### مقدمة حول الملزمة

أعزائي الطلبة :

ان ملزمة الشاملة الذهبية تعتبر ملخص تفصيلي لما يحتويه منهج الثالث المتوسط ( كتاب الطالب – كتاب النشاط – نموذج الوزارة ) من قواعد و قطع وقصص وانشاءات وتمارين وزارية .

هذه الملزمة تم تقسيمها حسب الوحدات . حيث ان كل وحدة تم تقسيمها بالشكل التالي (قسم القواعد – قسم القطع – قسم القصص – قسم الانشاء – قسم التمارين المهمة ) . يمكنكم الاعتماد على هذه الملزمة في الامتحانات الشهرية و الامتحان الوزاري حيث انها تمثل الطريق الى الدرجة الكاملة . بالإضافة الى كل ما قد تم ذكره فيما سبق فان هنالك قناة على اليوتيوب واسمها ( الاستاذ محمد العيساوي ) تم فيها شرح منهج الثالث متوسط بشكل مفصل .

واخيرا تم اضافة بعض الاختبارات و الاسئلة الوزارية لتكون بمثابة اختبار لكم بعد دراسة المواضيع .

امنيات<mark>ي لكم بالموفقية</mark> و النجاح ........

الاستاذ

محمد الخفاجي

هاتف

07825370320

# (( التقسيم الوزاري ))

(A) قطعة خارجية سؤال وجواب (A)

السؤال الاول

- (5m) قطعة خارجية صح و خطأ(B) ←
- (10m ) (Text book passages) قطع كتاب (C) خطع
  - (A) قواعد (تكوين جمل )

السوال الثاني

- (B) قواعد (اختيارات )
  - (5m) (definitions ) عاریف (A) ج
- السوال الثالث
- (Sm) توصيل (Matching) جوصيل (B) ﴿
- (C) حاثي (Vocabularies) معاثي
- (D) خنقیط (Punctuate) تنقیط
- (A) قصص (Story time ) قصص

السؤال الرابع

(10m) (spelling) املاء (B)

السوال الخامس

انشاء ( اختیار انشاء واحد ) (15m)

#### ( بعض اساسيات اللغة الانكليزية )

```
( Ali, Zaid ، ..... ) انسان حاقل
                        ( Car , Cat ، apple .... ) حيوان ا جماد إنبات - اسم غير عاقل
                          ( he, she, it, I, we, you, they ) ضمائر الفاعل
                          ( him , her , it , me , Us , you , them ) ضمائر م.به
                        ( his , her , it , my , our , you , their )
                             ( is , are , am , was , were , has , have, .....) افعال مساعدة
الافعال
                             (go, study, read, look, help, .....) افعال رئيسية
                          ظروف حال
                                            ( happily , sadly , fast , well , ....)
 الظروف
                         ظروف مكان
                                         (at school, in the house, on the car, ....)
                         (today , yesterday , tomorrow , last , next , ...) ظروف زمان
 الصفات
                           ( good , bad , strong , weak , long , short , old , new ,... )
ادوات الربط
                                ( and , because , or , as well as , but , .....)
حروف الجر
                                   (by, with, for, of, in, on, ....)
   الادوات
                                   (the) ادوات التعريف
                               (a , an ) ادوات التنكير
  الازمنة
                                   [present, past, future, perfect]
```

# المساعد في فهم وحل اسئلة المساعد في المسلمة المارجية

القطعة الخارجية: - هي موقف معين او قصه قصيرة تحتوي على مجموعة من الاحداث.

الهدف من وضعها في الاسئلة هو لاختبار قدرات الطلبة ومعانيهم.

\*هنالك خطوتان تساعدك على فهم وحل اسئلة القطعة الخارجية:

الخطوة الاولى: القراءة وتكون على قسمين:

1 - قراءة الفهم: - تقرأ القطعة مرتين لفهم قصتها وعن ماذا تدور وكذلك لفهم الاحداث الموجودة فيها.

2 - قراءة الترجمة: - تقرأ القطعة مرة ثالثة لمعرف بعض الكلمات المارة بك سابقاً والموجودة في القطعة ( نضع خط تحتها وتكتب معناها فوقها ) .

#### الخطوة الثانية: انواع الاسئلة:

- 1 سؤال يبدأ بادوات الاستفهام (Wh How) 5 سؤال فيه اكمال جملة
- 2 سؤال يبدأ بافعال مساعدة 6 سؤال فيه (True False) 2
  - 3 سؤال يحتوي كلمة (or)
  - 4 سؤال يحتوي اختيارات

#### 1- سؤال يبدأ بادوات الاستفهام (wh - How ):

- \* يجب عليك عزيزي الطالب حفظ معنى ادوات الاستفهام ودلالتها قبل الدخول للامتحان:
- لمن whose من who كيف How لماذًا why متى who اين whose ماهو او ماهي How many كم المسافة How many كم الكمية How much كم الكمية How long كم المدة

\* لحل هذا النوع من الاسئلة هنالك طريقتان :-

<u>a</u> - الطريقة الاولى :- بالاعتماد على معنى اداة السؤال والبحث عن الكلمات التي تليها في القطعة الخارجية فاذا
 وجدنا تلك الكلمات في القطعة سنجيب بشكل مباشر حسب معنى اداة السؤال دون أي حذف او ترتيب .

هنا سنجيب بشكل مباشر حسب معنى اداة السؤال - ? يعمل did Mr. Ali work اين المكان المكان Ex . where

في المدرسة . An: At school

(b) الطريقة الثانية :- حذف ادوات الاستفهام وعلامة الاستفهام وترتيب جملة الحل حسب الملاحظات التالية :-

\* اذا احتوى السؤال على الفعل المساعد (do) نحذفه ونرتب الحل كما يلي:

تكملة الحل من القطعة + تكملة السؤال + فعل السؤال مجرد + فاعل

Ex:- where do the girls go yesterday?

The girls go -----.

\* اذا احتوى السؤال على (does) نحذفه ونرتب الحل كما يلى :-

تكمله الحل من القطعه + تكمله السؤال + فعل السؤال يحتوي(s) + فاعل

Ex :- How does the manager come?

The manager comes .......

\* اذا احتوى السؤال على (did) نحذفه ونرتب الحل كما يلى :

تكمله الحل من القطعه + تكمله السؤال + فعل السؤال (ماضي) + فاعل

Ex:- when did the boy have the breakfast?

The boy had the breakfast .......

فيكون ترتيب الحل بطريقتين

(تكملة الحل من القطعة + تكملة السؤال + فعل مساعد + فاعل)

Ex:- what is a Radar?

A radar is ......

تكملة الحل من القطعة + تكملة السؤال + فعل رئيسي + فعل مساعد + فاعل

Ex :- why was the child crying ?

The child was crying .....

اذا كان مطابقاً لما في القطعة نتبع القاعدة

(الفعل المساعد مثبت + الفاعل Yes)

اذا كان السؤال غير مطابق لما في القطعة نتبع القاعدة

[الفعل المساعد منفي + الفاعل , No

Ex :- Could the thief run away?

An: yes , the thief could \ No , the thief couldn't .

اذا كان السؤال مطابقاً لما في القطعة نكتب (T)

(3) السؤال الذي يحتوي (T-F)

(2) السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد

اذا كان السؤال غير مطابق لما في القطعة نكتب (F)

(4) اكمال الفراغ: - نبحث عن كلمات السؤال في القطعة لنجد الكلمات المفقودة ثم نضعها في الفراغ.

6

(5) سؤال الاختيارات: - نبحث عن كلمات السؤال في القطعة لنجد الاختيار المناسب في القطعة ثم نختاره من بين الاقواس.

(6) سؤال يحتوى كلمة Or: - نضع خطأ تحت الكلمة او العبارة التي قبل كلمة Or وخطا تحت الكلمة او العبارة التي بعد كلمة (Or) ثم نبحث عن الخيارين في احداث القطعه . اي خيار من الخيارات نجده في القطعة نكتبه في الحل .

Ex :- Did the boy live in a house or in a flat?

.......



#### Q/Read the text carefully:

Taj Mahal lies India . It is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world . It has got very beautiful pools and gardens . It is pink in the early morning , white at the midday and moonlit at night . Tajo Mahal was the grave( tomb) for Mumtaz Mahal , the wife of the king Mahal . She was very beautiful and was the love of his life . She died in 1629 after the birth of their fourteenth child . The king didn't eat for eight days after her death and his black hair turned into white . He decided to build a tomb in her memory . The master architect Ustad was from Turkey , Abdul Haq from Iran produced all the writing on the walls . The king decided to build the tomb near the Red Fort , the Royal Palace . Taj Mahal has got four minarets , a dome , a mosque and four small rivers . The builders built the whole building from white marble .

```
1-Where does Taj Mahal lie?
-Taj Mahal lies in India.
2-What is the colour of Taj Mahal at midday?
-The colour of Taj Mahal is white at midday.
3-When did the wife of the king die?
-The wife of the king died in 1629 after the birth of the fourteenth child.
4-Why didn't the king eat for eight days?
-Because of the death of his wife.
5-Who was the master architect of Taj Mahal?
-Ustad.
6-How many minarets does Taj Mahal have?
= Taj Mahal has got four minarets
B)Describe the following sentences whether they are (True) or (False) (Do 5)
1-Taj Mahal is the most beautiful garden in the world .False
2-The king and his wife has got 14 children .True
3-After the death of his wife the king was very sad .True
4-The builders built Taj Mahal from marble .True
5-The Turkish architect produced all the writing on the walls .False
6-Mumtaz Mahal was the love of the king 's life .True
```

Now answer (Five ) of the following questions : (10 M)

نموذج وزاري للاختبار

#### Q1) Read this text carefully:

Once an English family was living in china .One evening an important Chinese officer visited them . It came later and later and still did not go , so his hostess had to invite to have dinner with them , but she had very little food in the house , so she quickly went to the kitchen to speak to her Chinese cook . He said " It is all right . You'll have a good dinner ". When they sat down to eat , the hostess was surprised , because there was a lot of good food on the table . After the dinner , she ran to the kitchen to ask the cook how he had made such a good meal in a very short time . He said " I didn't make it , madam . I sent one of the servants to the Chinese officer's house and he bought back the Chinese officer's dinner .

A)Now answer the following questions: (10 M) 1-Did the English family have much more food in their house?
2-When did the Chinese officer visit the English family ?
3-Where was the English family living?
4-Why was the hostess surprised ?
5-Who brought back the Chinese officer's dinner?
6-Why did the hostess run to the kitchen after the dinner ?

- B) Describe the following sentences whether are (True) or (False). (5 M)
- 1-The English family invited the Chinese officer to come to their house in the evening.
- 2-The hostess was very shy because the dinner was bad.
- 3-The Chinese officer had the dinner with the English family that night.
- 4-The hostess asked the cook to go and bring the dinner from the officer's house.
- 5-The Chinese cook didn't make that dinner.
- 6-The cook bought the dinner from the Chinese officer's house .

#### **Unit One**

#### القواعد Grammer

وصف الاماكن 
حصف الاماكن Telling the time — الاخبار عن الوقت المضارع المستمر Present continuous الماضى المستمر Giving Reasons \_\_\_\_\_ اعطاء الاسباب Really – quite 6 بالكاد – حقا Polite description — الوصف المؤدب Ordering adjective — ترتيب الصفات ترتيب الاسئلة Ordering questions —— التنقيط **Punctuation** 

# قطع اليونت Reading comprehension

سيارة السنة 🔾 سيارة السنة

#### قصص اليونت Story time

الزبون المحظوظ حلام Lucky customer الزبون المحظوظ

#### انشاء اليونت Writing

وصف صديق \_\_\_\_\_ وصف صديق \_\_\_\_\_ Write an e-mail to a relative describing "your best friend "

#### **Important exercises**

# **Unit One**



هنالك ثلاثة طرق نستخدمها لوصف الاماكن:



A)There is

B) There are

C) It has

A) There is اسم مفرد	B) There are + اسم جمع		
1) <u>أثبات</u> : There is + a , an + اسم مفرد. EX: There is a shop .	اسم جمع 1) <u>أثبات</u> : There are + some + <u>أثبات</u> اسم جمع + Lots of + اسم جمع + EX: There are shops .		
ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	اسم جمع + There aren't + any : <u>نفی</u> (2		
<ul> <li>EX : There isn't a shop .</li> <li>استفهام (3) اسم مفرد + ls there + a ,an : أستفهام</li> </ul>	EX: There aren't any shops .  4) أستفهام : Are there + any + استفهام		
EX: Is there a shop?	EX: Are there any shops?		

#### ملاحظات:

- 1- نستخدم الاداة ( a ) قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف صحيح مثل: ( a book ) .
- 2- نستخدم الاداة ( an ) قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف عله مثل: ( an apple ).
- 3- نستخدم الأداة ( any ) في الجمل المنفية و الاستفهامية لحالة الجمع ( any ) ز

لوصف المفرد و الجمع : Lt has

a+ اسم مفرد. 1) <u>اثبات</u>: It has + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ اسم جمع + Lots of .

