin Franklin often traveled **abroad**.
a. widely b. secretly c. alone d. **overseas**
- American poet James Merrily received critical **acclaim** for his work entitled Jem's Book.
a. advice b. disapproval c. **praise** d. attention
- A revolution in women's fashion during the second half of the twentieth century made trousers **acceptable** for almost all activities.
a. available b. **permissible** c. attractive d. ideal
- No fan, electric or otherwise, **actually** cools the air.
a. **truly** b. haphazardly c. persistently d. continuously
- The climate of Chicago is subject to **abrupt** changes of weather.
a. **sudden** b. extreme c. adverse d. disruptive
- Swallows are among the most **agile** passerine birds.
a. energetic b. frail c. beautiful d. **nimble**
- Shrimping in Mississippi's tidal areas is not **allowed** during the summer months.
a. worthwhile b. **permitted** c. encouraged d. appealing
- With the **advent** of cable television and the use of satellites for broadcasting, television reception improved.
a. **arrival** b. refinement c. distribution d. advantage
- Most tad poles are vegetarians, **albeit** those of some species are carnivorous.
a. **although** b. simply c. supposedly d. since
- Advanced** scientific disciplines like solar cell technology and genetic engineering are exploding with possibilities.
a. valued b. celebrated c. **new** d. appealing
- The composition of heavenly bodies can be discovered by **analyzing** the light they emit.
a. detecting b. **examining** c. intensifying d. observing

12. In 1985, the Coca Cola Company **altered** the secret formula of the drink's ingredient
a. **modified** b. proposed c. enriched d. restored
13. A side from simply being **annoying**, loud noises can permanently damage the ear.
a. unwelcome b. **bothersome** c. detected d. intolerable
14. All classifications of human societies and cultures are **arbitrary**.
a. useful b. **haphazard** c. insufficient d. ambiguous
15. Water is easily the most **complex** of all the familiar substances that are single chemical compounds.
a. conventional b. curious c. valuable d. **complicated**
16. For calculating a calendar, it is **convenient** to use the tropical solar year.
a. **practical** b. critical c. necessary d. appropriate
17. The **core** of the curriculum consists of courses that are required of all students.
a. prosperous b. **chief** c. smallest d. diverse
18. Corn and soybeans are **cultivated** on Maryland's eastern shore.
a. found b. cooked c. acquired d. **grown**
19. The volcano had been **dormant** for hundreds of years before the eruption last month.
a. harvested b. primed c. **inactive** d. magical
20. Mistakes must be **eliminated** before you hand in a term paper.
a. elicited b. **deleted** c. emphasized d. exaggerated
21. Poorly constructed **dwellings** can't withstand severe storms.
a. **houses** b. boats c. roads d. ships
22. The players **encircled** their coach after winning the big game.
a. released b. circulated c. destroyed d. **surrounded**
23. The president's popularity has **eroded** since the publication of a recent newspaper article a.
recovered b. shifted c. **deteriorated** d. evaporated
24. His **enormous** wealth allows him to contribute to many charities.
a. a mighty b. a terrifying c. **tremendous** d. a blinding

25. The mountain climbers **faced** grave danger on the cliff.
 a. **confronted** b. anticipated c. solved d. eluded
26. The union **endorsed** the new contract.
 a. completed b. **supported** c. attracted d. demanded
28. **Freshly** harvested produce is hard to find in the winter months.
 a. evenly b. haphazardly c. coarsely d. **recently**
29. Many organisms change their **function** from one season to another.
 a. diet b. size c. **role** d. shape
30. When the concert was canceled , some customers became **extremely** upset.
 a. a **highly** b. a fairly c. an obviously d. an annoyingly

Vocabulary 2

1. The king **abdicated** the throne in order to marry a commoner.
 a. grabbed b. retained c. wrap d. **abandoned**
2. His garden **abounds in** beautiful flowers.
 a. **teems with** b. lacks c. abhors d. abdicates
3. A rich kid was **abducted** yesterday.
 a. rescued b. **kidnapped** c. killed d. betrayed
4. Beware of the **abrupt** turn in the road ahead .
 a. **sudden** b. easy c. expected d. long
5. To **accelerate** growth, they work harder than ever.
 a. hamper b. retard c. **speed up** d. foe
6. Without an **accomplice** the burglar couldn't have broken into the house.
 a. **confederate** b. paradise c. outraged d. servant

7. Are we living in an **acquisitive** society.
- a. charitable b. **greedy** c. developed d. denying
8. The dispute was renewed with increasing **acrimony**.
- a. civility b. **bitterness** c. urbanity d. curiosity
9. A bad tooth may cause a **cute** pain.
- a. blunt b. dull c. clumsy d. **sharp**
10. They voted to **adjourn** the meeting.
- a. **postpone** b. advance c. further d. tolerate
11. A courageous man smiles in the face of **adversity** .
- a. **misfortune** b. feat c. affluence d. advent
12. Grief **aggravated** her illness.
- a. tranquilized b. **intensified** c. provoked d. soothed
13. It is simply a minor **ailment**.
- a. mistake b. question c. **disease** d. blunder
14. The dog is always **alert**.
- a. listless b. **lively** c. languid d. indolent
15. To become a citizen, you must swear **allegiance** to the united states.
- a. disaffection b. treason c. **loyalty** d. infidelity
16. Heat often **alleviates** pain.
- a. intensifies b. augments c. cures d. **mitigates**
17. It is controversial whether **amnesty** should be granted to these criminal.
- a. penalty b. punishment c. reward d. **pardon**
18. Complete **anarchy** followed the break down of communications.
- a. **chaos** b. order c. stability d. felicity

19. Most children enjoy listening to **anecdotes** of great men's childhood.
- a. disaster b. **tales** c. accidents d. catastrophes
20. To administer **anesthetic** requires utmost caution.
- a. addiction b. animation c. **anodyne** d. penicillin
21. Writing **anonymous** letters is an irresponsible deed.
- a. identified b. **unnamed** c. anointed d. religious
22. Many cross-cultural communication difficulties can be attributed to **inevitable** blunders in behavior or speech.
- a. unwarranted b. unlikely c. **unavoidable** d. unpleasant
23. You had better correct your **arbitrary** attitude.
- a. legitimate b. **despotic** c. circumspect d. judicious
24. Mining is **arduous** job.
- a. **difficult** b. easy c. light d. lucrative
25. She deserved all the praises **bestowed** upon her.
- a. fair b. attested c. **conferred** d. bereft
26. This is a matter of **cardinal** significance.
- a. trivial b. change c. petty d. **essential**
27. Harry is a **clumsy** boy constantly stumbling over his own feet.
- a. **awkward** b. handy c. comely d. deft
28. The main streets **converge** on a central square.
- a. **meet** b. divide c. divert d. spray
29. Don't **delude** yourself into believing that he will relent.
- a. illuminate b. enlighten c. **deceive** d. flooded

Vocabulary

1. My grandfather is **forgetful** and often forgets his keys.
a. bored out of his mind b. blue in the face. c. **absent minded** d. knocking
2. That man is a **stupid person** he doesn't understand anything that I tell him.
a. slap in the face b. head shrink c. swelled head d. **bonehead**
3. It would **shock you** to learn how much my friend spends on food each month.
a. go to your head b. **curl your hair**
c. bury your head in the sand d. rack your brain
4. The car salesman must **be stupid** to think that I would buy such an expensive car.
a. turn the other cheek b. **have rocks in his head**
c. put on a brave face d. have a lot all his mind
5. The policeman warned the boy to **stay out of trouble** in the future.
a. bat an eyelash b. pay through the nose
c. **keep his nose clean** d. see eye to eye
6. My wallet was **in front of me** and just where I had left it.
a. **under my nose** b. in my mind's eye
c. out of earshot d. wet behind the ears
7. I had to **keep silent** although I disagreed with everything that the man said.
a. show my teeth b. loosen my tongue
c. throw my voice d. **hold my tongue**
8. The man is **very clumsy** and he makes everything worse when he tries to fix it.
a. living from hand to mouth b. **high - handed**
c. all thumbs d. burning his fingers
9. The city officials welcomed the group of foreign businessmen **warmly**
a. **with open arms** b. close at hand
c. arm in arm d. under their thumb
10. The man was **very sad** about his son's death.
a. wearing his heart on his sleeve b. taking heart
c. losing heart d. **sick at heart**

11. I had **a serious** talk with my friend about his problem.
- a. **a heart to heart**
 - b. a young at heart
 - c. a heavy heart
 - d. a heart of gold
12. On the last day of exams we **celebrated** by going to a local restaurant.
- a. voted with our feet
 - b. got our feet wet
 - c. **kicked up our heels**
 - d. let the grass grow under our feet
13. My father is **recovering** after he spent a week in bed because of illness.
- a. **back on his feet**
 - b. six feet under
 - c. swept off his feet
 - d. light on his feet
14. I think we should **hurry** if we want to get to the movie on time.
- a. kick up our heels
 - b. **shake a leg**
 - c. get our feet wet
 - d. drag our feet
15. When I saw the dead horse, it **made me sick**
- a. made my blood boil
 - b. scratch my back
 - c. **turned my stomach**
 - d. grated on my nerves
16. I don't want to have his resignation from the company **as my responsibility**.
- a. off my chest
 - b. over my dead body
 - c. in my blood
 - d. **on my shoulders**
17. The car at the showroom is **too expensive for me**.
- a. chilled to the bone
 - b. **too rich for my blood**
 - c. a kink in my neck
 - d. a millstone around my neck
18. It will be very difficult to **take his place** as he is one of the best workers in the company
- a. die with his boots on
 - b. keep it under his hat
 - c. **fill his shoes**
 - d. pull up his socks

19. I don't want anyone to know when I will be leaving so could you please **keep it secret**
- a. **keep it under your hat** b. roll up your sleeves
c. keep your shirt on d. put the shoe on the other foot
20. The woman was (**very calm**) during the job interview.
- a. **as cool as a cucumber** b. in the soup
c. full of beans d. the cream of the crop
21. My sister was a **person who loved books** during most of her childhood.
- a. school of thought b. **bookworm**
c. teacher's pet d. copycat
22. The game started and **immediately** the other team scored two goals.
- a. on your marks b. going to the mat
c. **right off the bat** d. putting in their oar
23. There is a chance to make much money during the summer so we will **take advantage Of the opportunity** and work hard.
- a. throw money at it b. mean business
c. **strike while the iron is hot** d. sell like hotcakes
24. After seven weeks of negotiations, an agreement was **certain**
- a. watered down b. **in the bag**
c. called off d. read between the lines
25. After dating for three years they finally decided to **get married**
- a. **tie the knot** b. be good together
c. get back together d. make up
26. I go to the swimming pool only **rarely** although I love to swim.
- a. green around the gills b. with flying colors
c. **once in a blue moon** d. in the red
27. Please **be patient and wait** while I make a phone call.
- a. have a whale of a time b. call the dogs off
c. flog a dead horse d. **hold your horses**

28. The man is **an unfriendly person** and never talks to others.
- a. a fish out of water
b. **a cold fish**
c. a small fish
d. a kettle of fish
29. We went to the **secondhand market** on Sunday to look for a table.
- a. **flea market**
b. snake market
c. worms market
d. birds market
30. The is in his favor this game. He is so lucky.
- a. dy
b. dyes
c. **die**
d. dies
31. Mr. Abdullah is a famous lawyer. He has many
- a. customers
b. **clients**
c. customer
d. client
32. I had to pass a night in a dirty while traveling by car.
- a. **inn**
b. inns
c. in
d. inner
33. Heba is and kind to every one of her relatives.
- a. human
b. humans
c. inhuman
d. **humane**
34. I that he might spend the summer vacation in Jerusalem.
- a. guest
b. **guessed**
c. ghosts
d. guesses
35. Food soldiers were of the medical and supply units.
- a. **forward**
b. foreword
c. forewords
d. for word
36. The policeman captured the criminal in a attack.
- a. rapidly
b. fast
c. fasted
d. **rapid**
37. The company the safe arrival of your goods to Iraq.
- a. ensure
b. **ensures**
c. insure
d. insures
38. Our work is based upon Islamic
- a. principal
b. principally
c. principlas
d. **principles**
39. I bought some for my little sons last night.
- a. stations
b. stationary
c. station
d. **stationery**

40. These shoes don'tme. Have you got a larger size.

- a. suit b. **fit**
c. flat d. suitable

41. Some birds.... in the spring to the north of Island.

- a. emigrate b. migrat c. immigrate d. migret

General Questions

1. A language that is a mix between the target language and the mother tongue is....

- a. **inter language** b. intra language c. mother tongue d. language transfer

2. is the simplest sound elements that distinguish one word from another

- a. pitch b. stress c. juncture d. **phoneme**

3.: is the study which deals with meaning of words.

- a. **semantics** b. syntax c. syllabus d. phonology

4. Words which have the same spelling and pronunciation but have different meaning

- a. homophones b. **homonyms** c. allophones d. homograph

5. A combination of two letters representing one sound as in the "sh" in ship

- a. **diagraph** b. diglossia c. diacritics d. dialect

6. Refers to the ability to produce rapid, flowing, natural speech, but not necessarily grammatically correct speech

- a. accuracy b. method c. critical thinking d. **fluency**

7. ... the way which the parts of sentence are connected with each other and form a whole

- a. **structure** b. grammar c. learning d. use

8. The word "ungrateful" contains morpheme.

- a. 1 b. 2 c. **3** d. 4

9. The following are the structure words except one

- a. conjunctions b. helping verbs c. articles d. **verbs**

10. Which of the following words has the sound / a: /?
 a. lass b. laundry c. launch d. **larder**
11. a religious song of poem, typically of praise to God.
 a. **A hymn** b. A sonnet c. An epic d. A lyric
12. " He can type 100 words per minute"
 " That dress is really not her type.
 This kind is called
- a. Homophones b. allophones c. homographs d. **homonyms**
13. This type of question usually starts with some phrases such as: Could you tell me /I wonder May I ask you known is called
- a. Wh-question b. yes-no question c. **Embedded question** d. open question
14. " TOEFL " stands for
- a. **Test of English as Foreign Language** b. English of Test as Foreign Language
 c. Test of English as Language Foreign d. Test of English Foreign as Language
15. is the art of the science of teaching
- a. Coeducation b. **Pedagogy** c. Decoding d. Scaffolding
16. " Is he your friend?" Here the kind of intonation is
- a. falling b. falling-rising c. **rising** d. rising-falling
17. All of the following words have the same vowel sound except
- a. a. meat b. deep c. **dead** d. deed
18. " UNICEF " is an
- a. a autonomy b. abbreviation c. **acronym** d. anomaly
- 19.....is a phrase that are difficult in pronunciation because the sounds easily get confused.
- a. Morpheme b. **Tongue twisters** c. Homograph d. phoneme
20. ...is the omissions of sounds, syllables, or words in spoken or written discourse.
- a. adjunct b. elicitation c. syllable d. **elision**
21. The study which deals with meaning of words is
- a. **semantics** b. phonetics c. phonology d. coeducation
22. A figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract is given human qualities or abilities
- a. **Personification** b. Simile c. Fiction d. Metaphor
23. The main character of a literary work
- a. Foil b. **Protagonist** c. Antagonist d. Hero
24. A long narrative poem, told in a formal style.
- a. **Epic** b. Elegy c. Lyric d. Metonymy

25. A contrast what happens and what is expected to happen in life and in literature

- a. Irony b. Foreshadowing c. Parody d. Satire

26. The use of words such as crack or buzz to imitate the sounds they describe.

- a. Anagram b. Script c. Dialect d. Onomatopoeia

27. The opening speech or dialogue of a play

- a. Prologue b. Paraphrase c. Plot d. Analogue

28. A figure of speech involving a comparison between unlike things using like

- a. Tone b. Simile c. Parable d. Metonymy

29. Informal diction that reflects casual, conversational language.

- a. Colloquial b. Slang c. Accent d. Dialect

30. Morphemes that can stand by itself (alone) in a single word.

- a. Derivational morphemes b. Bound Morphemes
c. Inflectional morphemes d. Free Morphemes

31. How well the person uses both verbal forms and non-verbal communication to compensate for lack of knowledge in the other competencies

- a. Grammatical Competence b. Discourse Competence
c. Strategic Competence d. Sociolinguistic Competence

32.refers to how we link the meanings of sentences or utterances in written or spoken texts

- a. Transfer b. Cohesion c. Circumlocution d. Coherence

33. The study of human speech sounds

- a. Phonetics b. Phonology c. Syntax d. Pragmatics

34. A word which has the same meaning as another word

- a. Rhyme b. Antonym c. Synonyms d. Aspiration

35. Two words that differ in only one sound.

- a. Cluster b. Minimal pair c. Elision d. Allophone

36. A consonant Sound produced by raising the back of the tongue to the velum

- a. Velars b. Alveolo-palatal c. Bilabials d. Dentals

37. /ŋ/ is produced when the air stream passes through the nose.

