

نوَطَة اللّغَة الإِنْكَلِيزِيَّة

طَرَا ب اَصْف الثَّالِث الثَّانَوِيّ

((المهنيّ))

تَقْنِيَات الحَاسُوب - الإِلِكْتَرُون - الكَهْرِبَاء

النَّسْخَة المَعْدَلَة لِلْعَام الرّاسِمْ ٢٠٢٠ / ٢٠٢١ م

تحتوي النّوطة على:

- ١- شرح جميع قواعد الكتاب.
- ٢- تمارين وجمل لكافة جمل الكتاب بما يتوافق مع نموذج وزارة التربية للامتحان النهائي.
- ٣- أهم جمل التوصيل لمفردات كتابيّ الطالب و الأنشطة.
- ٤- أهم جمل الترجمة في كتابيّ الطالب و الأنشطة.
- ٥- ترجمة نصوص القيم والحضارة في كتاب الطالب.
- ٦- مواضيع التعبير لكتابيّ الطالب و الأنشطة.

المدرّس: أشرف بدران

تُطلب هذه النّوطة من مكتبة فاتن

الطريق المحوري - مقابل حلويات خضير

(٢٢٢٠٩٨ / ٢٣٠١٦١)

((مراجعة عامة))

((The structure of the simple sentence))

تركيبية الجملة البسيطة في اللغة الإنكليزية

❖ لدينا ثلاثة أنواع للجملة في اللغة الإنكليزية:

- ١- الجملة البسيطة (simple sentence)
- ٢- الجملة المركبة (compound sentence)
- ٣- الجملة المعقدة (complex sentence)

في هذه المرحلة سنتكلم عن الجملة البسيطة ومكوناتها

❖ الجملة البسيطة هي الجملة التي تتكوّن من فعل واحد. ولها عدّة عناصر وهي:

1)) Subject: "S." الفاعل

• للفاعل عدّة أشكال وهي:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| a. Noun | الاسم | chair – table – car ... etc. |
| b. Pronoun | الضمير | he – she – it ... etc. |
| c. Proper Name | اسم العلم | Sami – Rami ... etc. |

2)) Verb: "V." الفعل

• هناك خمسة أشكال للفعل:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Infinitive | المصدر | to watch – to go – to be |
| b. Present (V.1) | الحاضر | watch – go – am / is / are |
| c. Present Participle | اسم الفاعل | watching – going – being |
| d. Past (V.2) | الماضي | Watched – went – was / were |
| e. Past Participle (V.3) | اسم المفعول | Watched – gone – been |

■ **ملاحظة:** التصريف الثاني و الثالث من الفعل النظامي يكون بإضافة (-ed)3)) The rest of the sentence: "R." تتمة الجملة

يمكننا القول أنّ الجملة البسيطة تتكوّن من

•

•

•

S. + V. + R.

((Auxiliary Verbs))

(aux.)

الأفعال المساعدة

❖ لدينا نوعان من الأفعال المساعدة في اللغة الإنكليزية:

((A)) – Basic Auxiliary Verbs: الأفعال المساعدة الرئيسية

- be – am – is – are – was – were – been
- do – does – did – done
- have – has – had

١. يصحّ أن تأتي أفعالاً رئيسية.
٢. تأخذ تصاريف الفعل كله.

((B)) – Modal Auxiliary Verbs: الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة (الثانوية)

- can / could / be able to / managed to
- may / might
- will / would / be going to / shall / should
- have to / has to / had to / must / should / ought to / had better

١. لا يصحّ أن تأتي أفعالاً رئيسية.
٢. لا تأخذ تصاريف الفعل كله.
٣. الفعل بعدها يكون بصيغة التصريف الأول أي لا يأخذ الفعل (s -).

ملاحظات هامة جداً:

١. الفعل بعد الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة و فعل (to do) يكون بتصريفه الأول/المصدر/.
٢. الفعل بعد (to be) يكون مضافاً له (-ing).
٣. الفعل بعد (to have) يكون بالتصريف الثالث.

((Verbs To Be))

أفعال الكون

Infinitive	Present (V.1)	Present Participle	Past (V.2)	Past Participle (V.3)
to be	am/is/are	being	was/were	been

Pronoun	Present	Past
he she it	is – 's is not – isn't	was wasn't – was not
we you they	are – 're are not – aren't	were weren't – were not
I	am – 'm am not	was was not – wasn't

((Verb To Have))

Infinitive	Present (V.1)	Present Participle	Past (V.2)	Past Participle (V.3)
to have	have/has	having	had	had

Pronoun	Present	Past
he she it	has – 's hasn't – has not	had – 'd hadn't – had not
we you they I	have – 've haven't – have not	

((Verb To Do))

Infinitive	Present (V.1)	Present Participle	Past (V.2)	Past Participle (V.3)
to do	do/does	doing	did	done

Pronoun	Present	Past
he she it	does doesn't – does not	did didn't- did not
we you they I	do don't – do not	

Exercise

Choose the correct answer.

- 1- He (am ,is ,are) a doctor.
- 2- We (am , is , are) student.
- 3- Ali (am , is , are) not an engineer.
- 4- (Am , Is , Are) Ali and Huda brothers?
- 5- A cat (am , is , are) an animal.
- 6- Cats (am , is , are) animals.
- 7- My father (am , is , are) a teacher.
- 8- My sisters (am , is , are) all small.
- 9- Doors (am , is , are) usually made of wood.

Choose the correct answer.

- 1- (Do – Does) Peter live with his father?
- 2- (Do – Does) you learn Spanish?
- 3- (Do – Does) Ammar and Sami ride their bikes to school?
- 4- (Do – Does) they play in the garden?
- 5- (Do – Does) Sandy's hamster live in a cage?
- 6- (Do - Does) the cats sit on the wall?
- 7- (Do – Does) we work in front of the computer?
- 8- (Do – Does) you play the drums?
- 9- (Do – Does) Rita wear pullovers?
- 10- (Do – Does) I clean the bathroom?
- 11- My mother likes chocolate, but she (don't – doesn't) like biscuits.
- 12- What (do – does) the children wear at your school?

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- My dog (have / has) a long tail.
- 2- They (have / has) milk in it.
- 3- They (have / has) the correct answer.
- 4- I never (have / has) a clean room.
- 5- The flag of Syria (have / has) two stars.
- 5- The house (have / has) a lot of furniture.
- 6- The water (have / has) a bad taste.
- 7- The teacher (have / has) a yellow shirt.
- 8- My brother (have / has) a great job.
- 9- Does he (have / has) a dog?
- 10- They don't (have / has) a lot of money.
- 11- We can (swim / swimming).
- 12- They were (sleep / sleeping) now.

((Negation))**النفي**

- **النفي:** هو تحويل الجملة المثبتة الغير منفيّة (**affirmative**) إلى جملة منفيّة غير مثبتة (**negative**).

■ **للنفي طريقتان:**

١- إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد (**aux.**) ، فإننا نضيف (**-not**) للفعل المساعد.

٢- إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد (**aux.**) ، فإننا نضيف فعلاً مساعداً مضافاً (**do - does - did**) ، و نضيف (**-not**) للفعل المساعد المضاف ، ونعيد الفعل الرئيسي إلى أصله.

ملاحظة هامة جداً

مع الكلمات (**sometimes – usually – always - often**) ، فإننا نحذف الكلمة نفسها و نضع (**never**) بدلاً منها ظن ولا نحذف الـ (**-s**) من الفعل إن وجدت.

((الوحدة الأولى و الثانية))

((Verb Tenses))

صيغ الفعل (الأزمنة)

- لكي نستطيع فهم أي صيغة فعل أو زمن في اللغة الإنكليزية ، يجب علينا أن ننتبه ونفهم ثلاثة عناصر رئيسية وهي:
- ١- تركيبة الصيغة (the form of the tense).
 - ٢- مفاتيح الحلّ - الدلائل (key words of the tense).
 - ٣- استخدامات الصيغة (the usage of the tense).

1) Simple Present: الحاضر (المضارع) البسيط

S. + V.₁ + R.

مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

١- ظروف التكرار (Adverbs of Frequency):

- هي الظروف التي تأتي قبل الفعل.

always – often – usually – sometimes – rarely – seldom
generally – normally

E.g.: They usually go shopping. ✓
They go usually shopping. ✗

٢- ظروف الوقت (Time Adverbs)

هي الظروف التي تأتي في بداية أو نهاية الجملة و لا يجوز أن تأتي في منتصفها.

Every + Time

E.g.: We go to school every day. ✓
Every day, we go to school. ✓
We go every day to school. ✗

الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الحاضر البسيط مع:

١- الاعمال الاعتيادية (المتكررة او الروتينية): Habitual Actions

E.g.: Sami and Rami visit their grandparents every week.

٢- الحقائق العلمية والعامة: Scientific Facts and General Truths

E.g.: Water consists of Hydrogen and Oxygen.
The sun rises from the East.

((ملاحظات هامة حول الحاضر البسيط))

- ١- إذا كان الفاعل (he – she – it) ، فإننا نضيف (-S) للفعل.
- ٢- إذا كان الفاعل (he – she – it) ، وكان الفعل ينتهي بـ (Z – SH – S – TCH – O) ، فإننا نضيف (-ES) للفعل.
- ٣- إذا كان الفاعل (he – she – it) ، وكان الفعل ينتهي بـ (-Y) ، وقبل الـ (-Y) حرف ساكن ، فإننا نحذف الـ (-Y) و نضيف (-IES) .

2) Present Continuous: الحاضر المستمر

S. + am/is/are + V.₁ + ing + R.

■ **مفاتيح الحل: Keywords**

**now – right now – still – at the moment
at present – today – this+time – Look! – Listen!**

■ **الاستخدام: The Usage**

نستخدم الحاضر المستمر للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي القريب وما زال مستمراً حتى لحظة الكلام ، ويمكن أن يستمر للمستقبل.

E.g.: Look! It is raining again.

((ملاحظات هامة))

- ١- هناك بعض الأفعال التي لا تأتي مع صيغة الاستمرار.
- ٢- الأفعال المشار إليها بنجمة يكم أن تأتي بصيغة الاستمرار لكن يتغير معناها من فعل حسي إلى فعل حركي.

know , believe , want , realise , doubt , need , understand , suppose , remember , prefer , recognise , think* , forget , mean , love , hate , fear , mind , like , dislike , envy , care , appreciate , possess , have* , own , belong , taste* , hear , see* , smell* , feel* , seem , cost , consist of , look* , owe , exist , contain , appear* , weigh* , include .

● **ملاحظات حول إضافة الـ (ING)**

- ١- الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ (-e) ، فإننا نحذف الـ (-e) ونضيف (-ing) .
- ٢- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن (consonant) ، وقبل الحرف الساكن كان حرف صوتي (vowel) ، فإننا نضاعف الحرف الساكن ونضيف (-ing) .

Exercise

Simple Present & present Continuous❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Water (**consists, is consisting, consisted**) of Hydrogen and Oxygen.
- 2) Most animals (**kill, are killing, killed**) only for food.
- 3) The world (**be, was, is**) round.
- 4) I (**study, studied, am studying**) for two hours every night.
- 5) My class (**are beginning, began, begins**) at nine.
- 6) He always (**is eating, has eaten, eats**) a sandwich for lunch.
- 7) I (**had, am having, have**)only a dollar right now.
- 8) I(**don't recognize, am not recognizing, didn't recognize**) that man.
- 9) Diana (**washes, is washing, washed**) her hair every other day or so.
- 10) Please, be quiet. I(**try, tried, am trying**) to concentrate.
- 11) Look! It (**began, begins, is beginning**) to rain.
- 12) Are you (**listen, listening, listened**) carefully?
- 13) She (**is reading – reads – read**) a sad story at the moment.
- 14) Her baby usually (**cries – is crying – crys**) a lot.
- 15) We (**were watching – was watching – are watching**) TV now.

3) Simple Past: الماضي البسيط**S. + V.₂ + R.**■ **مفاتيح الحل: Keywords**yesterday – ago – last + time
any date in the past■ **الاستخدام: The Usage**

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عمل حدث و انتهى في الماضي بوقت محدد.

E.g.: We visited our friends last month.

4) Past Continuous: الماضي المستمر**S. + were/was + V.₁ + ing + R.**■ **مفاتيح الحل: Keywords**

while – when – as

■ **الاستخدام: The Usage**

نستخدم الماضي المستمر:

١- للتعبير عن عمل كان مستمراً في الماضي وانتهى.

E.g.: She was playing volleyball.

٢- إذا كان لدينا عمل رئيسي و قطعه عمل ثانوي ، فإنّ العمل الرئيسي يكون بصيغة الماضي المستمر ، و العمل الثانوي بصيغة الماضي البسيط.

E.g.: When I was having dinner, Sami came.

Exercise

Simple Past & Past Continuous❖ Choose the correct answer.

1. He (**moves – moved**) to Canada when he was five.
2. Yesterday, we (**went – go**) to Covent Garden Market.
3. Naser (**rode – was riding**) his bike when he fell off.
4. In 1976, a student in Poland (**writes – wrote**) to his parents.
5. I (**waited – was waiting**) for the bus when it started to rain.
6. I (**came – come**) to the school last year.
7. I (**lied – was lying**) in bed, when I heard a noise downstairs.
8. The last time I heard from her, she (**is working – was working**) in Damascus.
9. While I (**shopped – was shopping**) in the market, I fell into a box of fruit.
10. I was walking away, when suddenly he (**put – was putting**) his hand on my shoulder.
11. I was sleeping when she (**calls – called**) me.
12. I (**saw – was seeing**) every one laughing.
13. I (**felt – was feeling**) so embarrassed.
14. She was standing outside the stadium, when a thief (**sees – saw**) the ticket in her bag.
15. I was thinking about my English homework, when I (**had – was having**) an idea for a story.
16. I was having dinner, when the phone (**rings – rang**).
17. As we (**are walking – were walking**) around, we met a group of tourists.
18. He was thinking about his new school when he (**falls – fell**) asleep.
19. Newspapers (**began – begin**) about five hundred years ago.
20. I (**thought – was thinking**) about the new teachers when I saw someone across the road.
21. She was waving at me and I (**stopped – was stopping**) to talk to her.
22. Your mother told me you (**are starting – were starting**) at the school today.
23. Tareq was reading a book when Hussein (**spoke – speaks**) to him.

5) Present Perfect: الحاضر التام

S. + has / have + V.₃ + R.

مفاتيح الحل: Keywords

since – for – ever – never – just – already – yet – recently
– lately – up to now – so far – many+time – once – twice

الاستخدام: The Usage

نستخدم الحاضر التام:

١- للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي بوقت غير محدد.

E.g.: I have visited Dubai recently.

٢- للتعبير عن عمل حدث في الماضي وظهرت نتيجته في الحاضر.

E.g.: She has broken her leg, **so** she can't write.

((ملاحظات هامة حول الحاضر التام))

مع الفترات الزمنية المحددة. Since

She has visited her town since April.

مع الفترات الزمنية الغير محددة. For

She has visited her town for three weeks.

تأتي في نهاية الجملة السلبية أو السؤال. Yet

Have you finished yet?

No, I haven't finished yet.

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن العمل انتهى منذ فترة زمنية قصيرة. Just

We have just done our homework.

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن العمل انتهى منذ فترة زمنية طويلة؟ Already

We have already done our homework.