**EX**: It has a school. **EX**: It has lots of schools.

**EX**: It doesn't have a school. **EX**: It doesn't have any schools.

**EX:** Does it have a school? **EX:** Does it have any schools?

A: Use (There is / There isn't - There are / There aren't ):

- 1) There is a cloc'k in the shop.
- 2) There is an information desk in the store.
- 3) There isn't a shop assistant in the shop.
- 4) There are plants in the store.
- 5) There isn't a supermarket .
- 6) There is an escalator in the shop.

# Telling the Time الاخبار عن الوقت

# ملاحظات مهمة

- 1. تكون الساعة على جهة اليسار بينما تكون الدقائق على جهة اليمين .
- 2. اذا كانت الساعة بنظام ( 24 ) اي اكثر من ( 12 ) ننقص الرقم ( 12 ) من الرقم المعطى لمعرفة الساعة .
  - 3. هنالك بعض الكلمات ينبغي معرفة معناها قبل فهم الموضوع ( post to الا half نصف quarter و post )
    - هنالك اربع طرق للأخبار عن الوقت:
    - 1- الطريقة المباشرة: الدقائق + الساعة + 1
- EX: a) 9:10 (Tell the time)  $\rightarrow$  It's nine ten.
  - b) 15:20 (Tell the time) It's three twenty.

- - - 3- طريقة to : مع الدقائق من ( 31 ) الى ( 59 ) مع زيادة ساعة في الوقت :- الساعة القادمة + to + الدقائق المتبقية + It's
- Ex: a) 2:50 (Tell the time) It's ten to three
  - b) 9:45 (Tell the time) It's fifteen to ten

4- طريقة o'clock : ونستخدم هذه الطريقة مع الساعة المكتملة .

o'clock + الساعة + o'clock

EX: a) 3:00 (Tell the time) — It's three.

b) 23 : 00 (Tell the time) It's eleven o'clock.

ملاحظة : هذا الموضوع مهم جدا في الامتحان الشهري و الوزاري لذلك ينبغي التركيز عليه

# وزاريات

1) 15:10 ( Tell the time ) [ 2017 يمهيدي [ 2017 ]

2) 17:10 ( Tell the time ) [ 2017 2 [ 2017 2 ]

3) 15: 5 ( Tell the time ) [2018 تمهيدي [2018 ]

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*



نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتكلم عن احداث وقعت اثناء فترة الكلام ونستدل على هذا الزمن من خلال هذه الظروف التالية:

( في الوقت الحاضر – في هذه اللحظة - الان ) ( Now – at the moment – in the present

EX: 1) They (clean) the garden. (present continuous)

An: They are cleaning the garden.

2) I am (read) a story now. (correct)

An: I am reading a story now.

Nada is sleeping ( <u>now</u> – yesterday – tomorrow ) .

**EX:** 1) We are playing tennis. ( Negative )

An: We aren't playing tennis.

2) She ( not / study ) well . ( present continuous )

An: She is not studying well.

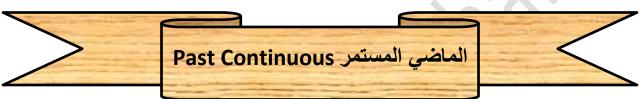
EX: 1) Rami is watching T.V. ( Question , Ask )

An: Is Rami watching TV?

# اختبار وزاري

- 1) Ali (swim) at the moment. (Present continuous)
- 2) Zaid (not / drive) well. (Present continuous)
- 3) They are running quickly. ( Question )
- 4) I am singing in the (past present future).

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*



نستخدم هذا الزمن عند التكلم عن احداث وقعت في زمن الماضي بصيغة الاستمرارية:

EX: 1) I (sleep) in my room. (Past Continuous)

An: I was sleeping in my room.

2) They were (sit) in the garden. (Past Continuous)

An: They were sitting in the garden .

#### EX: 1) Zainab was washing her car. ( Negative )

An: Zainab wasn't washing her car.

2) We (not / have) a party. (Past Continuous)

An: We weren't having a party.

EX: 1) Rami was drinking a cup of tea. ( Question - Ask )

An: Was Rami drinking a cup of tea?

- 2) Why (were was did) the child crying?
- 3) What was he (say saying) before he went out?

# اختبار وزاري

- 1) Where (was were did) the boys travelling?
- 2) Huda (speak) loudly with Ali. (Past Continuous)
- 3) They (not / listen) to music. (Past Continuous)
- 4) I was (Make) the dinner. (Correct the verb)
- 5) Muna was painting the room . ( Make a question )

# اضافة ing

1- اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ( e ) نحذفه ونضيف ( ing ) .

 ${\color{red}\mathsf{Come}} \longrightarrow {\color{red}\mathsf{coming}} \quad , \quad {\color{red}\mathsf{write}} \longrightarrow {\color{red}\mathsf{writing}} \quad , \quad {\color{red}\mathsf{close}} \longrightarrow {\color{red}\mathsf{closing}} \longrightarrow {\color{red}$ 

2- اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح قبله حرف عله نكرر الحرف الاخير ونضيف ing .

 $Sit \longrightarrow sitting$  ,  $swim \longrightarrow swimming$  ,  $stop \longrightarrow stopping$  ( opening — listening )  $\leftarrow$  ( open - listen ) عدا الفعلين

3- اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ( Y ) نضيف له ( ing ) مباشرة سواء كان قبله حرف عله او حرف صحيح .

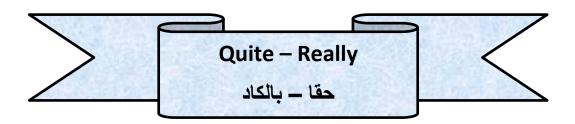
Play  $\longrightarrow$  playing , fly  $\longrightarrow$  flying , try  $\longrightarrow$  trying

4- بقية الافعال نضيف لها ( ing ) مباشرة دون اي تفسير:

 $\textbf{Clean} \longrightarrow \textbf{cleaning} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{, read} \longrightarrow \textbf{reading} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{, mix} \longrightarrow \textbf{mixing}$ 

# اختبار وزاري

- 3- play playing , swim...... , try ............ .



نستخدم هاتان الكلمتان ( really - quite ) قبل الصفات :

بائکاد Quite	Really حقا
1- نستخدم كلمة ( quite ) قبل الصفة	1- نستخدم كلمة ( really ) قبل الصفة
لجعلها اقل قوة و تأثيرا.	لجعلها اكثر قوة و تاثيرا .
EX: The film was good (**)	EX: The film was good ( **)
The film was quite good (*)	The film was <u>really</u> good (***)
2- نستخدم ( quite ) اذا وجدنا الاداة	2- نستخدم ( really ) اذا وجدنا الاداة
( a ) بعد الفراغ	( a ) قبل القوس او الفراغ
EX: It was quite a cheap bike.	EX: It was a really cheap bike .

AB / L3 / P (9) مدا الموضوع \_\_\_\_\_

EX: Complete these sentences with (quite or really)

- 1- The Panther is really fast . You have to be careful .
- 2- It has a <u>really</u> beautiful shape . You'll love it .
- 3- I think this is <u>quite</u> a cheap bike. What do you think? cheap or expensive?
- 4- The exam was quite different, but not like the one last year.



نستخدم الادوات ( can - will - help ) لاعطاء سبب لنتيجة معينة و حسب القاعدة التالية:

Ex: 1/ Cars have CD player. (listen to music). (join: so you can

An :Cars have CD player so you can listen to music .

2/ Cars have CD play so you ( can , can't ) listen to music.

ملاحظة: في حالة الربط بين جملتين باستخدام احد الادوات في الاعلى نقوم فقط بوضع الاداة بين الجملتين اما في حالة الاختيارات فيكون الاختيار بالاعتماد على معنى الجملة.

# AB/L4/P10 \*\*\*

وزاري \_\_\_\_\_ تمرين هذا الموضوع

B: Use [ so you can , so you can't]:

1-Cars have airbags (be safe in a crash)

An: Cars have airbags so you can be safe in a crash.

2-Cars have CD player (listen to music).

An: Cars have CD player so you can listen to music.

3-Cars have GPS (get lost).

An: Cars have GPS so you can't get lost.

4-Cars have electric windows (open windows easily).

An: Cars have electric windows so you can open windows easily.

5-Cars have sunroof (let light in).

An: Cars have sunroof so you can let light in.

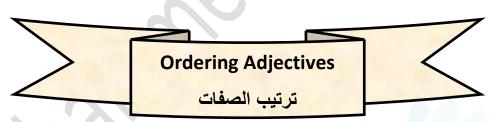
6-ars have tinted windows .[ see into the car easily] .

An; Cars have tinted windows so you can see the car easily.



- 1- Cars have GPS so that you (can can't) get lost. (2017) 13
- 2- Cars have Cars have CD player so you can ( sign a song listen to music let light in ) .
- 3- airbags so that you (can can't) be safe in a crash.

------



يكون ترتيب الصفات في الامتحان الوزاري بحسب ترتيب الاجزاء في الجدول التالي:

Opinion الرأي	Size	Age Jos	Shape شکل	Colour ئون	Origin الاصل	Material اثمادة
Beautiful	Big	New	Curly	Red	Iraqi	Plastic
ugly	Small	Old	Straight	Green	English	Golden
Helpful	Large	Young	Round	Blue	British	Silver

Ex: a) Ali has a ...... car .(Re-arrange : old , beautiful , red )

An: Ali has a beautiful old red car.

b) she has a (beautiful black eyes - black beautiful eyes )



- 1- She has a ....... hair . ( Re arrange : black , beautiful ) [2017 تمهيدي
- 2- Nada has a ....... hair. ( a- beautiful curly black , b- black beautiful curly , c- curly black beautiful )

  [ 2017 موصل
- 3- Ali has got a (brown beautiful curly beautiful brown curly beautiful curly brown ) hair . [2017 22]
- 4- Nada has a ....... jacket . ( a- beautiful black French , b- French black beautiful , c- black beautiful French ) [2017 عوصل 22]
- 5- Nada bought a [ nice green French green nice French nice French green ] [ 2018 3 4 ]



#### مع الصفة (Adj )

تكون الصفة مسبوقة بأحد الافعال المساعدة [Is, are]

1- اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة و المطلوب مثبت يحتوي الفعل المساعد ( is ) نضع مثبة . ( a bit )

EX: He is fat . ( more polite )
He is a bit fat .

2- اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة و المطلوب منفي يحتوي ( isn't ) نتبع ما يلي :

عكس الصفة + Very

EX: He is long . ( more polite )
He isn't very short.



EX: He is bad at Math's . (polite)
He is n't very good at math's

#### مع الفعل (٧)

يكون الفعل الرئيسي مسبوقا بالعفل المساعد ( can't )

1- اذا كانت الجملة و المطلوب كلاهما يحتويان ( can't ) نضع عبارة ( very well )

EX: He can't swim.(more polite)
He can't swim very well.

2- اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي ( can't ) و المطلوب يحتوي ( isn't ) نتبع هذه القاعدة :

( ing ) الفعل + Very good at

EX: He can't run .( more polite)
He isn't very good at painting.

3- اذا احتوت الجملة على اسم (مفعول به ) بعد الفعل الرئيسي نتبع ما يلي : الاسم + Very good at

EX: He can't play <u>tennis</u> .(polite)

He isn't <u>very good at tennis</u> .

تمرین هذا الموضوع حصو AB / L.7 / P ( 13 )

**C**: Complete the following sentences in a more polite way:

- 1- He's stupid . He's not very smart .
- 2- He's lazy . He's a bit lazy .
- 3- She can't sing . She's not good at singing .
- 4- He can't Paint . He can't Paint very well .
- 5- She's bad at football .She's not very good at football .
- 6- She's boring . She's not very much fun .
- 7- He's unfriendly. He's a bit unfriendly.

التمرين الوزاري الثاني الثاني AB/E.A/P(19) ←

B: Make these sentences more Polite:

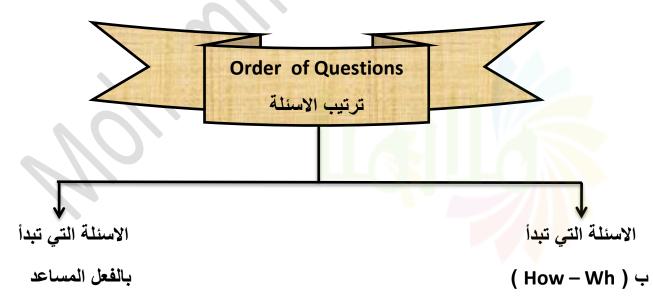
- 1. He's fat . He's a bit fat .
- 2. He can't play football . He can't play football very well .
- 3. He can't play volleyball. He's not good at volleyball.
- 4. He's unfriendly. He's not very friendly.