- a. Labiodentals b. Fricatives c. Glottal d. Nasals

38. The process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form

- a. Blending b. Acronym c. Clipping d. Borrowing

39. The Merchant of Venice is a play written by

- a. William Shakespeare b. Charles Dickens c. Ernest Hemingway d. George Orwell

40. Oliver Twist is a novel written by

- a. Jane Austen b. William Blake c. Geoffrey Chaucer d. Charles Dickens

41. An American novelist, Ernest Hemingway, wrote one of the following novel

- a. The scarlet letter b. The old man and the sea
c. Heart of darkness d. A Tale of two cities

42. The space between the vocal cords is called

- a. velum b. palatal c. glottis d. glides

43. A sound combination that begins with a vowel and ends with a glide. e.g (boy)

- a. diphthong b. triphthong c. vowel d. flap

44. A puff of air stream that sometimes accompanies the pronunciation of a stop.

- a. nasalization b. aspiration c. rhyme d. glottal stop

45. The process whereby a feature of sound becomes part of another during speech production such as (handkerchief is pronounced [hæŋkətʃif])

- a. dissimilation b. elision c. co-articulation d. assimilation

46. A bound morpheme added to the beginning of a word.

- a. infix b. suffix c. prefix d. affix

47. a morpheme that is inserted in the middle of a word.

- a. suffix b. affix c. infix d. prefix

48. The study of the system and patterns of speech sound in languages

- a. phonetics b. phonology c. morphology d. syntax

49. The study of the origin and history of words

- a. **etymology** b. coinage c. eponym d. elision

50. The analysis of the structure of words is

- a. Phonetics b. sociolinguistics c. **morphology** d. linguistics

51. Ability to use words and structures as part of communication competence

- a. Communicative competence b. **Grammatical competence**
c. Sociolinguistics competence d. Strategic competence

53. Is the least common letter group and consists of three vowels in the same syllable

- a. diphthong b. **triphthong** c. vowel d. cluster

54. The pitch patterns that a speaker uses when communicating in a certain language

- a. **intonation** b. germination c. syllable d. tone

55- Which of the following is NOT a complex sentence?

- a. **My wife and I went to Alexandria for a week, and my parents spent their summer holiday in Cairo**
b. After we argued for almost an hour, we all decided to stay home to watch a movie on TV.
c. As they were confused with the new courses, the students did badly on their first monthly exams.
d. Young people, who live away from their families, are not highly regarded in oriental societies.

56- Which of the following is NOT a pair of synonyms (similar in meaning)?

- a. abstract – summary b. powerful – strong c. power – authority d. **abstract – concrete**

57- Which of the following prefixes gives the opposite of the underlined word in the following sentence? He acted so strangely that she looked at him in ---belief

- a. un- b. in- c. dis- d. **non-**

58- Which suffix can be added to the word "mother" to change it into an adjective

- a. ese b. -ice c. -al d. **-ly**

59- Which of the following is a pair of antonyms (opposite in meaning).

- a. abnormal – irregular b. banned – illegal c. cheap – inexpensive d. **enable - inhibit**

60. After they played the game yesterday , they tired

- a. **must have been** b. would be c. have been d. had been

61. I don't like John. His..... ..complaints make me angry.

- a. continual b. continuous c. **constant** d. permanent

Words	Meaning
Impetuous	rashness
dense	thick
march	Creeping , crawling
Across	beyond
aliment	a source of materials to nourish the body / food
revert	return, come back
Wholly	completely
fetus	unborn child
Balance	equilibrium, scales
soil	ground, earth
Trick	
composure	
fetus	
velvety	
deciduous	
adorned	decorated,
obstetrician	a doctor who specializes in pregnancy,
Agile	Graceful , intelligent, smart,
Manor	Estate , farm
Decrepit	helpless, unable, incapable
Fetus	Embryo – new born
Local	
Refute	
Robbing	
Commitment	obligation
engagement	betrothed - attachment
Consignment	sending goods to a business that ordered them
Senior	large, major
Assassinated	killed
specify	

stipulate	
clenched	
stamina	
bewildered	
vigour	
velvet	
port	

مجموعة ملاحظات حول الامتحان تم تجميعها من المتقدمين سابقا للامتحان (2019 /2017 /2015)

لفظ ed - في نهاية الأفعال مثلا ed لفظ /d/ =played /t/ = asked /planted = /id/

words that start with tc لفظ tc = tchotchkes - /tʃɒtʃkə/

قاعدة would better / had better

Had better & Would rather

Real Situations

Would rather
= prefer
expresses preference

Present / future + bare infinitive
I would rather go to the cinema tonight.

Past + have + 3rd column
I would rather have gone to the cinema last night.



I would
I had
I'd

Had better
= should
expresses advice

Present / future + bare infinitive
You had better stay at home tonight.

Past
It would have been better if you had stayed at home last night.

Would rather vs Prefer

Real Situations – expressing preference

would rather

- I would rather read a book **than** watch TV.

prefer

- I prefer reading books **to** watching TV.
- general preference

would prefer

- Today I would prefer to read a book **rather than** watch TV.
- specific preference

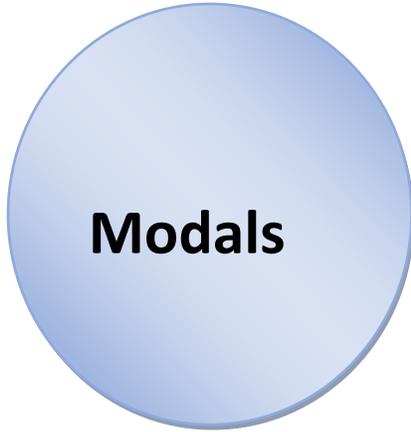
Phrasal verbs = ومعناها مثلا turn on – bring up – cut out

Perfect (Past- present –continuous) / Future/ past simple /linking words

Since بمعنى because / Passive

كم syllabus لكلمة comfortable / Civilization

Suffix + prfix + infix مثلا unhappy - (un) is prefix
useful – (ful) is suffix



Modals, Concept & Examples

Could	Possibility	Extreme rain could cause the river to flood the village.
	Permission	Could I use your notebook please?
	Request	Could you tell me the way to the library please?
May	Possibility	That may be a better solution for you.
	Permission	"You may buy something, if you wish," said her grandfather..
Might	Slight possibility	This team might win the game, but I doubt it.
	Past form of may (reported speech)	The doctor said he might be late.
Can	Ability	Mary can play piano.
	Permission	You can look at this.
	Offers	Can I help you father?
Should	Advice	I think you should buy the blue one.
	Logical deduction	I've revised so I should be ready for math exam.
Will	Future tense auxiliary	Next week I will be in London.
	Invitations	Will they join us for play football?

للمدة transcription الصوتية **Orange** ['brɪndʒ] = ['ɔ: rɪndʒ]

Transcription للكلمات التالية **pour** [pɔ:(r)] / **Steady** |'stedɪ| |'stedɪ|

homophone and homonyms

homophone is a word that has the same sound as another word but is spelled differently and has a different meaning مثلًا two/too

Homonyms are two words that are spelled the same and sound the same but have different meanings مثلًا book الخ. او حجز تذكرة ..

dog & animals / car & vehicles شوعلاقة مثلًا الكلب لكل الحيوانات

car" is a hyponym of "vehicles / dog is a hyponym of animals

Synonyms + antonym

Synonyms : Big, large, huge / Famous, well-known

Antonym : Happy -sad / right - wrong

- **None finite clause**
- **Mental dictionary** هل هو language or diction or lexicon
- **velar semi vowels** - bilabial -voiceless-voiced - Labiodentals

لفظ (s-) في نهاية الاسماء (books /s/ --- boys= /z/ sandwiches =/iz/)

واختار الكلمة التي تشبهها من ضمن كلمات . oasis بكلمة s لفظ

Which one of the following is an extended fiction-prose = (Novel)

ocean في كلمة cea صوت

What is the thematic function of the underlined word:
 " They have sent the girl an email "

weigh and way are = الجواب homophones since they are pronounced the same.

(smog) from smoke and fog as a= blending

لفظ (gnaw / thyme)

Some Sense Properties of Sentences

1-Analytic (true 100%)

Examples: Elephants are animals / Cats are not fish. / My brother is male.

2- Contradiction (false 100%)

Examples: Cats are fish. /A man is a butterfly.

3- Syntactic (can be 50% true and 50% false)

Examples The sun shine in night . My oldest cousin is female. My brother is tall.

If Conditional

English Live

Conditionals الجمل الشرطية

الحالات	الإستخدام	التكوين
Zero Conditional	تصف الحقائق العامة و النتائج العلمية	Condition + Result If + present simple,... present simple. If you <u>heat</u> water, it <u>boils</u> .
First Conditional	وتستخدم لوصف موقف محدد من الممكن حدوثه في المستقبل.	if + present simple,... will + infinitive If you <u>study</u> , you <u>will pass</u> the exam.
Second Conditional	التخييل أو التمني لحدوث شئ في المستقبل	If + past simple,... would + infinitive If I <u>had</u> a lot of money, I <u>would buy</u> Lamborghini car.
Third Conditional	تستخدم لوصف موقف في الماضي لم يحدث، لكننا قد نتخيل نتيجة هذا الموقف لو حدث	If + past perfect, ...would + have + past participle If he <u>had worked</u> hard, he <u>would have earned</u> a promotion.

Define the following

Syntax	Diphthongs	Literature	Antonym	Epic	Prefix
Language	Play	Intonation	Synonyms	Irony	Genre
Morphemes	Novel	Onomatopoeia	Suffixation	Dissimilation	Paraphrase
Antagonist	Protagonist	Morphology	Semantics	vowels	Prose
Acronym	Climax	Triphthong	pragmatics	Nasal	Fiction
Hyponym	Metonym	Abbreviation	Allegory	Metaphor	Alliteration
Bound morphemes	Puff of air: aspiration	Consonant stop sound	Place of articulation	Third person narrator	Phonetic - transcription
Pitch	Theme	Allophone	Plot	Phonemes	Morpheme
Phonetics	Connotation	Ellipsis	Denotation	Grapheme	Elegy
Poetry	Rhyme	Elision	Simile	Setting	Collocation
Assimilation	Free Morphemes	Fricatives	Auto biography		

Circle the correct answer :

- The stressed syllable in "political" is :- a- PO b- li c- ti d- cal
- In Ramdan we go without food and water during the hours of daylight. The phrasal verb "go without" means: a- oppose b- pursue c- forgo
- "The girl drowned " means : a- she died b-she is dying c- she is still alive
- "UNESCO" is _____ a- an acronym b- a morpheme c-a syllable
- p/is _____. A- nasal b- fricative c- stop

Definite article

the (before a singular or plural noun)

Indefinite article

a (before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound)

an (before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound)

A **modifier** describes or qualifies another part of a sentence.

A dangling modifier occurs when the intended subject of the modifier is missing from the sentence, and instead another subject appears in its place.

Dangling modifiers often take the form of an introductory phrase that is connected to the wrong thing.

Dangling

- **Fumbling in her purse, the keys** could not be found.

Corrected

- **Fumbling in her purse, she** could not find the keys.
- **As she fumbled in her purse, the keys** could not be found.

أسئلة اختبار سنة 2021

أسئلة ٢٠٢١ انجليزي

- Phrasal verbs : put out, put off
معاني كلمات في تعريفات او في جمل
- Impetuous, rashness متهور
- Adorned, embellished مزخرف
- Soil: earth that grows plants.
- You should have attended the lecture.
It was the most.....
(Irrelevant, reluctant, stimulating)
- Past perfect continuous (when)
- Get + v3
كلمات متشابهة بالنطق أو حرف العلة
- Yacht = what
- Pour=saw
- First person point of view
- Second person point of view

- The wind torn down
The rhetorical device used in the sentence above is:
معنى الجملة الرياح هدمت بس في تكلمة وهون اعطينا الرياح صفة من صفات النبي ادم وهي القدرة على الهدم ف الصورة او المصطلح البلاغي هو تشخيص.
(Personification, metaphor, simile)

من الكاتب:

- The black cat (Edgar Allan Poe)
- Odyssey (Homer)
- the definition of Diction : the choice of words in a literary text.
- The stressed syllable in termination is:
(ter. mi. na. tion)
الكلمات التي تنتهي ب tion يكون المقطع الذي يوجد فيه النبر وليس الشدة هو المقطع الذي يسبقها na.
■ صوت العلة في كلمة sieve نفس كلمة:
نسيت الخيارات فيها
تعريف مصطلحات مثل:

Ellipsis

Plagiarism

- Satire هجاء
- Semi vowels
- Sami to Eman.
(Marry, is married, is marrying)
■ استخدام الفرق بين take,do,make
- If clauses (zero, first and third)
3sentences.
- Allophones (ed, s)
- The definition of nouns.
- Syntax (voice, aspect, tense)
- Dissimilation.
- Simile
- the definitions of phoneme and allomorph.
- the relationship between way and weight is
(Homograph, homophone, hyponymy)
- To assess means to appraise.

مجموعة أسئلة الأوزون - أمجد عوض

97) I know that my brother is abroad for business, but his car is in the garage. He Have come back.

- A) May
- B. Must
- C. Might
- D. Should

شكر

98) He did not comply with the rules and regulations.

The word "comply" is closet in mean to:

- A) Obey
- B. Ignore
- C. Testify
- D. Consult

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us !