تستخدم للسؤال. Ever

Have you ever met her?

تستخدم مع الجملة المنفية للتعبير عن أن العمل لم يحدث سابقاً ابداً. Never

I have never met her.

Exercise

Present Perfect & Simple Past

- 1) I (**didn't attend, haven't attended, don't attend**) any parties since I came here.
- 2) Bill (**arrives, arrived, has arrived**) here three days ago.
- 3) Bill (**was, is has been**) since the 22nd.
- 4) I (**have known, knew, know**) him for many years.
- 5) I (**meet, met, have met**) so many people since I came here in June.
- 6) I (**fly, flew, have flown**) on an airplane many times.
- 7) I (**be, am, have been**) here since seven o'clock.

❖ Choose the correct answer.

1. I've lived here (**since – for**) fourteen years.
2. I've lived here (**since – for**) most of my life (a long time).
3. The wind has been blowing (**since – for**) four o'clock.
4. I've done gymnastics (**for – since**) I was a child.
5. I've done gymnastics (**since – for**) 1980.
6. You've been talking on the phone (**since – for**) an hour.

6) Past Perfect: الماضي التام

S. + had + V.₃ + R.

▪ مفاتيح الحل: The keywords

before – after – as soon as
by the time – by+time

▪ الاستخدام: The Usage

يستخدم لترتيب الأحداث في الماضي ، فإذا كان لدينا عملان ، فإنّ العمل الأوّل يكون بصيغة الماضي التام ، العمل الثاني يكون بصيغة الماضي البسيط.

E.g.: I felt better after I had taken the medicine.

Rita sent the letter after she had written it.

=====

Exercise

Past Perfect & Simple Past❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1- I (**am – was**) in hospital about five weeks ago.
- 2- I was on my way to school one day, when I (**slipped – slip**).
- 3- I (**have – had**) already cooked the dinner by the time my mother came here.
- 4- When we (**arrive – arrived**) at the theatre, the concert had already started.
- 5- A tourist stopped to ask me for directions. He (**loses – had lost**) his map.
- 6- Hussein had a stomachache. He (**had – has**) eaten too many sweets.
- 7- They (**wasn't – weren't**) home when I rang them. They (**has – had already**) gone out.
- 8- Our team lost the match. We (**aren't – hadn't**) practised enough.
- 9- When we went to the restaurant, we realized that it (**closes – had closed**).
- 10- Before Carol went to school, she had (**learning – learned**) to speak three languages.
- 11- When I (**arrive – arrived**) at the restaurant, my friends had left.
- 12- After the lesson (**is ending – had ended**), I spoke to the teacher.
- 13- The train (**have – had**) already left by the time we got to the station.
- 14- I (**have left – left**) a message because she had gone out.
- 15- I (**am knowing – knew**) the answers to the test because I had studied the night before.
- 16- As soon as she (**is finishing – had finished**) her essay , she helped her mother.
- 17- Ahmad (**eats – ate**) his supper, although he had had a late lunch.
- 18- When I (**get – got**) to school, I realized I had left my book at home.
- 19- I (**am reading – had read**) the book before I saw the film.

7) Simple Future: المستقبل البسيط

S. + will/shall + V.₁ + R.
S. + be going to + V.₁ + R.

Keywords: مفاتيح الحل:

next+time – tomorrow – in the future – any date in the future

The Usage: الاستخدام:

يستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن عمل سيحدث في المستقبل.

ملاحظات هامة:

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Will | : تستخدم للتنبؤ (prediction) . نسبة الحدوث (٥٠ %) | It will rain. |
| Will | : تستخدم للأعمال الطوعية . (willingness) | I will help you. |
| Shall | : تستخدم لتقديم العروض و المساعدة . | Shall I help you. |
| Be going to | : تستخدم للخطط المعدة مسبقاً (prior plans) . نسبة الحدوث (٩٠ - ١٠٠ %) | It is cloudy and cold. I'm sure it is going to rain. |

8) Future Time Clause: عبارة الوقت المستقبلية

بعد (when – while – as soon as – after – before – till – until) يكون الزمن بالحاضر البسيط.

E.g.: When he comes, I will tell him.

when
while
as soon as
after
before
till
until

S. + V.₁ → S. + will/shall/be going to + V.₁ + R.

Exercise

Simple Present – Simple Future❖ Choose the correct answer.

- 1- The weather (**is going to – is**) get better, it won't get colder.
- 2- I (**has – will**) make some tea.
- 3- I am hungry, so I (**will – am going**) to eat.
- 4- (**Will – Shall**) I give you a lift to the station?
- 5- I'm sure it (**will – won't**) rain. The sky looks clearer now.
- 6- Amal is very good at science. I sure she (**will – is going to**) be a famous doctor one day.
- 7- What (**are you going to do – did you do**) when you finish school today?
- 7- I've decided. I (**am going to – will**) study French next year .
- 8- If we don't hurry up, we (**aren't going to – won't**) get to school on time.
- 9- I need help with my homework. (**shall I – will I**) help you?
- 10- (**Will I – Shall**) I help you ?
- 11- (**Shall I – I will**) close the window for you?
- 12- (**I'll – Shall I**) do the shopping for her.
- 13- I speak German. (**Shall I – I will**) teach you?
- 14- I've forgotten my ruler. (**I'll – Shall I**) lend you mine .
- 15- I can't read the sign! (**I'll – Shall I**) read it to you.
- 16- I can't hear what you're saying. (**Will – Shall**) I turn the music down a bit?
- 17- There (**is – will**) be computers on every desk at school.
- 18- (**I'll – Shall I**) read it for you .
- 19- (**Shall I – I will**) turns the music down a bit ?
- 20- (**I'll – Shall I**) get him a book ?
- 21- Don't worry, (**I'll – Shall I**) help you look for it .
- 22- (**Shall I – I will**) lend you mine?
- 23- (**I'll – Shall I**) take them for you .
- 24- On. Monday, he's going to (**met – meet**) Obaid at the library .

- 25- On Tuesday, he is (**goes – going**) to practise with the volleyball team .
- 26- She likes computer. I am sure that she (**will – is going to**) be a computer engineer.
- 26- On Wednesday, he is going (**to – on**) finish his homework .
- 27- On Thursday, he is (**goes – going**) to start the project .
- 28- On Saturday, Ali (**will – is going to**) go swimming .
- 29- On Friday, he (**will – is going**) to visit Grandmother .
- 30- On Sunday, he (**is – will**) going to finish the history project .
- 31- I'm (**go – going**) to have a holiday in India .
- 32- I'm not going to (**am – have**) a seaside holiday .
- 33- We're (**going – will**) to Lattakia beach .
- 34- We (**are go – are going**) to see our relatives in Syria .
- 35- I'm going to (**visit – visited**) Talsihab waterfall .

مفاتيح الأزمنة

usually
always
often
sometimes
rarely
generally
seldom
daily
every+time

V.1

look!
listen!
now
right now
at present
at the moment
still
this+time

S. + am/is/are + V.1 + ing + R.

yesterday
last+time
time+ago
in+time

V.2

while
when
as

S. + was/were + V.1 + ing + R.

V.2

since
for
recently
up to now
so far
lately
ever
never
just
yet
already
once
twice
mant+time

S. + have / has + V.3 + R.

as soon as
after
before
by the time
by+time

S. + had + V.3 + R.

next+time
tomorrow
in the future

S. + will/shall/begoing to + V.1 + R.

when
as soon as
after
before
till
until

S. + V.1 → , S. + will/shall/be going to + V.1 + R.

- Choose the correct tense of the verbs in the brackets.

السؤال رقم / ٧ / في ورقة الامتحان.

..... ((Tenses))

- 1- He (manufactures – is manufacturing) two hundred CDs every month.
- 2- Now, He (is manufacturing – manufactures) two hundred CDs.
- 3- The art exhibition (finish - will finish) in a few days.
- 4- Our art teacher (is teaching - taught) us about the history of woodwork at the moment.
- 5- The new art gallery (opens - opened) tomorrow.
- 6- Acrylic paints (were - have been) available since the 1950s.
- 7- By the time the decorator arrived, the clients (had left - leave) .
- 8- He (makes – is making) three desks per month.
- 9- He (makes - is making) three desks now.
- 10- He (is - has been) in his workshop for 20 minutes.
- 11- When they sign the paper, they (have - will have) a good deal.
- 12- By the time the decorator (arrived - had arrived) , the clients had left .
- 13- When the manager (arrives - will arrive) , the employees will tell him that they don't have enough iron to finish their project.
- 14- Before we (set - will set) a deadline, we should consider how much time the project is going to take.
- 15- He promised to give us 2000 SYP, and he (already send - had already sent) 1000 SYP.
- 16- Before we start working, we (make - will make) sure our tools are ready.
- 17- I (take – will take) plenty of photos when I buy a new camera.
- 18- Until I fix my speedometer, I (am – will be) very careful about my speed while driving.
- 19- When he (install – installs) the cameras, he will know who hasn't been working properly.
- 20- Before we (set – sat) a deadline, we will check whether we have enough resources.

- 21- As soon as you (break – broke) the speed limit, the police will stop you and give you a fine.
- 22- If you (use – used) a new digital camera, it will help you keep a lot of memories.
- 23- After Samar (had studied - has studied) in Syria, she went to England.
- 24- She (has finished - finished) her studies in Syria in 2007.
- 25- While she (was living - lived) in England, she worked on her master's degree.
- 26- She (has received - received) her degree three months ago.
- 27- Now she (is working - works) in Syria.
- 28- Next week, she (will travel - would travel) to England for a seminar.
- 29- He came an hour ago. He's (still – anymore) here.
- 30- I expected him an hour ago, but he hasn't come (yet – anymore).
- 31- He came yesterday and he is (still – anymore) here today.
- 32- He didn't come yesterday and he (anymore – still) hasn't come.
- 33- He came last week but doesn't come (anymore– yet).
- 34- Researchers (have travelled – travels) to many countries to collect more data.
- 35- He (was recording – is recording) his favourite music on a CD when the electricity went off.
- 36- Today, Our teacher (is teaching – was teaching) us about the history of the CD player.
- 37- Back in 1982, a CD (could – can) store more data than a personal computer hard drive.
- 38- Every year, the computer engineer (makes – made) a new software.
- 40- Computer engineers (are – is) well known for being very smart people.
- 41- Every week one of the best students (visit – visited) the laboratory to do an advanced experiment.
- 42- There (are – were) many types of disc such as the CD-ROM, the DVD-ROM, the CD-R and the DVD-RAM.
- 43- A car can help a driver to park safely without (having – have) to see.

- 44- Right now, the teacher (is demonstrating – demonstrates) how a digital camera works in front of the students.
- 45- While he (is recording – was recording) music tracks on a CD, an error occurred.
- 46- That man wasn't a novice. He (had been – has been) a computer technician for over fifteen years.
- 47- When the customer arrived, we (discuss – had discussed) the needed quantities.
- 48- I (had – have) my sensor last week by a professional mechanic and technician.
- 49- The language that the computer (recognizes – recognized) is represented in bits and bytes.
- 50- A digital image is (created – create) when light is focused onto a semiconductor.
- 51- Have you (forgotten – forget) to call the technician?
- 52- The factory had finished manufacturing the CDs before the customer (cancelled – has cancelled) his order.
- 55- The package (arrived – will arrive) when the employees were having lunch.
- 56- I (have recorded – recorded) my favourite music tracks on a CD recently.
- 57- I got a new CD for my birthday. It (was – is) just what I wanted!
- 58- There (are – were) many types of Digital Versatile Discs, or DVDs.
- 60- Ahmed had to buy a new screen after he (dropped – drops) his laptop and broke it.
- 61- Robots (are – have been) very helpful machines.
- 62- Robots are able to (produce – are producing) better work than humans can.
- 64- Electricity can (be – are) generated in more than one way.
- 65- Every year, the computer engineer (makes – is making) a new software.
- 66- Computer engineers (are – were) well known for being very smart people.
- 67- The original format of the compact disc, or CD, stored and(played – plays) only sound recordings.
- 68- Back in 1982, a CD (could – can) store more data than a personal computer hard drive.
- 69- The science exhibition (will finish – finish) in a few days.
- 70- The scientist (is going to display – display) his inventions in the exhibition.

- 71- The new exhibition (will start – started) tomorrow.
- 72- He was recording his favourite music on a CD when the electricity (went – gone) off.
- 73- Researchers (have travelled – is traveling) to many countries to collect more data.
- 74- Acrylic paints (have been – were) available since the 1950s.
- 75- By the time the decorator arrived, the clients (had left – has left).
- 76- As soon as the police stop you for speeding, they (will – would) make you pay a fine.
- 77- Before we (start – started) working, we will make sure our tools are ready.
- 78- After we take the photos, we (are going to email – emailed) them to the participants.

أهم جمل الترجمة في الوجدتين الأولى والثانية

❖ السؤال رقم : ٩ / فى ورقة الامتحان.

1. Can you tell us what technology uses optical storage?
2. Every year, the computer engineer makes a new software.
3. Computer engineers are well known for being very smart people.
4. The original format of the compact disc, or CD, stored and played only sound recordings.
5. Back in 1982, a CD could store more data than a personal computer hard drive.
6. The science exhibition will finish in a few days.
7. The scientist is going to display his inventions in the exhibition.
8. Our teacher is teaching us about the history of the CD player.
9. He was recording his favourite music on a CD when the electricity went off.
10. Researchers have travelled to many countries to collect more data.
11. Acrylic paints have been available since the 1950s.
12. By the time the decorator arrived, the clients had left.
13. He manufactures two hundred CDs per month.
14. When the customer arrived, we discussed the needed quantities.
15. Using an optical storage device such as a CD or a DVD is a very effective way of storing digital data.
16. CDs and DVDs can last a very long time if you look after them properly.
17. Computer technicians are usually well-informed in computer hardware and software, including optical storage.
18. A good computer technician must have good problem-solving skills and excellent communication skills.
19. Digital cameras focus light onto a semiconductor to create a digital image.
20. Can we say that digital cameras are better than conventional ones?
21. The digital camera has a series of lenses that focus light to create an image of a scene.

22. As soon as the police stop you for speeding, they will make you pay a fine.
23. Before we start working, we will make sure our tools are ready.
24. Until all the photos are uploaded, we will have some time to rest.
25. The best method to store our data and keep it safe is using an optical storage device.
26. A laser beam reads the data that has been recorded on the CD.
27. I need to know some information in order to know which optical storage device I have to use.
28. A DVD-R can only be used to record data one time and cannot be re-written.
29. A DVD-RW, however, can be re-written many times, which means that it can be used for recording more than once.
30. Both the DVD-R and the DVD-RW have a storage capacity of 4.7Gb.
31. The quality of the photographs in a digital camera depends upon the camera resolution, which is determined by pixels.
32. The built-in computer in a digital camera allows images to be recorded electronically.
33. The lens is a piece of glass which is an integral part of any camera and determines the quality of the photographs.
34. The language that the computer recognises is represented in bits and bytes.
35. A digital image is created when light is focused onto a semiconductor.
36. The spindle is a circular part that holds the CD while it is spinning.
37. The tray is the place where you put the CD.
38. The laser lens reads the data stored in the bumps on the CD.
39. The circuit board is a small board on which all the electrical connections are attached.
40. The motor supplies power for the CD to spin.
41. The rail is a set of two metal lines on which the motor moves.