# وزارريات

- 1. He's fat . He's .....fat ( Make this sentence more polite )
  [2017 تمهیدی
- 2. She's short . She is .....short ( Make this sentence more polite)
- 3. She's bad at volleyball . ( Make this sentence more polite )

  She's ...... at volleyball [2017 2 4]
- 4. Sameer is fat . ( Make this sentence more polite )

  Sameer is ......fat . [2017 2-1]
- 5. Fareed is bad at English . ( Make this sentence more polite )



اولا: الاسئلة التي تبدأ بأحد ادوات الاستفهام ( How - Wh ) تكون على نوعين:

1. السؤال الذي يحتوي على ( فعل مساعد ) وفعل رئيسي يكون ترتيبه بالشكل التالي:

```
? ت + الفعل الرئيسى + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + اداة السؤال
```

EX: Why were they going?
What does she eat?

2. السؤال الذي يحتوي على ( فعل مساعد ) فقط ويكون ترتيبه بالشكل التالي :

```
? ت + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد كفعل رئيسي + اداة السؤال
```

EX: What is Diabetes? What is a Radar?

ملاحظة : في حالة السؤال ب ( How much – How many ) يتكون ترتيب السؤال بهذا الشكل :

```
? ت + الفعل الرئيسي + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد + العدد او الكمية + اداة السؤال
```

**EX**: How many apples do you have? How much milk does he want?

ثانيا: اذا كان السؤال يبدأ بأحد الافعال المساعدة فيكون على نوعين:

1. السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد مع وجود فعل رئيسي فيكون ترتيبه بالشكل التالي:

? ت + الفعل الرئيسي + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد ?
EX: Are you reading a story ?
Did Noor sleep well ?

#### 2. السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد و لا وجود للفعل الرئيسى يكون ترتيبه بالشكل التالى:

ساعد	القعل الم	+	القاعل	+	? ت
<u>EX</u> :	Are		you	ha	ppy?
	Was		he		out ?

AB / E. A / P (18)

تمرين هذا الموضوع

A: Put these words in order to make questions:

1. His, colour, what? is, hair.

An: What colour is his hair?

2. He, does?, where, live

An: Where does he live?

3. Does, wear, what, he?

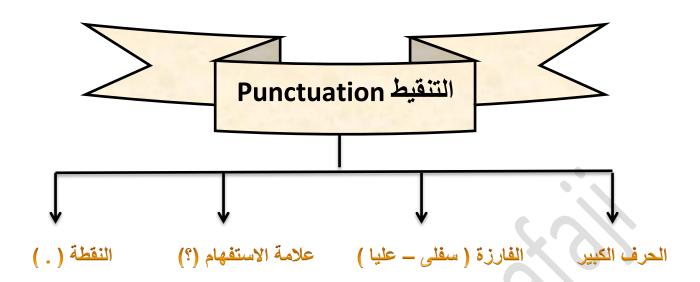
An: What does he wear?

4. ?, football, play, well, he, can

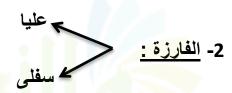
An: Can he play football well?

5. He? Is, science, good ,at ,an, math

An: Is he good at science and math?



- 1- الحرف الكبير: يكون الحرف الاول كبيرا مع:-
- a) بدایة اسماء الاشخاص و الالقاب و المختصرات .
  - b) بداية اسماء الدول و العواصم و المدن .
    - c) بداية اشهر السنة و ايام الاسبوع.
- d) بداية فصول السنة و ظروف الازمنة اذا جاءت في بداية الجملة .
  - e) بداية كلمتي ( Yes No ) .
  - f) بداية اسماء الانهار و المحيطات و الجبال و البحيرات .
    - g) الضمير ( ) يكتب كبيرا اذا جاء وحده.
    - h) بداية اسماء لفظ الجلالة ( God Allah ) .
      - i) بداية اي جملة او سؤال .



- a) الفارزة العليا:
- 1. توضع عند اختصار كلمة ( not ) \_\_\_\_\_ 1
- 2.. (he is \_\_\_\_\_ he's ) عند اختصار الفعل المساعد 2..
  - 3.. ضع عند وجود ( s ) التملك ( s' 's ) .

### B) الفارزة السفلى:

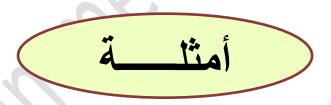
- 1..تو ضع قبل الاداة ( but ) .
- 2..توضع عند تعداد الاشياء وصولا الى كلمة [and
  - 3.. توضع بعد كلمتي ( Yes No
- 4. توضع بعد فصول السنة و الظروف الزمنية اذا جاءت بالبداية .

# 3- علامة الاستفهام ؟ :

- 1.. توضع هذه العلامة قبل كلمتي ( Yes No )
- 2.. توضع في بداية الاسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة سؤال.
- 3.. توضع في نهاية الاسئلة الى تبدأ بفعل مساعد.

### 4- النقطة:

- \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1..توضع في نهاية الجملة .
- 2.. توضع بنهاية جملة ( Yes No )



Punctuation the following: (5 M)

1/ ali and i will travel to london london next Monday

An: Ali and I will travel to London next Monday.

2/zaki and rana didn t meet muna yesterday

An: Zaki and Rana didn't meet Muna yesterday.



#### Punctuate the following:

- 1.reem cant go with her sister nadia to arbil next week [2017/14]
- 2.hi muna . have you seen reem [2017 2 4]
- 3. ammar didnt buy this brown egyptian suit from the mall last monday

mall last monday [ 2017 3-]

4. ali cant travel to basra next friday [ 2017 [ تمهيدي ]

5. they re not afraid of spiders so am I [ 2018 3 4]

6. batool can't meet all her friends in mosul next frieday [2017 14]

7. are you a movie fan No im not [2018 تمهيدي

8. my mother is afraid of days so am i [2018 14]



 $Box \longrightarrow boxes$  ,  $dish \longrightarrow dishes$   $class \longrightarrow classes$  , watch  $\longrightarrow watches$ 

3. اذا انتهى الاسم ب (fe - f) نقلبها الى (ve) ونضيف (s)

4. بقية الاسماء نضيف لها ( s ) مباشرة

book → books , bag → bags , cat → cats

5. الجمع الشاذ:-

 $m\underline{a}n \longrightarrow m\underline{e}n$  ,  $wom\underline{a}n \longrightarrow wom\underline{e}n$ 

 $f_{\underline{oo}}t \longrightarrow f_{\underline{ee}}t$  ,  $t_{\underline{oo}}th \longrightarrow t_{\underline{ee}}th$ 

child  $\longrightarrow$  children , mouse  $\longrightarrow$  mice

-----

قطعة اليونت UNIT ONE

CAR OF THE YEAR

سيارة هذا العام

عم عدد المقاعد في السيارة النمر ? Pight seats are there in the panther 3.0D? عدد المقاعد في السيارة النمر النمر عدد المقاعد في السيارة النمر النمر عدد المقاعد في السيارة النمر عدد المقاعد في السيارة النمر النمر عدد المقاعد في السيارة النمر ال

2. What is the name of the car of the year?

ما هو اسم سيارة هذا العام

The panther 3.0D.

السيارة النمر

هل السيارة غالية أو ? 3.Does the panther 3.0D look very expensive or quite cheap?

It looks quite cheap.

تبدو رخيصة نوعا

ما هي مميزات السلامة في السيارة ? Airbags for the driver and passengers . وسائد هوانية للسائق والركاب

ما هي المواصفات الموجودة في ? What are the standard features in the panther 3.0D .

نضام تعقب ، مشغل اسطو إنات ، فتحة GPS, CD player, sunroof and tinted windows. سقف و نوافذ مضللة

6. the panther 3.0D has warranty for...... years . { three , four , six}

Write ( True ) or ( False )	الأجوبة
1-The car of the year is called the panther 3.0D . سيارة السنة تدعى البانثر	True
بعض الشباب ليسوا .2.Some young men are not very interested in the engine. مستمتعين بالمحرك	False
3. The panther 3.0D has no standard features. السيارة النمر لا تمتلك مواصفات	False
4.There is load of space inside the panther 3.0D. هناك مكان واسع في هذه السيارة	True
في السيارة مقاعد لست أشخاص . The panther 3.0D has seats for six people .	False
6. The panther 3.0D is very expensive .	False
7. The panther 3.0D is really a safe car .	True

# قصة اليونت

#### الزبون المحظوظ LUCKY COSTUMER NUMBER 50

1.Describe Kareem's character?

وصف <mark>شخصية</mark> كريم

He is very imaginative, hard working and quite.

هو جدا خيالي ، مجد و هادئ

2. What is the name of the new book Kareem wants to buy? who was the poet? ماهو اسم الكتاب الذي أراد أن يشتريه كريم وما هو اسم الشاعر

الكتاب هو جزيرة الملح والشاعر هو مظفر النواب الكتاب هو جزيرة الملح والشاعر هو مظفر النواب

ماذا تعتقد عن ? Island of salt " is about " عن الملح تتكلم عن المشتاق للوطن It's about homesick .

4. Why had Kareem been saving for months?

لماذا كان كريم يوفر لمدة شهر

Because he want to be the first one to buy the new book of AL-Nawab.

لأنه أراد أن يكون أول شخص يشتري كتاب النواب الجديد

5. How many times Kareem had read AL-Nawab poems?

كم مرة قرء كريم قصائد

النواب

At least twice and found them very interesting.

على الأقل مرتين ووجدها جدا ممتعة

6.Why did Kareem's parents , friends and teachers all say he was imaginative ? لماذا والدى كريم وكل أصدقائه ومعلميه يقولون هو كان خيالى

Because he spent most his free time reading or writing his own poems .

لأنه كان يقضى اغلب وقت الفراغ بقراءة أو كتابة قصائده

7. What was Kareem dream?

ماذا كان حلم كريم

To be a famous poet.

أن يكون شاعر

8.Why was Kareem vere surprised when everyone started clapping and cheering? لماذا كان كريم مندهشا عندما بدا الجميع بالتصفيق والفرح

Because he didn't know what was happening.

لأنه لا يعرف ما يجري

9. What was Kareem big prize?

ما هي جائزة كريم الكبرى

He will get to meet AL-Nawab.

سوف يقابل النواب

10. Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book?

هل كان كريم الأول في شراء الكتاب الأحدث للنواب

No. کلا

# انشاء اليونت ; Unit One

#### Q. Write an email to a relative describing your best friend

From: Ali

To: Hani

Dear; Hani

There is a new boy in our class. He came to the school last week. His name is Rami. He is creative and helpful. He's good at many things. He's really hard working and knows a lot of Math and English. He's also very sporty and good at tennis. He's quite tall with short black hair. He's clever, kind and really good fun. He loves me and I love him.

Email me soon,

Ali

من علي الى رامي

عزيزي رامي

هنالك فتى جديد في صفنا جاء الى المدرسة الاسبوع الماضي. اسمه رامي .هو مبدع و مساعد. هو جيد في اشياء كثيرة . هو حقا مجتهد و يعرف كثير في الرياضيات واللغة الانكليزية . هو ايضا رياضي و جيد في التنس. هو بالكاد طويل مع شعر اسود قصير. هو شاطر , عطوف وظريف . هو يحبني و انا احبه .

راسلني قريبا ...علي

# التمارين المهمة

# AB/l2;p4

# A; complete the sentences; [in / queuing / doing / no / queue]

- 1.what are you doing?
- 2.See you <u>in</u> a minute.
- 3.I'm in a queue.
- 4. There's no time for that. Come back now.
- 6. What are you *queuing* for?

### AB/ L 3/ p.9

#### <u>D;</u> write the opposites;

1.terrible	فظيع	X	fantastic	رائع
2.expensive	غالي ج	X	cheap	رخیص
3.boring	ممل	Х	interesting	ممتع
4.ugly	قبيح	хk	eautiful	جميل
5.dangerou	خطیر s	х	safe	آمن
قديم 6.old	کبیر-	ху	oung \ new	شاب – جدید
7 important		Y II	nimportant	عرم بن

## <u>AB/</u> L 4/ p.10

#### A: Match the words to make compound nouns: تمرين التوصيلات وزاري ومهم

1/sweet shop	محل حلويات	7/ car park	موقف سيارات
2/information desl	مكتب معلومات »	8/ disc brakes	قرص المكابح
3/insect proof	مضاد للحشرات	9/airbag	وسادة هوائية
4/swimming pool	حوض سباحة	10/video game	العاب فيديو
5/Sun roof	فتحة السقف	11/ litter bin	سلة مهملات
6/shop assistant	عامل محل		

# **AB/L 9/P.15**

# **B**: Write the opposites of these words.

```
1- dangerous خطر x safe
2- old - fashioned عصري x modern
3- expensive غالي x cheap
4- happy x unhappy x unhappy
5- old مرتاح x new غير مرتاح x comfortable مرتاح x comfortable
```

AB /L 9 / p.15

التعاريف الوزارية \_\_\_

## C/Write the words that match the definitions.

- 1-It makes cars , boats and plane move. <u>An engine.</u>
- 2-words and pictures to help sell things. <u>An advert</u>. اعلان
- 3- A person who helps other is <u>helpfull.</u>
- 4-You can brush your teeth with this. <u>A toothbrush</u>. *فرشاة اسنان*
- 5- Three or more people waiting in line. <u>A queue</u>

## AB / L 10/p.18

B/ Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

-صبور patience شاعر poet - خيالي imaginative - مجد prize شاعر prize هدية

- 1-My brother is very <u>hardworking</u>. He always does extra home work واجبات.
- 2-Hassan was so pleased when he won his first <u>prize</u> in the poetry competition السباق.
- 3-It is important to be <u>imaginative</u> when you are writing poems تكتب الشعر.
- 4-The *queue* was so long طويك it came out of the door.
- 5-I have a lot of <u>patience</u> with a young children الاطفال.
- 6- His dream was to be a famous poet.