100) A "run on sentence" is:

- A) A sentence can be broken into two or more clauses.
- B. A sentence which carries a declarative statement.
- C. A sentence which ends with a full stop
- D. A sentence which has conjunctions

101) "You had better stop here for petrol as there is no gas station for the next 20 KM". The purpose of this utterance is:

- A. Warning
- B) Advising نصيحة
- C. Threatening
- D. Complaining

هناك had better تدل على النصيحة من الإنعتاب

103) "I have written several books" The professor said that:

- A. He had been writing several books
- B) He had written several books
- C. He has writing several books
- D. He wrote several books

شكر

104) A compound word is :

- A. A word that contains a predicate
- B. One word that function as a sing word
- C. A combination of phrases that function as a single word
- D) A combination of two or more word that function as a single word

مركبة

مركبة → Compound
مثال → greenhouse - ~~school~~ high school

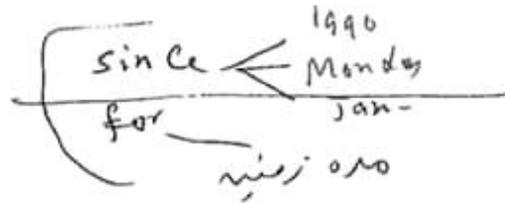
105) The sounds [t] [d] are:

- A. Velar
- B. Bilabial
- C. Alveolar
- D. Pharyngeal

١٥١ ١٥١
١٩٢ ١٩٢

106) I have been working on this project..... the last three months:

- A. For
- B. Since
- C. From
- D. Within



107) He drives.....

- A. Likely
- B. Lonely
- C. Slowly
- D. Hardly

* philliss

108) I..... on this book for the last 10 months and I have not finished it yet.

- A. Had worked
- B. Have worked
- C. Had been working
- D. Have been working

present perfect continuous

110) An utterance is:

- A. A grammatical notion
- B. A spoken word or sentence
- C. A written word or phrase sentence
- D. A reading paragraph sentence

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا
Join us !

111) Identify the voiceless sound among the following:

- A. /b/
- B. /d/
- C. /z/
- D. /p/

Voiceless sounds are: /p/ /t/ /k/ /f/ /h/ /s/ /ʃ/ /x/

Voiced sounds are: /b/ /d/ /g/ /v/ /dʒ/ /z/ /ʒ/ /ʒ/ /j/ /w/ /r/ /l/ /m/ /n/ /ŋ/

112) "able" in the word "portable" is called:

- A. An affix.
- B. A prefix
- C. A suffix
- D. An infix

An affix is either a prefix or suffix.
A prefix is used at the beginning of words.
A suffix is used at the end of words.
An infix is used in the middle of words.

115) I am glad (that you can come). The phrase written in italic is called:

- A. A prepositional complement
- B. An adjective complement
- C. An adverb complement
- D. An object complement

116) An attributive adjective comes before a But not after copula verbs like b.... seem etc.

- A. Verb
- B. None
- C. Pronoun
- D. Sentence
- E. نون

تجدد
مقصود من attributive أي لصفة التي
تستخدم قبل المفعول به مثل
abig house

117) In the sentence "it is nearly done" the word "nearly" is

- A. An adjunct لا يبدل
- B. An adjective
- C. A disjunctive
- D. A demonstrative

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us!

118) Word formation, meaning and use i.... context are studies in:

- A. Phonology كراتب والاسماء
- B. Typology تصنيف
- C. Clauses تركيب
- D. Lexis مفردات

المجلد الثاني

114) We have seen their father but their

- A. Neither
- B. Either
- C. Also
- D. Not

115) A: "Did you get my letter?"

B: "Yes, I..... just received it."

- A. Is
- B. Has
- C. Was
- D. Have

تستخدم has أو have
إذا وينا just
already من قبل
for since منذ

107) Is a type of communication that is mentioned in the passage.

- A. Writing
- B. Using runners
- C. Talking
- D. Using smoke

???

108) A synonym for the word "dilemma" is

- A. Facet
- B. Concert
- C. Problem
- D. Knowledge

حوسه

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us

84) Reading is a

- A. Productive skills in a written mode → writing
- B. Receptive skill in a written mode
- C. Productive skills in an oral mode → speaking
- D. Receptive skill in an oral mode → listening

رسالة استقبالية

85) do not influence second language Acquisition.

أشياء اللغة الثانية

- A. Environment and interaction factors
- B. Technological factors
- C. Individual factors المعامل الفردية
- D. Cognitive factors

86) Non-interactive listening situations involve

- A. Conducting
- B. Face-to-face conversations
- C. Listening and speaking alternately
- D. Listening to radio or watching TV and movies

مقصود البرنامج الذي لا يشمل على مواصلة مع أي شخص

109) When the phone rang. I a newspaper,

- A. Had read
- B. Have read
- C. Am reading
- D. Was reading

When + استرعى + و was + v+ing
were

110) Tomorrow I'm going to at the new hairdresser's.

- A. Have cut my hair
- B. Have my hair cut
- C. Cut my hair
- D. My hair cut

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us!

111) The child was told to For being rude to his uncle.

- A. Apologize ^{استعذر}
- B. Confess
- C. Forgive
- D. Excuse

الأونروا - أمجد عوض

Proficiency Test for English Language Teachers (B)

Section Three : Grammatical Structure

Directions : Questions 1-14 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence

you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the

one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1- I will have been there _____.

- a) for 3 months
- b) during 3 months
- c) since 3 months
- d) whilst 3 months

2- I haven't met _____ this week.

- a) much people
- b) anybody
- c) no people
- d) someone

ستتقى مع أي شخص

3- Send him to the baker's _____ some bread.

- a) in order he buys
- b) for to buy
- c) to buy
- d) for buying

الخبز

4- _____ the baby while I'm in the kitchen.

- a) Look to
- b) Take care
- c) Look after
- d) Care

يرعى

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

5- It looks _____ it's going to rain.

- a) that
- b) as if
- c) as
- d) like that

Join us !

6- He was very angry _____ his wife.

- a) on
- b) to
- c) at
- d) upon

angry + at
with

11

have been
has

for

since

7- When we arrived at the office we found that someone _____ during the night.

- a) had broken in
- b) has broken in
- c) broke in
- d) have broken in

After
when + past simple, had + P.P.

8- Studying English is hard at first, but you soon _____.

- a) are used to it
- b) get use it
- c) are use it
- d) get used to it

استعملت

9 - Not only _____ to London, but she also visited other less well known cities in England.

- a) she went
- b) went she
- c) did she go
- d) she did

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us!

10- Now remember, you _____ the test until the teacher tells you to.

- a) are not starting
- b) are not to start
- c) haven't started
- d) needn't start

لا تبدأ

11- _____ had we started watching the film when our friends came round for a chat.

- a) Hardly
- b) Slightly
- c) Little

أذرت بدأت أجد بعد ولم
تبت بأقرا بعد استقام

Proficiency Test for English Language Teachers (B)

أول أجد يجب
يبدأ

12- She was thought _____ the car in London.

- a) to buy
- b) buying
- c) to have bought
- d) might buy

+ to + verb

[9] not only
 never
 no sooner
 ...

Verb + subject ...
 did - do, does
 have - had - is - was

13- Our house _____ as soon as possible. It's in an awful state.

a) needs redeccorating

b) to redeccorate

c) redeccorated

d) is redeccorated

تزيين

14- He eventually managed _____ the door by kicking it hard.

a) open

b) opening

c) to open

d) to have opened

+ to + verb

Section Four : Vocabulary مفردات

Directions : Items 15-19 include sentences with missing words or phrases. From the words or phrases below each choose the one that best completes the sentence.

15- The initials G.C.C. _____ Gulf Cooperative Council.

a) look for

b) account for

c) make for

d) stand for

تتبع

حالة

16- You don't have to be worried about the journey to the airport.

Your

brother is going to _____.

a) take you off

b) see you off

c) bring you up

d) give you for

يودع

Proficiency Test for English Language Teachers (B)

___ - My father and I have the same character, I _____ him much more

than my brother.

a) look at

b) take off

c) look up

d) take after

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us !

ما نذا

18- Stop thinking about it. Don't let this result _____.

a) get you off

b) get you down

c) get you on

d) get you up

يحبط

19- Please make your check _____ to Saudi Business Machine.

a) payment

b) paid

c) payable

d) pay

Directions : In each sentence below there is a word in boldface. From the words below each choose the one that has the nearest meaning to the boldfaced

word.

20- The Roman armies were **defeated** in 622 A.D.

a) inscribed

b) enlisted

c) retreated

d) beaten

21- Bad deeds are **disgraceful**.

a) shameful

b) beautiful

c) shy

d) happy

22- He is an **aggressive** person. he does not care about other people's feeling .

Proficiency Test for English Language Teachers (B)

a) passive

b) offensive

c) attacking

d) opponent

23- Sorry! The general director is not **available** today.

a) active

b) passive

c) around

d) connected

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us !

3

10. "....." refers to the actions of the organs of speech in the producing of the sounds of speech.
 a. Acoustics b. Phonetics c. Articulation d. Phonics
11. One of the following is not a Shakespeare's play:
 a. Macbeth b. Volpone c. Twelfth Night d. King Lear
12. Two of the following are receptive skills:
 a. reading and speaking b. speaking and writing
 c. reading and writing d. listening and reading
13. "Kinesics" is the study of.....
 a. sounds b. language c. gestures d. nature

مجموعة أسئلة الأوتروا

Join us !

14. Can you close one of the windows, please? I'll catch a cold sitting in thisall day.
 a. flood b. breeze c. wind d. draught
15. Which abbreviation do you use when you want to add something at the end of a letter?
 a. PS b. PTO c. PM d. PLZ
16. I am very tired. over four hundred miles today
 a. I drive b. I've driven c. I've been driving d. I'm driving
17. Howare you?
 a. weigh b. heavy c. high d. long
18. The prefix ante in the word ante meridian means.....
 a. together b. against c. before d. by oneself
19. The stress in the word "comfortable" is on
 a. com b. for c. ta d. ble
20. In the dialogue: [Teacher : What day was yesterday? Student: Tuesday.] The teacher uses:
 a. easy question b. complex question
 c. open question d. narrow question
21. No one suspects us,?
 a. are they b. don't they c. do they d. aren't they
22. Hardly the receiver than there was a knock at the door.
 a. had I put down b. I put down c. put I down d. had I downed
23. (ELT) is an abbreviation for :
 a. Education Language Teaching b. Educated Learners & Teachers.
 c. English Learning & Teaching d. English Language Teaching
24. Words that differ by only one phoneme are called.....
 a. nominal pairs b. almost pairs
 c. minimal pairs d. none of the above
25. Peter has two brothers, but he doesn't speak toof them.
 a. either b. any c. both d. neither
26. The government said that the Prim Minister was sick and tired of the papers disappearing from his office.
 a. spokesperson b. speak person
 c. spoken person d. spokesperson
27. refers to the ability to breakdown material into its component parts so that its organizational structure may be understood.
 a. Synthesis b. Analysis c. Application d. Evaluation
28. A reward or punishment that strengthens or weakens behavior is called.....
 a. stimulus b. response c. reinforcement d. conditioning

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us !

29. We had a great timethe awful weather.

- a. but for **b** in spite of c. except d. in spite

30. I think it's in my left

- a. pocket of trousers b. pocket trousers
c. trouser pocket **d** trousers pocket

بالرغم
in spite of] + the...

31. The type of the test that identifies the test - taker's strengths and weaknesses is called a test.

- a** diagnostic b. placement c. proficiency d. summative

التقوية
تسقف القوة
تسقف الضعف

32. I am going to go out and

- a. have cut my hair b. let my hair cut
c have my hair cut d. my hair be cut

33. One of the following doesn't contain the sound /θ/

- a. mouth **b** breathe c. tooth d. beneath

ذ ر ج
ث
خيط

34. I'm looking for to cut this string.

- a. a pair of scissors **b** some scissors c. a scissors d. a scissor

دائمية

35. One of the following is not from the conditions of motivation.

- a. students are motivated if they live in a secure environment.
b. students are motivated when the subject matter is interesting.
c students are motivated when they experience more failure and success.

النقي

- d. students are motivated when they feel the learning for them not for the teacher.

36. " " is learners use of the first patterns of language in second language sentences.

- a** Transfer b. Correlation
c. Attitude d. Language acquisition

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

37. I didn't like it in the city at first, but now here.

- a. I got used to living **b** I am used to living
c. I used to live d. I used to living

Join us!

38. The final " ed" in the verb talked is pronounced as:

- a. /d/ b. /id/ c. /ed/ **d** /t/

39. Safety should come first, lives shouldn't be put at risk.

- a. people **b** people's c. peoples' d. peoples

40. It's funny film, I laughed all the way through it

- a. so b. extremely c. that much **d** such a

التسوية

41. The two parties have settled their differences by compromise after a long debate. The underlined word means:

- a** an acceptable middle coarse agreement b. negotiation
c. raising awareness d. revising past records

glasses

so + adj + that
such a + adj + n
such + adj + n

نظارة
ذات
نظارة
نظارة
نظارة

Section Three : Grammatical Structure

Directions : Questions 13-16 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

13 - I _____ the book but when I heard what the critics said I changed my mind.

- a) was going to buy
- b) would have bought
- c) was buying
- d) am going to buy

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us!

14 - She _____ him before 1978.

- a) has seen
- b) saw
- c) had seen
- d) seen

past continuous
when
past perfect
past simple

15 - It was snowing when the refugees _____.

- a) have arrived
- b) arrived
- c) had arrived
- d) were arrived

I was driving when I saw him

16 - Mary is waiting _____ the Queen.

- a) to see
- b) for seeing
- c) for to see
- d) at see

wait } + to + verb
want } to
would like } to
prefer } to

17 - She doesn't want _____ her.

- a) anybody helped
- b) that anybody helping
- c) anybody to help
- d) that any body helps

18 - In the year 2020, he _____ working here for 50 years

- a) will have been
- b) will be
- c) has been
- d) had been

will have been } + v+ing

18. In the year 2020, he _____ working here for 20 years.

- a) will have been
- b) will be
- c) has been
- d) had been

سنة 2020

19. You _____ drive carefully. The roads are slippery.

- a) would better
- b) would rather
- c) had better
- d) had rather

advice

You had better see a doctor.

20. He doesn't smoke. _____

- a) I don't too.
- b) Neither I do.
- c) I don't neither.
- d) Neither do I.

Neither + verb + subject

21. It's raining. We have to return home, _____?

- a) don't we
- b) wouldn't we
- c) didn't we
- d) isn't it

يعود من ذن

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us!

22. He knew everything _____ was going on.

- a) what
- b) where
- c) whom
- d) that

الذي

على نفسه

23. Students have to spend a lot of time studying _____ their own.

- a) on
- b) by
- c) for
- d) in

on

24. He is very famous _____ Great Britain.

- a) whole
- b) all over
- c) in all
- d) all of

كل أنحاء

100. They're staying with their parents for the time being.

- a) during
- b) for
- c) since
- d) when

since

لوقت الآن

101. _____ all her efforts the party was ruined.

- a) In spite of
- b) Nevertheless
- c) Although
- d) However

مردود

بإرني

for } + the time being
لوقت الآن

Section Four : Vocabulary

Directions : Items 102-112 include sentences with missing words or phrases. From the words or phrases below each choose the one that best completes the sentence.