((الوحدة الثالثة))

((Relative Pronouns))

ضمائر الوصل

- تستخدم ضمائر الوصل للوصل بين جملتين (لتحل محلّ) الفاعل في الجملة الثانية.
- لضمائر الوصل معان كثيرة منها: (الذي - التي - اللذين - اللواتي إلخ)
- من ضمائر الوصل:

(١) Who : وتستخدم مع العاقل ، قبلها عاقل وبعدها فعل.

The man who speaks English is my father.

(٢) Whom : وتستخدم مع العاقل ، قبلها عاقل وبعدها فاعل.

The man whom we speak English with , is my father.

(٣) Which : وتستخدم مع غير العاقل ، قبلها غير عاقل وبعدها إما فعل كون أو فاعل أو فعل.

The car which is far from here is mine.

The car which I bought yesterday was red.

The car which runs fast is mine.

(٤) Whose : وتستخدم مع الملكية ، قبلها عاقل أو غير عاقل وبعدها اسم.

The woman whose eyes are black is my mother.

The car whose colour is red is mine.

(٥) Where : وتستخدم مع المكان ، قبلها غير عاقل وبعدها فاعل.

This is the building where I lived in.

((Relative Clauses))

العبارات الوصلية

- تستخدم العبارات الوصلية للوصل بين جملتين ، بحيث تعطي الجملة الثانية معلومات إضافية عن الجملة الأولى. إي تستخدم لإعطاء معلومات إضافية عن شخص أو شيء.
- غالبا ما تفصل العبارة الوصلية بفاصلة.

• **Choose the correct answer.**

السؤال رقم ٥ / ٥ / في ورقة الامتحان.

- 1- A power supply, (which – who) is installed inside a computer, is essential to the functioning of a computer's internal hardware.
- 2- At the back of a power supply, you can find a fan opening, (where – whose) air is blown out of the back of the computer case.
- 3- An electronic technician, (who – which) helps create, install and fix electronic equipment like computers, is the person needed for the job.
- 4- This electronic technology student, (whose – where) portfolio has impressed our company, will be doing an internship starting next week.

• **Re-write the following sentences as required in brackets.**

السؤال رقم ٨ / ٨ / في ورقة الامتحان. أعد كتابة الجمل التالية كما هو مطلوب ما بين قوسين.

..... ((Relative Pronouns))

- 1- Efficiency in a power supply is a major concern. It's based on the size, design and material.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

- 2- Traffic is very well controlled on every street of this city. Red-light camera systems are installed.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

- 3- Dr. Jill will teach physics. I met Dr. Jill last week.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

- 4- Mr. Samer explained all the possible ways of storing digital data. He is a competent teacher.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

5- Alan did not come to class yesterday. Alan explained his absence to the teacher.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

6- Jack speaks Russian. Jack applied for the job.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

7- We enjoyed the city . We spent our vacation there.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

8- We enjoyed Damascus . We spent our vacation in Damascus.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

9- The elephants had only one tusk. We saw the elephants at the zoo.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

10- A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress

(combine using a relative pronoun)

11- Some people live next door to us. They are very nice.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

12- A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

13- A boy broke the window. He ran away.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

14- Football first started in Britain. It is now popular in many countries.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

15- A power supply is essential to the functioning of a computer's internal hardware. It is installed inside a computer.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

16- An electronic technician is the person needed for the job. He helps create, install and fix electronic equipment like computers.

(combine using a relative pronoun)

أهم جمل الترجمة في الوحدة الثالثة

❖ السؤال رقم : ٩ / في ورقة الامتحان.

1. AC, or 'alternating current', allows electricity to go in two directions.
2. DC, or 'direct current', allows electricity to go in only one direction.
3. The wall outlets in your house usually provide AC power, whereas a DC power supply is a device that can be found in electrical appliances.
4. Have optical storage devices become a thing of the past?
5. Who knows when optical storage devices will become as outdated as the floppy disc?
6. The electric current will be cut off if you don't pay your bill.
7. The microwave is much faster than the conventional oven.
8. It's important that doctors explain everything to their patients.
9. The regulation stage is when a regulator provides constant and regular output of power.
10. The smoothing stage is when a capacitor regulates the amount of electricity to the required level.
11. The rectification stage is when a rectifier converts AC to DC.
12. There are three main stages for converting AC to DC power.
13. The diodes in the rectifier allow electricity to pass one way and not the other.
14. Building an efficient power supply is necessary in order to prevent energy loss.
15. There are also new types of rectifiers that make power supplies more efficient.

16. Building an efficient power supply is important for the environment.
17. The smaller the power supply gets, the more efficient it becomes.
18. Alan , who did not come to class yesterday, explained his absence to the teacher.
19. Power supply is a device used to supply electric power.
20. Optical storage is the process of storing information digitally.
21. Red-light camera is a digital camera that detects vehicles that cross a red traffic light.
22. Rectifier is a device that turns AC power into DC power.
23. CD-RW is a type of disc that can be used many times to record different data.
24. Speed gun is a device used to measure the speed of moving objects such as vehicles.
25. Trigger is a wire that detects the location of a car and sends the information to a computer.
26. CD player is a machine that can read optical storage devices.

- Choose the correct answer.

السؤال رقم / ٥ / في ورقة الامتحان.

..... ((Derivations))

- 1- The (efficient - efficiency) of some devices is better than others.
- 2- (Digit - Digital) watches show the time in the form of numbers.
- 3- The (electric - electricity) current will be cut off if you don't pay your bill.
- 4- The microwave is much faster than the (convention - conventional) oven.
- 5- It's (important - importance) that doctors explain everything to their patients.
- 6- Digital cameras are totally (different – difference) to conventional camera.
- 7- A transformer is an (important – importance) feature of an AC power supply.

((الوحدة الرابعة))**((Passive Voice))****المبني للمجهول**

- المبني للمجهول يستخدم لنقول أن الفاعل وقع عليه الفعل و لم يقع عليه الفعل.
- في اللغة الانكليزية لدينا نوعان من الجمل:

١- **المبني للمعلوم (active voice)**: وهي الجملة التي عرف فاعلها ، و تتكوّن من

(S.+V.+R.)

٢- **المبني للمجهول (passive voice)**: وهذه الجملة تتكوّن من ثلاثة عناصر رئيسيّة

أ- المفعول به : (object) O.

ب- أفعال الكون: (be-am-is-are- being -was-were-been)

ت- اسم المفعول : التصريف الثالث للفعل (V.3)

((Present Tense))**1) Simple Present:**

- Active Voice: S. + V.1 + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + am / is / are + V.3 + R.

2) Present Continuous:

- Active Voice: S. + am / is / are + V.1 + ing + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + am / is / are + being + V.3 + R.

3) Present Perfect:

- Active Voice: S. + have/has + V.3 + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + have / has + been + V.3 + R.

((Past Tense))**1) Simple Past:**

- Active Voice: S. + V.2 + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + was/ were + V.3 + R.

2) Past Continuous:

- Active Voice: S. + was/were + V.1 + ing + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + was/were + being + V.3 + R.

3) Past Perfect:

- Active Voice: S. + had + V.3 + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + had + been + V.3 + R.

((Auxiliary Verbs))**1) Present:**

- Active Voice: S. + aux. + V.1 + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + aux. + be + V.3 + R.

2) Past:

- Active Voice: S. + aux. + have + V.3 + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + aux. + have + been + V.3 + R.

((Future Tense))**1) Simple Future:**

- Active Voice: S. + will/shall/be going to + V.₁ + R.
- Passive Voice: O. + will/shall/be going to + be + V.₃ + R.

❖ نضع في نهاية الجملة (by) و الفاعل الحقيقي.
 ❖ إذا كان الفاعل الحقيقي اسم عام مثل كلمة (people) فليس من الضروري ذكره.
 ❖ يجب تحويل الصيغ في جملة المبني للمجهول:

- ☐ He → him
- ☐ She → her
- ☐ I → me
- ☐ They → them
- ☐ We → us

DO	MAKE
a sport	arrangements
some work	an announcement
some shopping	a decision
well / badly	an offer
your best	a payment
your hair	a phone call
business	a profit
a job	a suggestion
nothing (i.e. relax)	a mistake
some photocopying	a noise
homework	progress
the laundry	meals
research	mess
exercise	promise
damage	success
cook	agreement

• Choose the correct answer.

السؤال رقم ٥ / في ورقة الامتحان.

..... ((Make & Do))

- 1- It has been a pleasure to (do – make) business with you.
- 2- No arrangements were (done – made) for the meeting, so there weren't enough chairs.
- 3- After the factory visit yesterday, we (did – made) some shopping in the evening.
- 4- When the announcement was (made – done) , the passengers started to board the ship.
- 5- Have you (made – done) your work yet?
- 6- At yesterday's meeting, people (did – made) some suggestions about the conference.
- 7- I have (made – done) arrangements to have your car serviced next week.
- 8- The home appliance repair technician (did – made) a mistake while installing the washing machine.
- 9- Mechanics must (do – make) sports to remain fit to be able to move swiftly while working.
- 10- (Doing – Making) business with competent handymen is always a pleasure.
- 11- Your hair looks marvellous! Where have you had it (made – done) ?
- 12- I don't want to (do - make) the homework for this class.
- 13- Are you (doing - making) progress on the new building?
- 14- We (did - made) an agreement with the opposing party last week.
- 15- Did you (make - do) the laundry?
- 16- I have to (make – do) my homework.

- Re-write the following sentences as required in brackets.

السؤال رقم ٨ / في ورقة الامتحان. أعد كتابة الجمل التالية كما هو مطلوب ما بين قوسين.

..... ((Passive Voice))

1- Salah will make an appointment to have parking sensors installed.

(Change into Passive)

2- You can't measure the temperature of a faraway object using a contact thermometer.

(Change into Passive)

3- Professional technicians must supervise the installation of a home alarm system.

(Change into Passive)

4- Touch sensors can detect physical contact with an object.

(Change into Passive)

5- Technicians who install lifts should understand the mechanical and electrical parts of the system.

(Change into Passive)

6- You can send this letter.

(Change into Passive)

7- They should wear safety hats in the garage.

(Change into Passive)

8- We have to pay this invoice before the end of the month.

(Change into Passive)

9- We could see the damaged cars.

(Change into Passive)

10- We must repair the sensor at once. (Change into Passive)

11- We had to throw away the damaged part of the sensor.

(Change into Passive)

12- They will repair the car sensors within a week.

(Change into Passive)

13- We're going to send those four containers by rail.

(Change into Passive)

14- You must always check your sensors for any errors.

(Change into Passive)

15- Humidity sensors can detect the presence of moisture in the air.

(Change into Passive)

16- Temperature sensors can measure temperature through an electrical signal.

(Change into Passive)

17- We will eat the food.

(Change into Passive)

18- You should test the connections and make sure the control box is working properly.

(Change into Passive)

19- Before you install the sensors, you have to choose a location for their placement.

(Change into Passive)

20- You must disconnect the car battery to prevent yourself from getting injured when you install the sensors.

(Change into Passive)

21- You can install a warning siren in the trunk to warn you if you're reversing too close to a car.

(Change into Passive)

22- The answer machine will answer the phone automatically.

(Change into Passive)

23- I must write my essay today.

(Change into Passive)

24- We should stop the medication if it begins to produce side effects.

(Change into Passive)

25- People made some suggestions about the conference.

(Change into Passive)

26- We did some shopping in the evening.

(Change into Passive)

27- You can send this letter.

(Change into Passive)

28- You must always check your sensors for any errors.

(Change into Passive)

29- You must always check your sensors for any errors.

(Change into Passive)

أشرف عبد الناصر بدران

أهم جمل الترجمة في الوحدة الرابعة

❖ السؤال رقم : ٩ / في ورقة الامتحان.

1. They have the amazing ability to detect even the slightest movements.
2. Touch sensors are able to detect physical contact with an object.
3. Humidity sensors can detect the presence of moisture in the air and indicate its level.
4. A car sensor can help a driver to park safely without having to see.
5. I had my sensor installed last week by a professional mechanic and technician.
6. Most car sensors are placed on the car's bumper to ensure it can detect areas not visible to the driver.
7. A contact temperature sensor is able to measure the temperature of something that it touches.
8. A non-contact temperature sensor does not need to touch the object to measure its temperature.
9. A non-contact temperature sensor works by measuring the thermal radiation that comes from an object.

((الوحدة الخامسة و السادسة))**((Reported speech))****الكلام المنقول**

- نستخدم الكلام المنقول لننقل ما قاله شخص ما أو ننقل حواراً دار بين شخصين .
- هناك عدّة تحويلات يجب القيام بها عند التحويل إلى الكلام المنقول :

1) Tense Change: (تغيير الزمن)

Direct speech	→	Indirect speech
Present simple	→	Past simple
Present continuous	→	Past continuous
Present perfect simple	→	Past perfect simple
Present perfect continuous	→	Past perfect continuous
Past simple	→	Past perfect
Past continuous	→	Past perfect continuous
Past perfect	→	Past perfect
Past perfect continuous	→	Past perfect continuous

2) Modal Verbs Change: (تغيير الأفعال المساعدة الناقصة)

Direct speech	→	Indirect speech
will	→	Would
can	→	could
must / has to / have to	→	Had to
shall	→	should
may	→	might

3) Time Change : (تغيير الوقت)

Expressions of time if reported on a different day		
This + time	→	That + time
Today	→	Yesterday
These + time	→	Those + time
Now	→	Then / at the moment
Time + ago	→	Time + before
Last weekend	→	The weekend before last/ the previous weekend
Here	→	there
Next + time	→	The following + time
Tomorrow	→	The following day
yesterday	→	The previous night / the day before
Last + time	→	The previous + time

4) Pronouns Change : (تغيير الضمير)

Subject pronouns ضمير الفاعل		Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية		Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول به		Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية	
I	He / she / it	My	His/ her/ its	Me	Him – her	Mine	His – hers
we	They	Our	Their	Us	Them	Ours	Theirs
you	I/ we / he /she/they	your	My/ our/ his/ her/ their	you	Me – us – her- him	yours	Mine -ours

((كيف نحول السؤال المباشر إلى سؤال غير مباشر))

أحياناً يُطلب منّا تحويل السؤال المباشر إلى سؤال غير مباشر.

■ إذا كان السؤال المطلوب تحويله (Yes/No question)

١- فإننا نبدأ الجملة بـ (IF) أو (WHETHER)

٢- تصبح تركيبية الجملة: (If + S. + V. + R.)

٣- نحذف الأفعال المساعدة المضافة: (do – does – did)

٤- نطبق قاعدة التحويل العامة بكافة تحويلاتها. ونحذف علامة الاستفهام.

قبل التحويل: (aux. + S. + V. + R ?)

بعد التحويل: (IF + S. + aux. + V. + R.)

■ إذا كان السؤال المطلوب تحويله (wh-questions)

١- فإننا نبدأ الجملة بكلمة السؤال.

٢- تصبح تركيبية الجملة: (wh-word + S. + aux. + V. + R.)

٣- نحذف الأفعال المساعدة المضافة: (do – does – did)

٤- نطبق قاعدة التحويل العامة بكافة تحويلاتها. ونحذف علامة الاستفهام.

قبل التحويل: (wh –word + aux. + S. + V. + R ?)