#### اختبار الوحدة الاولى

#### Q1] Read the following passage carefully:

Nelson Mandela, former South African president had died on the 6th December 2013. He was born in July 1918. In 1943, he joined the African National Congress and in 1964 he was sentenced to life in prison. He spent 18 of his 27 years in prison. Mandela freed from his prison in 1990. Mandela became South African's first black president in 1994 after he led struggle against South African's regime. He won Noble Peace Prize in 1993. He retired from.

Now answer or complete the following: (Choose 5) [10 m]
1. When did Mandela die?
2. When did he free from his prison ?
3. Mandela became South African's in 1994 .
4. Former South African President dies at the age 85 . ( True / False )
5. Mandela was born in 6th December 1918 . ( True / False )
6. Did he win a noble prize ?
Q 2 Answer or complete the following from your text passages; (do 5) [10 m]  1. The Panther 3.0D is actually very
3. There's loads of space inside Panther 3.OD. (True / False)
4. Some young men are very interested in of the car .
5. Panther 3.0 D is a really car . ( safe , dangerous )
6. The car has seat for people . [ eight , six]
<u>Q 3  Do as required :</u> ( Choose 5 ) ( 10 . M )
1. She has a (re order; black, beautiful, curly, hair)
2. The exam was difficult, but not like the one last year. ( quite, really )

3. He is smart . ( Make the senesce more polite )			
He is smart .			
4. What , his , is , colour , hear ?(Re order the question )			
5. She was doing her homework in the sitting room . ( Question )			
6. sunroof, let light into the car. (so you can)			
<u>Q 4(A) Choose the suitable answer from the box :</u> (5. M) (Wearing, toothbrush, prize, engine, queue)			
1. He is a white shirt and jeans .			
2. It makes cars , boats and planes move			
3. Ali was so pleased when he won first in the poetry competition .			
4. The was so long it came out of the door .			
5. You can clean your teeth with			
Q4](B) Write the missing words: (Choose 5)(5.M)			
1. Old X young ; boring X			
2. Play , played ; go ,			
2. Play , played ; go ,			
3. wait , waiting ; phone ,			
3. wait , waiting ; phone ,			
3. wait , waiting ; phone ,			
<ol> <li>wait , waiting ; phone ,</li></ol>			

Q 5] <u>Answer or complete the following about the story</u> time ": (Choose 5) [10m] 1. Describe Kareem character.
2. Kareem's big prize was
3. Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book ?
4. Kareem's dream was to be a famous poet. [ true / false ]
5. He had read the poems at least twice and found them very interesting .
6. " " was the name of the book Kareem wanted to buy .
Q 6] Write an e_mail to your relative about your friend. (15. M)
From:

#### **Unit Two**

### القواعد Grammer

 Like and Dislike
 الرغبة وعدم الرغبة

 Preference and Suggestion
 التفضيل والاقتراح

 React to others preference
 المخرين

 Accept and Refuse of Suggestion
 قبول ورفض الاقتراح

 Present Simple
 المضارع البسيط

 Past Simple
 الماضي البسيط

 Invitation
 الدعوة

## قطع اليونت Reading comprehension

A TV comedy برنامج تلفزیونی و What is your hobby ?

### قصص اليونت Story time

لا يحتوي هذا اليونت على اي قصة

#### انشاء اليونت Writing

Write an e-mail inviting((to invite )) your friend to a party

(birthday, marriage, wedding, school graduation, a match, a picnic, ....)

دعوة الى حفلة او مناسبة معينة

## التمارين المهمة Important Exercises

Like ..../ ... dislike عدم الرغبة الرغبة

تقسم الافعال في هذا الموضوع الى قسمان ( الرغبة - عدم الرغبة )





- 1-I like (listen-to listen <u>listening</u>) to music.
- 2- I enjoy (go) to the beach. (correct).

An: I enjoy going to the beach.

- 3- Express وضع your (like ) concerning cats.( I like cats)
- 4-Express you (dislike) concerning fishing. ( I hate fishing ).



1/Express your dislike concerning spiders (د2/ 2017 خارج العراق )

2/ we enjoy \_\_\_\_ at the beach.

(a.camp b. camped c. camping)

3/ Express your dislike concerning flies.

\_\_\_\_\_

Preference (التفضيل)

Suggestion(الاقتراح)

ملاحظة: لتسهيل فهم هذا الموضوع سنقوم بتقسيم الادوات الى قسمين (أدوات التفضيل – ادوات الاقتراح).

And

Preference (التفضيل)

للتعبير عن التفضيلات نستخدم التعابير التالية: -

I'd like + to +v + =

I'd love + to + v+ご

I'd rather + v + =

ملاحظة / يأتي هذا الموضوع وزاريًا بطرق متعددة :-

- 1- I'd rather (go-going-to go) to the beach.
- 2- Use (I'd like) to express your preference concerning reading stories.

An/I'd like to read stories.

3- What's your favorite hobby?(express preference use : camping ).

An / I like camping.



- 1- Use( I'd love) to express your preference concerning playing tennis. (2017/14)
- 2- I'd like (going -go- to go) to the park this afternoon.

(تمهيدي 2017)

3- What's your favorite hoppy?

(Express your preference use "fishing")

( د 2017/2 ).

4- I'd rather (go-gone-to go ) to the beach.

(2017/24)

5- Express your preference concerning going to the mall (Use: I'd love) (2017/24).

## Suggestion (الاقتراح)

للتعبير عن الاقتراح نستخدم القواعد التالية :-

ملاحظة / هذا الموضع وزاري ومكرر ويأتي بطرق مختلفة في سؤال القواعد

Ex: a- Let's (go-going-gone) to the beach.

b-Make a suggestion to your friend about where to spend the weekend holiday.(use: why not)

An/why not go to the museum?



1-Make suggestion to your little brother about where to spend the holiday.(use: How about) (2017/12).

2-How about (visit-visiting-to visit) our sick friend ? (2017 تمهيدي)

3-Make a suggestion to your little brother who has a toothache.

[ see the dentist ] [ 2018 3-]

4-How about \_\_\_\_\_ a film TV ?

(a.watch b. watching c.to watch) (2017/3-)

5-How about (go) to the mall ? (correct) ( 2017 الموصل/ 2017)

6-How about (send) an e-mail to our friend (correct ) (2018 تمهيدي

\_\_\_\_\_

Responding others preference الرد على تفضيلات الاخرين

للرد على تفضيلات الاخرين وذكر الشيء الذي نفضله نتبع هذه القاعدة

الشيء الذي نفضله I don't . I prefer

Ex; I like camping, do you?...... [complete preference use; fishing]

An; I don't . I prefer fishing.

## وزاريات

1.I like the green colour , do you?...... I prefer..... [complete preference] [2017 / 2-]

2.I like tennis , do you? ....... [ prefer ence use; football ]

[2018/1]

\_\_\_\_\_

# Present simple المضارع البسيط

تستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن الحقائق الثابتة وكذلك للحديث عن الإعمال التي نؤديها بشكل اعتيادي وطبيعي .

ظروف الزمن: (usually – sometimes – often – always – never – every) او بعد (الفاعل) في حالة ويكون موقع هذه الظروف بعد الافعال المساعدة (is, are, am) او بعد (الفاعل) في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد.

Ex: a-They (play) tennis. (present simple)

An / They play tennis.

b-She \_\_\_\_\_(go ) to the park every Friday .(correct)

An/she goes to the park every Friday.

 $\underline{\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}}$ : a-He drives the car slowly .(negative).

An/He doesn't drive the car slowly.

b-I\_\_\_\_\_(not / go ) to school by car . (present simple)

An / I do not go to school by car.

**Ex**: she goes to bed early . (question , ask)

An / Dose she go to bed early?

ملحظة / قد تأتي احد أدوات السؤال (How-what) مع حالة الاستفهام لزمن المضارع لبسيط

Ex/ What (do-are-have)you do مجرد?



- 1- Nadia plays tennis well . (question) (2017/2<sup>2</sup>)
- 2- Mazin visits his uncle every weekend . (negative). (2018/تمهيدي)
- 3- Najat goes to the mall every weekend . [ Question ] [2018 \ 2 \ 2]

\_\_\_\_\_

past simple الماضى البسيط

نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتكلم عن أحداث وقعت في فترة زمنية سابقه وأنتهت. ظروف الزمن / (yesterday – Last – ago – in the past)

Ex: a - I (see ) abird on the tree yesterday .(correct)

An / I saw a bird on the tree yesterday.

b-Nada (watch) a film last week . (past simple)

An/ Nada watched a film last week.

2 - فعل مجرد + didn't + فعل ماضي + فاعل : النفي - 2

Ex: a-They cleaned the garden . (negative)

An/ they didn't clean the garden.

b-We (not/go) to school together .(past simple)

An / we didn't go to school together.

? ت + فعل مجرد + فاعل + Did : الاستفهام 3-

**Ex**: a-I met my friend Zaki last month. (question, ask)

An / Did I meet my friend Zaki last month?

b-(Dose – <u>Did</u> –Are )you sleep well yesterday?

ملاحظة / قد تأتي أحد أدوات السؤال (who-wh) مع حالة الاستفهام لزمن الماضي البسيط

Ex: Where (do) you go last week? (correct)

An / Where did you go last week?



- 1- Luna enjoyed playing volleyball .(Negative) (2017/2<sup>2</sup>)
- 2- She (buy) a new car last month. (correct)
- 3- Suha won in the race last Friday. (Negative).
- 4- How (do) you go to school? (Past simple)

## الدعوات Invitation And Arrangement الترتيبات

لعمل الدعوات ( دعوة شخص ما الى حفلة او مناسبة معينة ) نتبع القواعد التالية :-

- ? ت + فعل الدعوة + T- Would you like to
- 2- Are you free on + نام او ظرف زمان + ?

Ex: a-Invite your friend to your birthday party .(use : free)

An / Are your free on Friday to come to come to my birthday party?

b-Make an invitation to your friend to come to your wedding party.

(use: would like).

An/Would you like to come to my wedding party?

c-Would you like to (came – come – comes) to my wedding party?

= ولعمل الترتيبات تتبع القاعدة التالية:

ت + فعل مجرد + Shall I

Ex: 1-Shall we (go - gone - going) to the beach?

2-Shall I (got - get -getting) the cheapest ticket?



1- invite your friend to come to the school graduation party .

(use :would you like )

(2017/تمهيدي/

2- Invite your friend to come to your birthday party.
(use: would like) (2017/1-)

3- Invite your friend to come to your brother's wedding. (2017/2)

4- Invite your friend to come to the party in your home . (2017 عوصل 2017).

5- Invite your friend to go with you in a picnic . (use: would you like).

(use : would you like). (2018/تمهيدي)

Accept – Refuse قبول ورفض الاقتراح

الإداة	الموافقة	الرفض
1-Let's	Yes,Lets.	No ,it's too hot
2-Why not?	Yes ,why not.	I'd rather not
3-Would you	Yes, that's a good	
like?	idea.	
4-How about?	Yes, I'd love to	

وافق (Accept). Ex: 1-Let's go for a walk

An / Yes, let's.

2-How about going to the beach ? (Refuse )أرفض

An / No, it's too hot.



1-Let's play tennis.(Accept).

(تمهيدي / 2017)

2-Let's go for a picnic today . (accept )

(د1/موصل 2017)

3-Let's go to the Park . (Accept) . [ 2017 العراق /2017]

# قطعة اليونت UNIT TWO

# A TV. COMEDY

#### كوميديا التلفزيون

1. How old is Lucy?

کم عمر لوسی

16 years old.

ستة عشر سنة

2. Who is Samara?

من هي سماره

She is a character in a TV. Comedy.

هي شخصية في برنامج كوميدي

3. What does Lucy play in TV. Comedy?

ماذا لعبت لوسي في كوميديا التلفزيون

Lucy plays Samara . a daughter in a traditional family .