102. Keep your children away from this medicine ! It's _____.

- a) dead
- b) deadly
- c) death
- d) dying

سامة

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

103. Shakespeare has written many poems. He is a _____ poet.

- a) large
- b) huge
- c) tiny
- d) great

كبير

Join us !

104. This new pot is _____. You can put it on the stove.

- a) waterproof
- b) heatproof
- c) bulletproof
- d) soundproof

مقاوم للحرارة

المقوّد

قدرة

105. The patient is now in a _____ condition.

- a) series
- b) medical
- c) critical
- d) psychological

حالة

حرجية

111- The new Saudi _____ are twenty and two hundreds.

- a) currencies
- b) money
- c) coins
- d) banknotes ورقة نقدية

112- I wish you a good result in your exam. When are you _____ it ?

- a) passing
- b) taking يأخذ
- c) leaving
- d) doing

Directions : In each sentence below replace the boldface word with the one that has the nearest meaning to it .

113- The Roman armies were **defeated** in ٦٢٢ A.D.

- a) inscribed
- b) enlisted
- c) retreated
- d) beaten هُزم

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

114- Bad deeds are **disgraceful**.

- a) shameful
- b) beautiful
- c) shy
- d) happy

Join us !

115- Birds **expand** their wings when they are flying.

- a) protect
- b) inflate ينفخ
- c) contract
- d) shrink

116- The population in Saudi Arabia **increased** from eight millions to fourteen millions in the past ten years.

- a) produced
- b) decreased
- c) reduced
- d) ascended ارتفع

7 - You _____ drive carefully. The roads are slippery.

a) would better

b) would rather

c) had better *لأنه يجب*

d) had rather

8- He doesn't smoke. _____

a) I don't too.

b) Neither I do.

c) I don't neither.

d) Neither do I.

9- It's raining. We have to return home, _____?

a) don't we

b) wouldn't we

c) didn't we

d) isn't it

10- He knew everything _____ was going on.

a) what

b) where

c) whom

d) that *الذي*

11- Students have to spend a lot of time studying _____ their own.

a) on

b) by

c) for

d) in

12- He is very famous _____ Great Britain.

a) whole

b) all over *بشكل*

c) in all

d) all of

13- They're staying with their parents _____ the time being.

a) during

b) for

c) since

d) when

14- _____ all her efforts the party was ruined.

a) In spite of

b) Nevertheless

c) Although

d) However

لأنه يجب

neither + verb + subject

سؤال مني

معنى الذي

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us !

لوقت الآن

بالرغم من

هنا

Proficiency Test for English Language Teachers (A)

Section Four : Vocabulary

Directions : Items 15-24 include sentences with missing words or phrases.

From the

words or phrases below each choose the one that best completes the sentence.

15- Keep your children away from this medicine ! It's _____.

- a) dead
- b) deadly
- c) death
- d) dying

16- Shakespeare has written many poems. He is a _____ poet.

- a) large
- b) huge
- c) tiny
- d) great

17- This new pot is _____. You can put it on the stove.

- a) waterproof
- b) heatproof
- c) bulletproof
- d) soundproof

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

18- The patient is now in a _____ condition. Join us !

- a) series
- b) medical
- c) critical
- d) psychological

19- The new Saudi _____ are twenty and two hundreds.

- a) currencies
- b) money
- c) coins
- d) banknotes

20- I wish you a good result in your exam. When are you _____ it ?

- a) passing
- b) taking
- c) leaving
- d) doing

Directions : In each sentence below replace the boldface word with the one that has the nearest meaning to it .

Proficiency Test for English Language Teachers (A)

21- The Roman armies were **defeated** in 622 A.D.

- a) inscribed
- b) enlisted
- c) retreated
- d) beaten

At

22- Bad deeds are **disgraceful**.

- a) shameful
- b) beautiful
- c) shy
- d) happy

23- Birds **expand** their wings when they are flying.

- a) protect
- b) inflate
- c) contract
- d) shrink

24- The population in Saudi Arabia is increasing.

I never expected you to turn _____ at the meeting, I -
.thought you were in France

- a) around
- b) on
- c) up
- d) in

.He _____ me by two games to one-__

- a) won
- b) beat
- c) gained
- d) conquered

.His office is on the third _____ of the building-

- a) ground
- b) floor
- c) level
- d) flat

I'm _____ I didn't pass the exam but I'll do better next -
.time

- a) deceived
- b) despaired
- c) disappointed
- d) disillusioned

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us !

The lecture was so _____ that everyone fell -!"
.asleep

- a) bored
- b) boring
- c) tired
- d) tiring

.When she _____ she wants to be a doctor -!!

- a) ages
- b) grows
- c) increases
- d) grows up

() _____ 1
1- You have asked one of your students to draw a picture on the board in front of the class.

Which of the following describes his actions as he draws?

- (a) He will draw a picture.
- (b) He drew a picture.
- (c) He had drawn a picture.
- (d) He is drawing a picture.

[2009709]

2- Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?

- (a) I bought two books by the bookstore.
- (b) I bought two books at the bookstore.
- (c) I bought two books of the bookstore.
- (d) I bought two books on the bookstore.

[2010308]

3- Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:

- (a) The train with its metal wheels runs very fast.
- (b) The train, with its metal wheels runs very fast.
- (c) The train with its metal wheels, runs very fast.
- (d) The train, with its metal wheels, runs very fast.

[2009725]

() _____ 2

4- Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:

- (a) Nermine said, "Come in".
- (b) Nermine said "Come in."
- (c) Nermine said "Come in".
- (d) Nermine said, "Come in."

[2009741]

5- Which of the following is the correct spelling of the following object?

- (a) bicycle
- (b) bycicle
- (c) beycile
- (d) bicycel

[2009746]

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us !

6- Which of the following is the correct spelling of the following object?

- (a) pneicl
- (b) penicl
- (c) pencil
- (d) pncile

() 3

7- Read the following text then choose the correct answer for the question below:

Mostafa goes to the club that is next to his home. He enjoys playing football and basketball with his friends. He also swims in the swimming pool.

What does Mostafa like?

- (a) Mostafa likes computer games.
- (b) Mostafa likes to go home.
- (c) Mostafa likes diving in the sea.
- (d) Mostafa likes playing sports.

[2009776]

8- Read the following text then choose the correct answer for the question below:

Samia hates staying at home in summer. She often goes out with her friends to watch Arabic films.

Where does Samia go?

- (a) To the theatre
- (b) To the garden
- (c) To the cinema
- (d) To the club

[2009770]

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

Join us !

() 4

9- The underlined word "long" in the following text means.....

Look at this cute little boy. He has lovely long brown hair. I thought he was a girl from behind.

- (a) Straight
- (b) Spiky
- (c) Extended
- (d) Wavy

[2009805]

10- The underlined word argument in the following text means.....

Salwa and Eman are having an argument over which television channel to watch at home. It would be much simpler if they both liked the same kind of programs.

- (a) An agreement
- (b) An appointment
- (c) An arrangement
- (d) A disagreement

[2010329]

() _____ 5

11- Read the following text then choose the correct answer:

It is difficult for students to understand things they have not seen or heard. So, books should have good pictures and drawings to reflect the world in which they live.

The main idea of the text is

- (a) The world children live in
- (b) Young learners' hobbies
- (c) Drawing and pictures in books
- (d) Characteristics of children's books

[2009818]

12- Read the following text then choose the correct answer:

In the morning I like to eat eggs and beans. I also like fresh bread. I always drink tea with milk after I finish eating.

The main idea of the text is

- (a) My breakfast
- (b) My lunch
- (c) My dinner
- (d) My supper

[2009832]

() _____ 6

13- You want to make a play for your students to present at the end of school year celebration. You need to know how to build up its characters.

Which of the following key words can you use to surf the Internet to find solution to this problem?

- (a) Modern theatre
- (b) Marionettes theatre
- (c) Characters costumes
- (d) Characters development

[2009845]

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14- Which of the following would you say if you want one of your students to give out the colouring sheets?

- (a) Hazem, give one sheet to each child.
- (b) Hazem, find out how many sheets there are.
- (c) Hazem, give these colouring sheets to the girls.
- (d) Hazem, put the colouring sheets in the box.

[2009871]

15- Which of the following would Nada say if she is hungry and wants to eat?

- (a) Can I eat now?
- (b) Must I eat now?
- (c) Should I eat now?
- (d) Do I eat now?

[2009896]

() _____ 7

16- Which of the following would you say if you want to give a piece of advice to one of your students who doesn't feel well?

- (a) You are sick.
- (b) It's your fault.
- (c) You should work very hard.
- (d) You should go to the doctor.

1. Synonymy is the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have thesense.

- a. Same
- b. Different
- c. Either
- d. Neither

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2. We can say about synonymy that:

- a. Perfect synonymy is easy to find.
- b. Perfect synonymy is hard to find.
- c. There are no real synonyms.
- d. B and C

3. There are at least five ways in which they can be seen to differ. One of these ways is when some sets of synonyms belong to different dialects of the language. An example of this is:

- a. "Fall" and "Autumn"
- b. "Man" and "Chap"
- c. "Liberty" and "Freedom"
- d. Non of the above mentioned.

4. One of the ways some words differ in is when they are used in different styles. An example of this is:

- a. "Liberty" and "Freedom"

- b. "Fall" and "Autumn"

- c. "Man" and "Chap"

- d. Non of the above mentioned.

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5. One of the ways some words differ in is when words may be said to differ only in their emotive or evaluative meanings. An example of this is:

- a. "Liberty" and "Freedom"
- b. "hide" and "conceal"
- c. "Man" and "Chap"
- d. A and B

مجموعه

6. One of the ways some words differ in is when some words are collocationally restricted. In other words, they occur only in conjunction with other words. An example of this is:

- a. "addled" and "eggs"
- b. "Man" and "Chap"
- c. "Fall" and "Autumn"
- d. A and B

7. One of the ways some words differ in is when many words are close in meaning, or that their meanings overlap. There is a loose sense of synonymy between them.

- a. "Liberty" and "Freedom"
- b. "mature" and "adult"
- c. "govern" and "determine"
- d. B and C

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8. Antonymy is the relationship between two lexical units (words) that have thesense.

- a. Same

١١

b. exact

c. opposite

d. all false

9. There are three different types of antonymy. One of these types is binary antonymy (complementarity). This happens when words with opposite meaning comes in pairs. An example of this is:

- a. "parent" and "child"
- b. "dead" and "alive"
- c. "hot" and "cold"
- d. All false

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10. One of the three different types of antonymy is Converses (relational opposites). This happens when a word describes a relationship between two things (or people). At the same time, another word describes the same relationship when the two things (or people) are mentioned in the opposite order.. An example of this is:

- a. "parent" and "child"
- b. "dead" and "alive"
- c. "hot" and "cold"

11. One of the three different types of antonymy is the Gradable antonyms. This happens when two words are at opposite ends of a continuous scale of values. An example of this is:

- a. "parent" and "child"
- b. "dead" and "alive"
- c. "hot" and "cold"
- d. All false

12. "permit" and "forbid" is an example of:

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- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

13. "deep" and "shallow" is an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

14. "joy" and "sorrow" is an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

15. "above" and "below" is an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

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16. "teacher" and "student" is an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

17. "far" and "near" is an example of:

- a. Gradable antonyms
- b. Converses
- c. binary antonymy (complementarity).
- d. All false

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13. What is the semantic relationship between (or among) the following words? If it is antonymy, specify the type of antonymy.

14. couch : sofa

- a. Polysemy
- b. Synonymy
- c. Antonymy
- d. homonymy

15. vehicle : car, truck, SUV, bicycle

- a. Polysemy
- b. Synonymy
- c. Antonymy
- d. homonymy

16. Stop: go

- a. Polysemy
- b. Synonymy
- c. Antonymy - Gradable
- d. Antonymy - Relational

17. Strong: weak

- a. Polysemy
- b. Synonymy
- c. Antonymy - Gradable
- d. Antonymy - Relational

18. Addition: edition

١٢

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- a. Homophones
- b. Homographs
- c. Synonyms
- d. Antonyms

19. Flower: flour

- a. Homographs
- b. Synonyms
- c. Antonyms
- d. Homophones

Classify the following pairs by choosing the best classification:

1. **easy – difficult**
 - a. binary antonyms
 - b. converses
 - c. gradable antonyms
2. **good – bad**
 - a. binary antonyms
 - b. converses
 - c. gradable antonyms
3. **pass – fail**
 - a. binary antonyms
 - b. converses
 - c. gradable antonyms
4. **husband – wife**
 - a. binary antonyms
 - b. converses
 - c. gradable antonyms
5. **parent – offspring**
 - a. binary antonyms
 - b. converses
 - c. gradable antonyms
6. **legal – illegal**
 - a. binary antonyms
 - b. converses
 - c. gradable antonyms

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مجموعه

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7. **present - absent**
 - a. binary antonyms
 - b. converses
 - c. gradable antonyms
8. **deep – shallow**
 - a. binary antonyms
 - b. converses
 - c. gradable antonyms
9. **above - below**
 - a. binary antonyms
 - b. converses
 - c. gradable antonyms

10. clean – dirty
- binary antonyms
 - converses
 - gradable antonyms
11. husband – wife
- binary antonyms
 - converses
 - gradable antonyms
12. early – late
- binary antonyms
 - converses
 - gradable antonyms
13. The word (BARK) when used for a dog vs. for a tree is hyponym because:
- They are not obviously related to each other in any way.

مجموعة أسئلة الأونروا

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- They are obviously related to each other in any way.
 - They give the sense of similar meaning.
 - All false
14. The word (FORK) when used for a road vs. for an instrument for eating is polysemy because:
- They are not obviously related to each other in any way.
 - They are obviously related to each other in any way.
 - They give the sense of similar meaning.
 - All false
15. The word (TAIL) when used for a coat vs. for an animal is polysemy because:
- They are not obviously related to each other in any way.
 - They are obviously related to each other in any way.
 - They give the sense of similar meaning.
 - All false
16. The word (STEER) when used to guide vs. for a young bull is hyponym because:
- They are not obviously related to each other in any way.
 - They are obviously related to each other in any way.
 - They give the sense of similar meaning.
 - All false

مجموعه

The present simple tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

يتكون من مصدر الفعل بإضافة s مع الفاعل المفرد الغائب أو الضمائر (he, she, it)

• He works in a big firm.

:

← يضاف للفعل es إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بالحروف (s s - sh - ch - x - o)

• He watches TV.

She crosses the road.

← يضاف للفعل ies إذا كان ينتهي بحرف y يسبقه حرف ساكن .

• She studies medicine

he carries his bag.

← يضاف s فقط للأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف y يسبقه حرف متحرك.

• He plays the piano.

• She obeys her mother.

:

يعبر عن عاده متكررة ويستخدم مع الكلمات

(Always - usually - some times - often - ever - never - everyday - every week ---)

• I usually get up at 6 o'clock.

يعبر عن حقيقة ثابتة أو شبه ثابتة.

• The moon moves around the earth.

• I prefer reading to watching TV.

:

• نستخدم don't أمام الفعل إذا لم ينتهي ب s, es, ies

• I don't work in a hospital.

• نستخدم doesn't إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب s, es, ies

• He doesn't eat meat.

:

يتكون المضارع البسيط في الاستفهام من:

+ do \ does + () ?

• Where do you work?

• When does he come?

• تستخدم does مع الفاعل المفرد.