بعد التحويل: (wh-word + S. + aux. + V. + R.)

- Re-write the following sentences as required in brackets.

السؤال رقم / ٨ / في ورقة الامتحان. أعد كتابة الجمل التالية كما هو مطلوب ما بين قوسين.

..... ((Reported Speech))

1- "Do you need help fixing the oven?"

(Report using " I asked him")

2- "Who doesn't need new air conditioning?"

(Report using "She asked me")

3- "Who is the new handyman?"

(Report using "She asked me")

4- "Are the maintenance employees working efficiently?"

(Report using "Ahmed asked me")

5- "Who sent the laptop for maintenance?"

(Report using " Jason wanted to know")

6- "Is Tim trying to fix the air conditioning?"

(Report using "Robert asked me")

7- "Will they provide us with maintenance services tomorrow?"

(Report using " Hind asked me")

8- "Where do you send your home appliances to be repaired?"

(Report using "Rima wanted to know")

9- "Why didn't Nick send the broken TV back to the store?"

(Report using "Nancy wanted to know")

10- "Where are the best maintenance stores in town?"

(Report using "Huda asked me")

11- "Did your mum fly to London two weeks ago?"

(Report using "Linda asked me")

12- "When does the handyman arrive?"

(Report using "A man asked me")

13- "How can I learn about maintaining home appliances?"

(Report using " Khaled wanted to know")

14- "How do I keep my appliances safe during thunderstorms?"

(Report using "Ruba asked")

15- "Who can take care of my broken TV?"

(Report using "The manager wanted to know")

16- "Can you finish restoring my laptop by tomorrow?"

(Report using " Amer asked me")

17- "Is it possible to identify the reason why the radio keeps breaking down?"

(Report using "Hani wanted to know")

18- "Why did the plane land at a different airport?"

(Report using "The authorities asked")

20- "Who can draw this picture?"

(Report using "The teacher asked")

21- "Who is going to be nominated vice president?"

(Report using "He asked")

22- Tom has not had much experience in installing escalators.

(Report using I don't believe)

23- We should not look for a new employee who has more experience in repairing lifts.

(Report using " I don't propose")

24- They would not agree to this in the middle of a critical state of sales.

(Report using I don't expect)

25- They'll not understand our position.

(Report using I don't think)

26- They'll understand our position.

(Report using I don't think)

27- We could always ask for a different manager.

(Report using I don't believe)

28- We could not always ask for a different manager.

(Report using I don't believe)

29- Would you please phone the manager?

(Report using Ali asked Huda)

30- Don't leave the escalators working after 6 p.m. please

(Report using "Mike asked Laila")

31- Why don't you take the lift instead of the stairs?

(Report using "Susie advised Alice")

32- I think you'll save some time and energy.

(Report using " Susie thought that Alice")

34- Remember to press the alarm button if the lift suddenly stops.

(Report using "Ali reminded Jane")

35- Don't go down an ascending escalator.

(Huda warned Ali)

36- If I were you, I would install more escalators in the shopping centre.

(Khaled encouraged me)

37- Please don't go into an overcrowded lift.

(Report using "Samer asked Liz")

38- Eat healthy food and exercise daily.

(The doctor advised the patient)

39- Study well for the test.

(Their teacher reminded them)

40- You have to go over the information several times.

(The teacher told the students)

41- I would like to use the dictionary during the test.

(Report using "Nora told the teacher")

42- Don't touch anything because you may damage the microwave.

(Report using "The repairman warned the lady")

43- I think that this escalator is not well installed.

(Report using "He does not think")

44- The public might not be aware that the lifts are still out of service.

(Report using "I don't believe ")

45- Installing escalators will not reduce the number of customers who will use the stairs.

(Report using "I don't expect that")

46- Even though we have the best experts on installing lifts, we will still face maintenance problems and complaints from customers."

(Report using "I believe that even though")

أهم جمل الترجمة في الوجدتين الخامسة و السادسة**❖ السؤال رقم : ٩ / في ورقة الامتحان.**

1. Home appliance repair technicians have very demanding jobs.
2. Top floor is the last level of a building where access above this floor stops for ordinary passengers.
3. Lift shaft is the long empty space through which the cab moves up and down.
4. Electric hoist motor is the motor that powers the hoist cable, using electricity to pull it up and lower it down.
5. Lift pit is the lowest part of the lift system, located below the shaft.
6. Machine room is the room located at the top of the lift shaft that contains the operating motor.
7. Hoist cable is the wire that lifts and lowers the lift cabin.
8. Cab is the cage or car which carries passengers up and down the lift system.
9. Lift installation requires a lot of knowledge in many technical fields.
10. Some lifts need particular fluids to operate, while others use a pulley system.
11. An installation technician should be able to understand both the mechanical and the electrical parts of the system.
12. The technicians must update their skills and knowledge about new models and changes in appliances.
13. Repairmen drive from one location to another according to customer demands.
14. A lift is a form of automatic systems.
15. A lift installer should know about mechanic , electronics and computers.
16. Most installers are educated through training and experience.
17. The medication should be stopped if it begins to produce side effects

((الوحدة السابعة و الثامنة))**((Conditional Sentences))****if / whether****الجمل الشرطية**

- تستخدم الجمل الشرطية للتحدث عن حالات محدّدة و تأثيراتها.
- تتكوّن الجملة الشرطية من قسمين:
- ١- جملة الشرط: (if clause – condition)
- ٢- جملة جواب الشرط: (main clause - /result , consequence)
- لدينا نوعان من الجمل الشرطية

أولاً : حقيقي (REAL)

وله نوعان:

❖ الزيرو : Zero Conditional

- وتكون تركيبية جملته:

If + S. + V.1 , → S. + V.1 + R.

يستخدم مع الحقائق العلمية و الحقائق العامة. Scientific facts & General truths.

■ نسبة حدوثه و تحقق الحدث ١٠٠ %

E.g.: if we heat water to 100 degrees, it boils

❖ النوع الأول: Type One

- تكون تركيبية جملته:

If + S. + V.1 , → S. + shall/will/may/can + V.1 + R.

■ يستخدم هذا النوع من الأشياء ممكنة الحدوث. Possibilities

■ نسبة تحقق الحدث بين الـ ٩٠ و ١٠٠ %

E.g.: If Rami finishes his homework , he will visit me.

ثانياً: غير حقيقي (UNREAL)**❖ النوع الثاني: Type Two**

- تكون تركيبية جملته:

If + S. + V.2 , → S. + would/should/might/could + V.1 + R.

■ يستخدم هذا النوع مع الأحداث التي يمكن أن تتحقق في الحاضر أو المستقبل.

Present & Future events

■ نسبة تحقق الحدث ٥٠ %

■ نستخدم (WERE) مع جميع الضمائر إذا كان الفعل (TO BE).

E.g.: If I passed my exams , I would be happy.

If I were you, I would travel.

❖ النوع الثالث: Type Three

- تكون تركيبية جملته:

If + S. + had + V.3 , → S. + would/should/might/could + have + V.3 + R.

■ يستخدم هذا النوع للتعبير عن الندم عن الأشياء التي حدثت في الماضي و نود تغييرها لكننا لا نستطيع لأنّها في الماضي.

■ نسبة تحقق الحدث ٠ %.

E.g.: if I had won the lottery, I would have bought a new house.

- Choose the correct tense of the verbs in the brackets.

السؤال رقم ٧ / في ورقة الامتحان.

..... ((Conditional Sentences))

- 1- If I (know – knew) how to make this product more useful, I would tell you.
- 2- I would buy a faster laptop if I (be – were) you.
- 3- If I were you, I (will work - would work) harder.
- 4- If we (don't take – didn't take) the customers' interests into consideration, our success in computer production would not be the same.
- 5- If it (is – were) possible, I would provide you with the final sample of the new computer screen tomorrow.
- 6- It would cost less if we (cooperate - cooperated) with other computer technicians.
- 7- If I had studied harder, I (will pass - would pass – would have passed) the exam.
- 8- If we (have – had) a million Syrian pounds, we would establish a new computer factory.
- 9- If this new type of hardware (were – had been) slow, nobody would buy the product.
- 10- If Salah's job (had – had had) more disadvantages than advantages, he would quit it.
- 11- If my country (am – were – will be) crowded, I'd use a small car.
- 12- If women (aren't - weren't -hadn't been) concerned with fulfilling their ambitions and aspirations, they wouldn't have found women in Business nonprofit organisation.
- 13- If women had been concerned with fulfilling their ambitions and aspirations, they (will find - would find - would have found) Women in Business nonprofit organisation.
- 14- If you go to a factory, you (will see – would see) plenty of robots in action.
- 15- My dad (would ask – would have asked) for help if he had known about computer hardware.
- 16- If you bought a new laptop, I (would – will) teach you how to use it.

17- If you (came – had come) to class today, you would have seen the humanoid robot.

18- You would learn how to fix an Internet connection problem if you (take – took) the course with me.

19- If I (have – had had) any idea about robots, I would not have asked you about it.

20- If you (shared – had shared) your new ideas in robotics, many people would have been impressed.

21- If you hadn't looked after your robotic vacuum cleaner, it (will break – would have broken) down a long time ago.

22- If factory workers (use – had used) masks, they would not have inhaled dangerous gasses.

23- If we (organised – had organised) more campaigns about the benefits of robots, people would have been more aware of them.

24- If factories had not had robots to help them, production of goods (would be – would have been) very slow.

25- If I (got – get) a laptop as a gift, I would download a lot of computer games.

26- If something went wrong with my computer, I (would – will) call a technician.

27- If your hard drive (had been – were) damaged, all your data would be lost.

28- If her headphones (didn't – don't) work, she couldn't listen to her favourite music.

29- If he (had bought – bought) a vacuum cleaner, he would have kept his house clean.

30- If we (had had – have had) any equipment, we could have mended the machine.

31- If scientists hadn't created robotic bees, they (wouldn't have known – wouldn't know) something about the planet Mars.

32- If car manufacturers (hadn't used – didn't use) robots in their factories, car production would have been very slow and difficult.

33- If the hospital had had robots for sorting medicines, the process would (have – had) been efficient and much faster.

• Choose the correct answer.

السؤال رقم ٥ / ٥ / في ورقة الامتحان.

..... ((Derivations))

- 1- (An android - A robot) is an automated machine that looks like a human.
- 2- What makes robots so (modern - popular) is their ability to finish work very quickly.
- 3- A machine can complete a (software - task) much more quickly than a human can.
- 4- Machines are built to function (rapidly - automatically) without the assistance of people.
- 5- A computer is an example of an (automate – automatic) control system.
- 6- The systems studied within automatic control are mostly the (line – liner) systems.
- 7- The First and Second World Wars saw major (advance – advances) in the field of automatic control systems.
- 8- In automatic control systems, a controlling device regulates the (operate – operation) of a machine with minimal human intervention.
- 9- Robots are very (helpful - help) machines.
- 10- The robot has (navigate – navigation) software , which helps it to detect the very dirty areas on the floor.
- 11- In (manufacturing – manufacturer), robot are able to produce better work than humans can.
- 12- Robots can do (dangerous – danger) jobs.
- 13- Laptops should have a (protective – protect) case.
- 14- All businesses use computer technology for (communicate – communication) between their employees.
- 15- Computers are an (essence – essential) means of (storage – storing) information, data, images and accounts.
- 16- Computers allow people to share information (quick – quickly).
- 17- Secretaries will plan the agenda of the manager using a program that allows the manager to see the (day – daily) schedule.

- 18- The accounting department have programs to (accurate – accurately) monitor company finances.
- 19- All (employ – employees) are able to send emails to each other and to clients.
- 20- During their breaks, they use their computers for (person – personal) interests like searching the Internet for holidays or watching videos.

أهم جمل الترجمة في الوجدتين السابعة والثامنة

❖ السؤال رقم : ٩ / في ورقة الامتحان.

1. If we didn't take the customers' interests into consideration, our success in computer production would not be the same.
2. It would cost less if we cooperated with other computer technicians.
3. If we had a million Syrian pounds, we would establish a new computer factory.
4. A robot is a machine that can carry out difficult or routine tasks automatically.
5. An android is an automated machine that looks like a human.
6. What makes robots so popular is their ability to finish work very quickly.
7. A machine can complete a task much more quickly than a human can.
8. Machines are built to function automatically without the assistance of people.
9. Robots today are much more sophisticated and complex, although scientists are still using the shapes of animals in their designs.
10. Robots are very helpful machines.
11. The robot has navigation software , which helps it to detect the very dirty areas on the floor.
12. (Random Access memory): RAM is the hardware that controls the memory of the computer.
13. Motherboard is the circuit board inside the computer.
14. Robots are so popular because they can do jobs more quickly than human can through their software.
15. A robot is a machine that can carry out difficult or routine tasks automatically.

16. The first known robot was made around 400-350 BCE.
17. The first known robot was made out of wood and powered by steam.
18. The difference is that today's robots are much more sophisticated and complex.
19. The "Manta Droid" is shaped like manta ray and can swim through the sea and gather data about marine life and do underwater searches.
20. The tentacle of the "Octobot" was powered by chemical reactions in 3D printed chamber under its skin.
21. If industries had needed to work more quickly, they would have invented Robots.
22. If Robots hadn't minimized the amount of repetitive jobs humans need to do, people wouldn't have started/wanted to do more interesting jobs.
23. If industries had been concerned about the danger of working in certain environment, they would have created robots to do the jobs instead.

((الوحدة التاسعة))**((Question Tag))****السؤال التوكيدي (المذيل)**

❖ **السؤال التوكيدي:** هو السؤال الذي يأتي في نهاية الجملة لتأكيديها أو نفيها.

❖ **القاعدة العامة:**

- ١- إذا كانت الجملة مضمرة تصحح مثبتة و بالعكس.
- ٢- إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد ، فإننا نبدل بين الفعل المساعد و الفاعل ، وإذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد فإننا نضيف (**don't – doesn't – didn't**).
- ٣- إذا كان الفاعل اسماً ، فإننا نستبدله بضمير في السؤال التوكيدي.

((ملاحظات هامة جداً حول السؤال التوكيدي))

- ١- بعد (**never – hardly**) يكون الفعل المساعد مثبتاً.
- ٢- إذا جاء في الجملة (**let's**) ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون (**Shall we?**).
- ٣- إذا جاء في الجملة (**let us**) ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون (**Will we?**).
- ٤- إذا جاء في الجملة (**I am**) ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون (**Aren't I?**).
- ٥- إذا جاء في الجملة (**I am not**) ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون بتطبيق القاعدة العامة ويكون (**am I?**) حيث تعتبر (**am**) فعلاً مساعداً عادياً.
- ٦- إذا جاء في الجملة فعل أمر ، فإن السؤال التوكيدي يكون (**Will you?**).
- ٧- إذا جاء في الجملة فعل تملك (**have – has – had**) وتبعه اسم ، فإننا نعتبره فعل أساسيّ و يتوجب إضافة فعل مساعد .

• Choose the correct answer.

السؤال رقم ٥ / ٥ / في ورقة الامتحان.