لعبت دور سماره ابنة في عائلة

4. Who does Samara live with?

مع من تعیش سماره

She lives with her mother , father and young brother . تعيش مع أمها وأبوها وأخوها

5. Where did they stay on a holiday?

أين اقامو في العطلة

In a fancy hotel with swimming pool.

في فندق مذهل مع حوض سباحة

6. Lucy takes ..... in TV. Comedy . ( the main part , a small part )

لوسى لعبت الدور الرئيسى في كوميديا التلفزيون

Write (True ) or (False )	اكتب صح أو خطا	الأجوبة
1.Lucy 's brother is clumsy .	أخ لوسىي ساذج	False
2.Samara is the name of the girl Lucy plays.	سماره هو اسم الفتاة التي لوسي لعبت دور	True
3.Samara's brother is older than her.	اخو سماره اكبر منها	False
4.Samara's mother liked her tea .	والدة سماره أحبت الشاي	False
5. Lucy 's character fell in the pool .	شخصية لوسي وقعت في الحوض	False
6. Lucy 's brother got very wet.	اخو لوسي اصبح متسخا	False



- 1- Lucy's brother is very clumsy and is always having silly things.(False-True). (2017 فارج العراق 2017)
- 2- Lucy's brother fell in the pod will all his clothes . (False – True) [.2017/12]
- 3- Samara's brother spills his drink at lunch and then he slips in the puddle. [2017 العراق 2017]

## القطعه الثانية ? WHAT IS YOUR HOPPY

## ماهى هوايتك

1.What is a hoppy?

ما هي الهواية

Something you do in your spare time for enjoyment and relaxing.

فى وقت الفراغ للاستمتاع والاسترخاء

2. What can hoppy include?

ماذا تتضمن الهواية

جمع الأشياء ، Collecting things , doing something creative or artistic , playing sports. ممارسة شي إبداعي أو فني و ممارسة الرياضة

3. How can a person acquire by participating a particular hoppy?

ماذا بإمكان الشخص أن يحقق من ممارسة الهواية

Substantial skill and knowledge.

مهارات جوهرية ومختلفة

4. How can anyone enter and compete in COMPETESION Asian games and Olympics?

كيف يستطيع شخص أن يدخل مسابقة أو ينافس في الألعاب الأسيوية أو الاولمبية

With enough practice.

بالتمارين المستمرة

5. How do many people find fishing?

كيف يجد الكثير من الناس صيد السمك

Is nothing more relaxing than sitting next to a beautiful lake or river .

لاشي أكثر من الاسترخاء والجلوس بجانب نهر جميل أو بحيرة

هل الحياكة الشعبية لاتزال موجودة في ? G.is blanket waving still popular in many homes

بعض البيوت

YES, it is.

نعم هي كذلك

7. What do wavers use to make beautiful patterns?

ماذا يستخدم النساجون ليصنعوا النماذج

أنهم يستخدمون الصوف ، الشعر ، الحرير و الوبر . . They use wool, felt , silk or mohair .

8.Do we need a lot of patience in blanket waving hoppy?

هل نحتاج إلى الصبر في الحياكة

Yes we do.

نعم نحتاج

### **B** / Complete the following :-

- 1- I get small pieces of glass, metal or shell and create things for people <u>JEWELLERY</u>.
- 2- I sit by the river with a long, thin road **FISHING**.
- 3- I use colorful threads to make something to keep you worm **BLANKET WEAVING**.
- 4- I work hard to go further and faster, my hobby means get wet <a href="SWIMMING">SWIMMING</a>.
- 5- My hobby is very relaxing . I just sit and watch from my comfortable chair **WATCHING**

## Unit two; أنشاء اليونت

Q/write an-email invitation inviting your friend to a party. (wedding- birthday, school, graduation).

#### Hi Rami!

I'd like to invite you to my brother birthday party on Sunday. You must come because the party will be amazing. You can enjoy your time. The party will be in Babylon Hotel and it will start at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Don't forget to come in the right time. I will wait for you.

مرحبا رامى

اود ان ادعوك الى حفلة عيد ميلاد اخي في يوم الاحد . يجب ان تاتي لان الحفلة ستكون مذهلة . تستطيع ان تستمع بوقتك . الحفلة ستكون في فندق بابل . ستبدأ في الساعة الخامسة العصر .لا تنسى ان تأتى في الوقت المناسب. سوف انتظرك.

ملاحظة: في الامتحان الوزاري قد يعطيك مناسبة معينة ( School graduation, ) وكل ما عليك هو كتابة نفس المعلومات الواردة في هذا (birthday , Marriage ) الانشاء مع وضع المناسبة المعطاة (المطلوبة)

## UnitTWO: التمارين المهمة

## AB / L.1/ A – write out the phrases التوصيلات

1- have a picnic	لدية رحلة	الديه استراحه 2-have a rest
3- Go shopping	يذهب للتسوق	4-go to the cinema يذهب للسينما
5-Score a goal	يسجل هدف	6 -score a point
7- go fishing	يذهب للصيد	8-do a hoppy يعمل هواية
9-spend sometime	يقضي بعض الوقت	یرکل الکرة a ball
11-win a game	يفوز بالمبار	تمضي العصر 12-spend the afternoon
13-watch TV	يشاهد التلفاز	يشاهد المباراه 14-watch a game
15-read a story	يقرأ قصة	

## AB/L.6 / p.26

 $\underline{\mathbf{C}}$ /Complete these sentences a bout Lucy's  $\mathbf{T}\mathbf{v}$  show in the present simple .Use verbs from the box .

(be يسقط trip – drop – يسكب spill – يسكب spill - يسقط spill - يسود – spill - يكون

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

## A B / L.7 / p.28

## B / Complete these sentences .choose a word from the box:

(better منظ – cost معلی – free معلی – need بیداً – prefer معلی – shall – Starts بیداً – would بیداً – shall معلی – shall بیداً – shall بیداً بی

- 1- Would you like to come the school graduation party with me.
- 2- Are you free on Thursday?
- 3- Is Friday <a href="better">better</a> for you?
- 4- Tell me if you prefer Thursday or Friday.
- 5- We don't need to get tickets in advance.
- 6- It starts at 8'oclock.
- 7- The seats **cost** 15.000 IQD.
- 8- Shall I get the cheapest?

# AB/L.9/p.(31) توصيلات مهمة جدًا

## $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$ / Use the verbs from the box to complete the phrases :

(borrow المناهد — have المناهد — write و write و write و watch المناهد — watch المناهد — spend

- 1- Go to the cinema
- 2-have a picnic
- 3-borrow a book
- 4- write a letter.

**5-spend** the morning

6-watch tv

7-play the game

التعاريف الوزارية (39). AB/L.9/p.

C- write the words to match the definitions.

1- Something you do in your spare time a <u>hobby</u>

2- A funny book, film or play comedy.

3- Another word for a writer

4- Activities like punning, jumping and swimming sports.

author d

6- A person in a book , film or play character

تحويل AB/EA/p.33 الافعال الى صيغة الماضي (وزاري)

2-is<sup>(یکون)</sup> يري<sup>د</sup> 1-wanted wanted was يقول 3-say <sup>یصل</sup> 4-arrive arrived said (ي<sup>حلق)</sup> 6-land ي<sup>ضحك</sup> 5-laugh laughed landed يرسل 7-send يخسر 8-lose lost sent <sup>يطير</sup> 9-fly 10-set flew set يوص<sup>ل</sup> **11-** get ي<sup>ضع</sup> 12-put got put



#### 01 Read the following passage carefully:

Peter was a driving examiner who had tested people who wanted to get a driving licence. One day he came out of his office and saw a car at the side of the road with a young man in it. He got into the car beside the young man and told him to check the lights , the brakes and all the other usual things . The driver did everything without any mistake . Then Peter told the driver to drive forward . On the way the driver said to Peter politely , " Could you please tell me why we are doing all these things ? I was passing through this town and only stopped to look at my map .

Now answer the following:  1. What did Peter tell the driver?	(choose 5) (10.M)
2. What did Peter see when he came out of his office ?	
3. What was Peter's job ?	
4. The driver said, " he was passing through the town a the".  5. Was the young man polite?	···
Q 2]] Answer or complete the following from your text passages 1 is the name of the girl Lucy place. Lucy's character fell in the pool . (True / False)	
3. Samara's mother like her tea ( True / False ) 4. I sit by the river with a long rod thin is ( Fishing , Swi 5. Is blanket weaving still popular in many homes ? 6. A hobby is	imming )
Q 3] Do as required : ( Choose 5 ) ( 10 . M )	
1. Invite your friend to come to your brother's wedding . ( $oldsymbol{U}$	se:'' Would you like'')
2.Make a suggestion for your friend about where spend the ( $\textit{Use}: "\textit{How about}"$ )	afternoon .
3. Use ( I 'd love) to express your preference of	concerning playing tennis .

4. Ali plays tennis . ( Make question )		
5.The boy likes football . ( play , playing )		
6.I went to school by car yesterday . ( question )		
7. I like watching TV , do you ? I prefer ( complete using: fishing )		
$Q\ 4\ (A\ )$ Match the words in list $(A\ )$ with the words in list $(B\ )$ to make compound words : $(\ choose\ 5\ )(\ 5\ .M\ )$		
List (A) 1. kick 2. spend 3. Score 4. watch 5. win 6. Have		
List (B) (a) a picnic (b) a game (c) the afternoon (d) a ball (e) TV (f) a point		
1 2 3 4 5 6		
Q 4] (B) Punctuate the following: (5.M)		
(( is muna sleeping Yes , she is ))		
Q 5] Choose the suitable answer from the box that match the definitions : ( $5$ . $M$ )		
<ol> <li>Activities like running , jumping and swimming are</li></ol>		
Q 6: Write an e - mail to your friend inviting him to your school graduation party next Thursday		
. (15.M)		

#### **Unit Three**

#### القواعد Grammer

Comparative and Superlative 

IF Conditional 

Agreement and Disagreement 

Passive Voice 

Pronouns 

Comparative and Superlative 

Pronouns 

Pronouns

Comparing present simple with past simple using "used to" -

مقارنة الازمنة

#### قطع اليونت Reading comprehension

اسرع الاشياء الحية حلية المعادة الحياة في الاهوار حلياة في الاهوار حليات المعادة في الاعتادة في

## قصص اليونت Story time

اشياء تحدث في الطبيعة لاسباب

#### انشاء اليونت Writing

اكتب فقرة عن الحياة البرية حلام Write a paragraph on (A wild life )

#### **Important exersices**

#### **Unit three**

## **Comparative and Superlative**

\*في هذا الموضوع سنستخدم صفات ذات مقطع واحد وصفات ذات مقطعين في جملة المقارنة والتفضيل.

\*اولًا: سنتعلم كيفية اضافة المقاطع (er - more / est - most) للصفات ذات المقطع الواحد والصفات ذات المقطعين لاستخدامها في جمل المقارنة والتفضيل:

اضافة (er-more / est-most) الصفات

=الصفات ذات المقطع الواحد نضيف لها (er) عند المقارنة و (est) عند التفضيل.

cold → colder, coldest old → older, oldest

1- اذا انتهت الصفة ذات المقطع الواحد بحرف (e) نضيف لها (r) عند المقارنة و (st) عند التفضيل .

nice nicer, nicest large larger, largest.

(i) الى (y) قبله حرف صحيح تقلب (y) الى (i) الى (y) الى (y) الى (y) عند المقارنة و (y) عند التفضيل .

dry drier , driest

happy happier, happiest.

3- اذا انتهت الصفة ذات المقطع الواحد بحرف صحيح قبله حرف عله نكرر الحرف الاخير ونضيف (er) للمقارنة و (est) للتفضيل.

big bigger, biggest.
hot hotter, hottest.

4- عدا هذه الحالات هناك صفات ذات مقطع واحد نضيف لها (er) عند المقارنة و (est) عند التفضيل دون اى تغيير .

clean cleaner , cleanest cheap cheap , cheapest

```
= الصفات ذات المقطعين او اكثر نضع قبلها (more ) للمقارنة و (most )للتفضيل.
         useful _____ more useful , more useful
         boring _____ more boring , most boring
                    -هناك صفات شاذة يتغير شكلها بالكامل يجب حفظها :-
           1.good /well  
→ better – best.
               bad worse – worst.
           2.
           3. many, much → more – most.
           4. few , little less-least.
                       → farther – farthest.
           5. far
                          وزاريات
                (تمهيدي /2018-2017 ، د2017-2018 ( تمهيدي /2018-
1- Long longest, fit _____ 2- tall ---- taller, thin_____
5-long ---- longer, sad _____ 6-small ----- smallest, hot____
                        Comparative
                           المقارنة
     نستخدم صيغة ( comparative ) للمقارنة بين اسمين عاقلين او غير عاقلين:
    Ex : 1- Sami is shorter than Nada
                                             اسماء غبر عاقلة
        2-Lions are more dangerous than dogs
```

```
الصفة +than الصفة المعاكسه عنالك ثلاثة طرق للمقارنة عديد عديد عديد عديد المعاكسة عديد عديد المعاكسة عديد عديد المعاكسة عديد الم
```

الاسم er,more)+ than : الصفة + is , are + الصفة + than :

Ex: 1/ Samir is older than Zaki.