• تستخدم do مع الفاعل الجمع.

The past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل وعاده باضا فه *ed* لمصدر الفعل ماعدا الأفعال الشاذة

- Dr Zewail discovered the femto second in 1997.

١- حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي

- I met Ahmed yesterday.

٢- عاده في الماضي وانتهت (لم تعد تحدث)

- When I was young, we lived in Cairo.
- When I was in Paris, I used to play tennis.

٣- يستخدم في الحالة الثانية من قاعدة *if*

- If he studied hard, he would succeed.

٤- يستخدم مع الكلمات التالية:

Yesterday - ago -- in the past - in the ancient times
- in + تاريخ - last (week - month -)

٥- يأتي بعد *I wish - if only* للتعبير عن أمنيته في الوقت الحاضر مطلوبة لكن غير محققة.

- I wish I saw Ahmed now.
- I wish I were a millionaire.

٦- يأتي قبل أدوات الربط التالية

After , when , as soon as , until

٧- غالبا ما تستخدم *used to* للتعبير عن عاده كانت في الماضي.

- When I was a child, I used to play in the street.

نستخدم *didn't* ونحول الفعل الي المصدر .

- He didn't succeed in the exam.

يتكون الماضي البسيط في الاستفهام من :

+ did + + ?

- How did you come to the club?

يتكون الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول من :

+ was \ were + p . p. + by +

- The car was repaired by the mechanic.

Exercise

- 1- I -----my dinner at eight o' clock everyday.
a- eats b- ate c - eat d- eaten
- 2- My brother-----the newspaper every morning.

- a- reads b- read c – has read d-is reading*
- 3- The camera -----to take photographs.
a- is using b- is used c - uses d-used
- 4- The earth -----round the sun.
a- moved b- is moving c – is moved d- moves
- 5- Mr. Salim -----comes late.
a- don't b- doesn't c - never d- didn't
- 6- What time -----you usually go to work?
a- do b- does c - will d- are
- 7- I'll phone you as soon as I -----my work.
a- will finish b- has finished c - finished d- finish
- 8- English -----all over the world.
a- speaks b- spoken c – is spoken d- will speak
- 9- I -----my aunt a week ago.
a- visited b- visit c - visiting d- would visit
- 10- We -----an interesting film last night.
a- watch b-watched c – have watched d- would watch
- 11- When I was on holiday, I -----tennis everyday.
a- play b- would play c - played d- have played
- 12- They -----attend the conference last month.
a- won't b- didn't c – wasn't d- don't
- 13- They came to my birthday party and -----nice presents.
a- gives b- were giving c – have given d- gave
- 14- He -----very quickly so we didn't understand.
a- has spoken b- speaks c – spoke d- would speak
- 15- When -----you go to bed last night?
a- did b-will c – do d- was
- 16- He came to my house and -----some tea with me.
a- have b- has c - had d- had had
- 17- During the holiday, tamer -----football every day.
a- played b- plays c – were playing d- has played
- 18- This house ----- two years ago.
a-built b- builds c – has built d- was built
- 19- When I was young, I ----- eat a lot of chocolates.
a- use to b- used to c- am used to d- using to
- 20- A criminal ----- the guard of the bank last night.
a- killed b- has killed c- is killing d-kills
- 21- If only I -----in china today.
a- am b- was c- were d- be
- 22- It is time we ----- home.
a- go b- have gone c- went d- going
- 23- The western desert is one of the ----- places on earth.
a- dry b- drier c- driest d- warmest

Rewrite the following sentences:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1- A beaker is used to hold liquids. | (holding) |
| 2- He is experienced in computers. | (experience) |
| 3- Can you direct me to the railway station/ | (direction) |
| 4- His habit is to watch TV in the evening | (used to – usually) |
| 5- He can do his work alone | (doing) |
| 6- Who discovered America? | (discoverer) |
| 7- The thieves planned to rob the bank. | (a plan) |
| 8- The telescope enables astronomers to see the stars. | (able) |
| 9- He usually goes to school on foot. | (going) |
| 10- Noha never comes late. | (doesn't) |
| 11- When I was in Paris, I visited the Eiffel tower every day. | (used to) |
| 12- Geologists study the earth to know its secrets. | (The earth) |
| 13- A microscope is used to examine very small things | (for) |
| 14- With modern technology, we can increase production. | (enables) |
| 15- Naguib Mahfouz won the Noble prize. | (The Noble prize) |
| 16- A chair is used for sitting. | (to) |

The Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

الفاعل + am, is, are + v + ing يتكون من _____

١- حدث يحدث الان – مستمر اثناء الكلام.

Now, he is writing a report.

At the moment she is ironing the shirts.

٢- حدث في المستقبل تم التخطيط له من قبل .

We are traveling tomorrow.

Every thing is arranged. Tim marrying next Thursday.

Now, look, listen, at present, at the moment, be careful, and look out.

He is repairing the car.

"Negative"

He isn't repairing the car.

+ am, is, are + not +v+ing.

Is , Are + الفاعل + v + ing -----?

Are you buying a new shirt ?

Yes , I'm buying a new shirt.

يتكون المضارع المستمر في المبني للمجهول من :

am , is , are + being + p.p . + المفعول

The government is building many cities in the desert. " Many cities"
Many cities are being built in the desert .

See – hear – smell – notice	-
Realize- know – understand – suppose – mean – forget – remember – trust	
Want – desire – wish – hate – like – love – dislike – care	
Own – possess – belong – have	

The past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

was , were + v + ing

يتكون من :
استخدامه :

→ At 10 o, clock yesterday, I was sleeping.

While - as - just as

→ While I was studying, the light went out.

When

→ When the light went out, I was studying.

1- at the time my father arrived, we ----- chess.

a- played b- were played c- were playing d- had played

2- I ----- a bath when the phone rang.

- a- had b- was having c- having d- have had

3- When I got to the car, I realized that I ----- my keys.

- a- am losing b- would lose c- had lost d- was losing

4- while ----- in the street, I ran into an old friend.

- a- walk b- walking c- was walking d- walked

5- When I was young, I ----- eat a lot of chocolates.

- a- using to b- am used to c- used to d- had used

to

6- the manager-----the report now.

- a- reads b- reading c- is reading d- is read

7- my new computer -----now.

- a- is delivered b- delivers c- is delivering d- is being delivered

8- listen , she ----- a beautiful song.

- a- is singing b- sings c- is being d- is sung

9- I borrowed his car while mine -----.

- a- was repairing b- was being repaired c- repairs d- is repairing

10- look, the boy-----the tree.

- a- is climbed b- is climbing c- climbing d-climbs

Rewrite the following sentences:

1- the is producing many products.

(being)

2- while he was reading the paper, his son arrived.

(when)

3- the dishes was being washed when we finished studying

(being)

4- During his sleep, his money was stolen.

(While)

5- he was playing tennis and he fell down suddenly.

(When)

6- we have decided to buy a new car

(buying)

8- during his work , he made many mistakes.

(while)

9- As we listening to music, we heard a loud noise.

(during)

10- I'm making a new plan to invest my money.

(made)

future tenses

أزمته المستقبل

Future simple

Will + المصدر

☆ He will come tomorrow.

: _____

المصدر + will not + الفاعل

☆ He won't come tomorrow.

: _____

المصدر + الفاعل + will \ shall + اداة الاستفهام

☆ When will he come?

ويستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية :

Tomorrow , next , in the future , soon , in + تاريخ في المستقبل

☆ I will give a party next Friday.
future

☆ We will live on the moon in the

will

١- للتعبير عن حقيقة في المستقبل .

☆ He will be forty next week.

٢- للتنبؤ باحداث في المستقبل .

☆ He will get the first prize.

٣- لاتخاذ قرار سريع .

☆ I'll have some coffee, please.

٤- في الطلب او العرض .

☆ Will you open the door for me, please?

☆ I'll post the letter for you.

٥- لعمل ترتيبات .

☆ We will see you at the party tomorrow.

٦- لعمل وعود او تهديد .

☆ I'll buy you a mobile phone if you succeed.

☆ I'll resign if I don't get a pay rise.

تستخدم shall مع الضميرين (I, we) فقط للتعبير عن ما ياتي:

١- لعمل اقتراحات .

☆ Shall we go for a walk?

٢- لتقديم عروض

☆ Shall I carry the bag for you?

Going to

: going to

١- للتعبير عن نية تم التخطيط لها قبل لحظة الكلام .

☆ He is turning the radio; he is going to listen to the news.

٢- للتنبؤ بشيء في المستقبل يوجد عليه دليل.

☆ The sky is cloudy; I think it's going to rain.

: _____

+ am, is, are not going to +

9- He said" shall I post the letter for you"

(offered)

10- father said" I'll buy you a computer if you succeed"

(promised)

The present perfect tense

رمن المضارع التام

Have, has + p.p

يتكون من:

☆ I have just written the report.
house.

☆ She has already cleaned the

استخدامه:

١- يعبر عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي لكن أثره في الحاضر:

☆ I have lost my key. (I can't open the door)

☆ He has just arrived

حدث انتهى منذ فترة قصيرة

٢- يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى الآن.

☆ I have lived in Tanta for 20 years = I still live in Tanta

☆ I lived in Tanta for 20 years = I live somewhere else now.

لكن لاحظ

٣- نستخدم lately – recently لنقصد أن شيئاً ما قد حدث منذ وقت قريب لكن لم يحدد الزمن.

☆ I haven't seen her lately.

٤- نستخدم just – already في الإثبات وتستخدم yet في النفي والاستفهام.

☆ I have already phoned the doctor.

☆ I haven't phoned the doctor yet.

☆ Have you yet finished your homework?

٥- نستخدم (ever) في السؤال عن خبره الشخص و (never) في النفي.

☆ Have you ever been to Paris?

☆ No, I have never been to Paris

٦- علاماته

Since	Already	Up till now
For	Just	Ever
Lately	Yet	Never ()
recently	So far	

◆ Has, have been to + مكان

ذهب إلى مكان وعاد منه

☞ He has been to London (now he is in Egypt)

◆ Has, have gone to + مكان

ذهب إلى مكان وما زال هناك

☞ He has gone to Italy (he is still there)

Since, for

الفرق بين

☆ Since

نقطه بداية الحدث

☆ for

مده الحدث - الفترة

✎ إذا جاء مع since فعل واحد نضعه في زمن المضارع التام.

♦ She has learned English since 1995.

✎ إذا جاء مع since فعلا نضع قبلها زمن المضارع التام وبعدها زمن الماضي البسيط.

ماضي بسيط + since + مضارع تام

♦ She has been in bed since she arrived home.

♦ He has been studying since he returned from school.

✎ لاحظ الجدول الآتي:

Since	For
Since 7 o'clock	For 2 hours
Since 2000	For 5 years
Since yesterday	For a day - one day
Since last night	For a night - the last night
Since April	For 2 months
Since Friday	For five days
Since then	For ages , along time
Since spring	For a season
Since his arrival	For years – a while

✎ ملاحظات:

١- إذا طلب استخدام since بدلا من when نستخدم زمن المضارع التام منفي:

♦ I last saw her when she was a child.

(Since)

♦ I haven't seen her since she was a child.

٢- إذا طلب استخدام ago بدلا من for نستخدم الفعل began to قبل المصدر من الفعل الأصلي:

♦ She has played tennis for five years.

♦ She began to play tennis five years ago.

٣- إذا طلب استخدام just بدلا من a moment ago نستخدم المضارع التام:

♦ She left home a moment ago.

♦ She has just left home.

٤- إذا طلب استخدام since بدلا من for نتبع الطريقة الآتية:

- ◆ He has worked as a teacher for 5 years.
- ◆ He has worked as a teacher since 2000.
- ◆ Its 5 years since he worked as a teacher.

٥- استخدام for بدلا من ago

- ◆ The last time I met her was 2 months ago
- ◆ I haven't seen her for 2 months.

The present perfect continuous

زمن المضارع التام المستمر

يتكون من

☆ Have been + v. ing

☆ Has been + v. ing

- ◆ He has been sleeping since he arrived.
- ◆ It has been raining for 2 hours.

علاماته:

For-----now

For -----still

So far -----now

Since -----still

All + فتره زمنييه

فاعل hasn't stopped – finished yet

- ◆ She has been doing the housework since 7.30 and she hasn't finished yet.
- ◆ He (study – studied – has been studying – has studied) English for 2 years now.

- ◆ He has (written – been writing) 6 reports since last night.

Travel – work – wait – live – stay – sleep – learn - -----

Believe – forget – hate – know – like – mean – understand – seem – prefer – own---

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1- I -----my home work yet

a- have met b- have met c- didn't meet d- will not meet

2- I -----this secret for a week now.

a- have known b- have been c- had known d- will know

- 9- I haven't met him for two months. (since)
 10- It is still raining. (not yet)
 11- He has traveled to London and came back. (has been)
 12- The last time I visited my village was two years ago. (since)
 13- Up till now, no one has beaten him at chess. (never)
 14- He is still answering the test. (finished)
 15- It's two months since I last ate fish. (haven't)

Grammar

The past perfect tense

زمن الماضي التام

Had +
p.p

إذا وقع حدثان في الماضي فإن الحدث الذي تم أولاً يكون زمنه ماضي تام والحدث الذي تم ثانياً يكون زمنه ماضي بسيط.

After }
 As soon as } ماضي بسيط + فاعل , ماضي تام + فاعل +
 When }

- ◆ First, he watched the film, and then he went to bed. (After)
- ◆ After he had watched the film, he went to bed.

Till ماضي تام + فاعل
 ماضي بسيط منفي + فاعل
 (didn't + المصدر) Until (had + P.P)

♦ He didn't go home until he had watched TV.

فاعل + had بسيط { no sooner + p.p -----than
 hardly + p.p -----when ماضي + فاعل
 Scarcely + p.p -----when

♦ He had no sooner watched TV than he went to bed.

إذا بدأت الجملة بإحدى هذه الكلمات ، تأتي الجملة بعدها على هيئة استفهام :-

No sooner than
 Hardly + had + فاعل + p.p } when فاعل
 + ماضي بسيط } when
 Scarcely } when

♦ Hardly had he watched TV when he went to bed.

فاعل + ماضي تام before فاعل + ماضي بسيط
 فاعل + ماضي تام by the time فاعل + ماضي بسيط

♦ First, he made a plan. Then he robbed the bank.

♦ He had made a plan before he robbed the bank.

((v + ing) after , before) -١
 (noun)

♦ After making a plan, he robbed the bank.

♦ Before lunch, we had watched TV.

after -٢

Having + p.p +

♦ Having watched TV, I went to bed .