..... ((Question Tag))

- 1- Taking an X-ray of my arm will tell me if it's broken, (will it – won't) ?
- 2- The doctor says I shouldn't have too many X-rays as they can be harmful, (should I – shouldn't I) ?
- 3- The vacuum inside the X-ray machine allows the electrons to move around, (does it – doesn't it) ?
- 4- The patient didn't keep her arm still when she took the X-ray, (did she – does she) ?
- 5- The doctors wouldn't be able to see my skin on the X-ray, (would they – will they) ?
- 6- It's because bones are hard that X-rays can't pass through, (can they – can't they) ?
- 7- The X-rays are shorter than normal light rays, (aren't they – are they) ?
- 8- They have encountered problems with the X-ray machine before, (haven't they – hadn't they) ?
- 9- The doctors will complain to the hospital manager about the constant breakdown of the X-ray machine, (won't they – are they) ?
- 10- The radiographers did not expect the hospital to receive a new X-ray machine (didn't they – did they) ?
- 11- We have to choose a computer company to install the office computers, (have we – haven't we) ?
- 12- I'm very lucky to own this robotic vacuum cleaner, (aren't I – am not I) ?
- 13- You prefer working on a laptop, (don't you – do you) ?
- 14- This robot has moveable parts, (hasn't it – has it) ?
- 15- An X-ray machine is useful for detecting broken bones, (isn't it – isn't he) ?
- 16- Having an X-ray doesn't take much time, (does it – doesn't it) ?
- 17- Laptops should have a protective case, (shouldn't they – shouldn't we) ?

- 18- X-ray astronomy is a modern way of observing astronomical objects, (isn't it – isn't she) ?
- 19- X-ray machines don't need any maintenance, (don't they – do they) ?
- 20- She has received an X-ray therapy, (hasn't she – hasn't he) ?
- 21- The doctor did not call anyone to repair the X-ray machine, (did he – did they) ?
- 22- The employees can have the office ready by Monday, (can't they – can they) ?
- 23- X-rays are indispensable nowadays, (aren't they – are they) ?
- 24- The technician suggested a 450Gb RAM, (didn't he – did he) ?
- 25- You are going to the robotics exhibition, (aren't you – are you) ?
- 26- My photos are not downloaded yet, (are they – aren't they) ?
- 27- Salah hasn't been to the hospital to have an X-ray of his arm yet, (has he – is he) ?
- 28- The students should download the new software, (shouldn't they – shouldn't it) ?
- 29- You can swim, (can you - can't you) ?
- 30- You won't be here tomorrow, (will you – won't you) ?
- 31- I'm very lucky to be in this job, (am I - aren't I) ?
- 32- You prefer working for lots of clients, (do you - don't you) ?

أهم جمل الترجمة في الوحدة التاسعة

❖ السؤال رقم : ٩ / في ورقة الامتحان.

1. The short wavelength of the X-rays can pass through objects.
2. German scientist Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen discovered X-rays in 1895 while he was working in his laboratory.
3. The doctors wouldn't be able to see my skin on the X-ray.
4. It's because bones are hard that X-rays can't pass through.
5. The X-rays are shorter than normal light rays.
6. They have encountered problems with the X-ray machine before.
7. The doctors will complain to the hospital manager about the constant breakdown of the X-ray machine.
8. The radiographers did not expect the hospital to receive a new X-ray machine.

9. X-rays are widely used in the medical setting.
10. They are able to detect broken bones, injuries and diseases in the body.
11. Radiography is the process of taking an image called radiograph, using X-rays.
12. Fluoroscopy uses X-rays to examine flowing blood and also the intestine and the heart.
13. Computer manufacturers are responsible for protecting the environment .
14. A computer with a large RAM would be more suitable if you wanted to play computer games.
15. Computer technology continues to advance at a rapid pace.
16. An X-ray machine is useful for detecting broken bones.
17. Having an X-ray doesn't take much time.
18. X-ray machines don't need any maintenance
19. She has received an X-ray therapy.
20. The invention of the X-ray machine is one of the most important achievements in medical history.
21. Without X-ray machine, life would be so much harder; broken bones or serious illnesses could not be detected.
22. The doctor will decide which type of machine is needed, depending on the patient's symptoms.

((الوحدة العاشرة))

((Indefinite Pronouns))

ضمائر النكرة – الضمائر الغير محددة

- عندما تريد ان تشير الى الناس او الاشياء ، ولكنك لا تعرف من هم او ماهي هذه الاشياء او اذا كان تعريف هذه الاشياء غير ضروري ، استعمل الضمائر الغير محددة . تستعمل هذه الضمائر عندما تتكلم عن شخص او شيء بصورة غير محددة ، وكما في الامثلة التالية :

I was there for over an hour before anybody came.

Jack was waiting for something.

- وهذه قائمة بأهم الضمائر الغير محددة

anyone	أي شخص	no one	لا أحد
anybody	أي شيء	nothing	لا شيء
anything	كل شخص	somebody	شخص ما
everybody	كل شخص	someone	شخص ما
everyone	كل شيء	something	شيء ما
everything			

- لاحظ ان هذه الضمائر تتكون من كلمتين الا انها تُكتب كلمة واحدة باستثناء الضمير (no one) فإنه يكتب كلمتين منفصلتين .

- الأفعال التي تستخدم مع الضمائر الغير محددة تكون دائماً مفردة ، وكما في الامثلة التالية:

Is anyone here?

Everybody **recognizes** the importance of education.

Everything **was** ready.

Nothing **is** certain in this world.

- تستخدم الضمائر الغير محددة والتي تنتهي ب (-thing) للإشارة الى موضوع او فكرة او موقف او حتى نشاط وكما في الامثلة التالية:

Can I do anything?

Maya said nothing for a moment.

- وتستخدم الضمائر الغير محددة والتي تنتهي ب (-one) او (-body) للإشارة الى الناس وكما في الامثلة التالية:

It had to be someone like Sami.

Why does everybody believe in the law of gravity.

- بالرغم من ان الضمائر الغير محددة تأخذ افعال في صيغة المفرد ، الا انه يمكن استعمال ضمائر جمع مثل (they, them, their, themselves) تُعود على الضمائر الغير محددة ، وكما في الامثلة التالية:

Ask anyone, **they**'ll tell you.

There's no way of telling somebody why **they**'ve failed.

Everyone put **their** pens down.

No one liked being young then as **they** do now.

Everybody's enjoying **themselves**.

- في اللغة الانكليزية الاكثر رسمية يفضل بعض الناس استخدام (he, him, himself) للإشارة للضمائر الغير محددة ، ولكن الكثير من الناس يعترضون على هذه الطريقة لأنها تشير الى الضمائر الغير محددة على انها مخصصة للمذكر فقط ، وكما في الامثلة التالية:

Somebody shouted and other voices joined him.

Everybody has his dream.

Everybody determines his own rates.

- يمكن اضافة الفارزة ('s) الى الضمائر الغير محددة للإشارة الى الاشياء التي تعود ملكيتها الى الاشخاص وكما في الامثلة التالية:

She was given a room in someone's studio.

That was nobody's business.

I would defend anyone's rights.

Everything has been arranged to everybody's satisfaction.

- لا يمكن اضافة ('s) الى الضمائر الغير محددة والتي تتعلق بملكية الاشياء للأشياء فمثلاً يمكننا ان نقول (the value of something) ولكن من الخطأ قول ما يلي: (something's value).

- يمكن استخدام الصفات مع الضمائر الغير محددة لإعطاء معلومات اكثر عن الاشخاص او الاشياء ، حيث تُوضع الصفة بعد الضمير ، وكما في الامثلة التالية:

What was needed was **someone** practical.

They are doing **everything** possible to take care of you.

There is **nothing** wrong with being popular.

- تستخدم (else) مع الضمائر الغير محددة للإشارة الى شخص آخر او شيء اخر حيث تُوضع (else) بعد الضمائر وكما في الامثلة التالية:

Somebody else will have to go out there.

She couldn't think of **anything else**.

Everyone knows what **everyone else** is doing.

He held his job because **nobody else** wanted it.

- ويمكن اضافة ('s) الى (else) التي تأتي بعد الضمائر الغير محددة للإشارة الى ملكية الشخص الآخر وكما في الامثلة التالية:

Problems always became **someone else's** fault.

No one has control over **anyone else's** career.

- وتستخدم الضمائر الغير محددة مثل بقية الضمائر حيث يمكن ان تكون فاعل او مفعول به مباشر او غير مباشر او حتى مفعول به لحرف الجر ، وتستخدم الضمائر التي تبدأ بـ (every , some) بكثرة في الجمل المثبتة وكما في الامثلة التالية:

Everything went according to plan.

I remember **somebody** putting a pillow under my head.

'Now you'll see **something**', he said.

I gave **everyone** a generous helping.

I want to introduce you to **someone** who is helping me.

Have you seen Frank? Is **everything** all right?

- الضمائر الغير محددة والتي تبدأ بـ (any) يمكن ان تكون مفعول به مباشر او غير مباشر في السؤال او في الجمل المنفية وكما في الامثلة التالية:

Don't worry, I won't tell **anyone**.

You still haven't told me **anything**.

Take a good look and tell me if you see **anything** different.

I haven't given **anyone** their presents yet.

- تستخدم الضمائر التي تبدأ بـ (no) دائماً لنفي الجملة المثبتة ، وكما في الامثلة التالية:

Nobody said a word.

There was **nothing** you could do, nothing at all.

She was to see **no one**, to speak to nobody, not even her own children.

- وعندما تستخدم الضمائر التي تبدأ بـ (no) مع السؤال فإن جواب هذه الاسئلة غالباً ما يكون (no) وكما في الامثلة التالية:

‘Is there nothing I can do?’ ‘Not a thing’.

‘Is there nobody else?’ ‘Not that I know of’

أشرف عبد الناصر بدران

• **Choose the correct words in the brackets.**

السؤال رقم ٥ / في ورقة الامتحان.

..... ((Indefinite Pronouns))

1. I know (everything – somewhere) about how to solve telecom problems, but you must promise to keep it a secret.
2. (Everything – Nobody – No one) knows him. He is a stranger who claims to be the new employee at the Telecom department.
3. I had dinner (somebody – somewhere) near the Telecom Service building.
4. (Anyone – Anything) could have known that telecom is a great tool in the facilitation of business growth.
5. (Nothing – Nobody) can exceed the capacity of telecom to connect businesses and investors.
6. This company is (everything – nowhere) near considering hiring new telecom employees. Let's go (somewhere – anything) else and look for more job opportunities.
7. Would you like (everything – something) to wash your hands with?
8. This is (somewhere – something) all telecom students must learn.
9. They took him (somewhere – something) in London as a manager in telecom services.
10. Manually controlled shower heads are not like any (other – another) shower heads.
11. (Both – Any) automatically controlled shower head is more comfortable.
12. (Any – Both) shower head systems are useful.
13. Automatic control has greatly influenced the developments of machines. (no one – many) people have organised a functional system based on primitive ways.
14. (Several – Any) systems developed to facilitate man's life after the 17th century.
15. (Another – Other) breakthrough was the introduction of communications engineering in 1930s, that notified the development of automatic processors as we know today.
16. (Everything – No one) would live a comfortable life without the machines endowed with automatic control system.
17. (Everything – Anybody) can use automatically controlled machines.

18. (All - Another) innovations have brought some change in (somewhere's - everyone's - everybody's) lives.
19. (Both - Every) old and recent innovations derive from the need to make life easier and more practical.
20. (Other - One) of the most important innovations in history is the aeroplane, which can transport people and goods to any country in the world.
21. If you choose to go (somebody - somewhere) outside your country, catching an aeroplane would be the easiest and fastest means of transportation available to (everything - everybody) .
22. You can also ship almost (anywhere - anything) to (any - both) country in the world, and it would arrive in a relatively short time.
23. I met (somebody - anybody) on the bus whom I knew at school.
24. They didn't buy (something - anything) at the exhibition of new discoveries.
25. Samia found (nothing - nowhere) that she wanted to decorate her new dress with.
26. John couldn't find his suitcase (anywhere - somewhere) .
27. I assured them they would find the product they're looking for (nowhere - somewhere).

• **Choose the correct answer.**

السؤال رقم ٥ / ٥ / فى ورقة الامتحان.

..... ((Derivations))

- 1- (An android - A robot) is an automated machine that looks like a human.
- 2- What makes robots so (modern – popular) is their ability to finish work very quickly.
- 3- A machine can complete a (software – task) much more quickly than a human can.
- 4- Machines are built to function (rapidly – automatically) without the assistance of people.
- 5- A computer is an example of an (automate – automatic) control system.
- 6- The systems studied within automatic control are mostly the (line – liner) systems.

- 7- The First and Second World Wars saw major (advance – advances) in the field of automatic control systems.
- 8- In automatic control systems, a controlling device regulates the (operate – operation) of a machine with minimal human intervention.
- 9- Control systems have been developed to (ease – easy) humans' lives.

أهم جمل الترجمة في الوحدة العاشرة

❖ السؤال رقم : ٩ / في ورقة الامتحان.

1. Comfort and ease come with automatic control systems.
2. The benefit of manual control systems is that they reduce the possibility of sudden malfunctions.
3. Maintenance of automatic systems is more expensive the maintenance of manual systems.
4. The doors opened automatically as we approached.
5. Most mechanisms today are run by control systems that manage their functions.
6. No one knows him. He is a stranger who claims to be the new employee at the Telecom department.
7. I had dinner somewhere near the Telecom Service building.
8. Anyone could have known that telecom is a great tool in the facilitation of business growth.
9. Nothing can exceed the capacity of telecom to connect businesses and investors.
10. Automatic control has greatly influenced the development of automation or machines.
11. With the introduction of communications engineering in the 1930s, control systems began to develop into the automatic processors we know today.
12. Basic functional systems led to the invention of control systems
13. Control systems used to guide large vehicles.
14. Basic functional systems were updated to control mills and steam engines.
15. A computer is an example of an automatic control system.

16.All innovations have brought some change in everyone's lives.

17.Both old and recent innovations derive from the need to make life easier and more practical.

18.One of the most important innovations in history is the aeroplane, which can transport people and goods to any country in the world.

19.Aeroplanes have been a crucial innovation in the history of transportation.

20.Control systems have been developed to ease humans' lives.

((الوحدة الحادية عشرة))**((Prepositions))****أحرف الجرّ**

- حرف الجر: هو كلمة تسبق عادة الاسم (أو الضمير) وتجرّه وتُرينا الصلة القائمة في الجملة بين المجرور وكلمة أو كلمات أخرى تسبق حرف الجر.
- يقع حرف الجر: قبل الاسم أو الضمير ، أو بعد الفعل مباشرة ، أو نهاية السؤال ، أو نهاية الجملة إذا أتت الجملة في صيغة المبني للمجهول.
- أحرف الجرّ كثيرة منها:

حرف الجرّ (For)

تستعمل بمعنى (لـ ، لأجل).
تستعمل لتحديد المدة الزمنية بمعنى (لمدة).
تستعمل بمعنى (بسر).

حرف الجرّ (About)

تستعمل بمعنى (حول).
تستعمل بمعنى (عن ، بشأن).

حرف الجرّ (Between)

وتعني بين شخصين أو شيئين.

حرف الجرّ (Among)

وتعني: بين أكثر من شخصين أو شيئين.

حرف الجرّ (Beside)

وتعني: بجانب ، قرب.

حرف الجرّ (Below)

وتعني: تحت ، أسفل ، أدناه.

حرف الجرّ (Behind)

وتعني: خلف.

حرف الجرّ (Under)

وتعني: تحت ، دون

حرف الجرّ (In)

يستعمل مع الأشهر، السنوات، الفصول، القرون ،
يستعمل مع الدول و المدن الكبيرة.