2/ Iphones are more expensive than Galaxies.

3/Cats are (small) than dogs.(correct)

4/My car is (expensive – very expensive – more expensive ) than my brother's car.

2- الاسم er, more)+than + 1) صفة معاكسة er, more) وصفة المعاكسة

Ex:1- Mr. Black is taller than Mrs. Black .(Use :Short قصير ).

An/Mr. Black is shorter Mr. black.

الاسم الاول الصفة المعاكسة الاسم الثاني

2-Tigers are faster اسرع than Dears. (Re-write the sentence).

An/ Dears are slower than Tigers.

الاسم الاول أبطئ الاسم الثاني

3-Rami is younger than Suha. (use :old)

3-as.....as : الاسم + isn't, aren't +as الصفه المجردة +as + 1 الاسم + as + 1

Ex:1-Sami thinner than Ali. (Use: as....as)

An/ Ali isn't as thin as Sami.

الاسم الثاني

الاسم الاول

- 2-Iraq isn't as (cold-colder-coldest) as England.
- 3-The night is more beautiful than the morning .(use :as...as)
- 4-My watch is as ( cheap cheaper ) as my brother's watch .



ملاحظة // في الامتحان الشهري والوزاري قد يُطلب منك إعادة صياغة الجملة بطريقة أخرى (is, are في الامتحان الشهري والوزاري قد يُطلب منك إعادة (Re-write this sentence فإذا كانت بداية الحل تحتوي على (isn't, aren't) فإنك ستتبع قاعدة (as...as) أنتبه جيدًا .

- 1- A bear is not as fast as a loin . (2017/12) (Re – write the sentence below use: fast)
  - An/ A loin is\_\_\_\_\_ a bear.
- 2- Phones are less expensive than tablets. (Re-write the sentence )
  An/Tablets are \_\_\_\_\_ than phones . (2017/2<sup>2</sup>).
- 3- A mouse isn't (as big as bigger biggest ) a rat. (2018/14)
- 4- A bear is not (as fast as faster fastest) than a lion. (2017/24)

- 5- The down is more beautiful than the night . (Re-write :as..as )
  An/The night is not \_\_\_\_\_ (2017 العراق /2017)

## Superlative التفضيل

نستخدم صيغة ( superlative ) لتفضيل شخص على مجموعة اشخاص او شيء على مجموعة اشخاص او شيء على مجموعة أشياء :

[ التكملة + is , are + the + فاعل (est , most) + فاعل ]

- $\underline{Ex}$ : 1- Nada is the [short] in the family .[ superlative ] Nada is the shortest in the family
  - 2-Falcans are the [most dangerous more dangerous] birds in the world.
  - 3-Ali is (the than ) cleverest pupil in the class.
  - 4-Smart phones is (useful ) phones these years.

(correct the adjective) \_\_\_\_\_\_



1-which is (the, more, the most) fastest living things? (2017/ 1-2)

2-Which is (the, a,the most) cleverest student in the class? (2017/3).

\_\_\_\_\_



AB/L.1/p(35

**B**/study the spelling pale and write the comparative forms.

1- Wet <u>wetter</u> 4-long <u>longer</u> 7-near <u>nearest</u>

2- Thin thinner 5-noisy noisier 8-fit fitter

3- Sad sadder 6-friendly friendly 9-heavy heavier

## AB / L.1/p(53)

## c)Write the comparative forms of these adjective :

(cheap - dangerous – ugly – expensive – interesting – happy – careful – tidy).

Quieter	أهدأ	more beautiful	اكثر جمالاً
<u>cheaper</u>	ارخص	more dangerous	اكثر خطورة
<u>uglier</u>	أقبح	more expensive	اكثر غلاءً ا
<u>happier</u>	اسعد	more interesting	اکثر متعه
<u>tidier</u>	ارتب	more carful	اكثِر حذرًا

## AB/L.1/p3

## D/Write the sentence differently so that the same thing:

Example: An elephant is bigger than a giraffe.

A giraffe is not a big as an elephant.

A giraffe is smaller than an elephant.

1- A bear is not as fast as a lion.

An/A lion faster than a bear / A bear is slower than a lion

2- In the desert, a camal is more useful than a horse.

An / in the desert, a horse is less useful than a camal.

In the desert, a horse is not as useful as acamal.

3- Cows are bigger than goats.

An/Goats are slower than Cows / Goats are not as big as cows.

## If conditional

### اف الشرطية

في موضوع (IF clause) سيكون لدينا ميزان فيه كفتان الكفة الاولى تسمى (جملة if) والكفة الثانية تسمى (جملة جواب if) وهناك حالتين : -

(1<sup>st</sup>) First conditional

(2<sup>nd</sup>)second conditional

## 1-First conditional: الحالة الشرطية الاولى

\*نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الاولى لعمل تنبؤات في المستقبل وتتكون من جملتين ، الجملة الاولى هي ( جملة if ) وتكون في ( زمن المضارع البسيط ) بينما الجملة الاخرى هي جملة (جواب if ) وتكون في زمن ( المستقبل البسيط ) وكما موضح :

if جملة

جملة جواب if

If + فاعل + فاعل (s,es) + ت بالم

ت + فعل مجرد + will + فاعل

جملة جواب if

if جملة

ت + فعل مجرد + will + فاعل

ت+ if + فعل مضارع +فاعل + if + دمجرد )فعل مضارع

Ex: 1- If I have enough money, I will buy a new car.

if جملة

جملة جو اب

2-We will need bigger houses if people grow taller.

جملة جو اب

if جملة

ملاحظة / عزيزي الطالب بالنسبة للمصدر (be) فهو مهم جدا في الحالة الاولى فإذا اعطاك في الوزاري القعل (be) وطلب منك تصحيحه فإنك ستجعله (is-are) بحسب حالة الفاعل فإذا كان الفاعل مفرد تصحح (be) الى (is) اما اذا كان الفاعل جمع فإن (be) يصبح (are) اما اذا كان (be) في الجملة الاخرى فيبقى نفسه ونضع قبله (will):

 $\underline{Ex}$ : If these  $\underline{(be)}$  enough time, we will go to the Park .(correct)

An: is

\*تنبيه // في حالة اعطاك (not) فيجب التركيز على الجملة فإذا كانت (not) في (جملة if ) فعليك ان تضع قبلها (do, dose) حسب حالة الفاعل ، اما اذا كانت (not) في (الجملة الثانية ) فإنك ستضع (will) قبلها فقط مع عدم تغير الفعل الذي في القوس ابدًا .

 $\underline{Ex}$ : If the bus (not/come), we will take a taxi.(correct)

An: If the bus does not come, we will take a taxi.

\*تأتي هذه الحالة بطريقتين اما صحح(correct) او اختار ( choose )



- 1- What will happen if you (come , came , comes) late to school ?
  (2017 تمهيدي)
- 2- If Ali (get ) up earlier , he will arrive on time . (correct )
- 3- If the weather (be) fine, we will go for a walk . (correct )
- 4- He [comes, came ,will come] to the party if he has spare time. وزاري
- 5- If she doesn't take the medicine , she (not/get) better .(correct)

## الحالة الشرطية الثانية: 2-Second conditional

نستخدم حالة (if) الثانية للتعبير عن احداث خيالية (غير حقيقية) في الماضي وتتكون هذه الحالة من جملتين . جملة (if) وتكون في ( زمن الماضي البسيط ) والجملة الاخرى جملة (جواب if ) تكون في زمن ( المستقبل الماضي ) وكما موضح:

if حملة

ن جملة جواب if

ب + (متغیر, ed, ثابت) فعل ماضی + فاعل + (متغیر, ed

ت + فعل مجرد + would + فاعل

جملة جواب if

حملة if

ت+(متغير, ثابت, ed)فعل ماضي +فاعل + if+ + ناعل + would + فاعل

Ex: 1- If I had enough money, I would buy a new house. if حملة حواب حملة if

2-What would you do if you had enough time? . if حملة جملة جو اب if

ملاحظة / عزيزى الطالب بالنسبة للمصدر (be) فهو مهم جدا في الحالة الاولى فإذا اعطاك في الوزاري الفعل (be) وطلب منك تصحيحه فإنك ستجعله (was-were ) بحسب حالة الفاعل فإذا كان الفاعل مفرد تصحح (be) الى (was) اما اذا كأن الفاعل جمع فإن (be) يصبح (were) اما اذا كان (be) في الجملة الأخرى فيبقى نفسه ونضع قبله (would ):

Ex: If these (be) enough time, we would go to the Park (correct) An: was

انتبه :// بالنسبة لحالة النفى فبالمختصر المفيد اذا لكيت (not) بجملة (if) فتضع قبلها (did) اما اذا لكيت (not) بالجملة الثانية فلازم تخلي قبلها (would) مع عدم تُغيير الفعل الذي داخل القوس ابدًا (يبقى كما هو).

Ex: If the bus (not/come) earlier. I would take a taxi.(correct).

An: If the bus did not come earlier, I would take a taxi.

Ex: If he stayed at home, he (not / get) sunburn. (correct).

An: If he stayed at home, he would not get sunburn.

\*الحالة الثانية ايضاً تأتي بطريقتين أما (correct ) أو (choose )



1-IF I had lots of money, I (am-will-would) buy a new car. (2017/12).

2-IF the (was, were –are) no spiders , there would be more insects. (2017/24)-(2018/14)

4-I would help you with your work if I (had-has –have) spare time. (2018 تمهيدي).

5-What would you do if you (see) a snake in your bed? (correct)

6-IF I got up late, I (not go) to school (correct).

\_\_\_\_\_

Agreement and Disagreement الرفض و الموافقة

## 1-Agreement

الموافقة

\*للموافقة على الجملة المثبتة نستخدم الاداة (So) وللموافقة على الجملة المنفية نستخدم الاداة (Neither) وحسب ما يلي:-

1- اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على احد الافعال المساعدة (is, are,am) فإن قاعدة الموافقة هي :-

So am — الموافقة على الجملة المثبتة الموافقة على الجملة المنفية الموافقة على الجملة المنفية

Ex:1-I'm afraid of cats .(So-Neither) am I.

2-Nada isn't afraid of birds . (Use So / Neither )

An / Neither am I.

اف احتوت الجملة على احد الافعال المساعدة التالية (do, does) أو احتوت على فعل مضارع (مجرد / به  $_{\rm S}$ ) فإن قاعدة الحل هي

الموافقة على الجملة المثبتة للموافقة على الجملة المثبتة

Neither do I الموافقة على الجملة المنفية

Ex: 1-He doesn't like fish . (Agree).

An/ Neither do I.

2.love chickens . So ..... I (do-am).

3-اذا احتوت الجملة على الفعل المساعد (didn't) او احتوت على (فعل ماضي) فإن قاعدة الحل هي :

الموافقة على الجملة المثبتة الموافقة على الجملة المثبتة

Neither did I الموافقة على الجملة المنفية

Ex: I liked falcons . So did I (did-do-am)

Ex: she didn't love spiders. (Agree)

An / Neither did I.



- 1- They don't mind spiders.( So do I/ Neither do I / Neither did I).
- 2- Ali loves mice. (Agree).
- 3- She is afraid of dogs. (Use: so / neither)



الرفض الجمل المثبتة نتبع الملاحظات التالية :-a اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة تحتوي (are-am-is ) نكتب (I am not ). b اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة تحتوي فعل مضارع (مجرد / به a ) نكتب (I don't )

Ex: 1. I am afraid of lions . (Disagree ) —— I am not .

2. She likes spiders . (Disagree ) —— I don't .

2-لرفض الجملة المنفية نتبع الملاحظات التالية :-

a. اذا كانت الجملة منفية تحتوي (am-are-is) نكتب له (I am) .

b. اذا كانت الجملة منفية تحتوي ( doesn't -don't ) نكتب [I do]



- 1- I am not afraid dogs. (Disagree).
- 2- She hates flies . (Dis agree).

A B / L.3/p.(38)

**A/choose suitable sentences to answer the speaker:** 

(Neither do I - neither am I - So do I - So am I - I don't - I am - I don't mind them )

1- I love chocolates . So do I / I don't .

- 2- I don't like herror movies . Neither do I.
- 3- I am not afraid of rats . Neither am I / I am .
- 4- My mother is afraid of dogs. So am I.
- 5- My favorite stories are comedies I don't mind them.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Passive form المبني للمجهول

## خطوات تحويل جملة المعلوم الى مجهول :-

1- تحديد زمن الجملة

2\_ حذف الفاعل

3- تقديم المفعول به الى بداية جملة المجهول (بداية الحل).

4- وضع ( فعل مساعد مناسب ) للمفعول به حسب زمن الجملة .