-٣

♦ I will make a plan before I begin the project.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He didn't receive my letter I ----- to him two days ago.
a- had sent b- have sent c- would sent d- sent
- 2- By the time the police -----, the thief had escaped
a- arrive b- had arrived c- have arrived d- arrived
- 3- After ----- a new house, he will marry.
a- set up b- had set up c- have set d- setting up
- 4- Having ----- the letter, I posted it.
a- write b- wrote c- writing d- written
- 5- Before he passed the exam, Ali ----- hard.
a- studied b- had studied c- have studied d- studies
- 6- I didn't answer the question ----- I had read the question paper.
a- until b- after c- when d- before
- 7- As soon as he ----- at the airport, he telephoned me.
a- arrived b- had arrived c- arriving d- arrives
- 8- No sooner ----- the letter than he posted it.
a - he wrote b- has he written c- he had written d - had he written
- 9- He ----- find a job until he had graduated.
a- won't b- doesn't c- didn't d- couldn't
- 10- He ----- no sooner finished his work than he went to the club.
a- had b- did c- has d- was
- 11- He missed the bus because he ----- late.
a- had got up b- gets c- has got up d- got up
- 12- he didn't remember the promise he -----
a- took b- has taken c- takes d- had taken
- 13- As soon as I ----- the ticket, I ran to catch the bus.
a- bough b- had bought c- have bought d- was buying
- 14- He ----- me his book yesterday.
a- gave b- gives c- had given d- will give
- 15- The patient ----- before the doctor came.
a- died b- dies c- had died d- has died
- 16- As soon as he had arrived in London he ----- me.
a- has phoned b- phones c- had phoned d- phoned
- 17- She ----- a teacher before she became a guide.
a- has been b- had been c- was being d- is
- 18- By the time he was five, he ----- to write.
a- learnt b- learns c- had learnt d- would learn
- 19- My father didn't remember the promise -----.
a- had made b- made c- makes d- has made
- 20- She ----- her lunch until her husband had come.
a- had had b- won't have c- wasn't have d- didn't have
- 21- after the report -----, I handed it to the manager.
a- had finished b- had been finished c- has been finished d- finished
- 22- Having graduated, he ----- abroad.

- a- traveled b- had traveled c- has traveled d- travels
- 23- After -----my work, I went home.
a-had finished b- finished c- finishing d- being finished
- 24- They said that the driver -----the accident.
a-had cause b-was caused c- had caused d-has caused
- 25- I took the medicine when I ----- a meal.
a- has had b- have had c- had d- had had

Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1- He was punished for not paying the fine (because)
- 2- He left the place when his friend came. (Until)
- 3- Having visited his uncle, he went shopping. (After)
- 4- I didn't know about her success until I had met her (after)
- 5- She didn't marry till she had graduated. (When)
- 6- After I had studied, I went to bed. (Till)
- 7- He felt ill from eating too much caned food, (By the time)
- 8- She wrote a postcard then she went to the post office. (Before)
- 9- I had my breakfast, but before that, I took some exercise (I didn't)
- 10 - Why don't you phone Dalia? (How)
- 11 - Akram borrowed a tennis racket from Fawzi. (Lent)
- 12 - He didn't leave without talking the money. (Until)
- 13- They weren't eager to work until they had had a holiday. (After)
- 14- He left the room after taking permission. (before)
- 15- We went for a walk but first we finished our work. (Having)
- 16- You were cold because you didn't wear a coat. (If)
- 17- We didn't visit the museum as we hadn't time. (If)
- 18- Without doctors' efforts, many patients would have died. (unless)
- 19- I didn't know the good news as I was abroad. (If)
- 20- If I had known you were a sleep, I wouldn't have played the piano. (I didn't)

Active and passive

المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمجهول

لتحويل الجملة من active إلى passive نتبع الخطوات التالية

(الفاعل + by) + p.p + في زمن الجملة to be المفعول

الجدول التالي يوضح تركيب الأفعال في صيغة المبنى للمجهول

Active	Passive
	am , is are + p.p
	was , were + p.p
	have , has + been + p.p

	<i>had + been + p.p</i>
	<i>will have been + p.p</i>
	<i>am , is , are + being + p.p.</i>
	<i>was , were + p.p</i>
	<i>will + be + being</i>
<i>will, may, shall, must</i>	<i>may , can , must , + be + p.p have to , had to + be +p.p</i>

Ex .

- 1- Some body cleans my office every day. - My office is cleaned everyday.
- 2- Ali presented a car to his son. - A car was presented to Ali's son.
- 3- Someone is repairing my car. - My car is being repaired.
- 4- Someone was watching him. - He was being watched.
- 5- Some one has stolen his car. - His car has been stolen.
- 6- He has been repairing the car. - The car has been repaired.
- 7- She had cooked lunch. - Lunch had been cooked.
- 8- He had been painting the drawing. - The drawing had been painted.
- 9- Someone will meet you at the station. - You will be met at the station.
- 10- He can sell the car if you agree. -The car can be sold if you agree.

هناك أفعال مساعده أخرى مثل : ←

Active	Passive
<i>Has to, have to, had to, would Ought to, going to, be going to + المصدر</i>	<i>الفعل الناقص + be + p.p</i>

- 1-Someone must show her what to do.
She must be shown what to do next.
- 2- They are going to draw a new plan.
A new plan is going to be drawn.

← إذا وجد في الجملة فعل مساعد يتبعه (have + p.p) اتبع الآتي:

مفعول + {
Will have
Must have
Can't have
May have
Might have
Should have
Ought to have } + been + p.p

- 7- They build a new house . (is)
 8- I'm reading a story . (being)
 9- I'll have built a new house . (been)
 10- You ought to help your friend . (be)
 11- We haven't told him the truth . (he)
 12- This problem can't be solved . (no body)
 13- He didn't invite me to his party . (I)
 14- I'm going to lend her my camera . (she)
 15- He paid me a lot of money . (was)
 16- People will show here the new project . (she)

Passive constructions

تركيبات في صيغة المبني للمجهول

- ☆ It's said that ----- ☆ It's believed that-----
 ☆ He is said to----- ☆ He is believed to-----

● يستخدم هذا الأسلوب عندما نعبر عن ما يقوله الناس عموماً ولكن يستخدم مع أفعال معينة :

Agree يوافق	Claim يطالب	decide يقرر	assume يؤكد
Allege يزعم	Discover يكشف	expect يتوقع	know يعرف
Deny ينكر	Consider يعتبر	understand يفهم	think يعتقد
Suggest يقترح	Say يقول	recommend يوصي	suppose يفترض

● عند تحويل هذه الأفعال إلى المبني للمجهول هناك طريقتان :

- الجملة المكتوبة + that + التصريف الثالث للأفعال السابقة + (is - was)
- المصدر + to + التصريف الثالث للأفعال السابقة + am - is-are-was-were + فاعل

◆ People believe that he is rich :

- It's believed that he is rich.

الطريقة الأولى

- He is believed to be rich.

الطريقة الثانية

- لاحظ في الطريقة الثانية حذف *that* وتحويل *is* إلى المصدر *to be*.
- نبدأ بفاعل الجملة الثانية الذي بعد *that* ليكون فاعل الجملة الجديدة.

Ex :

- People say that he travels to Paris every year.
- It's said that he travels to Paris every year.
- He is said to travel to Paris every year.

●* ملحوظه : يستخدم هذا التعبير في كل الأزمنه :

- They have denied that they stole the money.
- It has been denied that they stole they money.
- They have been denied to steal the money.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Dr Zewail is known -----the first Arab to win the Nobel Prize.
a- that he b- to be c- he was d- he is
- 2- It is -----that there is no water on the moon.
a- believed b- believes c- believe d- believing
- 3- ----- to commit suicide.
a- It reported b- It is reporting c- It's reported d- He report
- 4- She -----for her role in helping the poor.
a- know b- were known c- is known d- knowing
- 5- It's reported that the thief -----.
a- has caught b- has been caught c- will catch d- would catch
- 6- The criminal -----to have escaped.
a- reported b- reports c- has reported d- was reported
- 7- It -----that they climbed Everest.
a- allege b- is reported c- was reporting d- is reporting
- 8- The workers ----- their wages to be increased.
a- is thinking b- are thinking c- are thought d- thinking
- 9- It -----that the earth is not exactly round.
a- has been proved b- proved c- is proving d- had proved

Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1- People say that money can't do everything. (is said)
- 2- I think Ali is the cleverest student in the class. (It's believed)
- 3- It's alleged that he sold his old car (He)
- 4- People aren't sure if Ali's car was stolen (It's believed)
- 5- To exercise daily is necessary for good health. (It's known that ---)
- 6- Pollution is reported to be very dangerous. (It's reported that)

- 7- The police alleged that the thief has escaped. (The thief)
 8- We believe that she is capable of doing the task (is believed)
 9- Can you look for my bag? (I wonder)
 10- Everyone agreed that the plan should go ahead. (The plan)

Grammar

Verbs followed by to + the infinitive:

افعال يتبعها to والمصدر فقط :

Agree	يوافق	Demand	يطلب	Manage	يستطيع	Promise	يعد
Want	يريد	Deserve	يستحق	Long	يشنق	decide	يقرر
Plan	يخطط	Expect	يتوقع	Mean	يقصد	Wish	يامل
Refuse	يرفض	Hope	يامل	Offer	يعرض	Threaten	يهدد
attempt	يحاول	Learn	يتعلم	pretend	يتظاهر	Enable	يمكن

☆ He offered to help us

☆ he decided to stay at home.

☆ She wants to be a teacher.

☆ The thief managed to escape.

افعال يتبعها (gerund) الفعل + ing :

Avoid	يتجنب	Suggest	يقترح	Keep on	يستمر	Involve	يشمل
Enjoy	يتمتع	Recommend	يوصي	Mind	يمانع	Miss	
Deny	ينكر	Imagine	يتخيل	Dislike	يكره	It's no use	لا فائدة
Finish	ينهي	Fancy	يتخيل	Admit	يعترف	Can't help	لا تحمل
Go	يذهب	Put off	يؤجل	Postpone	يؤجل	Can't stand	لا تحمل

☆ I enjoy watching television.

☆ He suggested going to the cinema.

☆ Hatem denied breaking the glass.

☆ Fancy meeting you here.

افعال يتبعها (gerund) الفعل + ing او to والمصدر مع تغيير طفيف في المعنى. :

begin	يبدأ	continue	يستمر	like	يحب	hate	يكره
start	يبدأ	prefer	يفضل	love	يحب	can't bear	لا يتحمل

I like spending the weekend in Alexandria. (عموما)

I like to spend the weekend in Alexandria. (مناسبه خاصه)

افعال يتبعها (gerund) الفعل + ing او to والمصدر مع تغيير كبير في المعنى. :

To +

Remember

V + ing

☆ He remembered to post the letter.

☆ He remembered posting the letter.

To +

Forget

- 10- We have arranged -----at 9 o'clock.
a-meeting b- will meet c – to meet d- met
- 11- He wanted-----a new camera.
a- buying b- to be bought c – to buy d- to buying
- 12- I can't stand -----listening to him.
a- listened b- to listen c – listening d- to be listened
- 13- He longed -----back home.
a- to be b- being c – to being d- would be
- 14- Don't try -----if you have never driven before.
a- to drive b- drove c – driving d- to be driven
- 15- Stop-----, you are giving me a headache.
a- to shout b-shouted c – shouting d- to shouting

Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1- I didn't expect to meet you here. (*Fancy*)
 2- He said he didn't steal the money. (*denied*)
 3- I haven't done my homework yet. (*finished*)
 4- Let's play tennis. (*he suggested*)
 5- I can do what I want and you can't stop me. (*You can't stop*)
 6- Would you switch off the light? (*mind*)
 7- He said it was true that he killed the guard. (*admitted*)
 8- He said he wouldn't eat anything. (*refused*)
 9- He said that he would be happy to help me. (*mind*)
 10- He asked me to be quick in driving. (*quickly*)
 11- I'd like to have tea with little sugar. (*feel like*)
 12- Hanan was sorry for not helping the poor lady. (*regretted*)
 13- We like to have tea. (*enjoy*)
 14- He hopes to get the prize. (*look forward*)
 15- I no longer borrow books from the library. (*stop*)

Model Verbs

☛ **Should (Ought to) + مصدر :**

ينبغي ان – لابد وتستخدم لاعطاء النصيحة (في المضارع)

☆ **It's necessary to study more.**

(should – ought)

☼ You should \ ought to study more.

☼ I advise you to study more.

☛ **Shouldn't – oughtn't to:**

وفي النفي

☆ It is important not to disturb him.

(should)

⚙ You shouldn't disturb him.

⚙ You oughtn't to come late.

●* Should (Ought to) +have + P.P:

كان ينبغي ان تفعل شيء (في الماضي)

(should)

☆ It was necessary for you to phone me.

⚙ You should have phoned me.

⚙ You ought to have studied hard.

●* Shouldn't (oughtn't to)+have + P.P :

لم يكن ينبغي ان تفعل شيء (في الماضي)

(ought)

☆ It wasn't necessary to come late.

⚙ You shouldn't have exceeded the speed limit.

⚙ You oughtn't to have come late.

●* Must + مصدر

●* have to – has to + مصدر

لابد ان وتستخدم للتعبير عن الالزام في الحاضر

☆ It's necessary to follow the rules.

(must)

⚙ You must follow the traffic rules.

⚙ You have to pay taxes.

●* Mustn't + مصدر

تعبير عن التحريم او حظر فعل شيء في المضارع

(mustn't)

☆ It's forbidden to smoke near a patient.

⚙ You mustn't smoke near a patient.

⚙ You mustn't take photos near a military zone.

●* had to + مصدر

لابد ان وتستخدم للتعبير عن الالزام في الماضي

☆ It was necessary for you to phone me.

(had to)

⚙ You had to phone me.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1- You -----enter the mosque in shoes.

a- should b- needn't c – oughtn't d- shouldn't

2- They -----study hard. The exam is near.

a- must b-had to c – needn't d- mustn't

3- They insisted that we-----have a meal.

a- must b- should c – have to d- may

4- You-----see the film if you have the chance.

a- must b- should c – ought to d- needn't

5- I'm sorry I couldn't meet you yesterday. I -----work hard.

a- have to b- had to c – must d- may

6- I-----him last week but I didn't.

a- should visit b- needn't visit c – had to visit d- may have visited

7- I can hear you well. You-----shout.

a- needn't b- mustn't c – won't d- had to

8- I didn't know there was a meeting. You-----me.

a- must tell b- should have told c – should tell d- may tell

9- You-----take anything out of a shop without paying for it.

a- mustn't b- may not c – needn't d- could

10- The buses are full. I-----take a taxi.

a- should b- might c – ought d- must

Rewrite the following sentences:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1- It was necessary to buy a new camera. | (had to) |
| 2- You mustn't wait here. | (allowed) |
| 3- It's not a good thing to waste your time. | (shouldn't) |
| 4- It isn't a good idea to travel during rush hours. | (shouldn't) |
| 5- Would you like me to post the letter for you? | (Shall) |
| 6- He needn't stay up late. | (doesn't) |
| 7- You should learn a foreign language. | (advise) |
| 8- It's necessary to get up early. | (ought) |
| 9- It's forbidden to park here. | (mustn't) |
| 10- What would you advise me to do? | (should) |
| 11- There is a possibility that it will rain tomorrow. | (might) |
| 12- I'd like you to help me with my home work. | (Will) |
| 13- You should finish this task today. | (necessary) |
| 14- Is it necessary to tell him? | (have to) |
| 15- If I were you, I'd refuse his invitation. | (should) |
| 16- Smoking is not allowed here. | (mustn't) |
| 17- Does she have to take some rest? | (necessary) |
| 18- He needn't go to school on Friday. | (have to) |
| 19- It's necessary to pass the exam to join the university. | (must) |
| 20- It would be a good idea for him to take a holiday. | (has to) |

Grammar

Adverbs

_____ly

♦ Slow → slowly

♦ nice → nicely

♦ usual → usually

:

١- الصفات التي تنتهي ب (le) نحذف الـ (e) ونضيف (y) .