حرف الجرّ (At)

يستعمل للدلالة على الوقت (الساعات).
يستعمل مع أجزاء معينة من النهار: (at dawn at noon at night at dusk).

حرف الجرّ (On)

يستعمل مع أيام الأسبوع والتواريخ.
يستعمل بمعنى (على)

حرف الجرّ (In front of)

تأتي بمعنى (أمام).

حرف الجرّ (Next to)

تأتي بمعنى (بجانب، بعد).

حرف الجرّ (By)

يستعمل مع المبني للمجهول بمعنى (من قبل).
يستعمل بمعنى (قرب ، بجانب).
تستعمل مع الوقت وتعني: (بحلول بداية ذلك الوقت).

حرف الجرّ (With)

تستعمل للدلالة على الوسطة التي تم بها حدوث الفعل.
تستعمل بمعنى (مع)
تستعمل بمعنى (ذو ، له).

حرف الجرّ (Through)

تأتي معنى : (خلال ، عبر ، بواسطة).

حرف الجرّ (Till / Until)

تأتي بمعنى (حتّى ، إلى).

حرف الجرّ (To)تستعمل بمعنى (إلى - لـ)
تستعمل للدلالة على الزمان والمكان.
تستعمل بمعنى (لـ ، من أجل).**حرف الجرّ (Against)**

يعني : (عكس ، ضدّ)

حرف الجرّ (From)

تستعمل بمعنى (من).

حرف الجرّ (Above)

يعني : (فوق ، أعلا)

حرف الجرّ (During)

تستخدم للزمان بمعنى (خلال ، أثناء ، طوال).

حرف الجرّ (Along)

يعني : (على طول ، بمحاذاة).

حرف الجرّ (After)

يعني : (بعد ، خلف ، وراء).

حرف الجرّ (Before)

يعني : (قبل ، أمام)

حرف الجرّ (Into)

يعني : (إلى - إلى داخل - نحو) وتستعمل عند الانتقال من مكان الى آخر.

حرف الجرّ (Near)

تعني : (قرب ، بجانب).

حرف الجرّ (Within)

تعني : (خلال ، ضمن ، في داخل).

حرف الجرّ (Without)

تعني (دون ، من غير ، بلا).

حرف الجرّ (Up)

تعني : (فوق ، أعلى)

حرف الجرّ (Down)

تعني : (على طول ، أسفل)

حرف الجرّ (Over)

تعنيك (فوق ، على ، أكثر من ، فما فوق ، حول ، من أعلى).

حرف الجرّ (Since)

تستعمل بمعنى (منذ) عند الإشارة إلى وقوع الفعل في نقطة أو فترة محددة في الماضي حتى الآن.

- Fill in the spaces with suitable prepositions from the list.

السؤال رقم: ٦ / في ورقة الامتحان.

out of – through – in - on – up –into – of

1. He made his escape by jumping a window and jumping of a waiting car.
2. To get to the Operations Department, you have to go those stairs and then into the corridor to the end.
3. I saw something about it television.
4. I couldn't get in the door of the lift so I had to climb out) the window of the shaft.

out - past - between - towards - in

5. She took the key of her pocket and put it the lock.
6. He drove me without stopping and drove off the centre of town.

of - out - to - in - of

7. I took the old card of the computer and put the new one.
8. I went up him and asked him about the best way to get out town.

Under – of - around - next - in

9. Cables run the ground, and water pipes wrap
10. I work a power station to the field.

at – until –in - into - to

11. The mechanic is waiting for you the door.
12. The athlete walked the river and back.
13. We shall stay in Syria next month.
14. The scientists came the laboratory and started working.

into - before - at – in - to

15. To stay healthy, one should go on a walk the afternoon.
16. The driver jumped the river just the accident .
17. Laila met the professor the station.

in – of - on - in - to

18. My family lives a small village.
 19. Jihad studied Oxford.
 20. Our science teacher took us a field trip the power station.

at – before - of – for - in

21. A power station provides electricity buildings.
 22. Solar power and wind power are examples energy sources.
 23. Were you talking about electric power stations I came?

in - across - by – on - at

25. The first power station started operating 1882.
 26. This was the first electric tramway to be powered hydroelectricity.
 28. Our school took us a trip to the city's power station.

around - by - at - of – to - between

29. We went bus since the distance was too far to walk.
 30. There, we saw how electricity was produced and then distributed the city.
 31. We went into one the control rooms and observed the technicians work.
 32. After we saw the control room, we then went learn how the generators of the station worked.

under - between - by – on - at

33. The turbines were moved water or wind currents.
 34. Mum put the blanket the bed when it became cold.
 35. Mona found her notes her books.
 36. The child hid his new toy the chair.

into - at – of - with

37. He came us to the power station.
 38. The chef has put the two trays the oven.
 39. The guard the exhibition was attentive.

with – on – from – under – in

- 1 . Jihad studies Oxford.
2. Our science teacher took us a trip.
- 3 . He came us to the power station.
4. Cables run the ground.

from – to – in – at – on – with

- 1- She wanted Get a new job.
- 2- He had an holiday Lattakia.
- 3- You are meeting someone London at the airport.
- 4- Ammar will visit his grandparents Friday.
- 5- My friends are going to meet seven o'clock.

out – in – by – of

- 1- Power stations were first thought by Thomas Edison and his partner Edward Johnson.
- 2- Electricity has become vital in carrying daily activities.
- 3- These two scientists organised and built the Edison Electric Light Station January 1882.
- 4- This station was powered a steam engine.

أهم جمل الترجمة في الوحدة الحادية عشر**❖ السؤال رقم : ٩ / في ورقة الامتحان.**

1. Electrical power stations have become vital all over the world.
2. A power station operator holds the position of a facilitator or catalyst.
3. An operator makes sure his crew or team is safe and working.
4. Operators also have to maintain or keep the equipment by constantly inspecting or checking important information.
5. Operators should be able to react to an emergency or urgent and carry out the necessary procedures or process .
6. I took the old card out of the computer and put in the new one.
7. Cables run under the ground and water pipes wrap around.
8. I work in a power station next to the field.
9. Electricity has become vital in carrying out daily activities.
10. Power stations were first thought of by Thomas Edison and his partner Edward Johnson.
11. Solar power and wind power are examples of energy sources.
12. We will be looking at power station pictures.
13. The first power station started operating in 1882.
14. This was the first electric tramway to be powered by hydroelectricity.
15. Electric pylons for carrying cables are being built across navigable rivers.
16. Many power stations use thermal power to create energy.
17. There are other sources of energy used to generate electricity, such as water, sun and wind.
18. Hydroelectricity is produced through dams built as reservoirs that store water.

((الوحدة الثانية عشرة))**((sentence fragments; run-on sentences))**

Sentence Fragments and Run on

A **sentence fragment** is an incomplete sentence. Some fragments are incomplete because they lack either a subject or a verb, or both.

Example: Some of the inventions studied in Professor Saleh's class last semester.

A **run-on sentence** is a sentence in which two or more independent clauses (that is, complete sentences) are joined without appropriate punctuation or conjunction.

Example: It is nearly half past five we cannot finish the machine before dark.

- **Choose the correct answer.**

السؤال رقم / ٥ / في ورقة الامتحان.

..... ((Derivations))

1. The first (mechanic - mechanical) calculator was invented in 1623 and the first (commercially - commerce) successful device was produced in 1820.
2. Many toy inventors have university degrees in engineering, such as (produce - production) design, mechanical engineering or electronics.
3. In 1951, the first videotape recorder captured live images from television cameras by (convert - converting) the information into (electrical - electricity) impulses and saving the information on magnetic tapes.
4. Scientists are working on how to (integrate - integration) solar cells into mobile phones, allowing them to be powered (continue - continuously) on just two hours of sunlight a day.
5. Dragging your luggage around with you is a (pain - painful) task, especially on the way back from a holiday.
6. This new (invention - invent) allows you to stop pulling around your luggage or wheeling it back home.
7. This luggage bag is a mini scooter, allowing you to scoot around with your luggage (safe - safely) tucked away.
8. It's a simple idea but an (extremely - extreme) effective product, which we
9. think will become very popular.

10. This gadget allows you to recharge four devices (simultaneous - simultaneously).
11. It is a (practice - practical) and (afford - affordable) charging station and it is offered in white or black.
12. Its advantage is that you can (charge - recharge) most of your electronic devices simultaneously.

أهم جمل الترجمة في الوحدة الحادية عشر

❖ السؤال رقم : ٩ / في ورقة الامتحان.

1. According to you, what was the most important discovery in history?
2. Vaccines were an important discovery.
3. Because of vaccines, children don't get awful diseases anymore.
4. The first mechanical calculator was invented in 1623.
5. Many toy inventors have university degrees in engineering, such as production design, mechanical engineering or electronics.
6. Our latest discoveries were revolutionary, therefore, our profits will be higher.
7. The steam engine, one of the well-known inventions in history.
8. This machine is able to turn plastic into oil; it will help people use more renewable energy sources.
9. This is a robot suit that elderly farmers can attach to their bodies to help them carry out their daily work more easily.
10. Titanium dioxide can decompose organic matter when exposed to ultraviolet light and when mixed with water.
11. Titanium dioxide can also destroy bacteria when exposed to sunlight.
12. Biomass production is another way of producing electricity by using rubbish or other renewable reserves such as corn or other vegetation.
13. Methane produced by garbage decomposition is gathered in ducts and later burned to produce electricity.
14. The burning of vegetation and wood instantaneously produces energy like fossil fuels.

15. Automatic control has greatly influenced the developments of machines.
16. Many people have organised a functional system based on primitive ways.
17. Several systems developed to facilitate man's life after the 17th century.
18. Anybody can use automatically controlled machines.
19. The scientists came into the laboratory and started working.
20. Wool manufacturers interested in self-cleaning clothing.
21. Titanium dioxide nanocrystals don't harm the skin.
22. Titanium dioxide can destroy bacteria when exposed to sunlight.

• **Match each item in (A) with the suitable choice in (B).**

1- The spindle	a- reads the data stored in the bumps on the CD.
2- The tray	b- supplies power for the CD to spin.
3- The laser lens	c- is a circular part that holds the CD while it is spinning.
4- The circuit board	d- is a small board on which all the electrical connections are attached.
5- The motor	e- is a set of two metal lines on which the motor moves.
6- The rail	f- is the place where you put the CD.

• **Match each item in (A) with the suitable choice in (B).**

1 discover	a- to advise or suggest something
2 recommend	b- supplied with mechanical or electrical energy
3 technology	c- an expert in technical equipment
4 technician	d- a way of doing things
5 sophisticated	e- to find something for the first time
6 powered	f- new methods, products, etc.
7 patient	g- developed to a high degree of complexity
8 procedure	h- an ill person
9 innovation	i- computers, electronics, machinery, robotics, etc.
10 significantly	j in a notable way

• **Match each item in (A) with the suitable choice in (B).**

1 speed limit	a) money that must be paid for breaking the law
2 detect	b) to work out
3 telescopic sight	c) a device that receives a signal of light or motion
4 calculate	d) the maximum speed that can be reached
5 fine	e) to find out, become aware of something
6 speedometer	f) an optical sighting device
7 sensor	g) an instrument found in all cars to measure speed

• **Match each item in (A) with the suitable choice in (B).**

1 power supply	a) a device used to measure the speed of moving objects such as vehicles
2 optical storage	b) a device used to supply electric power
3 red-light camera	c) a device that turns AC power into DC power
4 rectifier	d) a digital camera that detects vehicles that cross a red traffic light
5 CD-RW	e) the process of storing information digitally
6 speed gun	f) a type of disc that can be used many times to record different data
7 trigger	g) a machine that can read optical storage devices
8 CD player	h) a wire that detects the location of a car and sends the information to a computer

• **Match each item in (A) with the suitable choice in (B).**

1 sensor	a) to cause something to happen
2 ultrasonic	b) a device which detects heat, light, motion or pressure
3 echolocation	c) to make small adjustments to come to the desired outcome
4 trigger	d) the act of learning a certain skill or trade from an experienced employer
5 assist	e) to help
6 slightest	f) demanding a lot of effort or skill
7 fine-tune	g) describing sound waves above the level of human hearing
8 demanding	h) to put in a position ready for use
9 install	i) smallest
10 apprenticeship	j) the position of an object by reflected sound

(((Global Warming)))

- الاحتباس الحراري

Climate change is not a new phenomenon in the history of Earth. However, since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, Earth has started to experience unprecedentedly rapid climate changes due to what we now call global warming.

أن تغير المناخ ليس ظاهرة جديدة في تاريخ الأرض. ومع ذلك ، منذ بداية الثورة الصناعية، لقد بدأت الأرض في تجربة التغيرات المناخية السريعة الغير مسبوقة وذلك بسبب ما نسميه الآن بظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري.

Global warming is partly caused by harmful gases that are released from burning fossil fuels. Such gases will influence the Earth's climate even years from now, since it has not adapted yet to such a rapid environmental change. The percentage of greenhouse gases is directly proportional to the percentage of fossil fuels that are burned by humans. However, climate change is not only caused by humans; other factors that existed even prior to the Industrial Revolution continue to influence the Earth's temperature.

وتتسبب الغازات الضارة التي تصدر من حرق الوقود المستحاثي لارتفاع درجة حرارة الأرض جزئيا . ومثل هذه الغازات تؤثر على مناخ الأرض حتى لمدة سنوات منذ الآن، حيث أن هذه الغازات تتكيف بعد لمثل هذا التغير البيئي السريع. إن نسبة الغازات المسببة للاحتباس الحراري تتناسب طرديا مع نسبة الوقود المستحاثي التي تحرق من قبل البشر. ومع هذا ، فإن تغير للمناخ ، لا يكون من قبل البشر حصرا : فهناك العوامل الأخرى التي كانت موجودة حتى ما قبل الثورة الصناعية فهي مستمرة في التأثير على درجة حرارة الأرض.

Increasing temperatures are by no means the only effect of global warming. Global warming also influences annual rainfall, increases the erosion of land that is near the coast, extends the growing season and results in the melting of glaciers. Finally, it can cause changes in the frequency of infectious diseases in particular environments.

إن زيادة درجات الحرارة بأي حال من الأحوال هو الوحيد الذي يؤثر على ظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري. يؤثر الاحتباس الحراري أيضا على الأمطار السنوية، ويزيد من تآكل وفساد الأراضي التي تقع بالقرب من الساحل، ويمتد ليؤثر على موسم النمو وعلى نتائج ذوبان الكتل الجليدية. وأخيرا، فإنه يمكن أن يسبب تغيرات في وتيرة الأمراض المعدية في بيئات معينة.

Question 2: What is the meaning of the following words: phenomenon, unprecedentedly, rapid, glaciers? ما هو معنى الكلمات التالية: ظاهرة ، لم يسبق له مثيل ، السريع ، الكتل الجليدية

Answer:

□ **phenomenon:** a fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen.

- **unprecedentedly:** never done or known before

□ **rapid:** fast

- **glacier:** a slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.

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(((Women in Business)))

- سيدات الأعمال.

Women in Business (WiB) is a nonprofit organisation whose main aim is to facilitate trade transactions between the Arab World and UK. This organization is managed by an international team of unpaid volunteers who work hard to realise its ambitions and aspirations.