5-تصريف الفعل الرئيسي تصريفًا ثالثًا واكمال الحل

present Simple المضارع البسيط	Past Simple الماضي البسيط
Never , often , usually] , <u>/ ظروف المضارع</u> [always , sometimes	Ago , yesterday , last , in the طروف الماضي[ past
ت + م . به +(S ,مجرد) فعل مضارع + فاعل / المعلوم	ت+م. به +(متغیر, ثابت, ed) فعل ماضي+ فاعل /المعلوم
ت + is ,are + p . p + ت المجهول	ت + was, were + p. p + م. به /المجهول
Ex: He cleans his room. (Passive)  His room is cleaned p.p.	Ex: He cleaned his room yesterday. (Passive)  His room was cleaned p.p yesterday.

#### present perfect المضارع التام

#### Can be

for, since, yet / ظروف المضارع التام (just, ever, never, already)

ت + has been + p.p + م.به /المجهول have been .ت+ can be + p.p م.به <u>/المجهول</u>

Ex: They have cleaned the house ربيه (Passive)

The house has been cleaned p.p.

Ex: I can clean the house 4.2. (Passive)

The house can be cleaned p,p.

#### ملاحظات مهمة //

- 1- الرمز (p.p) معناه التصريف الثالث للفعل.
- 2- المفعول به في حالة ( المضارع البسيط / الماضي البسيط ) يكون موقعه ثالث جزء بينما مع حالة ( المضارع التام / حالة ( can ) يكون موقعه رابع جزء.
  - 3 قد يسبق المفعول به بـ ( a/an/the صفة معينة اصفة تملك ).
  - 4- في حالة الاختيارات نميز موضوع المبني لمجهول من خلال عبارة (اسم +by ).



1- I lost my key <u>yesterday</u>. (passive)

An / My key was lost yesterday.

- 2- A letter has been (write wrote-written )by Ali.
- 3- She can fix the car . The car can be fixed (complete the passive).



1- I lost my wallet in the mall yesterday. My wallet	•
(was losing –was lost-lost)	(2017/12).

5- He broke his leg while playing football. His leg \_\_\_\_\_while playing football (was breaking – broke – was broken) [2017/12]

AB/L.7/p

## تمارين هذا الموضوع

**B/Complete these sentence in the passive**;

- 1- Hedgehogs can be eaten (eat) by foxes.
- 2- Gazelles can be hunted (hunt) by lions.
- 3- Wild goats have been discovered (discover) In Iraq.
- 4- The camel was lost (lost) in the desert.

#### الضمائرPronouns

الفاعل Subject	المفعول به Object	Passive adjective صفات التملك
I	Me	My
He	Him	His
She	Her	Her
It	It	It
We	Us	Our
You	You	Your
They	Them	Their

1. ضمائر الفاعل: ويكون موقعها في بداية ووسط الجملة شرط ان يأتي بعدها ( فعل مساعد او فعل رئيسي ).

Ex: Ali broke his leg while he was playing tennis.

2. ضمائر المفعول به : ويكون موقعها بعد الفعل الرئيسي مباشرة او بعد حروف لجر .

**Ex**: My uncle visited me yesterday.

3. <u>صفات التملك : ويكون موقعها قبل الاسماء مباشرة</u>.

Ex: I painted my room yesterday.

# وزاريات

ملاحظة / يأتي هذا الموضوع أما في سؤال القواعد او في سؤال الاضافات.

1- I → my , they (2017/12	( تمهيدي / 2017-
2- I my , she	(2017/2-)
3- I → my , he	(2018/1-)
4- I — me , they	(2018 تمهيدي).
5- Many animals are useful to (our-ours – us) .	( 2017-2/1 2)
6- I fell down and brokehand .	
(use the proper pronoun )	(2017/34)
7- Some bacteria are useful to (our-ours-us).	تمهيدي 2018]
8- The Bedouin used falcons to catch birds fo	r food .
(their – there – them )	(2018/12)

## Comparing past simple With

Present simple using "used to"

في هذ النوع سوف نستخدم الاداة ( used to) للمقارنة بين زمنين مختلفين اي مقارنة حالة الفاعل في زمن المضارع البسيط مع حالته في زمن الماضي البسيط وفق القاعدتين ادناه :-

used to + be خمير الفاعل + is ,are + ضمير الفاعل + er ,more ) + than + ضمير الفاعل

 $\underline{\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}}$ : life is more difficult than it used to be .

used to +be - مجردة الصفة +as + ضمير الفاعل + as + فاعل -2

Ex: life isn't as easy as it used to be.

#### وزاريات

- 1- Hilla is greener than ( it used to it used to used to) be.[2017 اتمهيدي
- 2- Hilla is greener than (it used to it was use it used )be.[ 2018/14]
- 3- Baghdad is more crowded than ( used to it used to it was used ) be.

## قطعة اليونت UNIT THREE

#### THE Fastest Living Things "A diving falcons"

أسرع الكائنات الحية

هبوط الصقر

ما هي أسرع الكائنات الحية في العالم ? Palat is the fastest living things in the world? Falcons.

2. How fast can falcon dive?

ما سرعة هبوط الصقر

Some falcons can dive at 240 kph.

3. Who are the Bedouin?

People from the desert of Arabia.

أشخاص من الصحراء العربية

4. Why did the Bedouin live mostly on dates, milk and bread? لماذا البدويون يعيشون غالبا على التمر ، الحليب والخبز

Because it was difficult to catch animals and birds . لأنه من الصعب اصطياد الحيوانات

والطيور

5. What was the favorite bird for the Bedouin?

ما هو الطير المفضل للصيد

Long - legged houbara

الحبارى ذات الأرجل الطويلة

6. How did the Bedouin use to hunt?

كيف اعتاد البدويون الصيد

On camels.

على الحمال

أين يصطاد الصقارين هذه الأيام ? 7.Where are many falconers hunt nowadays

The deserts and valleys in Muthana, Sammarra and Dhigar in Iraq.

في صحاري و وديان المثني وسامراء والناصرية في العراق

8. What is the disadvantage of falconry sport?

ما هي مساوئ رياضه صيد الطيور

Too many rare birds might be killed.

الكثير من الطيور النادرة ربما تقتل

9.What did the government do to protect birds ? ماذا فعلت الحكومة لكي تحمي الطيور Safe areas to protect birds and good habitats for other animals.

مناطق أمنه لحماية الطيور وبيئة جيدة لبقية الحيوانات

10. What is the result of government measures to protect birds?

ما هي النتيجة من عمل الحكومة لحماية الطيور

Wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer.

عدد الحيوانات البرية ارتفع والبيئة أصبحت غنية

Write ( True ) or ( False )	الأجوبة ا
صقر يمكن	True
2.Before falconry, the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat. قبل الصيد، البدويون اعتادوا على أكل الكثير من اللحوم	False
3.The Bedouin enjoyed food the food that falcons caught for them . متمتع البدويون بالطعام الذي تصطاده لهم الصقور	True
الصيد مجرد رياضة 4.Falconry used to be just a sport .	False
ريبا لن تكون هناك . There would soon be no rare birds because of falconry ليور نادرة بسبب رياضة صيد الصقور بواسطة الصقور	

القطعة الثانية UNIT THREE

Life on Marshes

<u>الحياة في الاهوار</u>

1.Where can Marches Arabs be found?
In the south – east of Iraq.

أين توجد الاهوار العربية في الاهوار جنوب شرق العراق 2. What do they raise?

ماذا يربون أو يجمعون

الجاموس المحلى و بعض الماشية و الأغنام . Domestic buffalo , some sheep and cattle .

ما هي المحاصيل المزروعة في الاهوار ? 3.What crops are grown by the Marsh Arabs الرز والقمح والشعير

Rice, wheat and barley.

4. Where do Marsh Arabs live?

أين يعيش عرب الاهوار

They live in arched houses which they build from reeds.

في بيوت مقوسة بنوها من القصب

5. Why do their houses have two entrances?

لماذا منازلهم تحتوي على مدخلين

Because one port for the family and the other for animals.

لان جزء للعائلة وأخر لحيواناتهم

6. What do the Marsh Arabs use as transport?

ماذا استخدم سكان الاهوار كوسائل نقل

Mashhoof and Tarrada.

المشحوف والطرادة

كم صنف من الطيور يوجد في ? T.How many species of birds can be found in the Marsh land?

Forty.

أربعون

8. Why 40% to 60% of the Marsh Arabs are at risk?

لماذا هذه النسب من الاهوار معرضة للخطر لان أكثر الأماكن الرطبة حفت

Because most of wetland has dried up.

9. What kinds of birds can we find in the Marshlands? ما أنواع الطيور التي نجدها في الأهوار

Flamingos, pelicans and herons.

الفلامينكو والبجع و مالك الحزين

10. Rice, wheat and barley are known as crops.

الرز والقمح والشعير تعرف بالمحاصيل

المشحوف يستخدم في الأهوار للنقل . 11.Mashhoof is used as transport in the Marshes

عرب الاهوار يعيشون في 12 .Marsh Arabs live in arched houses build from reeds .

يبوت مصنوعة من القصب

13. The draining of the marshes in 1999 caused change in the ecosystem

إن جفاف الأهوار في التسعينات سبب تغيرا في النظام البيئي

## قصة اليونت STORY TIME

#### THINGS HAPPENED IN NATURE FOR A REASON

أشياء تحدث في الطبيعة لسبب ما

1. What dangerous was the pregnant deer surrounded by?

ماهى المخاطر التي تحيط بالغزالة الحبلي

She is trapped by the fire. Also a hunter with his bow pointing at her

هي علقت في الحريق وأيضا الصياد يحاصرها بالقوس

2. Which of the dangers faced by the deer would you be most afraid?

أى المخاطر التي تواجهها الغزال سوف تكون مخيفة لك أكثر

A hunter and a hungry lion.

الصياد و الأسد الجائع

3. What happened to each of the dangers faced by the deer?

ماذا حدث لكل من المخاطر التي واجهت الغزالة

البرق فجأة ضرب الصياد والأسد Lightening suddenly strikes the hunter and the lion.

4. How did the deer face the negative thoughts and dangers?

كيف واجهت الأفكار السلبية والمخاطر

The deer stays quiet waiting what will happen and giving birth a new life.

الغزالة بقيت هادئة منتظرة ما سوف يحدث وولدت حياة جديدة

5. What is the moral lesson of the story?

ما هو الدرس من القصة

Do what you should do and leave the rest for God.

افعل ما يتوجب عليك واترك الباقي على الرب

## وزاريات القصة

1-	the deer found a remote grass field in the forest to grass $(\underline{T}\text{-}F)$	ive birth. (تمهيدي/ 2017)
2-	The deer focuses on giving birth to a new life .(T-F).	
3-	To the right, the deer spots a hungry lion approach	ing . (2017/1-
4-	At last the deer give birth to a new life. [ true ; false] (2017)	(د1/خارج العراق)
5-	The pregnant was surrounded by dangers when he give birth $.(\underline{T}-F)$	was about to د1.موصل 2017
6-	The priority of the deer was to give birth to her faw (T-F)	n. (2017/2 <sup>2</sup> )
7-	What does the deer focuses on when the labor pains An/giving birth to a new life.	begin? (2017/3 <sup>2</sup> )
8-	The deer was bored in by (a. labour pains b-natural predators)	(تمهيدي /2018)
9-	To the right what does the deer spot approaching? (A hungry lion).	( 2018/1 -)
10	-What was the priority of the deer spot approaching	?
	[Giving birth to her fawn .]	[ 2018/12]

#### Unit three;انشاء اليونت

### Q. Write a fact file on (a wild life).

The wild life in Iraq marshes is very natural. People there raise sheep and cattle. They grow rice, wheat and barley. They live in arched houses. They use boats for transport. You can see a lot of birds there like herons and flamingo. Some people live on fishing. There are different kinds of fish there.

الحياة البرية في اهوار العراق طبيعية جدا الناس يربون الماشية و الاغنام. هم يزرعون الرز و القمح و الشعير . يعيشون في منازل مقوسة. يستخدمون القوارب للتنقل تستطيع ان تشاهد الكثير من الطيور مثل مالك الحزين و البشروش . بعض الناس يعيشون على الصيد . هنالك انواع مختلفة من السمك هناك.

#### التمارين المهمة

المعاني (AB/L.B/p.(3)

A/choose the correct verb to complete the sentences :

$$(bite^{\dot{\xi}^{ul_{u}}}-fly^{ul_{u}}-grow^{ul_{u}}-hunt^{ul_{u}}-produce^{\dot{\xi}^{ul_{u}}})$$

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

( المعاني ) — ( المعاني )

<u>A-</u>Complete these sentences using words from the box
(answers - instructions - points - topic - topic)

- 1- The title tells us the questionnaires topic.
- 2- The introduction explain the title.
- 3- It tells us what we will learn if we answer the <u>questions</u>. It also gives instructions.
- 4- The questions ask what we would do in five situation .
  They give three possible <u>answer</u> .
  - -The final part tells us how to give <u>points</u> and <u>explains</u> meaning of the possible <u>scores</u>.