♦ Horrible → horribly

♦ terrible → terribly

٢- الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (y) نحذفها ونضيف (ily)

♦ Happy → happily

♦ funny → funnily

٣- هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كصفات واحوال دون اي اضافات .

Fast – hard – early – late.

♦ I took the fast train.

♦ He runs fast

♦ This is a hard test.

♦ He works hard.

٤- اذا كانت الصفه تنتهي بـ (ly) تتكون شبه جمله ظرفيه :

In + a \ an + بـ ly + way صفه تنتهي بـ

♦ Friendly → in a friendly way

♦ Ugly → in an ugly way

♦ They treated us in a brotherly way.

Adverbs of degree.

(extremely – very – fairly – rather – quite)

تستخدم ظروف الدرجه لوصف الصفه – الفعل – الظرف .

The Nile is extremely long.

I completely agree with you.

He is very friendly.



Choose the correct answer:

1- He has no money he is -----poor.

- a- very
- b- fairly
- c- quite
- d- extremely

1- You should climb the stairs -----.

- a- careful
- b- care
- c- carefully
- d- carelessly

3- My sister is a good student, her studies-----.

- a- well
- b- good
- c- goodly
- d- willingly

4- Rasha is ----- . She thinks that she is the most beautiful girl.

- a- conceit
- b- conceited
- c- unconnected
- d- pleasant

5- He thinks of himself only. He is -----.

- a- conceited
- b- tolerant
- c- married
- d- selfish

6- My father ran very -----and caught a thief.

- a- fatly
- b- fast
- c- fastness
- d- fasten

7- I sometimes get up -----and miss the bus.

- a- late
- b- lately
- c- later
- d- lateness

8- He played the match very -----, so he lost it.

- a- bad
- b- badly
- c- badness
- d- good

9- This girl behaves in a -----way.

- a- friend
- b- friendship
- c- friendly
- d- pen friend

10- He couldn't buy the suit because it was -----expensive.

- a- rather
- b- quite
- c- never
- d- hardly

11- Basma is very beautiful and quite well-build -----long black hair.

- a - in* *b- with* *c- by* *d- of*
- 12- We like our English teacher. He is -----a good person.
a- quite *b- rather* *c- never* *d- hardly*
- 13- She is very ----- . She is never angry or sad.
a- cheer *b- silly* *c- efficient* *d- cheerful*
- 14- It is raining ----- .
a- heavy *b- heavily* *c- heaviness* *d- heavenly*
- 15- Shima does her work ----- . She is efficient.
a- good *b- well* *c- proper* *d- prepare*

Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1 - He is a good speaker of English. (speaks)
 2- She is a nice singer. (nicely)
 3- He left home a few minutes ago. (just)
 4- I had a meal. Then I took the medicine. (After)
 5- I believe he is unhappy. (seems)
 6- The pupil was bad when he answered the question. (badly)
 7- The boy is dishonest. (honest)
 8- He is tall and has hot blue eyes. (with)
 9- Ali is setting behind Amer. (front)
 10- The shop is on the right of the bus stop. (left)
 11- He is fluent in English. (fluently)
 12- Pressure affects everyone in the society. (effect)
 13- He was an efficient worker. (efficiently)
 14- He is a very good driver. (Well)

Relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

●* *Who | that*

(الذي - التي --- للعاقل)

تحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفعل

- ◆- That is the doctor. He cured your father.
 That is the doctor who cured your father.
 ◆- The girl is my daughter. She won the medal.
 The girl who\ that won the medal is my daughter.

وفي هذه الحالة لا يمكن حذفها .

●* *Who – whom – that*

(الذي - التي)

تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل

- ◆- She married the man. She loved him.
 She married the man whom \ who \ that\ she loved.
 ◆- The men were honest. I lived with them in London.
 The men with whom I lived in London were honest.
 The men I lived with in London were rich.

لاحظ حذف الضمير

وفي هذه الحالة يمكن حذف هذه الضمائر وتفهم من سياق الجملة .

*Which \ that

(الذي - التي)

وتحل محل الفاعل والمفعول غيرا لعاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل أو الفعل

يمكن حذفها إذا كانت محل المفعول أي يأتي بعدها الفاعل

- ◆- He works for a company. It manufactures computers.

He works for a company which \ that manufactures computers

- ◆- The film was boring. I watch it last night.

The film which \ that I watched last night was boring.

The film I watched yesterday was boring. لاحظ حذف الضمير

- ◆* Whose وتحل محل ضمائر الملكية (his – her – their – its) في الجملة الثانية

- ◆- The man reported the police. His flat was robbed.

The man whose flat was robbed reported the police.

- ◆- The plan had to land. Its engine was out of order.

The plane whose engine was out of order had to land.

- ◆- I met the boy. The boy's father was killed.

I met the boy whose father was killed.

- ◆- That's my grandfather. We live in his house.

That's my grandfather whose house we live in.

That's my grandfather in whose house we live.

يمكن استخدام حرف الجر قبل whose أو بعد الفعل ولا يمكن استخدام that بدلا منها.

*Where

حيث وتحل محل المكان ويأتي قبلها المكان مباشرة

- ◆- This is my school. I study in it.

This is my school where I study.

This is my school which I study in.

*When

حيث وتحل محل الزمان ويأتي قبلها مباشرة الزمان

- ◆- They visit my on Friday. I am at home at that day.

They visit me on Friday when I am at home.

- ◆- June is the month. We go on holiday in it.

June is the month when we go on holiday

Summary :

Who	الذي - التي (العاقل)	Whose	الذي له (للملكية)
Whom	الذي - التي (المفعول العاقل)	Where	حيث (للمكان)
That	الذي - التي (للعاقل وغير العاقل)	When	حيث (للزمان)
which	الذي - التي (غير العاقل)	what	ما (لغير العاقل)

Exercise

- 1- The man..... Sent you this letter is my cousin.

a- which

b- whose

c- whom

d- who

- 2- The flat..... I lives had only two rooms.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-who
- 3-This is the cassette Won the prize.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-who
- 4-Eight o'clock is I usually go to work.
a- what b-whose c- whom d-when
- 5-The suit you are wearing is fashionable.
a- which b-where c- whose d-who
- 6-London is the largest city in England my pen friend lives.
a- which b-whose c- where d-what
- 7-This is the book I keep in my bag.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-who
- 8-My birthday is the day I was born.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-when
- 9-My father is the person Wife is my mother.
a- which b-whose c- where d-who
- 9- The youth -----traveled abroad could make a lot of money.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-who
- 10- He is the Egyptian ----- has won the gold medal.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-who
- 11- This is the camera ----- a week ago.
a- which he lent it to me b- he lent me it
c- He lent me d- that he lent me it
- 12- There is a hairdresser nearby ----- I have my hair cut.
a- which b-where c- whom d-when
- 13- The man -----leg was broken was taken to hospital.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-who
- 14- This is the house -----I lived when I was a child.
a- which b-where c- when d-whose
- 15-I doesn't know the man ----- I met yesterday.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-who
- 16- You should decide -----girl is mistaken.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-who
- 17- The girl ----- I told about is coming towards us.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-when
- 18- That is the painting ----- price is over 10.000 pounds.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-who
- 19- The musician ----- is well known.
a- you read about him b- You read about
c- whom you read about him d- that you read about him
- 20- He did ----- I told him to do.
a- what b-whose c- whose d-who
- 21- This is the company in ----- he works.
a- which b-whose c- whom d-who

22- This is exactly -----I wanted you to do at once.

a- who

b-whose

c- whom

d-what

23- The Egyptians are ----- shaping a bright future.

a- able to

b-capable

c- enable

d-have ability

24- Computers -----us to communicate with other countries.

a- able to

b-capable

c- enable

d-have ability

25- Paper is made ----- cotton or wood.

a- in

b-from

c- of

d-by

26-This is the football team ----- members have won the gold medal.

a- who

b-whose

c- whom

d-what

27- Is that the singer about ----- you told me?

a- who

b-whose

c- whom

d-what

Rewrite the following sentences

1- Ahmed often travels to England. His wife is English.

(whose)

2- the library is a place and we like to read in it

(where)

3- Do you know that man? He is standing over there.

(who)

4- Who is the girl? We met her yesterday.

(whom)

5- He told me a story. I have never heard it before

(which)

6- We understand our lessons with the help of our teachers.

(enable)

7- means of transport help countries to exchange goods

(enable)

8- The police haven't found the man. he stole the money

(that)

9- Do you know the girl? you borrowed her book

(whose)

10-There is a cinema near our house. We spend our time in it

(which)

11-The boy plays the guitar, he is my son.

(Who)

12-This is the bank. T worked in it for ten years.

(Where)

13- That is my friend, his father is a doctor.

(Whose)

14- This is the library; I spend most of my time in it.

(Where)

15-The man was angry because his car was stolen.

(Whose)

16- He wants to know the time of his arrival.

(When)

17-When the police dog saw the thief. It attacked him.

(Which)

Conditional sentences
الجملة الشرطية

If مضارع بسيط , will + المصدر

If ماضي بسيط would + المصدر

If ماضي تام , would have +

The zero conditional

If + مضارع بسيط , مضارع بسيط

تستخدم للتعبير عن مواقف حقيقية

☆ If you heat water, it turns into steam. they die.

☆ If you don't water plants, they die.

The first conditional

If _____ , will +

If

☆ If you meet Osama, give him this letter please.

☆ If the sun shines, we will go out.

☆ If you will play will, you will win. present.

☆ If you succeed, I'll give you a present.

will can, may

what

What + will + do + if + () ?

☆ What will you do if you get a job?

if should

☆ If he studies hard, he will succeed.

☆ Should he study hard, he would succeed.

The second conditional

If + _____ , would +

☆ If she studied, she would succeed.

☆ If I didn't feel so tired, I'd go out with you

☆ If I were rich, I would buy a car.

☆ If I were you, I'd see a doctor.

: _____ *

would could, might - 1

☆ If he were strong enough, he could carry the heavy bag.

- 2

therefore , so , as, because if - 3
.that's why

☆ He can go for a swim because it's fine. (If)

☆ He wouldn't go for a swim if it weren't fine.

☆ I'm too busy therefore I can't visit him today. (If)

☆ If I weren't too busy, I'd visit him today.

if should - 4

☆ If he studied, he'd succeed.

☆ Should he study, he would succeed.

if Had - 5

☆ If I had enough money, I'd buy a new house.

☆ Had I enough money, I'd buy a new house.

What + would + _____ + do + if + (_____) ?

☆ What you would do if your car was stolen?

☆ I'd tell the police.

The third conditional

If + _____ would have + p. p.

☆ He didn't get up early, so he didn't catch the bus. (If)

☆ If he had got up early, he would have caught the bus.

☆ He was angry because we called him a bad name. (If)

☆ If we hadn't called him a bad name, he wouldn't have been angry.

: _____ *

- 1

therefore , so , as, because if - 2
.that's why

if Had -

☆ If she had studied, she would have succeeded.

☆ Had she studied, she would have succeeded.

What + would + _____ +have done + if + (_____) ?

☆ What you have done if you had practiced well?

☆ I'd have won the medal.

Unless = if not

_____ if _____ unless 

☆ If he had worked hard, he would have passed the exam. (Unless)

☆ Unless he had worked hard, he wouldn't have passed the exam.

☆ Unless he had worked hard, he would have failed the exam.

_____ing + _____ if _____ incase of 

☆ If you are strong, you will defeat your enemy.

☆ Incase of being strong, you will defeat your enemy.

☆ Incase of your strength, you will defeat your enemy.

_____ if _____ without, but for 

☆ If I don't finish early, I won't go home early. (Without)

☆ Unless I finish early, I won't go home early. (Without)

☆ Without finishing early, I won't go home early.

_____ if _____ without, but for 

_____ unless _____

_____ without _____ if it weren't for _____

Without _____ + _____ would

+ _____

If it weren't for _____ + _____ would

+ _____

☆ Without hard work, he wouldn't pass the exam.

☆ If it weren't for hard work, he wouldn't pass the exam.

_____ without _____ if it hadn't been for 

Without _____ + _____

would have _____ + _____ p. p

If it hadn't been for _____ + _____

would have _____ + _____ p. p

☆ Without hard work, he wouldn't pass the exam.

☆ If it hadn't been for hard work, he wouldn't have passed the exam.



Choose the correct answer:

1- Had I had a good memory? I -----remembered his

name.

Countable and uncountable nouns

الاسماء المعدودة والاسماء غير المعدودة

* Countable nouns : الأسماء المعدودة

- ١- الاسم المفرد الذي يمكن جمعه
 - ٢- نضع قبله a , an في المفرد ويجمع بإضافة ies , es , s
 - ٣- وقد يكون له جمع شاذ مثل :
 - ٤- يمكن أن تسبقه الكلمات أو التعبيرات الآتية مع الاسم المعدود في الجمع:
- ♦ A boy ♦ boys ♦ A box ♦ boxes
 - ♦ An orange ♦ oranges ♦ a party ♦ parties
 - ♦ A child ♦ children ♦ a man ♦ men
- ♦ Some , any , many , a few , few
- ♦ A lot of, a great number of, a plenty of
- ♦ I'd like some magazines
- ♦ Do you want any books ?
- ♦ There are a few apples in the fridge.

٥- ونسال عنه بـ How many كم العدد

- ♦ How many books did you buy?

* Uncountable nouns: الأسماء غير المعدودة

- ١- هو الاسم المفرد الذي لا يمكن عدّه (جمعه) والذال علي الكمية
 - ٢- لا يسبقه a , an ولا نضيف له s .
 - ٣- يمكن ان تسبقه الكلمات الآتية :
 - ٤- نسال عنه بـ How much وليس How many .
 - ٥- يأخذ بعده فعل مفرد وليس جمع .
 - ٦- هناك بعض الاسماء تنتهي بحرف s لكن تعامل معاملة المفرد.
- ♦ (bread , cheese , sugar , milk , water , ink , information , petrol , home work , news)
 - ♦ Some, any, much , a little, little , a great amount of ,
 - a lot of , a piece of , a bit of
 - I'd like a piece of information.
 - I'd like to drink some milk.
 - There is a little sugar.
 - ♦ How much money do you want?
 - ♦ All the information is true .
 - ♦ Money plays an important role in our life.
 - Maths رياضيات
 - Physics فيزياء
 - Athletics ألعاب رياضية

10- Will you buy -----butter?

a- some

b- many

c- any

d- few

Reflexive pronouns

الضمائر المنعكسة

ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	ضمائر ملكية متبوعة باسم	ضمائر ملكي غير متبوعة باسم	الضمائر المنعكسة
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Their selves
You للمفرد	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
You للجمع	You	Your	Yours	yourselves

استخدامها :

- عندما يكون المفعول به هو نفسه الفاعل.

- ◆ Sarah cut herself when she was peeling an orange
- ◆ I am teaching myself English

- تستخدم للتأكيد (ويستخدم بعد الفاعل أو المفعول أو الفعل المتعدي)

- ◆ The president himself came here yesterday.
- ◆ I have done the homework my self.
- ◆ Hala went herself.