السيدات في إدارة الأعمال (WiB) هي منظمة غير ربحية وهدفها الرئيسي هو تسهيل المعاملات التجارية بين العالم العربي والمملكة المتحدة. إدارة هذه المنظمة تتم من قبل فريق دولي من المتطوعين الذين يعملون بدون أجر والذين يعملون بجد لتحقيق طموحات المنظمة وتطلعاتها.

In addition, WiB is also considered to be a worldwide forum in which women involved in business share ideas and broaden their experiences with others in conferences and meetings held in a variety of countries.

و بالإضافة على ذلك فإن منظمة سيدات الأعمال (WiB) تعتبر المنتدى العالمي التي تمكن المرأة للمشاركة في تبادل الأفكار التجارية وتوسيع خبراتها مع الآخرين في المؤتمرات والاجتماعات التي عقدت في عدة بلدان.

Furthermore, WiB has played a major role in encouraging a worldwide interaction between qualified employees and business women, with the aim of enhancing women's economic development.

وعلاوة على ذلك، فقد لعبت منظمة سيدات الأعمال (WiB) دوراً رئيسياً في تشجيع التفاعل بين الموظفين ذوي المؤهلات في جميع أنحاء العالم وسيدات الأعمال، وذلك بهدف تعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية للمرأة.

Finally, WiB encourages all its participants, regardless of their professional level, to take part in its seminars. It also provides its members with the opportunity to develop by participating in its annual events. When questioned, over four-fifths of the participants stated that they had benefited from participating in WiB's seminars which were conducted by proficient lecturers and included real-life experiences.

وأخيراً، فإن منظمة سيدات الأعمال (WiB) تعمل على تشجيع جميع المشاركات فيها، بغض النظر عن مستواها المهني، وذلك بالمشاركة في حلقاتها الدراسية. كما أنها توفر لأعضائها الفرصة للتطور من خلال المشاركة في الفعاليات السنوية. عندما تم السؤال، ذكرت أكثر من أربعة أخماس المشاركات أنهن استفدن من المشاركة في الحلقات الدراسية التي أقامتها منظمة سيدات الأعمال (WiB) والتي أجريت من قبل المحاضرات المحترفات والتي شملت تجارب من واقع الحياة.

Question 2: What is the meaning of the words in bold?

ماذا تعني الكلمات المطبوعة بالخط العريض (الغامق)

Answer 2:

Facilitate/ يسهل : make easier

Volunteer/ متطوع : a person who freely offers to take part in an organisation or undertake a task.

forum/ منتدى : a place, meeting or medium where ideas and views on a particular issue can be exchanged.

qualified/ مؤهل : professional.

seminar/ بحث حلقة : a conference or meeting for discussion or training.

(((Desertification)))

- التصحر

Desertification is one of the most dangerous environmental problems facing our world today. Around a sixth of the world's population has to face its consequences. Countries with a dry climate offer the perfect environment for desertification. In such areas, the surface of the soil is ruined and so no plants grow. Consequently, no animals can graze there. These harsh conditions force people to leave their land and go to other areas where they can get water and food. Some people survive their journey, while others die of starvation or thirst.

يعد التصحر من إحدى المشاكل البيئية الأكثر خطورة التي تواجه عالمنا اليوم. هنالك حوالي سدس سكان العالم يواجهون عواقبه. تلك البلدان ذات المناخ الجاف توفر بيئة مثالية للتصحر. في مثل هذه المناطق، تتحول سطح التربة إلى خراب مما يؤدي إلى عدم نمو النباتات. ولذلك فلا يمكن لرعي الحيوانات هناك. إن مثل هذه الظروف القاسية تجبر الناس على ترك أراضيهم والانتقال إلى مناطق أخرى حيث يمكنهم الحصول على الماء والغذاء. بعض الناس تبقى على قيد الحياة في رحلتهم هذه، في حين أن آخرين يموتون من الجوع أو العطش.

Desertification is not only caused by natural conditions. People also play a vital role in accelerating the process of desertification. Farmers tend to overgraze the land in order to feed the growing population. Moreover, people are cutting down trees and this erodes the soil since there are no more trees to protect it against the wind and rain.

لا يحدث التصحر بسبب الظروف الطبيعية فقط. بل يلعب الناس دورا حيويا في تسريع عملية التصحر. إن المزارعين يميلون إلى حرث الأرض من أجل إطعام السكان الذين يتزايد عددهم. والأكثر من ذلك، هنالك اناس يقطعون الأشجار وهذا يؤدي إلى تآكل التربة حيث أنه لا توجد أشجار كافية لحمايتها من الرياح والمطر.

The effects of desertification are not as simple as they might seem. Strong winds and wild fires often occur in desert areas, and this might have a serious impact on the availability of the most valuable resource on the planet: water.

إن آثار التصحر ليست بسيطة كما قد تبدو. غالبا ما تحدث الرياح القوية وحرائق الغابات في المناطق الصحراوية، وهذا قد يكون له تأثير خطير على توفر المياه والذي يعد المورد الأكثر قيمة على كوكب الأرض.

Question 1: What is the problem described in the article? ما هي المشكلة الموضحة في النص?

Answer 1: Desertification التصحر

Question 2: What are the causes of the problem? ما هي اسباب المشكلة?

Answer 2:

- natural conditions: a dehydrated climate. - العوامل الطبيعية: المناخ الجاف
- human activities: farmers overgraze land to feed the growing population; people cut down trees, which erodes the soil because there are no more trees to protect it against wind and rain.

- الأنشطة البشرية: المزارعين يحرثون الأرض من أجل إطعام السكان الذين يتزايد عددهم. والأكثر من ذلك، هنالك اناس يقطعون الأشجار وهذا يؤدي إلى تآكل التربة حيث أنه لا توجد أشجار كافية لحمايتها من الرياح والمطر.

Question 3: Choose the correct endings to the following sentence beginnings.

- اختر النهايات الصحيحة لبداية الجمل التالية:

a. Land can no longer be used for growing crops if ... **1 the top layer of soil is destroyed.**

- لن تعود الأرض صالحة لنمو المحاصيل إذا تلفت الطبقة السطحية للتربة.

b. The Earth's most precious resource is ... **2 water.**

- أن أغنى مصدر من مصادر الأرض هو الماء.

c. Trees and plants ... **2 stop wind and rain from damaging land.**

- تلعب الأشجار والنباتات دورا في منع الرياح والمطر من إتلاف الأرض.

Compositions

1) How to record data on a CD. To record data on a CD we need a DVD-R or a DVD-RW. The first thing we need is a CD drive to insert the DVD in and then to choose the data we want to store. Another important thing is that we have to choose a suitable software to burn data on the DVD. Wait for a short time and the work is done.	(١) كيفية تسجيل البيانات على القرص المضغوط. لتسجيل البيانات على قرص مضغوط نحتاج إلى قرص DVD أو قرص RW-DVD. أول شيء نحتاج إليه هو محرك الأقراص المضغوطة لإدخال قرص DVD ثم اختيار البيانات التي نريد تخزينها. شيء آخر مهم هو أنه يتعين علينا اختيار برنامج مناسب لنسخ البيانات على قرص DVD. انتظر لفترة قصيرة ويتم العمل.
2) How to buy a digital camera. (AB 8) To buy a digital camera you need to have in mind many things. At first, storage and shooting video. Another important thing is that design, memory card and it must be easy to use. Never forget it isn't all about megapixels. Size, weight and higher optical zoom must be looked for.	(٢) كيفية شراء كاميرا رقمية جديدة: لشراء كاميرا رقمية، يجب أن تضع في الاعتبار أشياء كثيرة. في البداية، التخزين وتصوير الفيديو. شيء آخر مهم هو التصميم وبطاقة الذاكرة ويجب أن تكون سهلة الاستخدام. لا تنسى أبدا أنه ليس كل شيء عن الميغا بكسل. يجب البحث عن الحجم والوزن والتركيز البصري العالي.
3) Building an AC power supply. (AB 11) Building an AC power supply needs planning layout at first, then installing transformers. After that, you need to solder the power supply and preparing a power bridge. Another thing is that, you mustn't forget to solder wires, attaching capacitor, connecting LED light and the output cable.	(٣) كيفية بناء (إنشاء) وحدة تغذية بتيار متناوب: يحتاج بناء وحدة تزويد طاقة التيار المتردد (المتناوب) إلى تخطيط التصميم في البداية، ثم تثبيت المحولات. بعد ذلك، نحتاج إلى لحام التيار الكهربائي وإعداد جسر الطاقة. شيء آخر هو أنه، يجب ألا تنسى أسلاك اللحام، وإرفاق مكثف، وربط ضوء LED وكابل الإخراج. (الجهد الخارج)
4) The type of optical storage that you use the most. (AB 13) The type of optical storage that I use the most is the CD. A CD can store a large amount of digital information. I always use this kind to store music and small amounts of data. Another important thing is that when I need to store films I usually use a DVD.	(٤) نوع التخزين الضوئي الذي تستخدمه أكثر: نوع التخزين الضوئي الذي أستخدمة أكثر هو القرص المضغوط. يمكن للقرص المضغوط تخزين كمية كبيرة من المعلومات الرقمية. أنا دائما استخدم هذا النوع لتخزين الموسيقى وكميات صغيرة من البيانات. شيء آخر مهم هو أنه عندما أحتاج إلى تخزين الأفلام، عادة ما أستخدام القرص الرقمي متعدد الاستعمالات DVD.
5) Write about what kind of appliances in your home use sensors. (AB 16) ** Benefits of a car sensor. (SB 23) Many appliances in our homes use sensors and cars. They have great and amazing ability to detect light, movement and contact with an object. They are mostly used in cars to alarm, to show temperature and many other sensors that can detect humidity and used in heating devices and showing danger problems not only in cars but at home also.	(٥) أنواع الأجهزة في منزلك التي تستخدم الحساسات: ** فوائد حساس السيارة: تستخدم العديد من أجهزة في منازلنا أجهزة الاستشعار والسيارات. للحساسات قدرة كبيرة ومذهلة في اكتشاف الضوء والحركة والتماس مع جسم. وهي تستخدم في الغالب في السيارات للتنبيه، وإظهار درجة الحرارة والعديد من أجهزة الاستشعار الأخرى التي يمكنها اكتشاف الرطوبة واستخدامها في أجهزة التدفئة وإظهار المشاكل الخطيرة ليس فقط في السيارات ولكن في المنزل أيضا.

6) The job of a home robot. (AB 30) ** Technological product and its uses. (AB 35) ** Life before the invention of robots. (SB 42) When we write about a new product we mustn't forget that it must be very important and good for everyone. Home robot makes life easier when doing many tasks to save money and time and changed history. Without this invention, life wouldn't be and wasn't easy. At the same time, we mustn't always depend on machines and electronics.	٦) عمل الروبوت المنزلي: ** منتج تكنولوجي واستخداماته: ** الحياة قبل اختراع الروبوتات: عندما نكتب عن منتج جديد، يجب ألا ننسى أنه يجب أن يكون مهم جداً وجيداً للجميع. الروبوت المنزلي يجعل الحياة أسهل عند القيام بالعديد من المهام لتوفير المال والوقت وتغيير التاريخ. بدون هذا الاختراع، لن تكون الحياة سهلة. في الوقت نفسه، يجب علينا ألا نعتمد دائماً على الآلات والالكترونيات.
7) Advantages and disadvantages of X-ray therapy. (AB 33) ** The benefits of X-ray. (SB 47) When we write about advantages and disadvantages of X-ray therapy, we mustn't forget that it is very important and good. X-ray therapy is used to see broken bones and to kill cancer cells. Without this invention, life wouldn't be and wasn't easy. At the same time, we can't always use it many times.	٧) مساوئ وحسنات العلاج بالأشعة السينية: ** منافع الأشعة السينية: عندما نكتب عن مزايا وعيوب العلاج بالأشعة السينية، يجب ألا ننسى أنه مهم جداً وجيد استخدام العلاج بالأشعة السينية لرؤية العظام المكسورة وقتل الخلايا السرطانية. بدون هذا الاختراع، لن تكون الحياة سهلة. في الوقت نفسه، لا يمكننا دائماً استخدامه لعدة مرات.
8) Home appliance repair technician job A. Would not like to be. Major appliance repairers, may spend several hours a day driving to reach locations and are sometimes required to work in narrow spaces or uncomfortable positions. Sometimes they may need to install pipes in a customer's home in order to connect an appliance to a gas or water line. Repairers are always expected to be injured when handling electrical parts or lifting and moving large appliances. B. Would like to be. I like those who are successful in the profession. They are usually mechanically-specialized and have a good skill in electronics. It is very important and interesting to be a good problem solver. It is also essential to be skillful. Reading and speaking skills are also important due to the frequent need to read technical manuals and explain to customers how to use and care for appliances. I like self-employed which depends on the own skills. I really like this job.	٨) وظيفة فني إصلاح الأجهزة المنزلية: لا أحب أن أكون: يمكن لمصلحي الأجهزة الرئيسية أن يقضوا عدة ساعات يومياً قيادة للوصول إلى المواقع ويتطلب منهم أحياناً العمل في أماكن ضيقة أو في مراكز غير مريحة. يتطلب منهم أحياناً تركيب أنابيب في بيوت الزبائن للوصول للأجهزة إلى خطوط الماء والغاز. الفنيون معرضون دائماً للإصابة عندما يتعاملون مع القطع الكهربائية وعند رفع أو نقل الأجهزة الضخمة. أحب أن أكون: أحب هؤلاء الناجحون في المهنة. عادة ما يكونوا متخصصين ميكانيكياً ولديهم الخبرة الحيدة في مجال الالكترونيات. أنه من الممتع والهام جداً أن تكون جيداً في حل المشاكل. ومن الضروري أيضاً أن تكون ماهراً، ومن المهم أيضاً مهارة الكلام والقراءة لضرورة قراءة المخططات الفنية بشكل دائم وضرورة الشرح للزبون كيفية الاستخدام والعناية بالأجهزة. أحب العمل الذاتي الذي يعتمد على المهارات الفردية. أحب فعلاً هذا العمل.