#### AB / L.10 / p.(45)

A/Complete the phrases and sentences with words from the box.

(برية mind , wild , سخونة hotter , بيئات , hotter , سخونة , million , wild , wild , wild , برية neither كذلك

- 1. I don't mind .
- 2. I'm not afraid.
- 3.animal habitats
- 4. animals wild.
- 5. Neither do I.
- 6. six million people.
- 7. It is getting hotter.

AB / L.10 / p.(46)

التعاريف الوزارية

B/Write the words that match the definitions.

1. A bird that hunts and kills other birds.

الطير الجارح.Bird of prey

2. The opposite of safe.

خطر.Dangerous

3. Sit and travel on a horse or camel

یرکب Ride

4. The fastest bird in the world.

الصقر Falcon

5. Rice and wheat, for example.

Crops المحاصيل

6. People who are not children.

يافعين Adults

#### AB / L.10 / p [46]

<u>C/Choose</u> (a), (b), (c) or (d) to complete each sentence.

- 1 Which is ......... fastest living thing?
  (a) more (b) the (c) the most (d) a
- 2 The Bedouin used ...... falcons to catch food.

  (a) their (b) there (c) they (d) them
- 3- What will happen if this change .....?
  [a] continue (b) continued (c) will continue (d) continues
- 4 If there was a spider in the room, I...... it outside.
  (a) put (b) will put (c) would put (d) have put
- 5- What would happen if *there ......* fewer snakes? [a]there are (b) were (c) will be (d) there were
- 6 Hilla is greener than ...... be.
  (a) it used (b) used to (c) it used to (d) it was used

#### اختبار الوحدة الثالثة

#### Q 1] Read the following passage carefully:

Aziz has been worried all the week. Last Monday he received a letter from a local police. In the letter he was asked to call at the station. Aziz wondered why the police wanted him, but he went to the police station and he is not worried any more. At the station a smiling policeman told him that the policeman had found his bicycle five days ago. They picked up it in a small town three hundred miles away. They had sent it to his home by train. Aziz was most surprised when he heard the news. He was amused too, because he never expected the bicycle to be found. Someone had stolen it twenty years ago when Aziz was a body of fifteen

Now answer or complete the following: (choose 5) (10. M) 1. Did the police pick up the bicycle in a small town three miles away? 2. The police man had found the bicycle 15 days ago . ( True / False ) 3. The police sent the bicycle to Aziz's home by ...... 4. Aziz received a letter from local police ...... 5. How old was he when stolen his bicycle? 6. When was Aziz most surprise? Q 2] Answer or complete the following from your text passages: (Choose 5) (10.M) 1. Falconry used to be just a sport . ( True / False ) 2. there would soon be no rare birds because of falconry . ( True / False ) 3. Who are the Bedouin? 4. What do marsh Arabs use as transport? 5. How can some falcons dive? 6. The draining of marshes in caused a change in the...... Q 3/ Do as required: (Choose 5)(10.M)1. What will happen if there ...... fewer snakes ? (was, is, are) 2. If she study well, she.....pass the exam . (will, would, have) 3. I don't love cats . (Agree) 4. I am afraid of herror stories . (Agree) 5. Ali has lost the keys in the park . ( passive form )

6. Modern cars are better than old cars.	(Re write the sentence , Use : as as )
7.Hilla is greener than	(it used , it was used , it use to ) be .
<ul> <li>Q 4/ A: Write words that match these det</li> <li>1. Sit and travel on a horse or camel</li> <li>2. Rice and wheat , for example</li> <li>3. People who are not children</li> <li>4. A bird that hunts and kills other birds .</li> <li>5. The fastest bird in the world</li> <li>6. The opposite of safe</li> </ul>	······································
<ul> <li>B: Write the missing words :</li> <li>1. big , bigger ; dirty ,</li> <li>2. see , seen ; do ,</li> <li>3. we → us ; I ,</li> </ul>	( choose 5 ) ( 5 . M ) 4. is not , isn't ; will not , 5. listen , listened ; set , 6. speak , speaking ; sit ,
C : Punctuate the following : ( 5 . M ) (( hi hani . have you seen noor ))	
<ul><li>Q 5 ]Answer or complete the following about th</li><li>1. Which of the dangerous faced by the d</li></ul>	eer would you be most afraid of ?
2. What is the moral lesson of the story?	
3 suddenly strikes the 4. The deer stays quiet waiting what will h 5. The deer is trapped by a 6. Lightning is bright flashes of electricity	nappen . ( True / False ) and
Q 6 ] Write a fact file about a kind of wild life	. (15.M)
••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

UNIT FOUR

يحتوي هذا اليونت

على تمارين مع قطعة وزارية

وانشاع

وهو عبارة عن مراجعة للوحدات السابقة

#### قطعه اليونت UNIT FOUR

## IBRAHIM'S LIFE STORY

#### قصة حياة إبراهيم

1. Where was Ibrahim's village?

In a small village in south of Iraq.

2. What did he look after his father?

Goats and chickens.

3. Why did Ibrahim ask a lot of questions?

Because he was interested in animals.

4. Why did Ibrahim ask his father for books?

Because he likes reading.

5. Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad?

His father got a new job in Baghdad.

6. What did he learn from Pierre?

To speak some French.

7. Why did Ibrahim want to be zoologist?

To study animals in different countries .

8. Where is Ibrahim writing his book?

In Africa .

أين كانت قرية إبراهيم

قرية صغيرة جنوب العراق

بماذا كان يعتني مع والده

الماعز والدجاج

لماذا إبراهيم كان يسال الكثير من الأسئلة

لأنه كان يهتم بالحيوانات

لماذا سال إبراهيم والده عن الكتب

لأنه يحب القراءة

لماذا إبراهيم انتقل إلى بغداد

والده حصل على عمل جديد في بغداد

ماذا تعلم من بيري

يتكلم بعض الفرنسية

لماذا أراد أن يصبح عالم حيوان

لكي يدرس الحيوانات في دول مختلفة

أين كتب إبراهيم كتابه

في أفريقيا

Write (True ) or (False ) صح أو خطا	الأجوبة
1.Ibrahim was not interested in animals until he went to school . إبراهيم لم يهتم بالحيوانات حتى دخوله للمدرسة	False
2.he found out about animals from television . اكتشف الحيوانات من خلال التلفاز	False
3. He moved to Baghdad when he was 17 . انتقل إلى بغداد في عمر السابعة عشر	False
4.Pierre helped Ibrahim learn French . ببري ساعدت إبراهيم في تعلم الفرنسية	True
5.Ibrahim wrote a book at university . كتب إبراهيم الكتاب في	False

## Unit Four ; انشاء اليونت

#### Q. Write paragraph about (your life).

My name is Rami. I was born in Kut and I still live in it with my family. I don't have brothers and sisters. My father is a doctor and my mother is a nurse .When I went to school, I met many friends. I love science lesson and I hate math lesson . my favorite hobbies are fishing and camping. I want to be a zoologist to study animals.

اسمي رامي ولدت في الكوت ولاأزال اعيش فيها مع عائلتي ليس لدي اخوة او اخوات والدي درس العلوم دكتور ووالدتي ممرضه . عندما ذهبت للمدرسة, التقيت اصدقاء كثيرين .احب درس العلوم واكره درس الرياضيات .هواياتي المفضلة هي الصيد والتخييم .اريد ان اكون عالم احيائي لأدرس الحيوانات .

## التمارين المهمه

#### <u>AB \ P . 54</u>

Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun or possessive adjective .

- 1 That red bag isn't mine . My bag is blue .
- 2 Salman fell down the stairs and broke his leg
- 3 You need to tidy Your room -it's a mess.
- 4 please, come to the park for a picnic with me?
- 5 Dania has passed the exam , She studied really hard and <u>her</u> hard work was rewarded .

#### AB \ P. 52

Opposites: find ten pairs of words that are opposites and write them in the table.

awful beautiful bright cheap dangerous dark expensive fantastic fast happy hard working lazy noisy old quiet sad safe slow ugly young

1.fast	سريع	بطيء slow
2.beautiful	جميل	قبیح ugly
3.sad	حزين	سعيد happy
4.expensive	غالي	رخیص cheep
5.hardworki	مجد ng	کسول Lazy
6.dangerous	خطر	safe امن
7.old	قديم	شاب young
8 quite	هادئ	ضجیج noisy
9.bright	مشع	مضلم dark
10.awful	فضيع	رائع fantastic

## AB\ p . 53 Write the verb in the correct form – to go, go or going. 1. I'd love to go to summer school this year. 2. I'd rather go to the library. 3. How about going fishing? 4.OK . Let's go fishing. **AB \ P.54** Choose the correct words (s) to complete the first conditional sentences . 1 / If you \_\_\_\_ too many sweets, you will feel ill. will eat <u>eat</u> 2 / You \_\_\_\_ on your test if you don't study . don't do well Won't do well 3 / If I bake a cake, \_\_\_\_ have some? Will you do you

4 / Your sister will miss the bus if she \_\_\_\_\_ get up soon .

doesn't

Wont

## اختبار الوحدات الاربعة الاولى ( اختبار نصف السنة )

#### Q1) Read this text carefully.

A mountain is an area of land over 300 meters high . Mountains are millions of years old . Different animals and plants live in different parts of a mountain . It is very cold and windy at the top of mountains and there is a lot of ice and snow . Also there is no much oxygen so no plants can throw there . In the middle part of a mountain , a lot of evergreen trees grow. They are called evergreen because they keep their leaves all year. More types of wild animals can live here such as deers , wolves , bears , and birds . At the bottom of mountains , it is not so cold therefore many animals and plants live there including trees which lose their leaves in winter . People also build towns and villages here . Mountains can be very difficult to cross and climb because of the snow and ice . Tourists visit mountains for the beautiful sights and skiing . Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world .

- A) Answer (Five) of the following questions:
- 1. Why are plants in the middle part of a mountain called evergreen?
- 2. What is the weather like at the-top of mountains?
- 3. In what part of mountain can people build their towns and villages?
- 4. Tourists visit mountains for ...... (complete)?
- 5. Can people live at the top of mountains?
- 6. Wht is a mountain?
- B) Describe the following statements (True) or (False):(Choose 5 only)
- 1. No plants can grow at the top of mountains because there is a lot of oxygen.
- 2. Because of the ice and snow, mountains can be very difficult to cross or climb.
- 3. The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest.
- 4. Deers, wolves, bears, and birds are wild animals
- 5. There isn't much oxygen in the middle part of a mountain.
- 6. There are many animals and plants at the bottom of mountain.
- Q 2] Answer or complete the following from your text passages: (Choose 5) (10. M)
- 1/ the panther 3.0D is very expensive .[TRUE/ FALSE]
- 2/Lucy 's brother is clumsy .[TRUE / FALSE]
- 3/ Where was Ibrahim's village?

4/ Marsh Arabs live in which they build from reeds. 5/ What is the fastest living things in the world 6/ What can hoppy include ?	
~ -	(10 M.) choose 5)
3.Kadhim has written a poem in the class . ( passive )	
4.What is your favorite hobby ? ( use: fishing )	), )
5.20 : 10 [ tell the time]	
5.Tablets are more expensive than phones . ( Re write the sentence : Phones are phones	not as]
( Choose the correct answer : ( choose the choose	are)
Q 4: Vocabulary (10 M.) (A) Choose the suitable words from the box that match the definitions: (choose 5) 1. You can clean your teeth with a	
(B) Match the words in list (A) with their opposites in list (B): (5 marks)  List (A) 1.noisy 2. safe 3. ugly 4. expensive 5. awful 6. fast  List (B) (a) beautiful (b) slow (c) quiet (d) dangerous (e) cheap (f) fantastic	
(C): Complete the following: (5 marks)  1. are not, aren't; will not,	

Q 5]: Story Time	( 10 M . )
Do as required : ( choose 5 )	
1. What was the name of the book Kareem wanted to	buy?
2. Which of the dangers faced by the deer would you	be most afraid of ?
3 stay quiet waiting what will happen	. ( complete )
4. Kareem's dream was to be	
5. Lightening suddenly strikes the hunter and the lion	n . ( True / False )
6. Kareem had been saving up for months to buy the	new book of AI - Nawab
(True / False)	
Q 6] Writing	(15 M.)
Choose either (A) or (B)	~ (U·)
(A) Write an e_mail describing a friend to a relative	
(B) Write about your life.	100
(B) Write about your life.	1/0
(B) Write about your life.	1100
(B) Write about your life.	
(B) Write about your life.	
(B) Write about your life.	
( B ) Write about your life .	
( B ) Write about your life .	
( B ) Write about your life .	

## **ENGLISH FOR IRAQ**

الشاملة الذهبيه في اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط

طريقك الى الدرجة الكاملة 100

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