- تستعمل by قبل هذه الضمائر بمعنى بمفرده أو وحده (بدون مساعده) on my own.

- ◆ By myself = alone = with no help
- ◆ The old woman lives by herself = alone = on her own.
- ◆ I learned to use this computer by myself = without any help.

- one self يمكن استخدامها كضمير منعكس .

- ◆ One can hurt oneself this way.

٥- لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد أفعال معينه مثل :

- ◆ Dress – wash – shower – shave –relax – remember – rest – wonder – worry – hurry
- ◆ I got up, dressed and went to work.

٦- لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف جر المكان أو الموقع.

- ◆ She put her books next to her
- ◆ My father likes to have all his family near (him – himself – his)

✳ ادرس هذه التعبيرات جيدا

- ✳ Enjoy yourself = have a good time.
- ✳ Behave yourself = be good.
- ✳ She lives by herself = she lives alone
- ✳ I like being by myself = I like being alone.
- ✳ Help yourself to tea = don't wait to be offered tea.

Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1- Sami and Ali were injured when they fell off their bicycles. (themselves)
- 2- She went to the club alone (herself)
- 3- They had a good time at the club (themselves)
- 4- No one helped her do her homework. (herself)
- 5- I don't have my clothes ironed (on my own)
- 6- He did his homework with no help. (himself)
- 7- He doesn't like to stay alone in the house (himself)
- 8- He did every thing with no help (himself)
- 9- On the second floor there are two bed rooms (upstairs)
- 12- I hope your son behave well (himself)
- 13- I repaired the watch with no help. (my self)

Deduction

Must be لاید انه -----

☆ He always gets top mark. He must be intelligent.

Must have + p . p لاید انه كان -----

☆ He was absent yesterday, he must have been ill.

☆ The door was broken; the thief must have entered through it.

Can't be لا يمكن أن يكون -----

☆ He has a car, he can't be poor.

Can't have + p . p لا يمكن انه كان -----

☆ I phoned you but no one answered, he can't have been at home.

Could + مصدر

May be تعبر عن استنتاج غير مؤكد في المضارع

☆ This tourist could \ may be French, I'm not sure.

Could have + p . p

تعبير عن استنتاج غير مؤكد في الماضي

☆ The thief could have escaped through the window.

Might be

(احتمال بعيد في المضارع)

غير متأكد تماما

☆ He speaks German, he might be Egyptian.

Might have + p . p

(احتمال بعيد في الماضي)

غير متأكد تماما

☆ He might have answered the exam, he answered nothing.

درجات التأكيد في المضارع

→ He is ill

(certain)

→ He must be ill.

(near certain)

→ He may be certain

(uncertain)

→ He might be ill.

(very uncertain)

الماضي في التأكيد في درجات

→ He was ill

(certain)

→ He must have been ill.

(near certain)

→ He may have been certain

(uncertain)

→ He might have been ill.

(very uncertain)

Choose the correct answer.

1- Ahmed is a professor of chemistry. He -----very clever.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

2- The telephone rang, but I didn't hear it. I -----been a sleep.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

3- That -----Ahmed. He looks very old.

a- can't be

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

4- You -----learned hard to learn it.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

5- You -----driven for 20 years, you drive badly.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

6- his daughter joined the faculty of medicine, she -----been clever.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

7- The thief -----entered through the window because it was locked.

a- must have

b- must be

c- can't have

d- couldn't have

8- It -----my home work. It isn't my hand writing.

a- can't be

b- must be

c- can't have been

d- couldn't

have

9- I'm not sure, he -----tired when he stopped working.

a- might be

b- might have been

c- can't have been

d- couldn't have

10- Stop, you'll punish! You -----have parked.

a- shouldn't

b- must

c- can't

d- might not

Rewrite the following:

1-I think she had come late because of the traffic jam.

(must)

2-I'm sure Ahmed didn't boil the water before he made the tea.

(couldn't)

3-It isn't possible that he caught the train

(couldn't)

4-I'm very uncertain he received my letter.

(might)

5-Perhaps my uncle went shopping.

(may)

6-I was quite sure that he didn't commit this serious crime on purpose
(can't)

7-Globalwarming is causing ice caps to melt.

(as a result of)

Conjunctions

روابط تدل على التناقض:

Although	+	فعل + فاعل	→	بالرغم من
Though	+	فعل + فاعل	→	بالرغم من
Even though	+	فعل + فاعل	→	بالرغم م
Whether -----or not			→	سواء ----- أم لا

- ➔ Although he is young, he is wise.
- ➔ I will buy this shirt even though it is expensive.
- ➔ I will buy this shirt whether it is cheap or not.

In spite of + despite	}	(v) + Ing	بالرغم من
		(n)	بالرغم من

- ➔ In spite of being innocent, he was punished.
- ➔ Despite his innocence, he was punished.

However	}	فعل + فاعل	→	لكن
But				
Yet				

- ➔ He is rich, but (however) he is unhappy.

فعل + فاعل + as + حال (صفه)	}	بالرغم من	
However			فعل + فاعل + صفه (حال)
Whatever			فعل + فاعل + اسم

- Ex : ➔ He was strong. He was defeated.
- ➔ Strong as he was, he was defeated.
 - ➔ However strong he was, he was defeated.
 - ➔ Whatever his strength, he was defeated.

روابط تدل على الإضافة :

not only	فعل	-----, but also -----	ليس فقط لكن أيضا
not only	فعل	-----, but-----as well .	ليس فقط لكن أيضا

- ➔ She not only went to the market but she also went to the zoo.
- ➔ He not only succeeded, but he got high marks as well.

In addition to	}	v + ing	→	بالإضافة إلى
Besides				
As well as				

- ➔ In addition to (Besides) going to the market, she went to the zoo.

ملحوظة :

← إذا استخدمنا not only في بداية الجملة فإن الجملة بعدها تكون علي هيئته سؤال.

فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + Not only

→ Not only did she go to the market, but she went to the zoo as well.

← بين فاعلين فإن فعل الجملة يتبع الفاعل الأول. إذا ربطت as well as

→ He is a teacher. I'm a teacher.

روابط تدل على السبب:

Because
As
Since

فاعل + فعل → لان - بسبب

→ He stayed in bed because (as-since) he was ill.

Because of
Owing to
Due to
As a result of

v + ing
noun

بسبب

→ He stayed in bed because of being ill (his illness)

روابط تدل على النتيجة:

So, therefore
That's why, that's the reason why
Consequently

ولهذا السبب - لذا - لذلك →

→ I felt ill. I went to bed.

→ I felt ill so I went to bed

→ I didn't have enough money; consequently I didn't buy a car.

روابط تدل على الغرض:

To = in order to - in order not to + المصدر
So as to - so as not to + المصدر

لكي →

→ He studies hard to get high marks.

→ He studies hard so as not to fail.

So that = in order that المصدر (may (might) + فاعل لكي

→ He works day and night. He wants to make money.

→ He works day and night so that he may make money.

→ He studies hard in order that he may get high marks.

→ He saved up for years. He aimed at buying a car

(Use: in order to - so that)

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1- he worked hard ----- he succeeded.

a- because b- as c- therefore d- unless

2- it was hot, ----- we went swimming.

a- so b- because c- since d- although

3- ----- typing the report, she posted it.

a- in order to b- because c- in addition to d- since

4- Azza passed her exam ----- being ill.

a- although b- because of c- but d- because

5- I tried the phone ----- there was no answer.

a- although b- despite c- but d- because

6- he is an expert at computer-----he's only 14.

a- so that b- because c- although d- but

7- I have never done karate ----- I have seen karate on TV.

a- if b- even if c- so d- as

8-----he was a beginner, he won the gold medal.

a- because b- however c- Unless d- even though

9 - he didn't stop smoking-----the doctor's advice.

a- in spite of b- although c- however d- because

Rewrite the following sentences:

1- Though the film is boring, I am going to watch it. (whether-----or not)

2- Although hr received high salary, he is not content. (Despite)

3- She graduated and got a job in a bank. (not only-----)

4- We sat in the living room and watched TV. (Watching)

5- On holiday he visited London and Paris. (Besides)

6- Despite his hard work, he is unlucky. (Although)

7- The shoes are old but comfortable. (Although)

8- He doesn't like playing tennis. He doesn't mind watching it on TV
(However)

9- I got the tape to record some music. (so that)

10- We cancelled our journey because of the rain. (because)

11- She always gets high marks because she is intelligent (owing to)

12- Although he spoke slowly, we couldn't hear him (despite)

13- He is clever and his friends are clever too (as well as)

14- Hazem as well as his friends play football (not only)

15- Despite his serious illness, he went on working. (Although-despite)

16- I'd like to go to Luxor. I want to see the monuments. (So as to)

17- He couldn't come due to his illness (since)

18- I have to run every day because I want to be healthy. (So)

Reported Speech

الكلام غير المباشر

تحويل الجملة الخبرية :

* الجملة الخبرية هي الجملة التي تتكون من فاعل وفعل
* عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية إلى غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :-

_____ :

Say → say that
Says → says that
Say to → tell + مفعول + that Says
to → Tells + مفعول + that
Said → Said that
Said to → told + مفعول + that

That *

:-

✳ إذا كان فعل القول ماضي Said / Said to يتغير الزمن كالتالي :

Go → Went
is going → Was going
has gone → had gone
→ had gone / went /
Went
Will go → would go
Can → could
Shall → should
Have to → had to Has to
→ had to
Must →
had to

ملحوظة :- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع أو مستقبل *have said – has said – tell say – says* تتغير الضمانر فقط ولا تتغير الأزمنة . تتغير الضمانر حسب المعنى

Ex.

➔ He said " I missed the train " He said "
that he missed the train

➔ He said to me " I'll reach London tomorrow He told me (that) he
would reach London the next day

:

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
--------	----------	--------	----------

This	That	Tomorrow	The next day
These	Those	Next (week)	The following (week)
To day	That day	Here	There
Tonight	That night	Yesterday	The day before
Now	Then	Last (week)	The previous week

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He said that he T. V then
 a- is watching b) was watching c) had watched
- 2- My brother told me that he at Cairo air port the next day.
 a) Will arrive b) would arrive c) has arrived b) had arrived
- 3- He he would spend the weekend on his farm .
 a) Said b) told c) asked d) ordered
- 4- He told me that he answer my questions then
 a) couldn't b) didn't c) doesn't d) wouldn't
- 5- Mr. Hassan told me that he the meeting the month before
 a) Wouldn't attend b) doesn't attend c) hadn't attended . d) didn't attended

Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- He said to me " I didn't send her any letters " " he told me "
- 2- He said to me " If you like it , I'll Take you to my house " told "
- 3- You must take the medicine " " The doctor told me "
- 4- Ashraf told me that he didn't want to go out that evening " Ashraf said to me "
- 5- She told me that she had spent a lot of time in hospital the previous year " She said to me "
- 6- You can't go out until you have finished " Our teacher said that "
- 7- He said to me " I'll help you in our home work " He told me "
- 8- I'm going to move to Tanta " Said Saim ' Salim said " .
- 9- The price of the car is 20,000 pounds ' He told me "
- 10- I' m sure you mode many mistakes" " he told me"
- 11 - They said " we're writing the report now hey told me" . " the said that"

Reported Questions

أولاً : إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد .

1 - يتغير فعل القول أو Said إلى asked .

☛ He asked me to +

not to +

→ My teacher said “ Study hard to succeed”

My teacher advised me to study hard

→ Hazem said “ go home Mona “

Hazem told me to go home.

→ She said “ Don’t play with matches “

He told me not to play with matches.

→ I said to him “ please, write your name clearly “

I asked him to write his name clearly .

Rewrite the following sentences.

1- Do you speak English?

2- Have you finished doing your exercise?

3- He asked me what I was doing then.

4- “ Where can I exchange some money ?
know “

5- Can you come to dinner on Fridays ?

6- He said to me “ How long have you been waiting? “

7- “ Would you like to go sailing? “

8- “ Is mother making food? “

“.

9- He said to me, “ Give me your pen “

10- Mother said to her children “ Don’t play with matches “

11- He said “ Don’t go near the sea, Ali “
-”

12- Could you open the door, please.?

13- “ How did you get to school” she said

14- I said to him “ where did you buy your car ? “

15- “What time does the train arrive? “
asked ”

16- “ Have you had any thing to eat “
me”

17- “ Who will come to the cinema with me”

18- Don’t make too noise, please “ he said

19- “ leave your keys on the desk, please”

20- Would you talk more quietly?

21- “Would you turn on the T.V”

.

24- Don’t spend too much money on holidays

☛ He asked me

“ I wondered “

“ I asked him “ .

“ He said to me “

“ He wanted to

“ He asked me “

“ He asked “

“ He wondered “

“ He wanted to know

“ He asked “

“ Mother warned”

“ he warned ----

“He asked”

“ She asked “

“I asked Ibrahim”

“ I

“He asked

“Samy wondered”.

“He asked “

“ He told me “

“He asked “

“ She asked “

“ My father told me”

Question Tag

السؤال المذيل

هو سؤال تضعه في نهاية الجملة الخبرية مسبقاً بـ (,) للتأكيد ومعناه أليس كذلك .
كيفية تكوين السؤال المذيل

+ → .

+ → .

- ➔ Ahmed is a teacher, isn't he?
- ➔ They aren't foreigners. Are they?

يراعى عند تكوين السؤال المذيل

am – is – will – can

Do does – did

-
-٢
-
-٤

- Karima works hard. Doesn't she?
- She is studying, isn't she?
- He wrote the lesson, didn't he?

* هناك بعض الشواهد لابد أن تدرسها جيداً .

- ➔ I' m not a teacher, am I?
- ➔ I'm late, aren't I?
- ➔ Open the door, with you? الجملة الأمرية
- ➔ Don't open the door, will you?
- ➔ Let's go out, shall we?
- ➔ Let us go out, will you?

إذا وجدت في الجملة إحدى هذه الكلمات في الجملة تكون الجملة منفية وبالتالي يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت .

Hardly	No	Seldom	Rarely
Never		Scarcely	Very little very few

- ➔ She hardly cooks fish, does she?

وهذه الكلمات تعوض عنها بالضمير (They) .

Everyone	Every body	Someone	Some body
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- ➔ Every one attended the party didn't they?
- ➔ No thing is lost, is it?
- ➔ No one came late, did they?

Few and little

تعطى معنى النفي ولذلك يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت

- Few people know the answer, did they?
- Little progress has been made, has it?

a few, a little

معناها قليل ولكن يكفي والجملة مثبتة السؤال المذيل يكون منفي

- A few people knew the answer, didn't they?
- A little progress has been made, hasn't it?

Exercise

Put a question tag: -

- 1- Elephants are very strong animals
- 2- She will miss the tram,
- 3- I never drink tea,
- 4- Let's go and see the film
- 5- You needn't leave so early,
- 6- No one could tell me the answer
- 7- No one warned you
- 8- No thing could stop him
- 9- The car broke down,
- 10- She can't write
- 11- The tea is very hot
- 12- He hasn't painted the room yet
- 13- He hadn't told me about here
- 14- I'll visit him tomorrow
- 15- They're playing football
- 16- You'd rather stay at home
- 17- You'd better stay at home
- 18- Let us leave early
- 19- You will do it alone
- 20- He didn't work yesterday