9) Installing a lift needs a lot of knowledge and experience. Subjects needed at school. Lift installation requires a lot of knowledge in many technical fields. A lift mechanic is given simple tasks like transporting materials and equipment, and putting together lift parts. Experience might come from high school classes in shop, math, or physics. Also, new technology is making this industry more complex. So mechanics might want to gain additional education by taking classes in electronics at a vocational school. They need to know electronics, computers, and biology even. The more education you have, the better you achieve prospects and opportunities for advancement.	٩) يحتاج تركيب المصعد كثيراً من الخبرة والمعرفة. وهي كمواحد تحتاج إلى التدريس في المدرسة. يتطلب تركيب المصاعد كثيراً من المعرفة في مجالات تقنية عديدة. إن المهام المعطاة لميكانيكي المصاعد بسيطة ، مثل نقل المواد والأجهزة ، و تجميع أجزاء المصعد. يمكن للخبرة أن تأتي من المدارس الثانوية في الورشة ومواد الرياضيات والفيزياء. وكما أن التقنيات الحديثة تجعل من هذه الصناعة أكثر تعقيداً. لذلك، يجب على الفنيين أن يكسبوا تعليماً إضافياً عن طريق صفوف ذات اختصاصات الكترونيات في المدارس المهنية. فهم بحاجة لمعرفة في مجال الإلكترونيات والحاسوب وحتى في مجال البيولوجيا. كلما تعلمت أكثر ، كلما ألحزت أفضل وازدادت أفق وفرص التطوير والتقدم أكثر.
10) Imagine the world today without automatic control system! What difficulties you might face without the invention of automatic control systems? (SB 53) The importance of automatic control system. (AB 38) Automatic control is serious business and vital to the existence of life in humans, animals, plants. If there is no automatic control there is no heating or air-conditioning. Refrigerators and stoves would not be able to regulate their operation. Any safety device is a control device. Automatic pilots in airplanes are automatic control systems, they would not be able to fly at all without automatic controls. Control concepts and theories are used in manufacturing, in chemical processes, economics, political science, psychology, physics, biology. So imagine how our life will be without the invention of the automatic control systems.	١٠ () تخيل العالم اليوم دون وجود نظام التحكم الآلي ! ما هي الصعوبات التي قد تواجهها دون وجود اختراع نظام التحكم الآلي؟ ** أهمية نظام التحكم الأوتوماتيكي. التحكم الآلي: هو العمل الجاد والحيوي لوجود الحياة البشرية والحيوانية والنباتية. لو لم يكن هناك التحكم الآلي لما كان هناك تدفئة ولا تكييف ولا هواء. والثلاجات والمواقف لن تكون قادرة على تنظيم عملها. أي جهاز أمان يعمل بالتحكم الآلي. الطيارين الآليين في الطائرات يعملون على أنظمة التحكم الآلي، وهم لن يكونوا قادرين على الطيران أبداً بدون التحكم الآلي. تستخدم المفاهيم ونظريات التحكم في مجال التصنيع والعمليات الكيميائية وفي الاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية وعلم النفس والفيزياء وعلم الأحياء. فكيف نتصور أن حياتنا ممكن أن تكون بدون اختراع نظم التحكم الآلي.

أشرف بدران

11) Think about how important electricity is in your life. How it has become a large part of our daily lives. If electricity had never been discovered, how life would have been?

Electricity is one of those discoveries that have changed our daily life. Electricity is the key of modern technology and without it most of the things that we use could not be work, and would not be created. Our mobile phones, our computers, the Internet, our heating systems, our televisions, and our light bulbs – nearly everything in the house would be completely different. Imagine how different things would be today without the Internet. Without electricity, hospitals would have less medical equipment available to help and save people life. Electricity has a very large influence on our lives.

١١) فكر في أهمية الكهرباء في حياتنا. وكيف أصبحت جزءاً كبيراً في حياتنا اليومية؟ كيف ممكن أن تكون الحياة لو افترضنا أنه لم يتم اكتشاف الكهرباء أبداً؟

الكهرباء هي إحدى تلك الاكتشافات التي غيرت حياتنا اليومية. الكهرباء هي المفتاح للتكنولوجيا الحديثة وبدونها لما كان لمعظم الأشياء التي نستخدمها أن تعمل ولما كانت هذه الأشياء موجودة. هواتفنا النقالة وأجهزة الكمبيوتر التي لدينا والانترنت وأنظمة التدفئة لدينا وأجهزة التلفاز التي لدينا وأضواء المصابيح وتقريباً كل شيء في المنزل سيكون مختلفاً تماماً بدون الكهرباء. تخيل كيف يمكن أن تسير الأمور وكيف ستكون مختلفة اليوم دون وجود الانترنت. لولا وجود الكهرباء لقل توفر المعدات الطبية في المستشفيات والتي تساهم في مساعدة وإقاذ حياة الناس. للكهرباء تأثير كبير جداً على حياتنا.

12) Write a paragraph about a recent invention you are interested in.

Fourth Generation (4G) mobiles will be capable of providing 100 Mbit/s and 1 Gbit/s speeds. 4G is developed to provide high quality of services for all forthcoming applications such as wireless broadband access, Multimedia Messaging, Video Chat, Mobile TV, High definition TV content, and others. The downloading speed for mobile Internet connections in 4G mobile data transmission rates are planned to be up to 20 megabits per second which means that it will be about 10-20 times faster than standard ADSL services. 4G will be about 10 times faster than 3G mobile.

١٢) اكتب موضوعاً عن آخر الاختراعات التي أنت مهتم بها.

تستطيع أجهزة الخليوي من الجيل الرابع (G4) أن توفر سرعة تصل إلى ١٠٠ ميغابت/ ثانية وسرعة ١ جيجابت/ثانية. تم تطوير الجيل الرابع لتوفير نوعية عالية من الخدمات لجميع البرامج والتطبيقات المتوقعة والحديثة مثل الوصول ذو النطاق الواسع عبر اللاسلكي والرسائل المتعددة الوسائط ومحادثة الفيديو والتلفون المتنقل والدقة العالية الجودة المتوفرة في التلفاز وغيرها. إن سرعة التنزيل عند الاتصال بالإنترنت عبر الهاتف النقال من الجيل الرابع بمعدل سرعة نقل للبيانات تصل إلى ٢٠ ميغابت في الثانية وهذا يعني أنه سيكون أسرع بحوالي ١٠ إلى ٢٠ مرة من خدمات ال ADSL القياسية. وسوف يكون الجيل الرابع أسرع بحوالي ١٠ مرات من أجهزة موبايل الجيل الثالث.



13) Hydraulic lifts advantages. Hydraulic lifts are usually cheaper and easier to install than the traction variety. They also occupy less space in a building, as the hoist way requires about 10 per cent less area. These lifts are also more effective when high loads need to be moved, as the hydraulics provide a greater lifting force than traction ropes. It allows for much greater lifting forces with higher mechanical efficiency.	١٣) مزايا المصعد الهيدروليكي. غالباً ما تكون المصاعد الهيدروليكية أرخص وأسهل في التركيب والبناء من مصاعد السحب . كما أنها تشغل مساحة أقل في المبنى، باعتبارها وسيلة للرفع فهي تتطلب نحو ١٠ % مساحة أقل من مصاعد السحب هذه المصاعد هي أيضاً أكثر فعالية عندما نحتاج لنقل أحمال ثقيلة ، كما أن المصاعد الهيدروليكية توفر قوة رفع أكبر من حبال مصعد السحب . أنها تتيح قوة رفع أكبر بكثير وكفاءة ميكانيكية أعلى.
14) Hydraulic lifts disadvantages. One of the main disadvantages of a hydraulic lifts is its slow speed. The performance of the oil as a hydraulic fluid varies with temperature, so an efficient machine-room control system is necessary. This type of lifts is a high-heat producing system. The oil may also leak into the ground at the base of the elevator and may cause pollution in ground water.	١٤) مساوئ المصعد الهيدروليكي. من أهم عيوب المصاعد الهيدروليكية هي سرعته البطيئة . وكما أن أداء الزيت يختلف مع اختلاف درجة الحرارة باعتباره من السوائل الهيدروليكية ، لذلك من الضروري وجود نظام غرقه تحكم آلي فعال . هذا النوع من المصاعد فيه نظام إصدار درجة حرارة عالية . قد يتسرب الزيت أيضاً إلى باطن الأرض في قاعدة المصعد ويمكن لذلك أن يتسبب في تلوث في المياه الجوفية .
15) Traction lift advantages. The main advantage of a traction lift is its higher speed compared with the hydraulic variety. This means the traction system can be used in tall, modern century buildings. The ride in a traction lifts is also smoother. The traction system is also more energy-efficient as the counterweight balances the car load, whereas the hydraulic system needs to push the car against gravity.	١٥) مزايا مصعد السحب (الجر) الميزة الرئيسية لمصعد الجر أن سرعته أعلى مقارنة مع الهيدروليكية بأنواعها . وهذا يعني أن نظام السحب يمكن استخدامه في المباني الشاهقة ومباني القرن الحديث . الركوب في مصاعد الجر هو أيضاً أكثر سلاسة . نظام الجر هو أيضاً أكثر كفاءة في استخدام الطاقة ويوازن ثقل الحمل في العربة الناقلة في حين أن النظام الهيدروليكي يحتاج لدفع العربة الناقلة (المركبة) بعكس الجاذبية.
16) Traction lift disadvantages. The most disadvantage of the traction lift is its cost. Installation can be more expensive than a hydraulic system. Traction lift may also be difficult to maintain, as the machine's controls are located in the shaft headroom. This area could be difficult to access. If the car is stuck, the machine cannot be serviced from the top of the car, and insecure methods may then be needed.	١٦) مساوئ مصعد السحب (الجر) من المساوئ الرئيسية للمصعد الجر (السحب) هو تكلفتها . يمكن أن يكون موضوع التركيب أيضاً أكثر تكلفة من مصعد النظام الهيدروليكي . وكما أنه أيضاً من الصعب القيام بأعمال الصيانة له ، حيث يكون موقع تتركز تحكم أو ضوابط الجهاز في حيز الغرفة الرئيسية لعمود المحرك . هذا قد يكون من الصعب الوصول إليها . وإذا كانت عربة النقل عالقة ، ولا يمكن تخديم الجهاز من أعلى عربة النقل ، مما يؤدي إلى ضرورة اللجوء إلى طرق غير آمنة.

Ashraf Badran

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The Most Important Irregular Verbs

V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى	V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى
awake	awoke	awoken	ينهض	fly	flew	flown	يطير
am-is-are	was /were	been	يكون	forbid	forbade	forbidden	يمنع - يحظر
become	became	become	يصبح	forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
bend	bent	bent	ينحني	freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
bite	bit	bitten	يعض - بلدغ	get	got	got	ينال
bleed	bled	bled	ينزف	go	went	gone	يذهب
blow	blew	blown	يهب - ينفخ	grind	ground	ground	يطحن
break	broke	broken	يكسر	grow	grew	grown	ينمو
breed	bred	bred	يلد	hang	hung	hung	يعلق
bring	brought	brought	- يجلب	hang	hanged	hanged	يشنق
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	يذيع	have / has	Had	had	يملك
build	built	built	يبنى	hear	heard	heard	يسمع
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق	hide	hid	hidden	يخبي
buy	bought	bought	يشترى	hit	hit	hit	يضرب
can	can	---	يستطيع	hold	held	held	يمسك/يحتفظ
catch	caught	caught	يمسك	hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي/يخرج
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	keep	kept	kept	يبقى - يظل
come	came	come	يتي	know	knew	known	يعلم - يدري
cost	cost	cost	يكلف	lay	laid	laid	يضع
cut	cut	cut	يقطع	lead	led	led	يقود - يرشد
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل	lean	leant	leant	يستند - يميل
dig	dug	dug	يحفر	learn	learnt	learnt	يعلم - يتعلم
do-does	did	done	يعمل - يفعل	leave	left	left	يغادر
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم	lend	lent	lent	يقرض
dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم	let	let	let	يدع
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	lie	lay	lain	يكذب - يتمدد
drive	drove	driven	يقود	light	lit	lit	يشرق/يشتعل
eat	ate	eaten	ياكل	lose	lost	lost	يفقد
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	make	made	made	يصنع
feed	fed	fed	يطعم	may	might	---	يمكن
feel	felt	felt	يلمس - يحس	mean	meant	meant	يعني
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل	meet	met	met	يلتقي
find	found	found	يجد	mistake	mistook	mistaken	يخطئ



V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى	V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى
pay	paid	paid	يدفع	steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
put	put	put	يضع	stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
quit	quit	quit	يغادر / يكفّ	sting	stung	stung	يلسع - يلدغ
read	read	read	يقرأ	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
ride	rode	ridden	يركب	take	took	taken	يأخذ
ring	rang	rung	يرنّ	teach	taught	taught	يعلم - يدرّس
rise	rose	risen	ينهض	tell	told	told	يخبر
run	ran	run	يركض	think	thought	thought	يفكر - يعتقد
saw	sawed	sawed	ينشر	throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
say	said	said	يقول	upset	upset	upset	يفسد/يضايق
see	saw	seen	يرى	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
sell	sold	sold	يبيع	wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
send	sent	sent	يرسل	wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
set	set	set	يقرّر	wet	wet	wet	يبالّل
sew	sewed	sewed	يخيط	win	won	won	يربح
shine	shone	shone	يلمع - يشعّ	wind	wound	wound	ينفخ
shoot	shot	shot	يطلق النار	write	wrote	written	يكتب
show	showed	showed	يبين - يظهر				
shrink	shrank	shrunk	يتقلص - يهبط				
shut	shut	shut	يغلق				
sing	sang	sung	يغني				
sink	sank	sunk	يغطس/يغرق				
sit	sit	sit	يجلس				
sleep	slept	slept	ينام				
slide	slid	slid	ينزلق				
smell	smelt	smelt	يشمّ				
speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلّم				
speed	sped	sped	يسرع				
spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجى				
spend	spent	spent	ينفق				
spin	span	spun	يغزل - يدور				
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	بسرعة				
spread	spread	spread	يتلف				
stand	stood	stood	ينتشر - ينتشر				
			يقف				



المدرس أشرف بدران

٠٩٩١٢١٢٥٠١

٢٢١٨٧٢ / ٠١٦

نموذج عن أسئلة الامتحان النهائي

I - Read the following text then do the tasks below.

اقرأ النص التالي ، ثم تَمِّم المهام في الأسفل

A – Answer the following questions:

(21m.)

- 1 .
- 2 .
- 3 .

أجب عن الأسئلة التالية- يكتب ثلاثة أسئلة استيعابية عن النص

B – Match three of the underlined words from the text to the meanings/definitions below. (21m.)

- 4 .
- 5 .
- 6 .

صل ثلاثة من الكلمات التي تحتها خط في النص مع معناها أو تعريبها

II – Match each item in (A) with the suitable choice from(B). (24m.)

A	B
7.	a)
8.	b)
9.	c)
10.	d)
	e)

صل العناصر في العمود (A) بملائماتها في العمود (B)

III – Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once only. (35 m.)

- 11 .
- 12 .
- 13 .
- 14 .
- 15 .

املا الفراغات بالكلمات المناسبة من القائمة. استخدم كل كلمة مرة واحدة فقط

IV – Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps with one functional word. (21 m.)

- 16 .
- 17 .
- 18 .

أكمل المقطع التالي بالكلمات الوظيفية (الكلمة المفقودة)

V- Choose the correct words in brackets. (35m.)

- 19 .
- 20 .
- 21 .
- 22 .
- 23 .

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة من بين أقواس

VI – Fill in the spaces with the suitable prepositions from the list. Use each preposition once only. (24m.)

- 24 .
- 25 .
- 26 .
- 27 .

املا الفراغات بأحرف الجر المناسبة من القائمة. استخدم كل حرف جر مرة واحدة فقط

VII- Choose the correct tense of the verbs in brackets. (24m.)

- 28
- 29.
- 30.
- 31.

اختر صيغة الفعل الصحيحة من بين أقواس

VIII- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets. (21 m.)

- 32.
- 33.
- 34.

أعد كتابة الجمل التالية كما هو مطلوب ما بين قوسين

IX- Translation.

(24m.)

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:

35.

Translate the following sentence into English:

36.

ترجم جملة من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنكليزية و بالعكس

X- Composition:

Write a composition of no more than 60 words on one of the following topics:

Topic A :

Topic B :

اكتب موضوعاً بما لا يزيد عن ٦٠ كلمة عن إحدى الفكرتين التاليتين